



Arizona Administrative REGISTER

Published by the Department of State ~ Office of the Secretary of State

Vol. 24, Issue 35

~ Administrative Register Contents ~

August 31, 2018

Information 2384

Rulemaking Guide 2385

RULES AND RULEMAKING

Proposed Rulemaking, Notices of

 4 A.A.C. 23 Board of Pharmacy 2387

Final Rulemaking, Notices of

 4 A.A.C. 9 Registrar of Contractors 2419

Rule Expirations

 15 A.A.C. 2 Department of Revenue - Income and Withholding Tax Section 2431

OTHER AGENCY NOTICES

Docket Opening, Notices of Rulemaking

 4 A.A.C. 23 Board of Pharmacy 2432

Substantive Policy Statement, Notices of Agency

 State Lottery Commission 2434

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Governor's Executive Order 2018-02

 Internal Review of Administrative Rules; Moratorium to Promote Job Creation and

 Customer-Service-Oriented Agencies 2435

INDEXES

 Register Index Ledger 2437

 Rulemaking Action, Cumulative Index for 2018 2438

 Other Notices and Public Records, Cumulative Index for 2018 2448

CALENDAR/DEADLINES

 Rules Effective Dates Calendar 2450

 Register Publishing Deadlines 2452

GOVERNOR'S REGULATORY REVIEW COUNCIL

 Governor's Regulatory Review Council Deadlines 2453

DIRECTOR
Administrative Rules Division
Scott Cancelosi

PUBLISHER
Secretary of State
MICHELE REAGAN

RULES MANAGING EDITOR
Arizona Administrative Register
Rhonda Paschal

From the Publisher

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The paper copy of the *Administrative Register* (A.A.R.) is the official publication for rules and rulemaking activity in the state of Arizona.

Rulemaking is defined in Arizona Revised Statutes known as the Arizona Administrative Procedure Act (APA), A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Articles 1 through 10.

The Office of the Secretary of State does not interpret or enforce rules published in the *Arizona Administrative Register* or *Code*. Questions should be directed to the state agency responsible for the promulgation of the rule as provided in its published filing.

The *Register* is cited by volume and page number. Volumes are published by calendar year with issues published weekly. Page numbering continues in each weekly issue.

In addition, the *Register* contains the full text of the Governor's Executive Orders and Proclamations of general applicability, summaries of Attorney General opinions, notices of rules terminated by the agency, and the Governor's appointments of state officials and members of state boards and commissions.

ABOUT RULES

Rules can be: made (all new text); amended (rules on file, changing text); repealed (removing text); or renumbered (moving rules to a different Section number). Rules activity published in the *Register* includes: proposed, final, emergency, expedited, and exempt rules as defined in the APA.

Rulemakings initiated under the APA as effective on and after January 1, 1995, include the full text of the rule in the *Register*. New rules in this publication (whether proposed or made) are denoted with underlining; repealed text is stricken.

WHERE IS A "CLEAN" COPY OF THE FINAL OR EXEMPT RULE PUBLISHED IN THE REGISTER?

The *Arizona Administrative Code* (A.A.C.) contains the codified text of rules. The A.A.C. contains rules promulgated and filed by state agencies that have been approved by the Attorney General or the Governor's Regulatory Review Council. The *Code* also contains rules exempt from the rulemaking process.

The printed *Code* is the official publication of a rule in the A.A.C., and is prima facie evidence of the making, amendment, or repeal of that rule as provided by A.R.S. § 41-1012. Paper copies of rules are available by full Chapter or by subscription. The *Code* is posted online for free.

LEGAL CITATIONS AND FILING NUMBERS

On the cover: Each agency is assigned a Chapter in the *Arizona Administrative Code* under a specific Title. Titles represent broad subject areas. The Title number is listed first; with the acronym A.A.C., which stands for the *Arizona Administrative Code*; following the Chapter number and Agency name, then program name. For example, the Secretary of State has rules on rulemaking in Title 1, Chapter 1 of the *Arizona Administrative Code*. The citation for this chapter is 1 A.A.C. 1, Secretary of State, Rules and Rulemaking

Every document filed in the office is assigned a file number. This number, enclosed in brackets, is located at the top right of the published documents in the *Register*. The original filed document is available for 10 cents a page.

Arizona Administrative REGISTER

Vol. 24

Issue 35

PUBLISHER
SECRETARY OF STATE
Michele Reagan

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
STAFF**
DIRECTOR
Scott Cancelosi

RULES MANAGING EDITOR
Rhonda Paschal

ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTER
This publication is available online for
free at www.azsos.gov.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
A price list for the *Arizona
Administrative Code* is available
online. You may also request a paper
price list by mail. To purchase a paper
Chapter, contact us at
(602) 364-3223.

PUBLICATION DEADLINES
Publication dates are published in the
back of the *Register*. These dates
include file submittal dates with a
three-week turnaround from filing to
published document.

CONTACT US
Administrative Rules Division
Office of the Secretary of State
1700 W. Washington Street, Fl. 2
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 364-3223

*The Office of the Secretary of State is
an equal opportunity employer.*



Participate in the Process

Look for the Agency Notice

Review (inspect) notices published in the *Arizona Administrative Register*. Many agencies maintain stakeholder lists and would be glad to inform you when they proposed changes to rules. Check an agency's website and its newsletters for news about notices and meetings.

