

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

THE PETITIONER

The petitioner of this proposed legislative change is Arizona Association of Certified Process Servers, a non-profit organization representing Arizona certified process servers statewide.

LEGISLATION AFFECTED

The legislation affected by the proposed changes herein is A.R.S. § 11-484 at J. and at K. 4. and at K. 11.

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION

The authority of the certified process server is established in A.R.S. § 11- 445 I.

Certified process server is designated “an officer of the court” in A.R.S. § 11-445 I, which reads in pertinent part, “[A] private process server is an officer of the court.”

Regulation of certified process servers is vested in the Supreme Court Licensing and Regulation Division.

Certification and administration of process servers is vested in the Superior Court, specifically the Superior Court in the county in which the certified process server resides.

Certified process servers undergo a criminal background investigation as required in A.R.S. § 11-445 I, which reads in pertinent part, “[A]s a condition of registration, the Supreme Court shall require each private process server applicant to furnish a full set of fingerprints to enable a criminal background investigation to be conducted to determine suitability of the applicant.”

Certified process servers undergo examination prior to certification as required in the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration § 7-204 at E. Initial Certification 3. Examination, which reads in pertinent part, “[E]ach applicant for certification or renewal shall personally take and pass the examination provided by the director and administered and scored by the clerk of the superior court.”

Certified process servers must undergo ten hours of continuing education per year of certification as required in the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration § 7-204 at F. Role and Responsibilities of Certificate Holders. 7. Continuing Education, which reads in pertinent part, “[C]ertified private process servers shall complete ten hours of continuing education each twelve months...”.

Certified process servers renew their certifications every three years, and a criminal background investigation is accompanied by a fingerprint card submission for both a state and federal criminal records check.

The certified process server is by rule a neutral party having no interest in the case related to the process being served, as written in the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 4 (d), which reads in pertinent part, "...[a] private process server shall not be a party, an attorney, or the employee of an attorney in the action whose process is being served." The public perception of the certified process server is generally contrary to the spirit and letter of that regulation, and the certified process server is too often viewed as a messenger of bad news or worse an instigator of or party to the action.

The name of the certified process server appears on the face of each affidavit and certificate filed with the court in conjunction with the corresponding service of process, so their identity is readily available to the party served with process and the public; it is a very easy procedure for a disgruntled or disturbed individual to conduct a public records search to locate this officer of the court.

Certified process servers as officers of the court deserve and warrant the now available personal information protection by and through A.R.S. § 11-484. This is the identical level of information protection now accorded to other potentially vulnerable parties, including judges, prosecuting attorneys, law enforcers, correctional officers, and others.

PURPOSE AND INTENT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

It is the purpose and intent of this proposed legislation to provide additional protection for the certified process server by way of eliminating the possibility that a disgruntled or disturbed individual could locate the residence address of this officer of the court via a public records search either via the Internet or a records search at the governmental office where such records are maintained.

IMPACT UPON STATE FUNDS AND ARIZONA TAXPAYERS

The proposed revision of A.R.S. § 11-484 shall have no negative impact whatsoever upon state funds nor shall the revision have a negative impact upon Arizona taxpayers, as it seeks neither funding nor tax relief of any sort.

IMPACT UPON THE PUBLIC AND THE CERTIFIED PROCESS SERVER

The proposed legislation aids the public by:

- a. there is no perceivable or foreseeable negative impact upon the public.

The proposed legislation aids certified process servers by:

- a. providing protection to the certified process server by keeping their residence address information out of the public domain, and
- b. providing protection to the immediate families of the certified process server by keeping their residence address information out of the public domain, and
- c. reducing the potential for a potentially violent confrontation between a member of the public who has been served with process or affected by the service of process and the certified process server.

The proposed legislation aids the courts by:

- a. protecting their officers of the court; and
- b. protecting the families of their officers of the court, and
- c. better ensuring that service of process is not dissuaded or deterred by threats issued to certified process server as these officers of the court attempt to serve process in the field.

PROPOSED STATUTORY REVISIONS

The proposed statutory revisions to A.R.S. § 11-484 shall add wording as follows in bold type:

A.R.S. § 11-484. Records maintained by county assessor and county treasurer; redaction; _____ definitions

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, in any county an eligible person may request that the general public be prohibited from accessing that person's residential address and telephone number that are contained in instruments, writings and information maintained by the county assessor and the county treasurer.

B. An eligible person may request this action by filing an affidavit that states all of the following on an application form developed by the administrative office of the courts in agreement with an association of counties, an organization of peace officers and the motor vehicle division of the department of transportation:

1. The person's full legal name and residential address.
2. The full legal description and parcel number of the person's property.
3. The position the person currently holds and a description of the person's duties, except that an eligible person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment shall attach a copy of the order of protection or injunction against harassment.
4. The reasons the person reasonably believes that the person's life or safety or that of another person is in danger and that redacting the residential address and telephone number will serve to reduce the danger.

C. If an eligible person is also requesting pursuant to section 11-483 that the general public be prohibited from accessing records maintained by the county recorder, the eligible person may combine the request pursuant to subsection B of this section with the request pursuant to section 11-483 by filing one affidavit. The affidavit and subsequent action by the appropriate authorities shall meet all of the requirements of this section and section 11-483.

