

APSA FREE CLE Continuing Education for Members

FREE Continuing Education Classes will again be offered in 2023, starting in January and continuing through November. Class dates & times will vary. Continuing Education credits are not available for attending the Board meetings, but every APSA member attending is eligible to receive a free CE course afterward. The latest edition of the APSA Certified Process Server Training Manual may be ordered at <https://arizonaprocessservers.org/membership-application/>.

Member Dues are \$105 for 2023

<http://arizonaprocessservers.org/membership/>

Member Continuing Education

Continuing education courses available NOW! Go to www.accufacs.com to order courses.

FREE Continuing Education...

Continuing Education credits are not available for attending the Board meetings, but every APSA member attending a Board meeting is eligible to receive a free CE course afterward.

The 2022-2024 APSA ACPS Training Manual is now available at <https://arizonaprocessservers.org/membership-application/>. It includes updates with new statutes & case law. Member PDF price is \$59. Printed versions are \$89. It's over 400 pages of information!

Next APSA Board Meeting: 22 APRIL 2023

We will be scheduling in-person meetings in 2023, but for now, all meetings will continue to be virtual until otherwise stated. Our Board and other meetings are open to all APSA members -- this meeting is no exception! We'd love to see and hear from you!

Join Your APSA Board Meeting on 22 APRIL 2023

APSA Board Meeting April 22, 2023, from 9:00a.m. to Noon (allotted time). (The meetings usually don't last more than about an hour.)

Please join our meeting using your computer, tablet, or smartphone.

<https://meet.goto.com/728319781>

You can also dial into the meeting using your phone at: (646) 749-3122, Access Code: 728-319-781

One Hour CE After the Meeting.

Member to Member Services, Commentary, Opinions & Articles

If you are an APSA member and have a unique or unusual service that you believe will benefit your fellow APSA members, let your fellow members know! If you have comments, opinions, or an article you want to share, send your Editor (Administrator) a 300-word or less piece suitable for publication to azserverassoc@gmail.com and APSA may publish it in the Newsletter. The deadline is the 3rd Monday of the month for next month's publication. Publication is scheduled for the first business day of the month.

APSA Website Changes Are Coming

Yes, the APSA website needs some change. OK, a lot of change. APSA is working with John Shelley of Caffeine Code, Inc. (<https://www.caffeinecode.biz/>) to improve the functionality and look of our website. He put together the NAPPS website, and we're glad to have him working with us. So, please be patient while we get our makeover.

Winter Continuing Education Course Available for Members

Larry & Candy Ratcliff are hosting a class on Writs of Garnishment in Arizona (giving 3.0 hrs. CE) on 11 February 2023 at their residence in Pinetop, AZ. It's free to the first five (5) APSA Regular members who sign up. If you are interested and committed to driving to Pinetop (remember it is winter!), send an email to azserverassoc@gmail.com for the location.

Trolls, Scams, and Gift Cards are Not Wanted - Don't Be A Victim!

The bad guys never sleep! We sometimes get emails addressed to our members (and others) asking for gift cards, e-checks, money transfers and other things. APSA will NEVER ask you to send a gift card or other thing to us, and neither will our officers or board members.

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In a recent email, our President responded to a member, "Every year maybe twice a year someone gets onto the APSA website and gets the emails of the board members and sends e-mails such as "hey I'm busy can you pay this bill I will reimburse you" or "hey my wallet is lost can you send me some apple pay cards." We have tried to stop them, but they just keep coming. First no board member would ever ask such a thing. Secondly check the email address it was sent from and you can usually easily tell that it is bogus."

Today's bogus emails: "I urgently need suppliers and major business partners to work with. XXX Bio-Pharmaceutical needs a reliable and trusted business partner to supply us with a consistent extract from the United Kingdom. I shall explain in detail if I get a positive response from you in this regard. kindly respond to my official Email..." and, "Hi Barry, I need you to handle some purchases. Let me know if you are available in the morning?". Or, how about, "Hello, customer. Your line of credit with (our bank) has been suspended due to suspicious activity. Update your personal information by clicking here...". This one I received by text, "Chase alert: We have put a hold on your debit card due to suspicious alerts, If this was not done buy you, Please verify your debit here...".

If it sounds suspicious, it probably is. If it has a bogus email, misspelled words, bad grammar, or something out of the ordinary, it most likely is bogus. If it's a text from a "bank" that you don't use, it definitely is bogus.

Don't fall for a cyber-scam. Want more? Skip down to the last page for more resources.