Feel like a change should be made to a rule and an agency has not proposed changes? You can petition an agency to make, amend, or repeal a rule. The agency must respond to the petition. (See A.R.S. § 41-1033)

Attend a public hearing/meeting

Attend a public meeting that is being conducted by the agency on a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. Public meetings may be listed in the Preamble of a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking or they may be published separately in the *Register*. Be prepared to speak, attend the meeting, and make an oral comment.

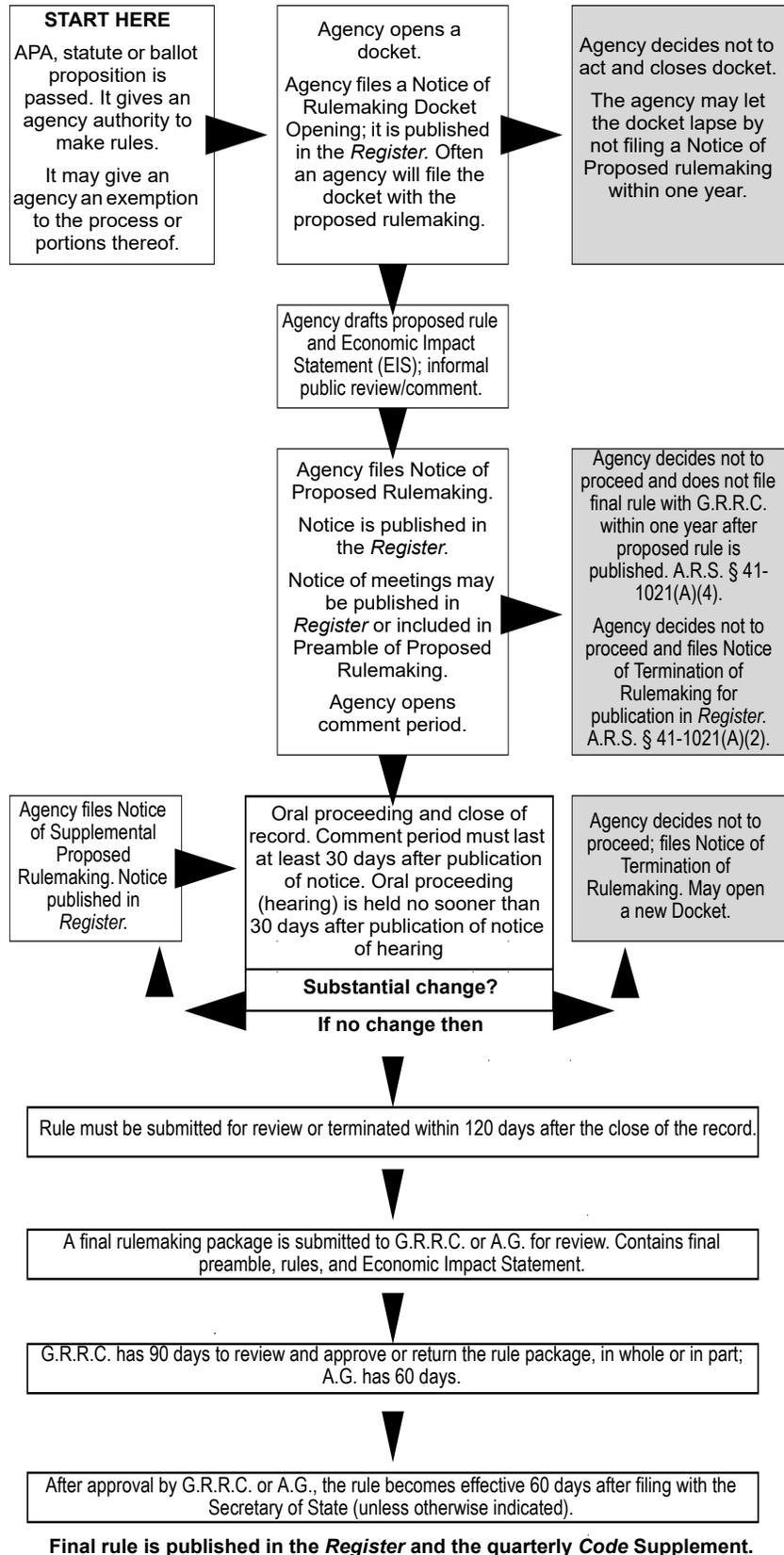
An agency may not have a public meeting scheduled on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. If not, you may request that the agency schedule a proceeding. This request must be put in writing within 30 days after the published Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

Write the agency

Put your comments in writing to the agency. In order for the agency to consider your comments, the agency must receive them by the close of record. The comment must be received within the 30-day comment timeframe following the *Register* publication of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

You can also submit to the Governor's Regulatory Review Council written comments that are relevant to the Council's power to review a given rule (A.R.S. § 41-1052). The Council reviews the rule at the end of the rulemaking process and before the rules are filed with the Secretary of State.

Arizona Regular Rulemaking Process



Definitions

Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.): Official rules codified and published by the Secretary of State's Office. Available online at www.azsos.gov.

Arizona Administrative Register (A.A.R.): The official publication that includes filed documents pertaining to Arizona rulemaking. Available online at www.azsos.gov.

Administrative Procedure Act (APA): A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Articles 1 through 10. Available online at www.azleg.gov.

