

ARIZONA TASK FORCE ON JURY DATA COLLECTION, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES



MEMBER RESOURCE BINDER

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Chapter 1 General Resources

1.1 Glossary

“Alternate juror” means a person who is selected in the same manner as a regular juror and hears the evidence in a case in the same manner as all other selected jurors, but does not help decide the case unless called upon to replace a regular juror.

“Challenge for cause” means a right to request that a prospective juror be dismissed because there is a specific and discernable reason to believe the person cannot be fair, unbiased, or capable of serving as a juror in a particular case.

“Deliberation” means the time when the jury meets to discuss the case in order to reach a verdict at the end of a trial.

“Disqualification” means the condition of having been found unable to serve in a given case or any case.

“Empaneled jurors” refers to the list of persons selected and sworn as the jury in a specific case. It includes alternate jurors.

“Failure to appear” or “FTA” means a prospective juror that is summonsed and willfully or without reasonable excuse fails to appear for jury service.

“Excuse” means a set of reasons and criteria that can allow a person to be exempt from jury service, be excused from service in a particular case or at a given time. A number of basis for excusal are defined by statute. Excusal may also be on the basis of hardship.

“Grand Jury” means a group of persons impaneled to examines accusations against persons to determine if probable cause exists to support the filing of formal charges on which the accused persons is to be later tried.

“Jury commissioner” means the clerk of the superior court, except that in any county having a population of more than five hundred thousand persons, the presiding judge of the superior court may appoint a jury commissioner.

“Juror eligibility” means to be allowed by law to serve as a juror. It also refers to the process of verifying a person summonsed for jury duty meets the statutory requirements for jury service.

“Juror pool” refers to the group of qualified persons who are summoned and who report on a specific date to or for a specific location for either trial or grand jury service.

“Juror pull” refers to the process of ‘pulling’ names from the designated source lists to update the master jury list.”

“Juror Questionnaire” means a list of questions, which may be sent at the time of summoning or provided when a prospective juror reports to a court, that seek information about the prospective juror’s qualifications to serve.

“JAR” “jury assembly room” means the location where jurors report to the court and await assignment to a courtroom for jury selection.

“Jury manager” or “Jury Administrator” means the person who is responsible for jury management in a court.

“Jury panel” means a group of jurors who are drawn at random from the juror pool and who are assigned and sworn for a specific case or trial.

“Jury selection” means both the process of questioning jurors to determine their qualification and suitability to serve as a juror (see ‘voir dire’ below) and randomly selecting members of the juror pool (see definition above) to be assigned to a specific case or trial.

“Master jury file” means a list of prospective jurors who are randomly selected from the master jury list.

“Master jury list” means a record of the names and addresses of eligible persons who reside in the county and includes persons on the voter registration list of the county and other persons who are eligible for jury service and who have been licensed pursuant to title 28, chapter 8, article 4 or 5.

“One day/one trial” means a system Arizona adopted by statute that defines when a person has met their obligation for jury service.

“Petit Jury” means a jury of persons impaneled to hear evidence in a case and render a verdict. Petit juries hear civil and criminal cases.

“Peremptory challenge” means the right to challenge a juror without assigning or identifying a reason for the challenge. These types of challenges are limited in number, often set by rule of procedure.

“Postponement” means permission to put off jury service until a later time.

“Source List” means the list or lists from which citizens are selected to receive a jury summons.

“Summons” means the papers sent to potential jurors that require their attendance at a court for jury service.

“Summoning” means the process of sending notice to a random number of persons on the master jury list to appear at a court for the purpose of jury duty. The process involves verification of qualifications for jury service and completion of a juror questionnaire.

“Voir dire” [Latin, ‘to speak the truth’] refers to the preliminary oral examination of prospective jurors to determine their qualifications and suitability to serve on a jury, in order to ensure the selection of a fair and impartial jury.

1.2 Arizona Revised Statutes on Jury Service

TITLE 21: JURIES
CHAPTER 1: JURIES
ARTICLE 1: KINDS AND COMPOSITION

§ 21-102 Juries; Size; Degree of Unanimity Required; Waiver

A. A jury for trial of a criminal case in which a sentence of death or imprisonment for thirty years or more is authorized by law shall consist of twelve persons, and the concurrence of all shall be necessary to render a verdict.

B. A jury for trial in any court of record of any other criminal case shall consist of eight persons, and the concurrence of all shall be necessary to render a verdict.

C.¹ Until January 1, 2023, the presiding judge of the superior court in the county may order that a jury for trial in any court of record of a civil case shall consist of ~~eight~~ either six persons, and the concurrence of all but ~~two~~ one shall be necessary to render a verdict or eight persons, and the concurrence of all but two shall be necessary to render a verdict. Beginning on January 1, 2023, a jury for trial in any court of record of a civil case shall consist of eight persons, and the concurrence shall of all but two shall be necessary to render a verdict.

D. In a court not of record, a jury for trial of any case shall consist of six persons. The concurrence of all in a criminal case and all but one in a civil case shall be necessary to render a verdict.

E. The parties in a civil case, and the parties with the consent of the court in a criminal case, may waive trial by jury, or at any time before a verdict is returned consent to try the case with or receive a verdict concurred in by a lesser number of jurors than that specified above.

¹ This version of subsection C, subject of HB 2185, was signed by the Governor on April 1, 2021 and became effective immediately.

ARTICLE 3: JURY COMMISSIONER

§ 21-131 Jury Commissioner.

- A. The jury commissioner shall report to the presiding judge.
- B. The presiding judge of the superior court shall set the salary of a jury commissioner who has been appointed by the presiding judge, subject to approval of the county board of supervisors.
- C. The jury commissioner or jury manager may administer an oath or affirmation in relation to the examination of any matter contained in this title.
- D. The jury commissioner may provide services to any court in the county if requested by that court.
- E. The jury commissioner may appoint a designee to perform any act required of the jury commissioner pursuant to this title.

Credits: Added by Laws 1970, Ch. 124, § 1. Amended by Laws 1991, Ch. 268, § 1; Laws 2003, Ch. 33, § 1; Laws 2007, Ch. 199, § 5, eff. Jan. 1, 2008; current through 3/18/2021.

§ 21-132 Review of Jury Commissioner's or Jury Manager's Action.

If the jury commissioner or jury manager denies a person's request to be excused or disqualified from jury service and the person makes a written application for review, the presiding judge of the court to which the person has been summoned or another judge designated by the presiding judge shall decide whether the person should be excused or disqualified.

CHAPTER 2: JURORS
ARTICLE 1: QUALIFICATION AND EXCUSES

§ 21-201 Qualifications. Every juror, grand and trial, shall be at least eighteen years of age and meet the following qualifications:

1. Be a citizen of the United States.
2. Be a resident of the jurisdiction in which the juror is summoned to serve. A citizen whose name and address appears on the master jury list as required by § 21-301 is presumed to be a resident of the jurisdiction for the purposes of this section.
3. Never have been convicted of a felony, unless the juror's civil rights have been restored.
4. Is not currently adjudicated mentally incompetent or insane.

§ 21-202 Persons Entitled to be Excused from Jury Service

A. It is the policy of this state that all qualified citizens have an obligation to serve on juries when summoned by the courts of this state, unless excused.

B. On timely application to the court, the following persons shall be excused temporarily from service as a juror if the judge or jury commissioner finds that any of the following applies:

1. The prospective juror has a mental or physical condition that causes the juror to be incapable of performing jury service. The juror or the juror's personal representative shall provide to the court or jury commissioner a medical statement from a physician who is licensed pursuant to title 32,1 a physician assistant who is licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 252 or a registered nurse practitioner who is licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 153 that explains an existing mental or physical condition that renders the person unfit for jury service. If a prospective juror does not have a physician, a physician assistant or a registered nurse practitioner, the prospective juror or the juror's personal representative shall provide a sworn statement from a professional caregiver for the prospective juror that is deemed acceptable by the court or jury commissioner and that explains the mental or physical condition that renders the prospective juror incapable of performing jury service. For the purposes of this paragraph:

(a) The statement shall be in writing and shall contain a description and duration of any mobility restrictions, the specific symptoms that make the prospective juror mentally or physically unfit for jury service and their duration, the employment status of the prospective juror and the printed name, signature, professional license number if applicable, area of specialty and contact information of the authorizing physician, physician assistant, registered nurse practitioner or professional caregiver.

(b) A form that complies with this paragraph shall be made available at courthouses, the Arizona medical board website, the Arizona regulatory board of physician assistants website, the Arizona board of osteopathic examiners in medicine and surgery website, the Arizona state board of nursing website and other appropriate locations that are identified by the court or jury commissioner.

(c) These documents are not public records and shall not be disclosed to the general public.

2. Jury service by the prospective juror would substantially and materially affect the public interest or welfare in an adverse manner.

3. The prospective juror is not currently capable of understanding the English language.

4. Jury service would cause undue or extreme physical or financial hardship to the prospective juror or a person under the prospective juror's care or supervision. For the purposes of this paragraph:

(a) A judge or jury commissioner of the court for which the person was called to jury service shall determine whether jury service would cause the prospective juror undue or extreme physical or financial hardship.

(b) A person who requests to be excused under this paragraph shall take all actions necessary to obtain a ruling on the request before the date on which the person is scheduled to appear for jury duty.

(c) Undue or extreme physical or financial hardship is limited to the following circumstances in which a person:

(i) Would be required to abandon a person under the potential juror's care or supervision due to the impossibility of obtaining an appropriate substitute caregiver during the period of participation in the jury pool or on the jury.

