

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

In the Matter of:)	
)	
ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL)	Administrative Order
ADMINISTRATION § 1-702:)	<u>No. 2007- 82</u>
OPERATIONAL REVIEWS)	
)	
)	
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The above captioned provision having come before the Arizona Judicial Council on October 24, 2007, and having been approved and recommended for adoption,

Now, therefore, pursuant to Article VI, Section 3, of the Arizona Constitution,

IT IS ORDERED that the above captioned provision, attached hereto, is adopted as a section of the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration.

Dated this 21st day of November, 2007.

RUTH V. MCGREGOR
Chief Justice

ARIZONA CODE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
Part 1: Judicial Branch Administration
Chapter 7: Reports
Section 1-702: Operational Reviews

- A. Authority.** Ariz. Const. Art. 6 § 3 gives the supreme court administrative supervision of all courts in the state. The supreme court exercises part of this responsibility through the use of operational reviews in the state's courts. The administrative director, on behalf of the supreme court, may authorize an operational review of any court, court department, or offices of the clerk of the superior court in the state.
- B. Purpose.** The purpose of the operational review is to ensure operational consistency with applicable state laws, the Arizona Rules of Court, Administrative Orders and Codes, the Minimum Accounting Standards and state and local policy.
- C. Authority to Examine Records.** The administrative director or the administrative director's authorized representatives, in the performance of official duties, shall have access and authority to examine and copy any and all records of the court, court department, or offices of the clerk of the superior court, with the exception of sealed court records. It is the duty of any person having such records to permit access to and examination of those records.
- D. Corrective Actions.** The court, court department, or offices of the clerk of the superior court may respond to any findings and recommendations prior to the report becoming public record, except in special circumstances such as criminal activity. The court, court department, or offices of the clerk of the superior court shall develop a plan and timetable to remedy any items of non-compliance.