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.): The statutes are made by the Arizona State Legislature during a legislative session. They are compiled by Legislative Council, with the official publication codified by Thomson West. Citations to statutes include Titles which represent broad subject areas. The Title number is followed by the Section number. For example, A.R.S. § 41-1001 is the definitions Section of Title 41 of the Arizona Administrative Procedures Act. The "§" symbol simply means "section." Available online at www.azleg.gov.

Chapter: A division in the codification of the *Code* designating a state agency or, for a large agency, a major program.

Close of Record: The close of the public record for a proposed rulemaking is the date an agency chooses as the last date it will accept public comments, either written or oral.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The *Code of Federal Regulations* is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the *Federal Register* by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.

Docket: A public file for each rulemaking containing materials related to the proceedings of that rulemaking. The docket file is established and maintained by an agency from the time it begins to consider making a rule until the rulemaking is finished. The agency provides public notice of the docket by filing a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening with the Office for publication in the *Register*.

Economic, Small Business, and Consumer Impact Statement (EIS): The EIS identifies the impact of the rule on private and public employment, on small businesses, and on consumers. It includes an analysis of the probable costs and benefits of the rule. An agency includes a brief summary of the EIS in its preamble. The EIS is not published in the *Register* but is available from the agency promulgating the rule. The EIS is also filed with the rulemaking package.

Governor's Regulatory Review (G.R.R.C.): Reviews and approves rules to ensure that they are necessary and to avoid unnecessary duplication and adverse impact on the public. G.R.R.C. also assesses whether the rules are clear, concise, understandable, legal, consistent with legislative intent, and whether the benefits of a rule outweigh the cost.

Incorporated by Reference: An agency may incorporate by reference standards or other publications. These standards are available from the state agency with references on where to order the standard or review it online.

Federal Register (FR): The *Federal Register* is a legal newspaper published every business day by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). It contains federal agency regulations; proposed rules and notices; and executive orders, proclamations, and other presidential documents.

Session Laws or "Laws": When an agency references a law that has not yet been codified into the Arizona Revised Statutes, use the word "Laws" is followed by the year the law was passed by the Legislature, followed by the Chapter number using the abbreviation "Ch.," and the specific Section number using the Section symbol (§). For example, Laws 1995, Ch. 6, § 2. Session laws are available at www.azleg.gov.

United States Code (U.S.C.): The Code is a consolidation and codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States. The Code does not include regulations issued by executive branch agencies, decisions of the federal courts, treaties, or laws enacted by state or local governments.

Acronyms

A.A.C. – *Arizona Administrative Code*

A.A.R. – *Arizona Administrative Register*

APA – *Administrative Procedure Act*

A.R.S. – *Arizona Revised Statutes*

CFR – *Code of Federal Regulations*

EIS – *Economic, Small Business, and Consumer Impact Statement*

FR – *Federal Register*

G.R.R.C. – *Governor's Regulatory Review Council*

U.S.C. – *United States Code*

About Preambles

The Preamble is the part of a rulemaking package that contains information about the rulemaking and provides agency justification and regulatory intent.

It includes reference to the specific statutes authorizing the agency to make the rule, an explanation of the rule, reasons for proposing the rule, and the preliminary Economic Impact Statement.

The information in the Preamble differs between rulemaking notices used and the stage of the rulemaking.



NOTICES OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

This section of the *Arizona Administrative Register* contains Notices of Proposed Rulemaking.

A proposed rulemaking is filed by an agency upon completion and submittal of a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening. Often these two documents are filed at the same time and published in the same *Register* issue.

When an agency files a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking under the *Administrative Procedure Act* (APA), the notice is published in the *Register* within three weeks of filing. See the publication schedule in the back of each issue of the *Register* for more information.

Under the APA, an agency must allow at least 30 days to elapse after the publication of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the *Register* before beginning any oral proceedings for making, amending, or repealing any rule (A.R.S. §§ 41-1013 and 41-1022).

The Office of the Secretary of State is the filing office and publisher of these rules. Questions about the interpretation of the proposed rules should be addressed to the agency that promulgated the rules. Refer to item #4 below to contact the person charged with the rulemaking and item #10 for the close of record and information related to public hearings and oral comments.

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING
TITLE 4. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
CHAPTER 23. BOARD OF PHARMACY**

[R18-160]

PREAMBLE

<u>1. Articles, Parts, and Sections Affected (as applicable)</u>	<u>Rulemaking Action</u>
R4-23-110	Amend
R4-23-202	Amend
R4-23-203	Amend
R4-23-205	Amend
R4-23-301	Amend
R4-23-302	Amend
R4-23-407	Amend
R4-23-407.1	Amend
R4-23-411	Amend
R4-23-601	Amend
R4-23-602	Amend
R4-23-603	Amend
R4-23-604	Amend
R4-23-605	Amend
R4-23-606	Amend
R4-23-607	Amend
R4-23-676	New Section
R4-23-692	Amend
R4-23-693	Amend
R4-23-1102	Amend
R4-23-1103	Amend
R4-23-1105	Amend

2. Citations to the agency's statutory rulemaking authority to include the authorizing statute (general) and the implementing statute (specific):

Authorizing statute: A.R.S. § 32-1904(A)(1)

Implementing statute: A.R.S. §§ 32-1901, 32-1922, 32-1929, 32-1930, 32-1931, 32-1941, 32-1968, 32-1974, 32-1979, and 36-2525

3. Citations to all related notices published in the Register as specified in R1-1-409(A) that pertain to the record of the proposed rule:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 24 A.A.R. 2432, August 31, 2018 (*in this issue*)