(ii) Would incur costs that would have a substantial adverse impact on the payment of the person's necessary daily living expenses or on those for whom the potential juror provides regular employment or the principal means of support.

(iii) Would suffer physical hardship that would result in illness or disease.

(d) Undue or extreme physical or financial hardship does not exist solely based on the fact that a prospective juror will be required to be absent from the prospective juror's place of employment.

(e) A person who requests to be excused under this paragraph shall provide the judge or jury commissioner with documentation that supports the request to be excused, such as federal and state income tax returns, payroll records, medical statements from physicians licensed pursuant to title 32, physician assistants licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 25 or registered

nurse practitioners licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 15, proof of dependency or guardianship or other similar documents. The judge or jury commissioner may excuse a person if the documentation clearly supports the request to be excused. These documents are not public records and shall not be disclosed to the general public.

5. The prospective juror is a peace officer who is certified by the Arizona peace officer standards and training board and who is employed as a peace officer by this state or any political subdivision of this state. The employer of a peace officer shall not in any way influence the peace officer to make or not to make an application to the court, pursuant to this section, to be excused from jury service.

6. A judge or jury commissioner of the court for which the person was called to jury service excuses the prospective juror for good cause based on a showing of undue or extreme hardship under the circumstances, including being temporarily absent from the jurisdiction or a lack of transportation.

7. The prospective juror is summoned within four years after the prospective juror's last day of service on a grand jury in this state. This paragraph does not apply to a person selected as an alternate grand juror.

8. Through January 1, 2022, the prospective juror is employed in the correctional officer class series by the state department of corrections.

C. Notwithstanding subsection B of this section, a prospective juror who is at least seventy-five years of age may submit a written statement to the court requesting that the person be excused from service. The prospective juror may request to be excused temporarily or permanently. On receipt of the request, the judge or jury commissioner shall excuse the prospective juror from service.

D. A person who is excused temporarily pursuant to this section becomes eligible for qualification as a juror when the temporary excuse expires unless the person is permanently excused from jury service.

E. A person may be permanently excused only if the deciding judge or jury commissioner determines that the underlying grounds for being excused are permanent in nature or the person is permanently excused under subsection C of this section.

F. If the judge, jury commissioner or jury manager permanently excuses the person from jury service, the person shall be notified that the person is permanently excused.

ARTICLE 2: DISQUALIFICATION

§ 21-211 Disqualification. The following persons shall be disqualified to serve as jurors in any particular action:

1. Witnesses in the action.
2. Persons interested directly or indirectly in the matter under investigation.
3. Persons related by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree to either of the parties to the action or proceedings.
4. Persons biased or prejudiced in favor of or against either of the parties.

ARTICLE 3: FEES AD MILEAGE

§ 21-221. Fees and Mileage

A. Each juror shall be paid by the county:

1. For each day's attendance upon the superior court or justice court, twelve dollars.
2. For each mile necessarily traveled from his residence to the court and back to his residence, an amount equal to the amount paid to state officers and employees pursuant to § 38-623, subsection A. Reimbursement shall be at the computed mileage rate regardless of whether the travel is accomplished by private, rented or chartered motor vehicle. When a juror necessarily returns to his residence and travels back to court during the period of service because of a recess ordered by the court, he shall be paid on the same basis for such travel.

B. Attendance on the court shall include the first day a juror is required to attend and shall continue each day of actual attendance on the court thereafter, until the juror is either temporarily or permanently excused from jury service. Any juror who is excused from further attendance upon the first day of this appearance in obedience to a summons shall receive a mileage allowance only.

§ 21-223 Failure of Juror to Attend; Fine

It is unlawful for a juror who is summoned and who fails to obtain a postponement or who is not excused from jury service to willfully and without reasonable excuse fail to attend on the date scheduled for jury service. If the person fails to respond to a second summons the court may issue a body attachment as for a direct contempt of the court. The person may be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars and may be compelled to attend for jury service on another date.

ARTICLE 4: MISCONDUCT BY OR INVOLVING JURORS

§ 21-236 Employment Rights; Automatic Postponement; Violation; Classification

A. An employer shall not require or request an employee to use annual, vacation or sick leave for time spent responding to a summons for jury duty, participating in the jury selection process or actually serving on a jury. This subsection does not require an employer to provide annual, vacation or sick leave to employees who are otherwise not entitled to such benefits under company policies.

B. An employer shall not refuse to permit an employee to serve as a juror. No employer may dismiss or in any way penalize any employee because the employee serves as a grand or trial juror. An employer is not required to compensate an employee when the employee is absent from employment because of jury service.

C. An employee shall not lose seniority or precedence while absent from employment due to serving as a member of a grand or trial jury. Upon return to employment the employee shall be returned to the employee's previous position, or to a higher position commensurate with the employee's ability and experience as seniority or precedence would ordinarily entitle the employee.

D. A court shall postpone and reschedule the service of a summoned juror of an employer with five or fewer full-time employees, or their equivalent, if during the same period another employee of that employer is serving as a juror. A postponement pursuant to this subsection does not affect a person's right to one automatic postponement under § 21-336.

E. A person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 3: FORMATION OF JURIES
ARTICLE 1: JURY LIST

§ 21-301 Master Jury List; Source Lists

A. The jury commissioner shall produce a master jury list. The master jury list shall be comprised of the names and addresses of eligible persons who reside in the county and shall include persons on the voter registration list of the county, other persons eligible for jury service who have been licensed pursuant to title 28, chapter 8, article 4 or 5² and persons from other lists as determined by the supreme court. The master jury list shall be prepared so as to avoid duplication of the names of eligible juror candidates.

B. Not later than January 1 following each biennial general election, the county recorder shall provide the jury commissioner or jury manager with a list containing the names and addresses of all persons qualified to vote at the preceding general election. At least once every six months thereafter the county recorder shall provide the jury commissioner with the names and addresses of all additional persons who have registered as voters since the date of the last list.

C. On written request by a jury commissioner or jury manager, the director of the department of transportation shall furnish and periodically revise a list of the names and addresses of all persons in that county who are at least eighteen years of age and who have been licensed pursuant to title 28, chapter 8, article 4 or 5. Except as provided in § 21-312, no jury commissioner or jury manager may disclose information furnished by the director of the department of transportation pursuant to this section to any person, organization or agency for any use other than the selection of jurors.

§ 21-302 Juror Summoning; Procedures

A. The superior court in each county shall summon trial jurors from the master jury list pursuant to rules adopted by the supreme court.

B. The superior court in each county shall summon grand jurors from the master jury list pursuant to rules adopted by the supreme court.

C. Jurors shall be summoned by using a countywide summoning method that is in compliance with the constitutions of the United States and this state.

D. A court may use alternative procedures for summoning jurors that are in compliance with the constitutions of the United States and this state by providing for the summoning of jurors from a fair cross section of the community as provided in a plan approved pursuant to rules adopted by the supreme court.

E. If the superior court in a county has multiple court locations, the court may propose alternative procedures for summoning jurors as provided in a plan approved by the supreme court or the presiding judge of the county in which the court is located. The alternative procedures may be

² Sections 28-3151 et seq., 28-3221 et seq.

designed to minimize the distance prospective jurors must travel and to avoid unnecessary travel expenses by dividing the county into jury districts or using a countywide juror summoning method that affords all qualified persons in the county an opportunity to be considered for jury service at any court location.

F. Except as provided in subsection H of this section, if multiple courts operate at one location, jurors may be summoned countywide or from the jurisdiction of the courts and pooled for use by any superior court or justice of the peace court at that location

G. Only persons who reside within the city or town limits of the court are eligible for jury service in municipal court.

H. In counties with a population of two million persons or more, a person must reside within the precinct limits of the court to be eligible for jury service in a justice of the peace court.

ARTICLE 2: SELECTING PERONS FOR PROSPECTIVE JURY SERVICE

§ 21-311 Master Jury File; Master Jury List

A. If a superior court uses a master jury file, the presiding judge of the superior court, on completion of the master jury list and at other times as necessary, shall order the jury commissioner to randomly select from the master jury list the number of names that are necessary to provide a sufficient number of persons for jury service during the ensuing six months or a shorter time period as the presiding judge deems appropriate. The persons who remain on the list at the end of the designated period may be retained and carried over once to the next succeeding master jury file.

B. To establish the master jury file the jury commissioner or the jury commissioner's designee shall randomly select from the master jury list the number of names specified in the order.

C. If the presiding judge of the superior court believes that additional jurors will be required, the presiding judge may order the jury commissioner to randomly select additional names from the master jury list.

D. If a justice of the peace court or a municipal court uses a master jury file, the justice of the peace or the presiding municipal court judge, upon production of the master jury list pursuant to § 21-301 and at other times as necessary, shall order the jury manager to randomly select from the master jury list the number of names that are necessary to provide a sufficient number of persons for jury service during the ensuing six months or a shorter time period as the justice of the peace or the presiding judge deems appropriate. The jurors who remain on the list at the end of the designated period may be retained and carried over once to the next succeeding master jury file.

E. To establish the master jury file the jury manager or the jury manager's designee shall randomly select from the master jury list the number of names specified in the order.

F. If the justice of the peace or the presiding municipal court judge believes that additional jurors will be required, the justice of the peace or the presiding municipal court judge may order the jury manager to randomly select additional names from the master jury list.