<https://consumer.ftc.gov/articles/how-recognize-and-avoid-phishing-scams>

What can APSA do for me?

We get inquiries about our members' services from consumers, courts, and attorneys. Recently, we received a request for help from a Canadian law firm asking for a process server in a smaller community in Maricopa County. We referred them to the member who advertises services in that city where nobody else

advertises. It looks like our member's investment in advertising in an additional city paid off!

Give us a call or drop us an email about how you can enhance your listing with additional cities/counties/areas listed in our directory.

Member & Reader Comments

Great newsletter. Thanks, ASPA, for keeping me in the loop.

-- *Jamie Trevillyan, APSA Member*

Thank you, I appreciate receiving your newsletters.

-- *GH, Superior Court Services Assistant*

Thanks for sharing your newsletter. Wishing you all a successful and prosperous year.

-- *Diana Wardwell, AFPS, Administrator, Florida Association of Professional Process Servers, Inc. (FAPPS)*

Service Questions... We Get 'Em

I have a legal assistant for an attorney client who gave us a Subpoena Duces Tecum to serve on a bank through their statutory agent. She said the plaintiff's attorney (her boss) also wants us to personally serve every other party involved in the case (all defendants and their counsel) with a copy of the Subpoena Duces Tecum and a Notice of Deposition for records from the bank. This is a first. I read the rules and think the attorney is a little off with this.

ARCP Rule 45(d)(3) says, "Notice to, and Service on Other Parties. A copy of every subpoena and any proof of service must be served on every other party in accordance with Rule 5(c). If the subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or the inspection of premises before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party at least 2 days before it is served on the person to whom it is directed".

ARCP Rule 5(c) [Service After Appearance; Service After Judgment; How Made] says,

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“(1) Serving an Attorney. If a party is represented by an attorney, service under this rule must be made on the attorney unless the court orders or a specific rule requires service on the party.

(2) Service Generally. A document is served under this rule by any of the following:

(A) handing it to the person;

(B) leaving it:

(i) at the person's office with a clerk or other person in charge or, if no one is in charge, in a conspicuous place in the office; or

(ii) if the person has no office or the office is closed, at the person's dwelling or usual place of abode with someone of suitable age and discretion who resides there;

(C) mailing it by U.S. mail to the person's last-known address--in which event service is complete upon mailing;

(D) delivering it by any other means, including electronic means other than that described in Rule 5(c)(2)(E), if the recipient consents in writing to that method of service or if the court orders service in that manner--in which event service is complete upon transmission; or

(E) transmitting it through an electronic filing service provider approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts, if the recipient is an attorney of record in the action--in which event service is complete upon transmission.”

I want to service the client as best I can, but if we serve every party personally, it's going to be cost-prohibitive and I'm afraid it will scare the client. How do I handle this?

I would confirm with the client that personal service is really what they want.

Under normal circumstances, attorneys (or their paralegals or legal assistants) will e-mail the Notice and Subpoena to the other side under ARCP Rule 5(c)(2)(E). Your client may want personal service if the other side's attorney hasn't consented to service via email. If that's the case, or the defendant is self-

represented (a party in pro per), service under ARCP Rule 5(c)(2)(A)-(D) may be appropriate.

In this case, I would confirm with the client and go with the flow.

I was perusing through some appeals cases and saw some common threads – the appeals courts seem reluctant to overturn a trial court's ruling, appellants (especially self-represented parties) don't provide transcripts of the trial court's proceedings, and a self-represented person is treated the same as an attorney. Can you enlighten me?

Great question to bring up. If you took the ACPS class, you may recall there are several levels of the courts, and each has separate (or concurrent) jurisdiction.

The trial courts are the lower courts – these are the courts where the controversy in the Complaint or Petition is put forth before the court and the court makes a ruling, or judgment. The appeals courts generally look at the work of the trial courts for an abuse of discretion.

The appeals courts do not render a verdict based on evidence – they are not the trier of fact. The appeals courts examine the evidence cited in the *Petition for Review* or *Notice of Appeal* per rules set forth in the Arizona Rules of Civil Appellate Procedure (ARCAP) for an abuse of discretion.

The trial court (municipal, justice, superior court) whether a bench trial (before a judge) or a jury trial, acts as the trier of fact. A final judgment, signed by a judge, is appealable. There are many nuances in what can be appealed, be it the entire judgment or parts of it. (See ARS §12-2101, et seq.)