4. The agency's contact person who can answer questions about the rulemaking:

Name: Kamlesh Gandhi
 Address: Board of Pharmacy
 1616 W. Adams St., Suite 120
 Phoenix, AZ 85007
 Telephone: (602) 771-2740



Fax: (602) 771-2749
E-mail: kgandhi@azpharmacy.gov
Website: www.azpharmacy.gov

5. An agency's justification and reason why a rule should be made, amended, repealed, or renumbered, to include an explanation about the rulemaking:

The Board is amending several rules to make them consistent with recent statutory changes, to eliminate unnecessary and burdensome provisions, or to correct rule text:

R4-23-110 is amended to add definitions of virtual wholesaler and virtual manufacturer as required under A.R.S. § 32-1901, a requirement added under Laws 2017, Chapter 22, and to add a definition of change of ownership, as used in A.R.S. § 32-1901.01.

R4-23-203 is amended to make it easier for individuals licensed in other jurisdictions to become licensed in Arizona.

R4-23-205 is amended to add a fee for a permit for third-party logistics provider. The new fee is specifically authorized under A.R.S. § 32-1931(C)(5), which was amended under Laws 2017, Chapter 95.

R4-23-302 is amended to remove unnecessary and burdensome requirements regarding a pharmacy intern preceptor.

R4-11-407 is amended to clarify the multiple means of communication that may be used to transfer prescription-order information between licensees and to include the prescription-order label language required under A.R.S. § 36-2525(L), which was amended by the legislature in Laws 2018, Chapter 1, § 37.

R4-23-407.1 is amended to be consistent with Laws 2017, Chapter 234, which amended A.R.S. § 32-1968 to require an opioid antagonist be dispensed under a prescription order or a standing order rather than allowing an opioid antagonist to be dispensed without a prescription order.

R4-23-411 is amended to align the date on which a licensee renews the license with the date on which the licensee renews a certificate to administer immunizations. Aligning the dates of these renewals reduces a burden on licensees who hold an immunization certificate.

R4-23-202, R4-23-301, R4-23-602, R4-23-1102, and R4-23-1103 are amended to correct internal cross references to R4-23-205. The internal cross references became incorrect when the Board amended R4-23-205 in an exempt rulemaking (See 23 A.A.R. 2383, September 1, 2017). To avoid this problem in the future, subsections are removed from the cross references.

R4-23-601 is amended to provide notice to permittees that a change of ownership, as used in A.R.S. § 32-1901.01 and defined at R4-23-110, requires a new permit application.

R4-23-603, R4-23-604, R4-23-605, R4-23-606, R4-23-607, R4-23-692, and R4-23-693 are amended to delete detail regarding the application process. This is necessary to ensure the rules don't become inconsistent with the applications.

R4-23-676 is added to address the requirements regarding third-party logistics providers established at A.R.S. § 32-1941 under Laws 2017, Chapter 95.

R4-24-1105 is amended consistent with a 5YRR approved by the Council on October 7, 2014.

Exemptions from the rulemaking moratorium were provided for this rulemaking by members of the governor's staff on May 3, 2017, September 7, 2017, September 21, 2017, November 9, 2017, January 4, 2018, January 31, 2018, March 1, 2018, and June 12, 2018.

6. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and proposes either to rely on or not to rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study, all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

The Board does not intend to review or rely on a study in its evaluation of or justification for any rule in this rulemaking.

7. A showing of good cause why the rulemaking is necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rulemaking will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision of this state:

Not applicable

8. The preliminary summary of the economic, small business, and consumer impact:

The Board expects the economic impact of this rulemaking to be minimal for those subject to its requirements. R4-23-407 and R4-23-407.1 are amended and R4-23-676 is added to address changes made by the legislature. A fee for a third-party logistics provider permit is added to R4-23-205. The fee is specifically authorized under A.R.S. § 32-1931 and is required because of the addition of the statutory requirement that third-party logistics providers obtain a permit from the Board. Those who do so will incur the expense of paying the new fee.

Changes to R4-23-203, R4-23-302, and R4-23-411 remove burdensome requirements. Other changes clarify language and requirements and remove incorrect cross references.

9. The agency's contact person who can answer questions about the economic, small business, and consumer impact statement:

Name: Kamlesh Gandhi
Address: Board of Pharmacy
1616 W. Adams St., Suite 120
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Telephone: (602) 771-2740
Fax: (602) 771-2749
E-mail: kgandhi@azpharmacy.gov



Website: www.azpharmacy.gov

10. The time, place, and nature of the proceedings to make, amend, repeal, or renumber the rule, or if no proceeding is scheduled, where, when, and how persons may request an oral proceeding on the proposed rule:

An oral proceeding regarding the proposed rules will be held as follows:

Date: Tuesday, October 9, 2018
 Time: 9:00 a.m.
 Location: Board of Pharmacy
 1616 W. Adams St., Suite 120
 Phoenix, AZ 85007

11. All agencies shall list other matters prescribed by statute applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules. Additionally, an agency subject to Council review under A.R.S. §§ 41-1052 and 41-1055 shall respond to the following questions:

None

a. Whether the rule requires a permit, whether a general permit is used and if not, the reasons why a general permit is not used:

The licenses and permits for which fees are established under R4-23-205 are general permits consistent with A.R.S. § 41-1037 because they are issued to qualified individuals or entities to conduct activities that are substantially similar in nature.

b. Whether a federal law is applicable to the subject of the rule, whether the rule is more stringent than federal law and if so, citation to the statutory authority to exceed the requirements of federal law:

No rule in this rulemaking is more stringent than federal law. There are numerous federal laws with which individuals dealing with drugs must comply. The Drug Supply Chain Security Act requires third-party logistics providers to report to the federal government whether facilities are licensed under state law. 21 U.S.C. § 360eee-3 requires a third-party logistics provider to be licensed in the state from which a drug is distributed by the third-party logistics provider. None of the federal laws is applicable to the subject of the rules in this rulemaking.

c. Whether a person submitted an analysis to the agency that compares the rule's impact on the competitiveness of business in this state to the impact on business in other states:

No analysis was submitted.