G. The use of a master jury file is optional.

§ 21-312 Juror Records

A. The list of juror names or other juror information shall not be released unless specifically required by law or ordered by the court.

B. All records that contain juror biographical information are closed to the public and shall be returned to the jury commissioner, the jury manager or the court when jury selection is completed and may not be further disclosed or disseminated by a party or the party's attorney.

C. A random jury box seating list is confidential before use.

§ 21-313 Use of Jury Management Automation Systems; Random Selection

A. A jury management automation system may be used in the performance of the duties imposed by this title.

B. In any county where a jury management automation system is used, the jury commissioner or jury manager shall cause the device to be programmed to ensure random selection procedures.

C. The courts shall use random selection procedures throughout the juror selection process including:

1. Selecting persons to be qualified or summoned for jury service.
2. Assigning jurors to panels.
3. Calling jurors for voir dire.

§ 21-314 Juror Questionnaire

A. The jury commissioner or jury manager shall use a questionnaire to determine whether a person is qualified to serve or has valid grounds to be excused or postponed from service. The jury commissioner or jury manager may require additional information from the person to make this determination. The jury commissioner or jury manager may determine juror qualifications, excuses and postponements at the same time.

B. The jury commissioner or jury manager may destroy the fully answered questionnaire ninety days after the commissioner or manager receives it.

C. The juror questionnaire may be included in the same mailing as the summons to attend the court as a juror or the questionnaire may be mailed before the summons.

D. The jury commissioner or jury manager may investigate the accuracy of the answers to the questionnaire and may call on law enforcement agencies and the county attorney for assistance in an investigation.

§ 21-315 Excuse from Service; Investigation

A. If the jury commissioner or jury manager determines that a person has valid grounds to be excused or postponed from jury service, the person shall be notified accordingly.

B. The presiding judge may issue an order or the jury commissioner or jury manager may issue a subpoena for any person whose name appears on the master jury list to appear before the jury commissioner or the jury manager to testify under oath or affirmation concerning the person's qualifications, any grounds for excuse or the completion of an unreturned questionnaire.

ARTICLE 3: SUMMONING JURORS

§ 21-331 Procedure for Summoning Jurors

A. The jury commissioner or jury manager shall use either of the following methods for summoning persons for a particular juror pool:

1. The court shall order the jury commissioner or jury manager to summon a specific number of qualified jurors, at random, for either a trial jury or grand jury panel.
2. The jury commissioner or jury manager shall determine a specific number of persons to be summoned for a court location and date.

B. In counties in which multiple superior court locations exist, a juror shall not be summoned to more than one court location on the same date and is not required to serve in more than one court location on any specific date.

C. The summons shall be delivered by giving personal notice to each person, or by leaving a written notice to that effect at the person's place of residence, with some person of proper age and discretion, by telephone or by mailing such notice by first class mail, registered mail or certified mail.

D. Any person who fails to appear in response to a notice sent by first class mail shall be immediately resummoned by a notice sent by first class mail, registered mail or certified mail and shall not be subject to a body attachment or fine as provided in § 21-3341 unless the juror fails to appear in response to this second summons. Notwithstanding § 21-301, subsection C, for any juror whose mail is returned as undeliverable, the jury commissioner or jury manager shall notify the county recorder who shall send a follow-up notice to the juror pursuant to § 16-166, subsection A, including information regarding possible removal from the voter registration rolls, and on completion of the notification process pursuant to § 16-166, the county recorder shall transfer the juror to the inactive voter list.

§ 21-332 Jurors' Term of Service; Exemption

A. A person's jury service obligation is fulfilled when the person does any of the following:

1. Serves on one trial until being excused or discharged.
2. Appears at court but is not assigned to a trial division for selection of a jury before the end of that day.
3. Is assigned on one day to one or more trial divisions for jury selection and serves through the completion of jury selection or is excused.

4. Complies with a request to telephone a court or check a court's web site to determine whether to report on a particular day, for four days within a thirty day period.

5. Provides the court with a valid telephone number and stands ready to serve on the same day, for a period of two days.

B. A presiding judge of a county superior court, in coordination with the jury commissioner, may apply to the supreme court for an exemption for the county from this section for a specified period of time, not to exceed one year.

§ 21-335 Frequency of Service

A. A juror who has been summoned and selected to serve on a jury in this state is not required to serve again as a juror in any court in this state for two years following the last day of the juror's service.

B. A presiding judge, in coordination with the jury commissioner, may apply to the supreme court for an exemption from this section for a specified period of time, not to exceed one year

§ 21-336 Postponement of Jury Service

A. Persons who are scheduled to appear for jury service may postpone the date of their initial appearance for jury service two times only. On request, postponement shall be granted if all of the following apply:

1. The prospective juror has not been granted two prior postponements.

2. The prospective juror appears in person or contacts the jury commissioner by telephone or electronic mail or in writing to request a postponement.

3. A postponement shall be within a time period determined by the jury commissioner and shall be a date when the court will be in session.

B. A jury commissioner may approve a subsequent request for postponement of jury service only in the event of an extreme emergency that could not have been anticipated at the time the initial postponement was granted. The prospective juror is subject to being resummoned at the discretion of the jury commissioner.

1.3 Arizona Code of Judicial Administration (ACJA), Jury Management

Section 5-203: Trial Jury Management

- A. Master Jury List.** The jury commissioner shall produce the master jury list required by A.R.S. § 21-301 at least twice each year.
- B. Use of Automation.** The use of a jury management automation system as provided in ACJA § 1-501(B) is encouraged.
- C. Procedures for Determining Eligibility of Trial and Grand Jurors.**
1. Each person shall return the questionnaire fully answered to the jury commissioner or jury manager who issued the questionnaire within ten days after receiving it.
 2. The jury commissioner or jury manager shall give at least seven days' notice to any person ordered to appear pursuant to A.R.S. § 21-315(B) to testify under oath or affirmation concerning the person's qualifications or grounds for excuse or to complete a questionnaire.
- D. Summoning Procedures.** The jury commissioner or jury manager shall summon jurors at least ten days before the jurors are required to attend, unless otherwise required by rule or statute or upon order of the court, for good cause shown.
- E. Alternative Juror Summoning Procedures.**
1. Upon approval, a superior court with multiple court locations in a county may use alternative juror summoning procedures. To obtain approval, the jury commissioner shall submit a plan for alternative summoning to the approving authority, which is either the presiding judge of the superior court or the chief justice of the supreme court, containing the following:
 - a. The reason for proposing the alternative summoning procedures;
 - b. A detailed explanation of the alternative procedures to be used for summoning jurors to each court location;
 - c. An explanation of how the alternative procedures provide for the summoning of jurors from a fair cross section of the community;
 - d. Any additional justification of the reasonableness of the alternative procedures; and
 - e. An explanation of how the alternative procedures satisfy the requirements of the constitutions of the United States and State of Arizona.
 2. Before submitting a plan for alternative summoning for approval, the jury commissioner shall circulate the plan to the State Bar of Arizona, the county bar association, the county attorney's office, the county public defender's office, and other interested parties, as appropriate, for comment. If comments are received, the jury commissioner shall consider the comments and make changes to the plan as appropriate. The jury

commissioner shall then submit the plan and any comments not incorporated to the approving authority. Approval may be obtained in one of two ways:

- a. Approval by presiding judge. If the jury commissioner submits the plan to the presiding judge for approval, the presiding judge shall forward a copy of the plan and all comments to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). The AOC shall review the plan, obtain expert advice as appropriate, and provide comments to the presiding judge within 90 days. Following receipt of the AOC comments, the presiding judge shall either approve the plan by administrative order, request modifications or reject the plan. An approval shall be effective for a period not to exceed five years.
 - b. Approval by the chief justice. If the jury commissioner submits the plan to the chief justice for approval, the AOC shall review the plan, obtain expert advice as appropriate, and place it on an agenda of the Arizona Judicial Council. At the Council meeting, parties may appear and offer comments. The Council shall recommend approval, approval with modifications or disapproval. The chief justice shall then either approve the plan by administrative order, request modifications or reject the plan. An approval shall be effective for a period not to exceed five years.
3. A plan, or substantial modifications to a plan, shall be implemented only after approval through the procedure outlined in subsection (E) (2) above. Upon advance written notice the presiding judge or chief justice may withdraw approval of a plan because of a significant change in law or circumstances and provide the jury commissioner the opportunity to submit an acceptable modification of the plan. Any plan approved for implementation shall be reviewed by the jury commissioner at least every five years to determine if the plan requires modification. The jury commissioner shall submit any required modifications or recommend that the plan be renewed without modification, in the manner provided in subsection (E) (2) above. Whenever a plan is modified, the jury commissioner shall promptly forward a copy of the new plan to the AOC.
 4. The jury commissioner shall post the current plan for alternative summoning to the jury commissioner's website.
- F. Jury Manager.** The presiding judge of each limited jurisdiction court shall designate a jury manager, as defined in A.R.S. § 21-101(3), and shall send notice of such designation to the presiding judge of the superior court and to:

Court Services Division
Administrative Office of the Courts
1501 W. Washington, Suite 410
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Fax: (602) 452-3659
Ph: (602) 452-3453