A person representing him or herself is held to the same standard as an attorney before the court. He/she needs to be familiar with the applicable statutes, rules, regulation, and case law to properly represent him/herself. People have the right to represent themselves, but like so many other things, don't understand the complexities of law.

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In reading the case, *In re the Marriage of Higgins*, 194 Ariz. 266 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1999), 981 P.2d 134, 296 Ariz. Adv. Rep. 36, the Arizona Supreme Court said,

“One who represents herself in civil litigation is given the same consideration on appeal as one who has been represented by counsel. She is held to the same familiarity with court procedures and the same notice of statutes, rules, and legal principles as is expected of a lawyer. See *Smith v. Rabb*, 95 Ariz. 49, 386 P.2d 649 (1963); *Copper State Bank v. Saggio*, 139 Ariz. 438, 679 P.2d 84 (App. 1983).”

As process servers, we don't usually read much case law, but there are certain times when it affects us. Self-represented persons going into court on a mission and blaming us when they screw up their presentation in court is one reason to be familiar with some case law. A person representing themselves in court acts as their own attorney, lock, stock, and barrel.

The reluctance of an appeals court to overturn a trial court's ruling emanates from the observation that the trial court is the trier of fact and has been presented with the evidence (from both sides) to make a final judgment. The appeals courts are looking not at the evidence to determine guilt or liability, but at what the trial court did during the trial.

The appeals courts review the facts looking for an abuse of discretion (decision-making responsibility) by the lower courts. The appeals courts look at what the trial judges have done, not at what the evidence says about guilt, innocence or liability.

Appeals courts generally look at a case to uphold the trial court's judgment; but when the lower court (i.e.: trial judge) is wrong, the appeals courts don't hesitate to say so and order the lower court to step in line.

As far as a person not providing a transcript of the lower court's proceedings, when a person does not provide a transcript of the trial court proceedings, the appeals court will usually "...presume the missing

record supports the court's orders.” *Kohler v. Kohler*, 211 Ariz. 106, n.1 (App. 2005).

I hope this helps.

I have an out-of-state client who wants me to collect his judgment. The judgment debtor lives here in Arizona. The money he's offering to pay me is pretty substantial. What say you?

In one word, don't. Unless you are a licensed collection agency, you'll end up in a world of hurt. Better the individual judgment creditor domesticate the judgment and you serve his papers. If he doesn't know the forms, refer him to a Legal Document Preparer or attorney familiar with debt collections.

I had a complaint filed against me by a person I served for filming them with my body-worn camera at the time of the serve. I think I'm right to do so. What can APSA do to help me?

We had another member who had a similar situation crop up some months ago. We supported that member by writing a letter to the court advising them of our review and the association's position, in part:

“The service occurred in a publicly accessible building, and any videotaping done on a body worn camera (BWC) is done with purpose in mind, to protect the interests of the process server and document the service. Further, the additional documentation done via a BWC also protects the integrity of the service and should be recognized by the courts as a tool of positive means. In this instance, there is no evidence that the documentation of the service was done surreptitiously, for nefarious purposes or with malice aforethought.

“Process servers have an often difficult and dangerous job in contacting the public. The events where service of process is accomplished are often challenged, sometimes to the level where physical violence is used by the person served or another at scene, and many times otherwise disputed. For these and other reasons, many process servers elect to utilize a BWC to document serves. APSA supports the use of

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BWC's to protect the interests of the process server and prevent unfounded and unjust complaints.

“In this instance, the BWC was in plain view, and the Complainant was fully aware that the service was being videotaped. There is no cause to believe that there was any surreptitious means of documenting the event.”

The complaint, although it went to a hearing (the complainant was an attorney, no less), was dismissed by the court as unfounded. Our process server also went to the time, trouble, and expense of retaining an attorney. We're happy to support our members. If you need help fighting an unjust complaint, let us know.

A defendant wrote on an attorney/consumer blog the following question:

How do I file a complaint against a process server for falsifying proof of service?

Said process server claims he served papers on me personally in which he did not. Sub service was not allowed nor did the server come to the residence on said date. I have 2 witnesses that reside at the residence, and I have my Federal Logbooks that show I was nowhere near the residence on said date as I am a truck driver. He never served me and falsely filled out proof of service and returned it to the plaintiff.

In Arizona, a complaint against a process server is filed with the Superior Court. Any person may file a complaint against a process server, be they a party, attorney, court official, or other person.