12. A list of any incorporated by reference material as specified in A.R.S. § 41-1028 and its location in the rules:

None

13. The full text of the rules follows:

**TITLE 4. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
 CHAPTER 23. BOARD OF PHARMACY**

ARTICLE 1. ADMINISTRATION

Section
 R4-23-110. Definitions

ARTICLE 2. PHARMACIST LICENSURE

Section
 R4-23-202. Licensure by Examination
 R4-23-203. Licensure by Reciprocity
 R4-23-205. Fees

ARTICLE 3. INTERN TRAINING AND PHARMACY INTERN PRECEPTORS

Section
 R4-23-301. Intern Licensure
 R4-23-302. Training Site and Pharmacy Intern Preceptors

ARTICLE 4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES

Section
 R4-23-407. Prescription Requirements
 R4-23-407.1. Dispensing an Opioid Antagonist
 R4-23-411. Pharmacist-administered or Pharmacy or Graduate Intern-administered Immunizations

ARTICLE 6. PERMITS AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS

Section
 R4-23-601. General Provisions
 R4-23-602. Permit Application Process and ~~Time frames~~ Time Frames
 R4-23-603. Resident-Nonprescription Drugs, Retail
 R4-23-604. Resident Drug Manufacturer
 R4-23-605. Resident Drug Wholesaler Permit



- R4-23-606. Pharmacy Permit, Community, Hospital, and Limited Service
- R4-23-607. Nonresident Permits
- R4-23-676. ~~Reserved~~ Third-party Logistics Provider Permit
- R4-23-692. Compressed Medical Gas (CMG) Distributor-Resident or Nonresident
- R4-23-693. Durable Medical Equipment (DME) and Compressed Medical Gas (CMG) Supplier-Resident or Nonresident

ARTICLE 11. PHARMACY TECHNICIANS

Section

- R4-23-1102. Pharmacy Technician Licensure
- R4-23-1103. Pharmacy Technician Trainee Licensure
- R4-23-1105. Pharmacy Technician Trainee Training Program, Pharmacy Technician Drug Compounding Training Program, and Alternative Pharmacy Technician Training

ARTICLE 1. ADMINISTRATION

R4-23-110. Definitions

In addition to definitions in A.R.S. § 32-1901, the following definitions apply to this Chapter:

“Active ingredient” means any component that furnishes pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or that affects the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals. The term includes those components that may undergo chemical change in the manufacture of the drug, that are present in the finished drug product in a modified form, and that furnish the specified activity or effect.

“AHCCCS” means the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System.

“Annual family income” means the combined yearly gross earned income and unearned income of all adult individuals within a family unit.

“Approved course in pharmacy law” means a continuing education activity that addresses practice issues related to state or federal pharmacy statutes, rules, or regulations.

“Approved Provider” means an individual, institution, organization, association, corporation, or agency that is approved by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) in accordance with ACPE’s policy and procedures or by the Board as meeting criteria indicative of the ability to provide quality continuing education.

“Assisted living facility” means a residential care institution as defined in A.R.S. § 36-401.

“Authentication of product history” means identifying the purchasing source, the ultimate fate, and any intermediate handling of any component of a radiopharmaceutical or other drug.

“Automated dispensing system” means a mechanical system in a long-term care facility that performs operations or activities, other than compounding or administration, relative to the storage, packaging, counting, labeling, and dispensing of medications, and which collects, controls, and maintains all transaction information.

“Automated storage and distribution system” means a mechanical system that performs operations or activities other than counting, compounding, or administration, relative to the storage, packaging, or distributing of drugs or devices and that collects, controls, and maintains all transaction information.

“Batch” means a specific quantity of drug that has uniform character and quality, within specified limits, and is produced according to a single manufacturing order during the same cycle of manufacture.

“Beyond-use date” means:

A date determined by a pharmacist and placed on a prescription label at the time of dispensing to indicate a time beyond which the contents of the prescription are not recommended to be used; or

A date determined by a pharmacist and placed on a compounded pharmaceutical product’s label at the time of preparation as specified in R4-23-410(B)(3)(d), R4-23-410(I)(6)(e), or R4-23-410(J)(1)(d) to indicate a time beyond which the compounded pharmaceutical product is not recommended to be used.

“Biological safety cabinet” means a containment unit suitable for the preparation of low to moderate risk agents when there is a need for protection of the product, personnel, and environment, consistent with National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) standards, published in the National Sanitation Foundation Standard 49, Class II (Laminar Flow) Biohazard Cabinetry, NSF International P. O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, MI, revised June 1987 edition, (and no future amendments or editions), incorporated by reference and on file with the Board.