- G. Selection of Prospective Jurors.** The opportunity for jury service shall not be denied or limited on the basis of race, national origin, color, ethnicity, ancestry, gender, age, religious belief, income, occupation, disability, or sexual orientation.
- H. Exemption, Excuse, and Postponement.** Prospective jurors seeking to postpone their jury service shall be permitted to submit a request by phone, mail, in person, or electronically if the court offers this option. Court officials shall promptly respond to requests to postpone service or to be excused from service. Any time a juror is granted a postponement or is excused from service, the court shall make an appropriate record of its decision.
- I. Juror Biographical Information.** To reduce the time required for voir dire, basic background information regarding panel members, as required by Rules 47(a)(4) of the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure and 18.3 of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, shall be made available to counsel for each party on the day on which jury selection is to begin. The jury commissioner shall obtain and maintain such information as to each potential juror in a manner and form to be approved by the supreme court.
- J. Efficient Jury Management.**
1. Administration of the jury system. The judicial department shall be solely responsible for administering the jury system in compliance with statute and this section.
 2. Notification and summoning. The following procedures shall apply to notifying and summoning jurors:
 - a. The notice summoning a person to jury service and the questionnaire eliciting essential information regarding that person shall be phrased so as to be readily understood by an individual unfamiliar with the legal and jury systems.
 - b. A summons shall clearly explain how and when the recipient must respond and the consequences of a failure to respond. The summons shall also contain clear directions on where to report for service.
 - c. A summons shall clearly state the process for prospective jurors to seek excuse or postponement of their jury service.
 - d. The questionnaire shall be phrased and organized to facilitate quick and accurate screening, and should request only information essential for:
 - (1) Determining whether a person meets the criteria for eligibility;
 - (2) Providing basic background information ordinarily sought during voir dire examination; and
 - (3) Efficiently managing the jury system.
 - e. Written policies and procedures shall be established for monitoring failures to respond to summons and for taking appropriate action when failures occur.
 3. Monitoring the jury system. Courts shall periodically monitor the performance of their jury system and should collect and analyze information regarding the performance of the jury system on a regular basis in order to ensure:

- a. The representativeness of the master jury list;
 - b. The inclusiveness of the master jury list;
 - c. The effectiveness of qualification and summoning procedures;
 - d. The responsiveness of individual citizens to jury service summonses;
 - e. The efficient utilization of jurors;
 - f. The cost effectiveness of the jury system; and
 - g. The court's ability to meet jurors' needs.
4. Juror utilization. To the extent feasible within operational and budgetary limitations, courts shall implement the following relating to the number of jurors summoned to the courthouse:
- a. Adopt procedures that achieve optimum juror utilization with a minimum of inconvenience to jurors.
 - b. Determine the minimally sufficient number of jurors needed to accommodate trial activity. This information and appropriate management techniques should be used to adjust both the number of individuals summoned for jury service and the number assigned to jury panels.
 - c. Coordinate jury management and calendar management for effective juror utilization.
5. Jury facilities. To the extent possible within budgetary limitations, courts shall provide adequate facilities for jurors, arranged to minimize contact between jurors, parties, counsel, and the public. These facilities should include:
- a. Safe, convenient and free parking;
 - b. Entrance and registration areas that are clearly identified and appropriately designed to accommodate the daily flow of prospective jurors to the courthouse;
 - c. A pleasant and safe waiting facility furnished with suitable amenities; and
 - d. Safe and secure jury deliberation rooms with adequate space, furnishings and facilities.
6. Juror compensation. Persons called for jury service shall be promptly compensated for fees and mileage pursuant to statute and local court policy.

K. Juror Orientation. Courts shall provide some form of orientation to persons called for jury service upon initial contact prior to service, upon first appearance at the courthouse, and upon reporting to a courtroom for voir dire. Orientation programs should be designed to increase prospective jurors' understanding of the judicial system, prepare them to serve competently as jurors, and be presented in a uniform and efficient manner using a combination of written, oral, electronic and audiovisual materials. Any orientation materials provided to jurors shall be consistent with this section and all applicable rules and statutes. Any handbook used to orient jurors shall be approved by the supreme court.

L. Frequency of Grand Juror Service. A county grand juror shall not be asked to serve more than two days per week, and a state grand juror shall not be asked to serve more than three days per week, unless approved by the presiding judge.

Adopted by Administrative Order number 2003-34, effective March 20, 2003. Amended by Administrative Order number 2003-96, effective October 22, 2003. Amended by Administrative Order number 2004-34, effective June 9, 2004. Amended by Administrative Order 2007-105, effective January 1, 2008. Amended by Administrative Order 2009-44 effective April 29, 2009.

Chapter 2 Data Resources and Reports

2.1 Links to U.S. Census Data on Arizona Demographics

[U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles](#) (race, ethnicity, age, gender).

[U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 ACS 5 Year Estimates Detail Race](#) (race only).

[U.S. Census Bureau, July 2019 Quick Facts](#) (allows search by county within this link and filtering by 'fact', meaning by category of data)

Chapter 3 Source Lists for Summoning Prospective Jurors

3.1 Arizona Juror Source Lists

[A.R.S. § 21-301. Master jury list; source lists](#)

A. The jury commissioner shall produce a master jury list. The master jury list shall be comprised of the names and addresses of eligible persons who reside in the county and shall include persons on the voter registration list of the county, other persons eligible for jury service who have been licensed pursuant to title 28, chapter 8, article 4 or 5 and persons from other lists as determined by the supreme court. The master jury list shall be prepared so as to avoid duplication of the names of eligible juror candidates.

[Arizona Code Of Judicial Administration Section 5-203: Trial Jury Management](#)

A. Master Jury List. The jury commissioner shall produce the master jury list required by A.R.S. § 21-301 at least twice each year.



These lists are merged, and duplicates are purged in the process of creating the Master Jury List. Arizona courts use jury management software to assist in the merge/purge process.

[A.R.S. § 21-311. Master jury file; master jury list](#)

A. If a superior court uses a master jury file, the presiding judge of the superior court, on completion of the master jury list and at other times as necessary, shall order the jury commissioner to randomly select from the master jury list the number of names that are necessary to provide a sufficient number of persons for jury service during the ensuing six months or a shorter time period as the presiding judge deems appropriate. The persons who remain on the list at the end of the designated period may be retained and carried over once to the next succeeding master jury file.

B. To establish the master jury file the jury commissioner or the jury commissioner's designee shall randomly select from the master jury list the number of names specified in the order.

C. If the presiding judge of the superior court believes that additional jurors will be required, the presiding judge may order the jury commissioner to randomly select additional names from the master jury list.

D. If a justice of the peace court or a municipal court uses a master jury file, the justice of the peace or the presiding municipal court judge, upon production of the master jury list pursuant to section 21-301 and at other times as necessary, shall order the jury manager to randomly select from the master jury list the number of names that are necessary to provide a sufficient number of persons for jury service during the ensuing six months or a shorter time period as the justice of the peace or the presiding judge deems appropriate. The jurors who remain on the list at the end of the designated period may be retained and carried over once to the next succeeding master jury file.

E. To establish the master jury file the jury manager or the jury manager's designee shall randomly select from the master jury list the number of names specified in the order.

F. If the justice of the peace or the presiding municipal court judge believes that additional jurors will be required, the justice of the peace or the presiding municipal court judge may order the jury manager to randomly select additional names from the master jury list.

G. The use of a master jury file is optional.

3.2 Resources on Juror Source Lists, National Efforts, Effects

National Center for State Courts 2021 Master Juror List Project: NCSC recently started working with court leaders in Missouri, New Jersey, and Tennessee to create diverse master jury lists for courts there and nationwide. The project involves determining how courts compile their jury lists and how accurately those lists mirror the demographics of their communities and then coming up with ways to help courts make their lists better. [Press Release on the project](#).

[Characteristics of an Effective Master Jury List](#), 2009, National Center for State Courts

[Assessing and Achieving Jury Pool Representativeness](#), *Judge's Journal*, Spring 2016

Chapter 4 Response Rates to Juror Summons; Barriers to Jury Service

4.1 Arizona Information on Response Rates (Estimates; Self Reported)

COUNTY	RESPONSE RATE AVERAGE (PRE-PANDEMIC)	RESPONSE RATE DURING PANDEMIC-RELATED PERIOD	PROCESS	FREQUENCY OF SUMMONING
Apache	50-70% ³ Time of year influences	No jury trials	2 Step	Per Trial
Cochise	50%	60%	2 Step	Monthly for dates of specific trial
Coconino				
Gila	Unknown	-	2 Step	Per trial
Graham	45%	41% One Jury trial	Unknown	Per Trial
Greenlee	75%	No jury trials	2 Step	Per trial
La Paz	35-50% Time of year influences	No jury trials	2 Step	Per trial
Maricopa				Large group for many trials
Mohave	70-80%	50%	1 Step	Per trial
Navajo	55%	55%	2 Step	Monthly, for trial that month
Pima	84%	No jury trials ⁴	1 Step	Monthly for trial in a given week; Per trial until COVID restrictions end
Pinal				
Santa Cruz	90% Use direct phone messaging	No jury trials	2 Step	Per trial

³ Only 40-50% or persons complete questionnaires, however.

⁴ Failure to appear rate has been less than 5% for our nine grand juries during the pandemic. That's down from a normal petit juror FTA rate of about 16%. Caveat: This is comparing a two-step summoning process (grand jury) to a one step (petit jurors). Also, Pima implemented a "COVID concerns questionnaire" that screens out about 10-20% of those who are at greater risk, working front lines of testing, treatment and vaccination, staying home with children doing online school, etc. due to the pandemic. Surprisingly, that 5% FTA rate has been as low as 2% on our nine pandemic grand juries and never higher than 5% even in January when COVID numbers were exceptionally high.