Complaints are filed by filling out the form at <https://www.azcourts.gov/cld/Private-Process-Server/Forms> and submitting it to the Clerk of the Court in the county where the incident occurred.

I have a client who obtained an Order for Alternative Means of Service (ARCP Rule 4.1(k), as it wasn't practical to keep making repeated attempts to the residence, where someone was home, but nobody answered. (There was movement observed through the

window shades and sounds coming from inside the residence, but nobody answered my incessant knocks.)

Now, the client obtained the Order, but the house is vacant – there are no furnishings visible through the open windows and the utilities are off.

How do I handle serving this paper?

I am glad you asked. You don't. The Order was issued assuming the person to serve lived there and repeated attempts were impracticable. Now, the situation has changed, in that the house is vacant. Common sense prevails. We don't serve vacant houses, we serve persons. So, if the house is vacant, there's nobody to serve. Return the papers to the client as not found, with your declaration that the house is vacant. To serve the paper under the circumstance you describe would be unjust to the parties, in that due process would not be achieved. It may also open a can of worms that any judgment resulting from a bad serve is void under ARCP Rule 60, et seq., and making a serve to a person where the house is obviously vacant is unprofessional conduct under ACJA §7-204.

My client complained that the judge in his case didn't award him the process server costs after he won his case. I thought our fees charged to our clients were recoverable. Can you help me understand this?

State law (ARS §12-341 - Recovery of costs) says, “The successful party to a civil action shall recover from his adversary all costs expended or incurred therein unless otherwise provided by law”. Many times, we see justice court judges limiting the award of costs and fees in eviction cases to a prevailing party (usually the landlord) in the amount of \$175-\$350, including attorney fees.

There are also two other relevant ARS sections, ARS §12-341.01 and §12-341.02, pertaining to attorney and legal document preparer fees, respectively. Unlike ARS §12-341, the operative word in these sections is “may”, instead of “shall”. So, while the court “may” award attorney or LDP fees, under ARS §12-341, process server fees are under the “shall recover” category in “...all costs expended or incurred...”.

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In eviction cases, ARS §33-1377(F) provides, “If the defendant is found guilty, the court shall give judgment for the plaintiff for restitution of the premises, for late charges stated in the rental agreement, for costs and, at the plaintiff’s option, for all rent found to be due and unpaid through the periodic rental period provided for in the rental agreement... and shall grant a writ of restitution”.

We see lots of eviction judgments with less-than costs awards given in the damages and hear from eviction attorneys who claim the courts don’t award adequate attorney or process server fees.

So, in my non-lawyer, not giving you legal advice piece of mind, it appears that a judge not awarding costs may be doing so because the party didn’t prove up his/her costs in court, or the court is one that takes the position, “that’s the way it’s always been done”. It’s not difficult to declare the costs, they just need to be itemized and submitted to the court for approval as part of the judgment.

You don’t get what you never ask for.

My attorney service client that gives me a substantial amount of work wants me to waste my time and efforts going to a distant location in a small community where I previously served an evasive defendant. They now want me to serve the same defendant on a different case. It’s an hour drive each way to and from the defendant’s house, and that’s the only paper I have in that entire area.

I attempted to serve him with a second paper (different case) recently, but nobody would answer the door. I could see several persons inside sitting in the living room before I approached. On approach, the blinds closed and a security camera sitting on the windowsill pointing toward the front porch was knocked off by whomever moved the blinds.

I knocked and was pretty persistent, but it is obvious that the person(s) inside is evading service – I assume the defendant was one of them who could see and recognize me.

The attorney service wants me to go back another two times, claiming the judge won’t issue an alternative means of service order because of a lack of attempts. I’m already losing money going to this area (they pay me \$40, and each round-trip costs me \$41 in mileage, plus the two hours dead time in travel). Two additional trips for the same service will cost me \$83 out of my pocket, not including the opportunity cost I would suffer because of the six hours I can’t serve other papers.

Isn’t this “impracticable”? I think the attorney service is confusing “impracticable” with “due and diligent attempts”.

It sounds like you’re working for a volume paper mill looking to get the serve done at all costs – so long as they are your costs, and out of your pocket.

From my perspective, this is the very definition of impracticable – but that is as to you, not your client. If you were to charge a higher fee to your client, it might add to that claim of impracticability. However, your principal is a paper mill (attorney service), to which you have a service agreement for a flat fee. The rule wasn’t written for the convenience of a process server under contract, but the litigant.

So, while this is an undue burden to you, the focus of consideration of undue burden under the rule must be directed to the litigant, not the service provider (you).