“Care-giver” means a person who cares for someone who is sick or disabled or an adult who cares for an infant or child and includes a patient’s husband, wife, son, daughter, mother, father, sister, brother, legal guardian, nurse, or medical practitioner.

“Change of ownership,” as used in A.R.S. § 32-1901.01(A), means a change of at least 30 percent in voting stock or vested interest that has direct operational oversight.

“Community pharmacy” means any place under the direct supervision of a pharmacist where the practice of pharmacy occurs or where prescription orders are compounded and dispensed other than a hospital pharmacy or a limited service pharmacy.

“Component” means any ingredient used in compounding or manufacturing drugs in dosage form, including an ingredient that may not appear in the finished product.

“Compounding and dispensing counter” means a pharmacy counter working area defined in this Section where a pharmacist or a graduate intern, pharmacy intern, pharmacy technician, or pharmacy technician trainee under the supervision of a pharmacist



compounds, mixes, combines, counts, pours, or prepares and packages a prescription medication to dispense an individual prescription order or prepackages a drug for future dispensing.

“Computer system” means an automated data-processing system that uses a programmable electronic device to store, retrieve, and process data.

“Computer system audit” means an accounting method, involving multiple single-drug usage reports and audits, used to determine a computer system’s ability to store, retrieve, and process original and refill prescription dispensing information.

“Contact hour” means 50 minutes of participation in a continuing education activity sponsored by an Approved Provider.

“Container” means:

A receptacle, as described in the official compendium or the federal act, that is used in manufacturing or compounding a drug or in distributing, supplying, or dispensing the finished dosage form of a drug; or

A metal receptacle designed to contain liquefied or vaporized compressed medical gas and used in manufacturing, transfilling, distributing, supplying, or dispensing a compressed medical gas.

“Continuing education” means a structured learning process required of a licensee to maintain licensure that includes study in the general areas of socio-economic and legal aspects of health care; the properties and actions of drugs and dosage forms; etiology, characteristics and therapeutics of disease status; or pharmacy practice.

“Continuing education activity” means continuing education obtained through an institute, seminar, lecture, conference, workshop, mediated instruction, programmed learning course, or postgraduate study in an accredited college or school of pharmacy.

“Continuing education unit” or “CEU” means 10 contact hours of participation in a continuing education activity sponsored by an Approved Provider.

“Continuous quality assurance program” or “CQA program” means a planned process designed by a pharmacy permittee to identify, evaluate, and prevent medication errors.

“Correctional facility” has the same meaning as in A.R.S. §§ 13-2501 and 31-341.

“CRT” means a cathode ray tube or other mechanism used to view information produced or stored by a computer system.

“CSPMP” means the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program established under A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 28.

“Current good compounding practices” means the minimum standards for methods used in, and facilities or controls used for, compounding a drug to ensure that the drug has the identity and strength and meets the quality and purity characteristics it is represented to possess.

“Current good manufacturing practice” means the minimum standard for methods used in, and facilities or controls used for manufacturing, processing, packing, or holding a drug to ensure that the drug meets the requirements of the federal act as to safety, and has the identity and strength and meets the quality and purity characteristics it is represented to possess.

“Cytotoxic” means a pharmaceutical that is capable of killing living cells.

“Day” means a calendar day unless otherwise specified.

“DEA” means the Drug Enforcement Administration as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901.

“Declared disaster areas” means areas designated by the governor or by a county, city, or town under A.R.S. § 32-1910 as those areas that have been adversely affected by a natural disaster or terrorist attack and require extraordinary measures to provide adequate, safe, and effective health care for the affected population.

“Delinquent license” means a pharmacist, pharmacy intern, graduate intern, or pharmacy technician license the Board suspends for failure to renew or pay all required fees on or before the date the renewal is due.

“Dietary supplement or food supplement” means a product (other than tobacco) that:

Is intended to supplement the diet that contains one or more of the following dietary ingredients: a vitamin, a mineral, an herb or other botanical, an amino acid, a dietary substance for use by humans to supplement the diet by increasing the total daily intake, or a concentrate, metabolite, constituent, extract, or combinations of these ingredients;

Is intended for ingestion in pill, capsule, tablet, or liquid form;

Is not represented for use as a conventional food or as the sole item of a meal or diet; and

Is labeled as a “dietary supplement” or “food supplement.”

“Digital signature” has the same meaning as in A.R.S. § 41-132(E).

“Dispensing pharmacist” means a pharmacist who, in the process of dispensing a prescription medication after the complete preparation of the prescription medication and before delivery of the prescription medication to a patient or patient’s agent, verifies, checks, and initials the prescription medication label, as required in R4-23-402(A).

“Drug sample” means a unit of a prescription drug that a manufacturer provides free of charge to promote the sale of the drug.

“Durable medical equipment” or “DME” means technologically sophisticated medical equipment that may be used by a patient or consumer in a home or residence. DME may be prescription-only devices as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(75). DME includes:

Air-fluidized beds,

Apnea monitors,

Blood glucose monitors and diabetic testing strips,

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) machines,



- Electronic and computerized wheelchairs and seating systems,
- Feeding pumps,
- Home phototherapy devices,
- Hospital beds,
- Infusion pumps,
- Medical oxygen and oxygen delivery systems excluding compressed medical gases,
- Nebulizers,
- Respiratory disease management devices,
- Sequential compression devices,
- Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) unit, and
- Ventilators.