Yavapai	FY 2019-2020 = 56.60% FY 2018-2019 = 57.03% FY 2017-2018 = 57.97%	Change in Procedure ⁵	2 Step	Per trial
Yuma	55%	35% ⁶	2 Step	Bi-annually, Per trial

⁵ Yavapai reports they are unable to calculate a response to this question due to the fact that the Superior Court Divisions send voir dire questions in a Survey with the Summons. The Jury Commissioner do not track how many of the summoned jurors turn in a Survey and how many fail to turn in a Survey. At a Pre-trial Conference, the Judge and Counsel review Surveys and excuse jurors from having to appear. This new process affects response rate calculations.

⁶ Yuma summons 15% more persons to maintain 55% response rate

4.2 Arizona Information on Juror Demographics

COUNTY	COLLECT JUROR BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION	COLLECT EXCUSAL & POSTPONEMENT INFORMATION	QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES (O= online; P= paper; B= Both)
Apache	N	N	B*
Cochise	Y	Y	B*
Coconino			
Gila	N	Y (postponement only)	P
Graham	Y	Y	B*
Greenlee	N	N	P
La Paz	Y	Y	B
Maricopa	Y	Y	B
Mohave	N	Y	B
Navajo	N	Y	B*
Pima	N	Y	B
Pinal			
Santa Cruz	N	Y	B
Yavapai	N	Y	B
Yuma	N	Y	B

La Paz, Cochise, Pinal and Graham, have recently upgraded their Jury Management Software and in anticipation of juror data collection efforts, they have initiated online questionnaire responses and added juror biographical questions to either eligibility forms or questionnaires.

*Some counties allow jurors to complete the juror questionnaire online but summoned jurors must call or fax the court in response to the jury service summons.

4.3 National Information on Barriers to Jury Service

State-of-the-States Survey of Jury Improvement Efforts, [Local Court Survey](#) and [Judge & Lawyer Survey](#): tables compare jury yield and voir dire practices in Arizona with those in other state courts.

[GOTJ: Get Out the Juror](#): this is the 2013 study from Riverside County, California on using preservice postcard reminders to increase appearance rates.

[Beyond FTA Notices](#): this is a study from Jackson County, Missouri about juror opinions on the use of punitive sanctions for juror FTA.

Chapter 5 Juror Pay Including Lengthy Trial Fund

5.1 U.S. Juror Pay Rates

National Center for State Courts, Center for Jury Studies, graphic of juror pay rates. Click on the link “Juror Compensation” for the graphic: [Comparative Data | Jurystudies \(ncsc-jurystudies.org\)](http://www.ncsc-jurystudies.org)

[Increasing the Jury Pool](#): this was a study of financial hardship that modeled the fiscal impact of a proposed employer tax credit to incentivize employers to compensate employees for jury service.

STATE	DAILY PAY RATE	GRADUATED/ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AVAILABLE	EMPLOYER COMPENSATION REQUIRED
Alabama	\$10	-	Y
Alaska	\$5	\$25	N
Arizona	\$12	After 6th day if employee can prove lost wages	N
Arkansas	\$15	\$35	N
California	\$15	-	N
Colorado	\$50 by employer for first 3 days; more if by agreement; court pays unemployed and self-employed	\$50 after third day by court	Y
Connecticut	\$50 first 5 days by employer	\$50 after fifth days by court for all	Y
Delaware	\$20	-	N
Florida	\$15 for first three days	\$30 after third day	N
Georgia	\$15	\$25	N
Hawaii			
Idaho	\$5 for ½ days \$10 for full days	-	N
Illinois	\$5 - \$17.50 Set locally	Available; set locally	N
Indiana	\$15	\$40	N
Iowa	\$30	\$50	N
Kansas	\$10	-	N
Kentucky	\$12.50	-	N
Louisiana	\$50	-	Y
Maine	\$15	-	N
Maryland	\$15	\$50	N
Massachusetts	Employer pays for first 3 days; court pays \$50 for unemployed	\$50 after third day; by court	Y

Michigan	\$25	\$40	N
Minnesota	\$20	-	N
Mississippi	\$5-\$25 Set locally	-	N
Missouri	\$6 and up Set locally	-	N
Montana	\$12	\$25	N
Nebraska	\$35	-	Y
Nevada	\$40	-	N
New Hampshire	\$20	-	N
New Jersey	\$5	\$40	N
New Mexico	\$41.20	-	N
New York	\$40	\$46	Y ⁷
North Carolina	\$12	\$20 \$40 on 6th day of service	N
North Dakota	\$25 first ½ day \$50	-	N
Ohio	\$10 & up Set locally	-	N
Oklahoma	\$20	-	N
Oregon	\$10	\$25	N
Pennsylvania	\$9	\$25	N
Rhode Island	\$15	-	N
South Carolina	\$15		N
South Dakota	\$10	\$50	N
Tennessee	\$11	-	Y ⁸
Texas	\$6	\$40	N
Utah	\$18.50	\$49	N
Vermont	\$30	-	N
Virginia	\$30	-	N
Washington	\$10	-	N
West Virginia	\$40	-	N
Wisconsin	\$10 first 4 hours \$20	-	N
Wyoming	\$30	-	N
Federal Courts	\$50 for first 10 days ⁹	\$60	N

⁷ employers of 10 or more

⁸ Employers of 6 or more

⁹ Excepts federal employees who make their regular salaries

5.2 Arizona Lengthy Trial Fund Statute

§ 21-222 Arizona Lengthy Trial Fund¹⁰

A. The Arizona lengthy trial fund is established consisting of monies received from the additional fees paid on all filings, appearances, responses and answers pursuant to § 12-115. The monies in the fund shall not be used for any purpose other than as prescribed in this section.

B. The supreme court shall administer the fund and shall adopt rules for the administration of the fund. Not more than three per cent of the monies in the fund shall be used for the reasonable and necessary costs of administering the fund. On or before the fifteenth day of each month, on receipt of a request for reimbursement the supreme court shall transmit monies from the fund to a jury commissioner for monies paid to a juror under this section, together with a fee of not less than the amount prescribed in § 12-284, subsection A, class E for each application for payment of replacement or supplemental earnings by a juror.

C. Subject to the availability of monies, monies in the fund shall be used to pay full or partial earnings replacement or supplementation to jurors who serve as petit jurors for more than five days and who receive less than full compensation. The amount of replacement or supplemental earnings shall be at least forty dollars but not more than three hundred dollars per day per juror beginning on the first day of jury service.

D. A juror whose jury service lasts more than five days may submit a request for payment from the fund. The amount a juror receives from the fund is limited to the difference between the jury fee prescribed in § 21-221 and the actual amount of earnings a juror earns, not less than forty dollars, up to the maximum level payable under subsection C of this section, minus any amount the juror actually received from the juror's employer during the same time period. A juror who requests payment from the fund:

1. Shall disclose on the form the juror's regular earnings, the amount the juror's employer will pay during the term of jury service starting on the first day and thereafter, the amount of replacement or supplemental earnings being requested and any other information that the jury commissioner deems necessary.
2. Before receiving payment from the fund, shall submit verification from the juror's employer, if any, regarding the earnings information that is provided under paragraph 1. This verification may include the employee's most recent earnings statement or a similar document.
3. In order to verify the weekly income if the juror is self-employed or receives compensation other than wages, shall provide a sworn affidavit attesting to the juror's approximate gross weekly income, together with any other information that the supreme court requires.

E. Jurors who are unemployed and are not eligible for payment pursuant to subsections C and D of this section are eligible to be paid forty dollars per day, even if they receive income in the form of spousal maintenance, pensions, retirement, unemployment compensation, disability

¹⁰ Legislation is pending to amend this statute. SB 1137: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/74520>.

benefits or other similar income. Commissioners shall not deduct these other forms of income in calculating the amount these jurors are to be paid from the fund.

5.3 Arizona Code of Judicial Administration on Lengthy Trials

Section 5-109: Lengthy Trials

- A. Purpose.** A.R.S. § 21-222 establishes the Arizona lengthy trial fund (ALTF) to pay full or partial earnings replacement or supplementation to jurors who serve as petit jurors for more than five days and who receive less than full compensation from their employers. This section includes procedures for paying eligible jurors and for seeking reimbursement from the ALTF.
- B. Program Administration.** The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) shall administer the ALTF.
- C. Filing Fee.** A filing fee of \$15.00 is established pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-115. The clerk of the superior court shall collect the fee on civil complaints, answers to civil complaints, and motions to intervene in civil cases filed in superior court, as specified in Appendix A. The fee shall be deposited in the ALTF and used to reimburse lengthy trial payments to jurors.
- D. Program Eligibility.**
1. Days of service. Jurors whose service exceeds five days are eligible for payment from the ALTF. Jury service shall include every day or partial day of service that the court requires of jurors in response to the jury summons, including voir dire and the trial.
 2. Juror's eligibility. Jurors who serve on a trial that lasts more than five days and who do not receive their normal earnings during that time may apply to the jury commissioner for additional juror compensation of up to \$300 per day from the ALTF. Jurors who are unemployed or who earn less than \$40 per day are eligible for a \$40 per day minimum payment.
 3. Notice. When the court anticipates a lengthy trial, jurors shall be informed that they may qualify for additional juror compensation. Jury commissioners shall determine when the jurors shall submit claims and notify them accordingly, provided that all claims shall be submitted no later than 30 days after jury service is complete. Jurors requesting compensation for a lengthy trial shall submit a completed juror claim form, a statement from the juror's employer and any additional information and documentation required by the jury commissioner necessary to process the claim. If the court makes interim payments to jurors throughout the trial, the jury commissioner shall request an initial juror claim form upon the juror's sixth day of service. Jurors shall submit an updated juror claim form in the event of a change in the juror's financial circumstances.
- E. Payment Calculation.**
1. Jury commissioners shall pay each juror determined to be eligible for additional juror compensation at least \$40 per day, which includes the \$12 juror fee paid pursuant to A.R.S. § 21-221, for each day of jury service. For those who qualify for more than \$40 per day, payment shall not exceed \$300 per day.