If you have a contract with your client that obligates you to perform services in an area under certain requirements, it’s up to you to honor or break your contract. You may wish to discuss this with the paper broker to get a higher fee for remote areas.

If I was dealing directly with a litigant or attorney under these circumstances, I would detail the results of all attempts and contacts at the location for that defendant and ask the client to get an alternative means of service order. Like I said, it appears impracticable to me.

I used to file the original summons with my proof of service. Now, in filing and serving a case for a

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self-represented plaintiff, the court clerk said not to file the summons with the proof. What gives?

The summons being served on a defendant conveys the jurisdiction of the court over him. (I won't get into subject matter jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction at this time.) In cases where the matter is filed over the counter, the court clerk keeps a record of the summons being issued, but not a copy of the actual summons issued.

In the old world (before electronic filing), we used to file the summons with the proof of service so the court would take notice of its jurisdiction. Nowadays, with electronic filing, an attorney may submit a summons for issuance, and it *is* retained by the court clerk in electronic format once issued. An electronic copy issued is just as valid as the original, and the court can examine the electronic copy at any time during the litigation process if a party claims an error.

Self-represented parties usually don't file their cases electronically. For any party who files electronically, they are responsible to retain their original documents through the conclusion of the case. Parties who file over the counter (Pro Per's), don't in my experience. (You don't know how many times I've had clients ask for another copy of a document.)

If it was me, since you will file the proof over the counter, I would attach the original summons to the original proof and get a conformed copy of the document.

I recommend keeping a PDF (scanned) copy of everything received/sent/served/filed to the courts, a defendant, witness, or a client. (It's just electronic storage and takes up no physical space.) Let me know if you need any help with that.

For more fun facts, see: Evidence Rule 803(11) [Exceptions to the Rule Against Hearsay--Regardless of Whether the Declarant Is Available as a Witness]; Evidence Rule 902 (11, 13, 14) [Evidence That Is Self-Authenticating];

<https://www.azcourts.gov/efilinginformation/efiling->

[Administrative-Orders ; and](#)

<https://www.azcourts.gov/efilinginformation/> ; and

<https://efilingonline.clerkofcourt.maricopa.gov/Web/#/>

A year or so ago, a paper broker I work for sent out an email saying they had door hangers for servers to use. The door hangers themselves are idiotic in design. The irritating part was that within a day of making these available, they sent out another email stating that no door hangers or notes were to be left for any papers to be served from a particular law firm.

I find this irritating because we (actual process servers) use door hangers to aid in serving the target and/or speeding up finding a better address at which to serve the target. I find it highly suspect when a client or paper broker arbitrarily tries to take away a tool for serving people. The same paper broker has a laundry list of days to not serve people (I realize this isn't unheard of). These are primarily federal holidays. However, for the most part federal holidays are times when we are more likely to find a person at home thus making personal or substitute service more likely.

End rant, thank you for your time.

Frustration noted. There is a big difference between operating as an independent contractor and being an employee. Many times, paper brokers (and other businesses) cross that line, sometimes subtly, sometimes starkly. Have a look at your contract and what you agreed to. Renegotiate if you need to. If you are really bothered by someone directing you as if you are an employee, revisit your agreement and/or consult with an attorney.

We See Abbreviations

There are plenty of abbreviations used in legalese that aren't English. That's because they are Latin. We often see: *et seq.* [et sequentes, meaning "and the following"], *et al* [et alia, meaning "and others"], *pro per* [in propria persona, meaning "in his or her own person", or "for oneself"], *pro se* [synonymous with *pro per*, meaning "for oneself, on one's own behalf"], and

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other terms. You can read about these terms in the most recent editions of The Bluebook, the ALWD Guide to Legal Citation and online at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/citation/4-100>. Or just Google the term.

We Get Questions – How to Be a Process Server

We sometimes get questions from persons interested in becoming process servers in Arizona. One such person emailed us, and we answered the email explaining the following:

- Complete the application (I've attached it for you) and turn it into the Clerk of the (Superior) Court in your county. The fee due under current statute is \$188.
- Once the application is turned in, the clerk will give you a test date.
- You will need to be familiar with the applicable rules, regulations, statutes, and case law for process servers to pass the test.