“Earned income” means monetary payments received by an individual as a result of work performed or rental property owned or leased by the individual, including:

- Wages,
- Commissions and fees,
- Salaries and tips,
- Profit from self-employment,
- Profit from rent received from a tenant or boarder, and

Any other monetary payments received by an individual for work performed or rental of property.

“Electronic signature” has the same meaning as in A.R.S. § 44-7002.

“Eligible patient” means a patient who a pharmacist determines is eligible to receive an immunization using professional judgment after consulting with the patient regarding the patient’s current health condition, recent health condition, and allergies.

“Emergency drug supply unit” means those drugs that may be required to meet the immediate and emergency therapeutic needs of long-term care facility residents and hospice inpatient facility patients, and which are not available from any other authorized source in sufficient time to prevent risk of harm to residents or patients.

“Extreme emergency” means the occurrence of a fire, water leak, electrical failure, public disaster, or other catastrophe constituting an imminent threat of physical harm to pharmacy personnel or patrons.

“Family unit” means:

A group of individuals residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption; or

An individual who:

Does not reside with another individual; or

Resides only with another individual or group of individuals to whom the individual is unrelated by birth, marriage, or adoption.

“FDA” means the Food and Drug Administration, a federal agency within the United States Department of Health and Human Services, established to set safety and quality standards for foods, drugs, cosmetics, and other consumer products.

“Health care decision maker” has the same meaning as in A.R.S. § 12-2291.

“Health care institution” has the same meaning as in A.R.S. § 36-401.

“Hospice inpatient facility” means a health care institution licensed under A.R.S. § 36-401 and Article 8 that provides hospice services to a patient requiring inpatient services.

“Immediate notice” means a required notice sent by mail, ~~facsimile fax~~, or electronic mail to the Board Office within 24 hours.

“Immunizations training program” means an immunization training program for pharmacists, pharmacy interns, and graduate interns that meets the requirements of R4-23-411(E).

“Inactive ingredient” means any component other than an “active ingredient” present in a drug.

“Internal test assessment” means performing quality assurance or other procedures necessary to ensure the integrity of a test.

“ISO Class 5 environment” means an atmospheric environment that complies with the ISO/TC209 International Cleanroom Standards, specifically ANSI/IEST/ISO-14644-1:1999: Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments--Part 1: Classification of air cleanliness, first edition dated May 1, 1999, (and no future amendments or editions), incorporated by reference and on file in the Board office.

“ISO Class 7 environment” means an atmospheric environment that complies with the ISO/TC209 International Cleanroom Standards, specifically ANSI/IEST/ISO-14644-1:1999: Cleanrooms and associated controlled environments--Part 1: Classification of air cleanliness, first edition dated May 1, 1999, (and no future amendments or editions), incorporated by reference and on file in the Board office.

“Licensed health care professional” means an individual who is licensed and regulated under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 29, or 35.

“Limited-service correctional pharmacy” means a limited-service pharmacy, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901, that:



Holds a current Board permit under A.R.S. § 32-1931;

Is located in a correctional facility; and

Uses pharmacists, interns, and support personnel to compound, produce, dispense, and distribute drugs.

“Limited-service long-term care pharmacy” means a limited-service pharmacy, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901, that holds a current Board-issued permit and dispenses prescription medication or prescription-only devices to patients in long-term care facilities.

“Limited-service mail-order pharmacy” means a limited-service pharmacy, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901, that holds a current Board permit under A.R.S. § 32-1931 and dispenses a majority of its prescription medication or prescription-only devices by mailing or delivering the prescription medication or prescription-only device to an individual by the United States mail, a common or contract carrier, or a delivery service.

“Limited-service nuclear pharmacy” means a limited-service pharmacy, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901, that holds a current Board permit under A.R.S. § 32-1931 and provides radiopharmaceutical services.

“Limited-service pharmacy permittee” means a person who holds a current limited-service pharmacy permit in compliance with A.R.S. §§ 32-1929, 32-1930, 32-1931, and A.A.C. R4-23-606.

“Limited-service sterile pharmaceutical products pharmacy” means a limited-service pharmacy, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901, that holds a current Board permit under A.R.S. § 32-1931 and dispenses a majority of its prescription medication or prescription-only devices as sterile pharmaceutical products.

“Long-term care consultant pharmacist” means a pharmacist providing consulting services to a long-term care facility.

“Long-term care facility” or “LTCF” means a nursing care institution as defined in A.R.S. § 36-401.

“Lot” means a batch or any portion of a batch of a drug, or if a drug produced by a continuous process, an amount of drug produced in a unit of time or quantity in a manner that assures its uniformity. In either case, a lot is identified by a distinctive lot number and has uniform character and quality with specified limits.

“Lot number” or “control number” means any distinctive combination of letters or numbers, or both, from which the complete history of the compounding or manufacturing, control, packaging, and distribution of a batch or lot of a drug can be determined.

“Low-income subsidy” means Medicare-provided assistance that may partially or fully cover the costs of drugs and is based on the income of an individual and, if applicable, the individual’s spouse.

“Materials approval unit” means any organizational element having the authority and responsibility to approve or reject components, in-process materials, packaging components, and final products.

“Mechanical counting device for a drug in solid, oral dosage form” means a mechanical device that counts drugs in solid, oral dosage forms for dispensing and includes an electronic balance when used to count drugs.