2. Jury commissioners shall use the following formula to determine the amount due each juror:

$$(A - \$12) - B = C$$

$$C \times D = E$$

$$E + (\$12 \times D) = F$$

A = Juror's normal gross daily earnings. If this amount is less than \$40, use \$40.

B = Juror's daily earnings actually received during jury service.

C = Daily amount due to the juror from the lengthy trial fund, not to exceed \$300.

D = Number of days of jury service for which payment is due.

E = Total ALTF payment due the juror.

F = Total payment to juror, excluding mileage reimbursement.

3. Jury commissioners shall base the calculation on the juror's normal gross earnings before any deductions for taxes, social security, insurance and other benefits. Using the verified earnings information the juror provides, the jury commissioner shall deduct any gross earnings the juror received during the juror's term of service from the amount the juror would have earned had the juror not been serving.
4. Jury commissioners shall require jurors who earn commissions only, are self-employed, are temporarily employed, or are employed as contractors, to provide sufficient reliable documentation to identify with reasonable certainty the amount they would have earned on the days of jury service for which they are eligible for ALTF compensation.
5. Jury commissioners shall advise the county of any payments of \$600 or more to any juror in the same year for filing Form 1099 with the Internal Revenue Service.
6. Jury commissioners shall adopt procedures to ensure that confidential and personal financial information provided in support of an ALTF claim is not disclosed to the public pursuant to law.
7. A juror who does not agree with the decision of the jury commissioner regarding payment may request that the presiding judge or their designee review the decision.

F. Reimbursement Procedures.

1. To request reimbursement for lengthy trial payments, the jury commissioner shall submit a completed reimbursement request form. The jury commissioner shall complete a separate form for each jury panel to be paid.
2. The request may include an administrative fee as set forth in A.R.S. § 21-222(B), provided that the fee may be requested and paid only once for each juror.
3. Jury commissioners must submit a reimbursement request form within 60 days of the last day of jury service to allow the AOC sufficient opportunity to issue reimbursement within the same fiscal year it accrued. Failure to submit a timely request may result in the denial

of the request for reimbursement or withholding of all or any portion of future ALTF funds to which the court may be entitled.

4. Reimbursement request forms shall be submitted to:

Court Services Division
 Administrative Office of the Courts
 1501 W. Washington, Suite 410
 Phoenix, AZ 85007
 Fax: (602) 452-3659
 Ph: (602) 452-3453

G. Forms. The juror claim form and reimbursement request form can be accessed on the supreme court internet site at: <http://supreme.state.az.us/nav2/jury.htm> or by contacting the court services division.

Adopted by Administrative Order 2007-26, effective March 15, 2007. Amended by Administrative Order 2010-44, effective March 31, 2010. Amended by Administrative Order 2010-46, effective April 14, 2010. Amended by Administrative Order 2012-68, effective August 15, 2012. Amended by Administrative Order 2013-77, effective August 14, 2013.

Section 5-109: Lengthy Trials
 Appendix A
 Filings on which the ALTF Fee is to be Collected

Case/Filing Type	Initial Filing	Intervenor or Defendant Answer	Legal Authority and Comments
TORT MOTOR VEHICLE:			
Non-Death/Personal Injury	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Property Damage	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Wrongful Death	\$15.00	\$15.00	
TORT NON-MOTOR VEHICLE:			
Negligence	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Product Liability – Asbestos	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Product Liability – Tobacco	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Product Liability – Toxic/Other	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Intentional Tort	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Property Damage	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Legal Malpractice	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Malpractice – Other professional	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Premises Liability	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Slander/Libel/Defamation	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Other	\$15.00	\$15.00	

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE:			
Physician M.D.	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Physician D.O	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Hospital	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Other	\$15.00	\$15.00	
CONTRACTS:			
Account (Open or Stated)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Promissory Note	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Foreclosure	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Buyer-Plaintiff	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Fraud	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Other Contract (i.e. Breach of Contract)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Excess Proceeds -Sale	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Construction Defects (Residential/Commercial)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Six to Nineteen Structures	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Twenty or More Structures	\$15.00	\$15.00	
OTHER CIVIL:			
Eminent Domain/Condemnation (A.R.S. § 12-1116)	\$0.00	\$15.00	See A.R.S. § 12-304
Eviction Actions (Forcible and Special Detainers) (A.R.S. § 12-1175)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Change of Name	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Transcript of Judgment	\$0.00	\$0.00	See A.R.S. § 12-284(A), Class E
Foreign Judgment	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Quiet Title (A.R.S. § 12-1101)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Forfeiture	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Election Challenge	\$15.00	\$15.00	
NCC- Employer Sanction Action (A.R.S. § 23-212)	\$0.00	\$15.00	See A.R.S. § 12-304
Injunction against Workplace Harassment	\$15.00	\$0.00	See A.R.S. § 12-1810(D)
Injunction against Harassment	\$0.00	\$0.00	See A.R.S. § 12-1809(D)
Civil Penalty	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Water Rights (Not General Stream Adjudication)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Real Property	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Sexually Violent Person (A.R.S. § 36-3704)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Minor Abortion	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Special Action Against Lower Courts	\$15.00	\$15.00	
UNCLASSIFIED CIVIL:			
Administrative Review (A.R.S. § 12-901)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Tax Appeal	\$15.00	\$15.00	

Declaratory Judgment	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Habeas Corpus	\$0.00	\$0.00	See A.R.S. § 13-4143
Landlord Tenant Dispute	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Restoration of Civil Rights (Federal)	\$0.00	\$0.00	See Rule 29.2(b), Rules of Criminal Procedure
Clearance of Records (A.R.S. § 13-4051)	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Declaration of Factual Innocence (A.R.S. § 12-771)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Declaration of Factual Improper Party Status (A.R.S. § 12-772)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Vulnerable Adult (A.R.S. § 46-451)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Tribal Judgment	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Structured Settlement (A.R.S. § 12-2901)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Attorney Conservatorships (State Bar)	\$0.00	\$0.00	See Rule 66, Rules of the Supreme Court
Unauthorized Practice of Law (State Bar)	\$0.00	\$0.00	See Rule 78, Rules of the Supreme Court
Out-of-State Deposition for Foreign Jurisdiction	\$15.00	\$15.00	If filed as a new case, ALTF fee is charged
Secure Attendance of Prisoner	\$0.00	\$0.00	See A.R.S. § 12-304 and Az. Const. Art. 2, § 24
Assurance of Discontinuance	\$15.00	\$15.00	
In-State Deposition for Foreign Jurisdiction	\$15.00	\$15.00	If filed as a new case, ALTF fee is charged
Eminent Domain– Light Rail Only	\$0.00	\$15.00	See A.R.S. § 12-304
Interpleader– Automobile Only	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Delayed Birth Certificate (A.R.S. § 36-333.03)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Employment Discrimination	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Employment Dispute- Other	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Other (If do not specify charge LTF fee)	\$15.00	\$15.00	
MISCELLANEOUS FEES NOT INCLUDED ON COVERSHEET:			
Change of Venue Out of County	\$15.00	\$15.00	

5.4 Public Information on the Lengthy Trial Fund

[Brochure](#)

[Juror Claim Form](#)

5.5 Arizona Report on the Lengthy Trial Fund (2016)

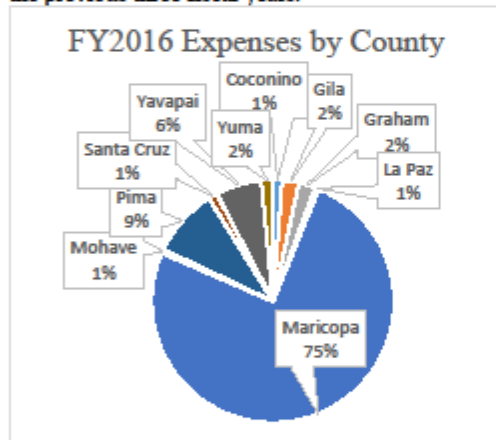
Arizona Lengthy Trial Fund Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue Collections and Expenditure Trends

While revenue has decreased by 27% from \$913,427 in FY12 to \$662,929 in FY16, expenditures have increased by 36% from \$507,276 in FY12 to \$690,967 in FY16.

Revenue Collections and Expenditures			
Fiscal Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Net
FY12	\$913,427	\$507,276	+\$406,151
FY13	\$794,743	\$522,471	+\$272,272
FY14	\$489,912	\$623,142	-\$133,230
FY15	\$637,670	\$615,269	+\$22,401
FY16	\$662,929	\$690,967	-\$28,038

Maricopa County's requests for reimbursement have exceeded their lengthy trial fund revenue collections by an average of 13% over the previous three fiscal years.