- You can purchase the APSA Manual in PDF or printed format -- it has all of the recommended study guide documents and more. It's 432 pages of information. The order form can be found at: <http://arizonaprocessservers.org/membership-application/>
- If you wish to take any process server education before you are certified, you can go to www.accufacs.com but any hours you take (*from any vendor*) before you are certified will not count toward your mandated CE hours. If you take the APSA Arizona Certified Process Server Course, the PDF manual discussed above is included in the course fee.

- Take the test.
- Once you have passed the test, the clerk will notify you to get your fingerprints taken by the Sheriff's Office for a background check.
- The clerk will process your application behind the scenes, and present it to the Presiding Judge for

approval once your background check clears. If the judge approves your application, you will be contacted to go to the clerk's office for your photo and ID card. If the judge has questions or concerns, you will be contacted for a meeting.

- Your authorization to be a process server lasts for three years, and must be renewed. On renewal, you will need to submit an updated application and pay another fee (\$188, currently).
- You will need to take ten hours of continuing education each year. APSA member process servers receive a certain amount of free continuing education each year, included with their membership.
- If you have any questions, please call me directly on my cell phone at 623-640-0602.

Welcome New APSA Members!

It's A Process

Ruben Herrera

P.O. Box 5773

Glendale, AZ 85372

Phone: (602) 561-9386

Email: Itsaprocess365@yahoo.com

Member Since: 2023/01/03

Member Type: 2023 Regular Member

Service Areas: Maricopa County

Service Types: Service of Legal Process

Crews Process Serving

Patricia Gable

2513 Rainbow Avenue North

Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403

Phone: (928) 855-2410

Alternate Phone: Cell: (719) 201-3368

Email: tricia@crewslegalservices.com

Member Since: 2023/01/03

Member Type: 2023 Regular Member

Service Areas: Mohave County

Service Types: Service of Legal Process, Legal Messenger Service, Record Searches/Legal Document

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Research, Legal Document Copy/Scanning Service,
Member of NAPPS

What has APSA done for me?

There are benefits to being an APSA member! APSA has given away numerous FREE Continuing Education hours to its members and will continue to do so in 2023! How can you be sure you are getting the right information? Get your Continuing Education from the right source -- APSA. We're pre-approved by the Supreme Court and trusted by process servers as a Continuing Education provider.

Your Continuing Education is an investment in yourself! APSA Continuing Education is written and taught by PEOPLE IN THE KNOW -- you can rest assured that you will be getting the latest and MOST RELIABLE information -- MORE BANG FOR YOUR BUCK!

Besides Continuing Education, APSA has your back!
We do a lot behind the scenes. There are a lot of things that you don't necessarily see APSA doing unless it directly affects you.

- APSA has successfully intervened on behalf of our members in disciplinary and service matters before the courts and will continue to do so.
- APSA has written letters and briefs to help our members overcome obstacles set up by opposing counsel to successfully support our members' service efforts and win appeals.
- APSA has clarified and educated judges and others on the intricacies of serving LLC's, corporations and using Alternative Means of Service
- APSA has proposed rule changes before the Supreme Court to benefit process servers. We speak for you.
- Our Legislative Committee watches for and is reactive to changes proposed by the legislators.

- APSA gets telephone calls from consumers, lawyers, and businesses looking for process servers. We refer these litigants to our members.
- When questions arise, we ask... and we get answers. When you ask questions, you get answers -- the right ones.
- In short, APSA works for you -- the process server -- not the other way around!

Continuing Education courses available for members (& non-members) at www.accufacs.com

- Alternative means of service (2.0 hrs. CE)
- Commercial & Residential Evictions in Arizona (5.0 hours CE)
- Commercial Forcible Detainers (3.0 hrs. CE)
- Process Server Complaints -- Understanding the Process & Avoiding Them (2.0 hrs. CE)
- Residential Evictions in Arizona (3.0 hrs. CE)
- Serving legal process in times of covid-19 (1.5 hrs. CE)
- Writing and Filing Proofs of Service and Other Documents (2.0 hrs. CE)
- Writs of Garnishment in Arizona (3.0 hrs. CE)

Links, Resources & Other News of the World...

How to tell if your cell phone has been secretly hijacked -- <https://www.foxnews.com/tech/tell-cell-phone-been-secretly-hijacked>

Work with a Score Mentor: Achieve Your 2023 Business Goals -- <https://www.score.org/find-mentor>

How to Raise Prices Without Losing Customers <https://www.score.org/resource/article/how-raise-prices-without-losing-customers>

How to Recognize and Avoid Phishing Scams <https://consumer.ftc.gov/articles/how-recognize-and-avoid-phishing-scams>