D. The affidavit shall be filed with the presiding judge of the superior court in the county in which the affiant resides. To prevent a multiplicity of filings, an eligible person who is a peace officer, public defender, prosecutor, code enforcement officer, corrections or detention officer, corrections support staff member or law enforcement support staff member shall deliver the affidavit to the peace officer's commanding officer, or to the head of the prosecuting, public defender, code enforcement, law enforcement, corrections or detention agency, as applicable, or that person's designee, who shall file the affidavits at one time. In the absence of an affidavit that contains a request for immediate action and that is supported by facts justifying an earlier presentation, the commanding officer, or the head of the prosecuting, public defender, code enforcement, law enforcement, corrections or detention agency, as applicable, or that person's designee, shall not file affidavits more often than quarterly.

E. On receipt of an affidavit or affidavits, the presiding judge of the superior court shall file with the clerk of the superior court a petition on behalf of all requesting affiants. Each affidavit presented shall be attached to the petition. In the absence of an affidavit that contains a request for immediate action and that is supported by facts justifying an earlier consideration, the presiding judge may accumulate affidavits and file a petition at the end of each quarter.

F. The presiding judge of the superior court shall review the petition and each attached affidavit to determine whether the action requested by each affiant should be granted. If the presiding judge of the superior court concludes that the action requested by the affiant will reduce a danger to the life or safety of the affiant or another person, the presiding judge of the superior court shall order the redaction of the affiant's residential address and telephone number that are contained in instruments, writings and information maintained by the county assessor and the county treasurer. The redaction shall be in effect for five years.

G. On motion to the court, if the presiding judge of the superior court concludes that an instrument or writing maintained by the county assessor or the county treasurer has been redacted or sealed in error, that the original affiant no longer lives at the address listed in the original affidavit, that the cause for the original affidavit no longer exists or that temporary access to the instrument or writing is needed, the presiding judge may temporarily stay or permanently vacate all or part of the court order prohibiting public access to the instrument or writing.

H. On entry of the court order, the clerk of the superior court shall file the court order and a copy of the affidavit required by subsection B of this section with the county assessor and the county treasurer. No more than ten days after the date on which the county assessor and the county treasurer receive the court order, the county assessor and the county treasurer shall restrict access to the information as required by subsection F of this section.

I. If the court denies an affiant's request pursuant to this section, the affiant may request a court hearing. The hearing shall be conducted by the court in the county where the petition was filed.

J. The county assessor and the county treasurer shall remove the restrictions on all records that are redacted pursuant to this section by January 5 in the year after the court order expires. The county assessor or the county treasurer shall send by mail one notification to either the peace officer, public defender, prosecutor, code enforcement officer, corrections or detention officer, **certified process server**, corrections support staff member or law enforcement support staff member or the employing agency of a peace officer, public defender, prosecutor, code enforcement officer, corrections or detention officer, corrections support staff member or law enforcement support staff member who was granted an order pursuant to this section of the order's expiration date at least six months before the expiration date. If the notice is sent to the employing agency, the employing agency shall immediately notify the person who was granted the order of the upcoming expiration date. The county assessor or county treasurer may coordinate with the county recorder to prevent multiple notices from being sent to the same person.

K. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Code enforcement officer" means a person who is employed by a state or local government and whose duties include performing field inspections of buildings, structures or property to ensure compliance with and enforce national, state and local laws, ordinances and codes.

2. "Commissioner" means a commissioner of the superior court.

3. "Corrections support staff member" means an adult or juvenile corrections employee who has direct contact with inmates.

4. "Eligible person" means a peace officer, justice, judge, commissioner, public defender, prosecutor, code enforcement officer, adult or juvenile corrections officer, corrections support staff member, probation officer, **certified process server**, member of the board of executive clemency, law enforcement support staff member, national guard member who is acting in support of a law enforcement agency, person who is protected under an order of protection or injunction against harassment or firefighter who is assigned to the Arizona counterterrorism center in the department of public safety.

5. "Judge" means a judge of the United States district court, the United States court of appeals, the United States magistrate court, the United States bankruptcy court, the Arizona court of appeals, the superior court or a municipal court.

6. "Justice" means a justice of the United States or Arizona supreme court or a justice of the peace.

7. "Law enforcement support staff member" means a person who serves in the role of an investigator or prosecutorial assistant in an agency that investigates or prosecutes crimes, who is integral to the investigation or prosecution of crimes and whose name or identity will be revealed

in the course of public proceedings.

8. "Peace officer" means any person vested by law, or formerly vested by law, with a duty to maintain public order and make arrests.

9. "Prosecutor" means a county attorney, a municipal prosecutor, the attorney general or a United States attorney and includes an assistant or deputy United States attorney, county attorney, municipal prosecutor or attorney general.

10. "Public defender" means a federal public defender, county public defender, county legal defender or county contract indigent defense counsel and includes an assistant or deputy federal public defender, county public defender or county legal defender.

11. "Certified process server" means any officer of the superior court, who is certified to serve process.