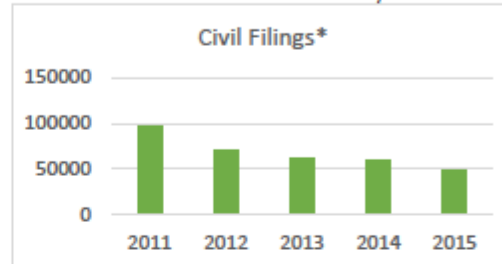
Request for Reimbursement Trends

Reimbursed jurors days have increased by 44% from FY12 to FY16. Accounting for \$183,691 of the increase during the same period. Starting in August 2012, jurors are reimbursed from the first trial day instead of the fourth day.

LTF Summary				
Fiscal Year	Requests	Juror Days	% Change from FY12	Avg Cost Per Day
FY12	200	7,229	NA	\$62.99
FY13	215	9,453	31%	\$51.22
FY14	252	10,272	42%	\$55.57
FY15	248	10,475	45%	\$57.66
FY16	228	10,405	44%	\$58.90

General Jurisdiction Court Civil Filing

Statewide total civil filings decreased by 50%, from 97,856 in FY11 to 49,049 in FY12. During the same period, contract civil filings decreased by 62%, from 33,396 in FY11 to 12,681 in FY12. This caused revenue to steadily decline.

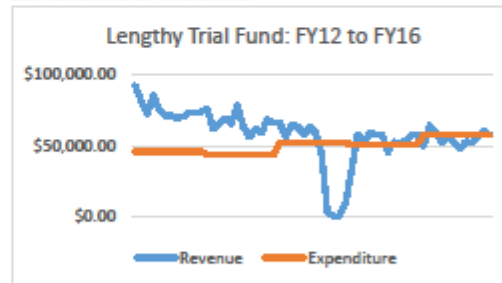


*FY16 Date Not Available

No Revenue Collections

No revenue was collected from Dec 31, 2013 through May 19, 2014 because the superior court were not required to assess the \$15 filing fee.

Based on the total revenue collected in fiscal years FY15 and FY16, approximately \$271,000 was not assessed or collected.



\$15 Fee based on CPI

The \$15 filing fee has remained unchanged since its inception 13 years ago in 2003. Using a CPI Inflation Calculator inflation has increased by 31% from 2003 to 2016. The \$15 in 2003 is now worth \$20.00(\$19.65). Based on 2016 fiscal year data collections, the \$20 fee would generate an additional \$221,000.

Data Source: AOC, Court Services Lengthy Trial Fund reimbursement database. AOC, finance department.

5.6 Article on Exclusion from Jury Service Based on Socio-Economic Status

BENEVOLENT EXCLUSION WASH L. REV. (forthcoming 2021)

*Anna Offit**

Abstract:

The American jury system holds the promise of bringing common-sense ideas about justice to the enforcement of the law. But its democratizing effect cannot be realized if a segment of the population faces systematic exclusion based on income or wealth. The problem of unequal access to jury service based on socio-economic disparities is a longstanding yet under-studied problem—and one which the uneven fallout of the COVID pandemic will only exacerbate. Like race and sex-based jury discrimination during the peremptory challenge phase of jury selection, the routine dismissal of citizens who face economic hardship excludes not only people but also the diversity of ideas, experiences, and frames of interpretation that characterize the American population. By failing to make sure that people who are poor can serve, we impoverish our shared understanding of doing justice.

This Article offers a historical and empirical account of how socio-economic exclusion cuts prospective jurors from juries. It argues that the dominant rationale for such exclusion is a perception that poor and otherwise burdened prospective jurors should be excused from jury service for their own benefit. The effect of this superficially benevolent rationale, I argue, has been the concealment and reinforcement of class-based jury discrimination. The Article concludes that addressing this seemingly benign but exclusionary practice is an essential task for legal reformers, recognizing the relationship between race and class-based exclusion. Further, it recommends instituting structural changes that would make it possible for any eligible person to serve, regardless of income or wealth.

*Assistant Professor of Law, SMU Dedman School of Law; AB, Princeton University; MPhil, University of Cambridge; JD, Georgetown Law; PhD, Princeton University.

[Link to full article.](#)

Chapter 6 Peremptory Challenges

6.1 Arizona Rules of Procedure on Peremptory Challenges

Criminal Rules of Procedure

Rule 18.4 Challenges

(a) Challenge to the Panel. Any party may challenge the panel on the ground that its selection involved a material departure from the requirements of law. Challenges to the panel on this ground must be in writing, specify the factual basis for the challenge, and make a showing of prejudice to the party. A party must make, and the court must decide, a challenge to a panel before the examination of any individual prospective juror.

(b) Challenge for Cause. On motion or on its own, the court must excuse a prospective juror or jurors from service in the case if there is a reasonable ground to believe that the juror or jurors cannot render a fair and impartial verdict. A challenge for cause may be made at any time, but the court may deny a challenge if the party was not diligent in making it.

(c) Peremptory Challenges.

(1) Generally. The court must allow both parties the following number of peremptory challenges:

(A) 10, if the offense charged is punishable by death;

(B) 6, in all other cases tried in superior court; and

(C) two, in all cases tried in limited jurisdiction courts.

(2) If Several Defendants Are Tried Jointly. If there is more than one defendant, each defendant is allowed one-half the number of peremptory challenges allowed to one defendant. The State is not entitled to any additional peremptory challenges.

(3) Agreement Between the Parties. The parties may agree to exercise fewer than the allowable number of peremptory challenges.

Rule 18.5 Procedure for Jury Selection

(a) – (e) Omitted.

(f) Challenge for Cause. Challenges for cause must be on the record and made out of the hearing of the prospective jurors. If the court grants a challenge for cause, it must excuse the affected prospective juror. If insufficient prospective jurors remain on the list, the court must add a prospective juror from a new panel. All challenges for cause must be made and decided before the court may call on the parties to exercise their peremptory challenges.

(g) Exercise of Peremptory Challenges. After examining the prospective jurors and completing all challenges for cause, the parties must exercise their peremptory challenges on the list of prospective jurors by alternating strikes, beginning with the State, until the peremptory challenges are exhausted or a party elects not to exercise further challenges. Failure of a party to exercise a challenge in turn operates as a waiver of the party's remaining challenges, but it does not deprive the other party of that party's full number of challenges. If the parties fail to exercise the full number of allowed challenges, the court will strike the jurors on the bottom of the list of prospective jurors until only the number to serve, plus alternates, remain.

(h) Selection of Jury; Alternate Jurors.

(1) Trial Jurors. After the completion of the procedures in (g), the prospective jurors remaining in the jury box or on the list of prospective jurors constitute the trial jurors.

(2) Selection of Alternates and Instruction. Just before the jury retires to begin deliberations, the clerk or court official must determine the alternate juror or jurors by lot or stipulation. When the jury retires to deliberate, the alternate or alternates may not participate, but the court must instruct the alternate juror or jurors to continue to observe the admonitions to jurors until the court informs them that a verdict has been returned or the jury has been discharged.

(3) Replacing a Deliberating Juror. If the court excuses a deliberating juror due to the juror's inability or disqualification to perform the required duties, the court may substitute an alternate juror to join the deliberations, choosing the alternate from among the qualified alternates in the order previously designated. If an alternate joins the deliberations, the court must instruct the jury to begin its deliberations anew.

(i) Omitted.

Civil Rules of Procedure for the Superior Courts

Rule 47 Jury Selection; Juror Information; Voir Dire; Challenges

(a) – (b) Omitted.

(c) Voir Dire Oath and Procedure.

(1) – (2) Omitted

(3) Extent of Voir Dire.

(A) Questioning by Court and Parties. The court must thoroughly question the jury panel to ensure that prospective jurors are qualified, fair, and impartial. The court must permit each of the parties to ask the panel additional questions, but may impose reasonable limits on the questioning. Written questions also may be used as provided in Rule 47(b)(2).

(B) Extent of Questioning. Voir dire questioning of a jury panel is not limited to the grounds listed in Rule 47(d) and may include questions about any subject that might disclose a basis for the exercise of a peremptory challenge.

(d) Challenges for Cause.

(1) Grounds. A party may challenge a prospective juror for cause on one or more of the following grounds:

(A) the prospective juror lacks one or more of the required statutory qualifications specified in A.R.S. § 21-211;

(B) the prospective juror is a party's:

- (i) family member;
- (ii) guardian or ward;
- (iii) master or servant;
- (iv) employer or employee;
- (v) principal or agent;
- (vi) business partner or associate; or
- (vii) surety or obligee on a bond or obligation;

(C) the prospective juror was a witness or served as a juror in a previous trial between the same parties in the same action; or

(D) the prospective juror has--by words or actions--shown bias or prejudice for or against any party or otherwise demonstrated their unfitness to serve as a juror

(2) Procedure. The court must rule on challenges for cause. A prospective juror who is challenged for cause may be examined under oath by the court or, with the court's permission, by a party.

(e) Peremptory Challenges.

(1) Procedure. When the voir dire is finished and the court has ruled on all challenges for cause, the clerk will give the parties a list of the remaining prospective jurors for the exercise of peremptory challenges. The parties must exercise their challenges by alternate strikes,

beginning with the plaintiff, until each party's peremptory challenges are exhausted or waived. If a party fails to exercise a peremptory challenge, it waives any remaining challenges, but it does not affect the right of other parties to exercise their remaining challenges.

(2) Number. Each side is entitled to 4 peremptory challenges. For this rule's purposes, each action--whether a single action or two or more actions consolidated for trial--must be treated as having only two sides. If it appears that two or more parties on a side have adverse or hostile interests, the court may allow them to have additional peremptory challenges, but each side must have an equal number of peremptory challenges. If the parties on a side are unable to agree on how to allocate peremptory challenges among them, the court must determine the allocation.

(f) Alternate Jurors.

(1) – (4) Omitted.

(5) Additional Peremptory Challenges. In addition to the peremptory challenges otherwise allowed by law, each side is entitled to one peremptory challenge if one or two alternate jurors will be impaneled, two peremptory challenges if 3 or 4 alternate jurors will be impaneled, and 3 peremptory challenges if 5 or 6 alternate jurors will be impaneled.

Justice Court Rules of Procedure

Rule 134 Trials

a. Trial procedures.

(1) Potential jurors are summoned to the court and are given an oath to truthfully answer questions about their qualifications to serve as trial jurors. The judge, and the parties as the judge may allow, then ask questions to prospective jurors concerning their qualifications and fitness to serve as jurors. Potential jurors may be challenged for cause during the course of questioning. Upon request, the judge may allow the parties to make brief opening statements to the prospective jurors before the questioning process. After the questioning process, each side may exercise two peremptory challenges, or some other reasonable number of peremptory challenges as the court directs, of potential jurors. The jurors then selected to hear the case are sworn, and the judge gives the jury preliminary instructions concerning the jury's duties, its conduct, the order of proceeding, and elementary legal principles that govern the trial. The judge will instruct the jurors that each of them may take handwritten notes during the trial, which the jurors can take to the jury room, and the court will provide jurors with note-taking materials.

Rules of Procedure for Eviction Actions

Rule 12 Trial by Jury

a. When an action is called for trial by jury, the jury panel shall be assembled. Voir dire may be conducted by the court. Failure to submit written voir dire questions a day before the panel is assembled waives the right to submit questions. When, after challenges for cause, a panel of thirteen in justice court or fifteen in superior court is available, the court shall permit three peremptory challenges per side to reduce the jury to seven in justice court or nine in superior court. One of the jurors shall be selected as the alternate after the evidence is presented and before deliberations.

(b) – (d) Omitted.

6.2 Pending Rule Petitions; Current Administrative Orders

Pending Rule Petitions

R-21-0008: This petition seeks adoption of a new Arizona Rule of Supreme Court, Rule 24 – Jury Selection, to regulate the use of peremptory challenges to prevent the unfair exclusion of potential jurors based on race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, or sexual orientation.

[Petition with Appendices A - E](#)

R-21-0020: This petition seeks to eliminate peremptory challenges in cases subject to the Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Rules of Civil Procedure for the Superior Courts

[Petition](#) to Amend Rules 18.4 and 18.5 of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure and Rule 47(e) of the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure

[Appendix](#) to Petition containing clean and markup proposed amended rules.

Administrative Orders Re: Peremptory Challenges During the Public Health Crisis:

[Administrative Order 2020-143](#) (See Section V.3, page 8) which states:

3. Until December 31, 2020, to reduce the number of citizens summoned to jury duty, procedural rules (including Rule 18.4(c), Rules of Criminal Procedure; Rule 47(e), Rules of Civil Procedure; Rule 134(a)(1), Justice Court Rules of Civil Procedure; and Rule 12, Rules of Procedure for Eviction Actions) are modified to afford litigants only two peremptory strikes for potential jurors per side in all civil and felony cases tried in the superior court, and one peremptory strike per side in all misdemeanor cases, and all civil cases tried in limited jurisdiction courts. This provision does not apply to capital murder cases.

[Administrative Order 2020-177](#) Replacing Administrative Order 2020-143 and extending the reduction of peremptory challenges)

[Administrative Order 2020-197](#) Replacing Administrative Order 2020-177 and extending the reduction of peremptory challenges)

6.3 National Resources on Peremptory Challenges

State by State comparison of the number of peremptory challenges for noncapital felony, misdemeanor, and civil jury trials. Click on the “Peremptory Challenges” tab to see the graphic [Comparative Data | Jurystudies \(ncsc-jurystudies.org\)](#)

[Recommendation 19 from DC Report](#): this is a recommendation from a DC task force to reduce or eliminate peremptory challenges. It includes a good discussion of the need to strengthen standards for removal for cause in conjunction with any decrease of peremptory challenges.

[Examining Voir Dire in California](#): this study examined the relationship between challenges for cause and peremptory challenges.

6.4 Articles on the *Batson* challenge

***Batson* in Practice: What We Have Learned About *Batson* and Peremptory Challenges**

Notre Dame Law Review, Vol. 71, 1996

Kenneth Mellilli,
Creighton University, School of Law
Date Written: 1996

Abstract:

In the years since the *Batson v. Kentucky*, 106 S. Ct. 1712 (1986) decision was handed down, a number of developments have occurred. First, the Court has expanded the application of *Batson* beyond its original sphere and correspondingly made further inroads upon the previously impregnable realm of the peremptory challenge. Second, lower courts have had the opportunity, or perhaps task, of implementing *Batson*, refining *Batson*'s general dictates about "prima facie case[s]" of discrimination and "neutral explanations." Third, and perhaps most interestingly, in cases in which *Batson*'s requirement of "neutral explanations" has applied, we have been given a window into a previously secret arena; the thought processes of lawyers in the use of peremptory challenges. This article examines each of these developments.

[Link to full article.](#)

Widening *Batson*'s Net to Ensure More Than the Unapologetically Bigoted or Painfully Unimaginative Attorney

Jeffrey Bellin, William & Mark Law School
Junichi P. Semitsu

Abstract:

In *Snyder v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court reaffirmed its commitment to rooting out racially discriminatory jury selection and its belief that the three-step framework established in *Batson v. Kentucky* is capable of unearthing racially discriminatory peremptory strikes. Yet the Court left in place the talismanic protection available to those who might misuse the peremptory challenge—the unbounded collection of justifications that courts, including the Supreme Court, accept as “race neutral.”

To evaluate the Court's continuing faith in *Batson*, we conducted a survey of all federal published and unpublished judicial decisions issued in this first decade of the new millennium (2000–2009) that reviewed state or federal trial court rejections of a *Batson* challenge. In light of this study and studies that have come before, we conclude that *Batson* is easily avoided through the articulation of a purportedly race-neutral explanation for juror strikes. As a result, there is no reason to believe that *Batson* is, as the Court suggests, achieving its goal of eliminating race-based jury exclusion and little hope that it will ever do so. In light of our conclusion, this Article proposes an alteration to the *Batson* framework that we believe would enable trial courts to reduce the role of race in the jury selection process.

[Link to full article.](#)

Chapter 7 Education on Jury Service

7.1 Public Information on Jury Service

The Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of Courts (AOC), maintains a website that provides information on many different court-related topics for the public. General information about jury service can be found on a series of pages at <https://www.azcourts.gov/juryduty>.

That same information is also available in Spanish:

<https://www.azcourts.gov/elcentrodeautoservicio/Informaci%C3%B3n-acerca-de-formar-parte-de-un-jurado>.

There are several levels of courts in Arizona. Here is a [link](#) about the structure of the Arizona judiciary. Each superior court in the state (there is one for each county) has a webpage. Here are examples of information about jury service for several counties:

[Coconino](#)

[La Paz](#)

[Maricopa](#)

[Navajo](#)

[Pima](#)

[Pinal](#)

[Santa Cruz](#)

Many city (also called municipal or magistrate) courts also maintain websites and have information about jury service specific to the court. Here are examples of webpages with jury information for several city courts:

[Flagstaff Municipal Court](#)

[Lake Havasu Municipal Court](#)

[Mesa Municipal Court](#)

[Phoenix Municipal Court](#)

[Oro Valley Magistrate Court](#)

The Arizona Supreme Court provides a [juror orientation video](#) for use by all courts.

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) maintains a [database](#) of 77 state and local juror orientation videos from 33 states and the District of Columbia.

7.2 Findings of Other States Jury-Related Committees; Projects

Arizona:

- [The Final Report and Recommendations](#) (2002) of the Arizona Supreme Court Ad Hoc Committee to Study Jury Practices and Procedures consists of 15 specific recommendations applying to jury management and administration. The committee believes the Judicial Branch has a responsibility to improve every aspect of its jury system. Accordingly, each recommendation was formulated with the aspiration of improving jury service for all of Arizona's citizens. In the committee's deliberations, consensus on all issues was reached.
- [Supplemental Report Concerning Jury Anonymity](#) (2003) also written by the Arizona Supreme Court Ad Hoc Committee.
- [Jurors: The Power of 12](#) (1994). This report takes the form of 55 specific recommendations touching upon the entire process in which jurors are involved, beginning with the subject of source lists from which potential jurors' names are taken and ending with the need for post-verdict debriefings of jurors following unusually stressful trials.
- [Jurors: The Power of 12, Part Two](#) (1998). In late 1996, about two years after submission of its original report on jury reform, *Jurors: The Power of 12*, and one year after the Arizona Supreme Court's adoption of several new rules affecting jury trials, the Committee on More Effective Use of Juries was reconvened to consider additional issues.

New York:

New York University School of Law Civil Jury Trial Project. Reports and information on virtual hearings, virtual trials, juror questionnaires, how to shorten jury trials. Click on "[Resources](#)" and "[Commentary](#)" for resources.

LAST UPDATED:

April 5, 2021, 1:30 p.m.

April 6, 7:33 a.m.