“Mechanical storage and counting device for a drug in solid, oral dosage form” means a mechanical device that stores and counts and may package or label drugs in solid, oral dosage forms for dispensing.

“Mediated instruction” means information transmitted via intermediate mechanisms such as audio or video tape or telephone transmission.

“Medical practitioner-patient relationship” means that before prescribing, dispensing, or administering a prescription-only drug, prescription-only device, or controlled substance to a person, a medical practitioner, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901, shall first conduct a physical examination of that person or have previously conducted a physical examination. This subdivision does not apply to:

A medical practitioner who provides temporary patient supervision on behalf of the patient’s regular treating medical practitioner;

Emergency medical situations as defined in A.R.S. § 41-1831;

Prescriptions written to prepare a patient for a medical examination; or

Prescriptions written, prescription-only drugs, prescription-only devices, or controlled substances issued for use by a county or tribal public health department for immunization programs, emergency treatment, in response to an infectious disease investigation, public health emergency, infectious disease outbreak or act of bioterrorism. For purposes of this subsection, “bioterrorism” has the same meaning as in A.R.S. § 36-781.

“Medicare” means a federal health insurance program established under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

“Medication error” means any unintended variation from a prescription or medication order. Medication error does not include any variation that is corrected before the medication is dispensed to the patient or patient’s care-giver, or any variation allowed by law.

“Mobile pharmacy” means a pharmacy that is self-propelled or movable by another vehicle that is self-propelled.

“MPJE” means Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination, a Board-approved national pharmacy law examination written and administered in cooperation with NABP.

“NABP” means National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

“NABPLEX” means National Association of Boards of Pharmacy Licensure Examination.

“NAPLEX” means North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination.

“Order” means either of the following:



A prescription order as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901; or

A medication order as defined in A.A.C. R4-23-651.

“Other designated personnel” means a non-pharmacist individual who is permitted in the pharmacy area, for a limited time, under the direct supervision of a pharmacist, to perform non-pharmacy related duties, such as trash removal, floor maintenance, and telephone or computer repair.

“Outpatient” means an individual who is not a residential patient in a health care institution.

“Outpatient setting” means a location that provides medical treatment to an outpatient.

“Patient profile” means a readily retrievable, centrally located information record that contains patient demographics, allergies, and medication profile.

“Pharmaceutical patient care services” means the provision of drug selection, drug utilization review, drug administration, drug therapy monitoring, and other drug-related patient care services intended to achieve outcomes related to curing or preventing a disease, eliminating or reducing a patient’s symptoms, or arresting or slowing a disease process, by identifying and resolving or preventing potential and actual drug-related problems.

“Pharmaceutical product” means a medicinal drug.

“Pharmacy counter working area” means a clear and continuous working area that contains no major obstacles such as a desktop computer, computer monitor, computer keyboard, external computer drive device, printer, ~~facsimile~~ fax machine, pharmacy balance, typewriter, or pill-counting machine, but may contain individual documents or prescription labels, pens, prescription blanks, refill log, pill-counting tray, spatula, stapler, or other similar items necessary for the prescription-filling process.

“Pharmacy law continuing education” means a continuing education activity that addresses practice issues related to state or federal pharmacy statutes, rules, or regulations, offered by an Approved Provider.

“Pharmacy permittee” means a person who holds a current pharmacy permit that complies with A.R.S. §§ 32-1929, 32-1930, 32-1931, 32-1934, and R4-23-606 and R4-23-652.

“Physician” means a medical practitioner licensed under A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 13 or 17.

“Physician-in-charge” means a physician who is responsible to the Board for all aspects of a prescription medication donation program required in A.R.S. § 32-1909 and operated in the physician’s office or in a health care institution.

“Poverty level” means the annual family income for a family unit of a particular size, as specified in the poverty guidelines updated annually in the *Federal Register* by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

“Precursor chemical” means a precursor chemical I as defined in A.R.S. § 13-3401(26) and a precursor chemical II as defined in A.R.S. § 13-3401(27).

“Prepackaged drug” means a drug that is packaged in a frequently prescribed quantity, labeled in compliance with A.R.S. §§ 32-1967 and 32-1968, stored, and subsequently dispensed by a pharmacist or a graduate intern or pharmacy intern under the supervision of a pharmacist, who verifies at the time of dispensing that the drug container is properly labeled, in compliance with A.R.S. § 32-1968, for the patient.

“Prep area” means a specified area either within an ISO class 7 environment or adjacent to but outside an ISO class 7 environment that:

Allows the assembling of necessary drugs, supplies, and equipment for compounding sterile pharmaceutical products, but does not allow the use of paper products such as boxes or bulk drug storage;

Allows personnel to don personnel protective clothing, such as gown, gloves, head cover, and booties before entering the clean compounding area; and

Is a room or a specified area within a room, such as an area specified by a line on the floor.

“Primary care provider” means the medical practitioner who is treating an individual for a disease or medical condition.

“Proprietor” means the owner of a business permitted by the Board under A.R.S. §§ 32-1929, 32-1930, 32-1931, and 32-1934.

“Provider pharmacy” means a pharmacy that contracts with a long-term care facility to supply prescription medication or other services for residents of a long-term care facility.

“Radiopharmaceutical” means any drug that emits ionizing radiation and includes:

Any nonradioactive reagent kit, nuclide generator, or ancillary drug intended to be used in the preparation of a radiopharmaceutical, but does not include drugs such as carbon-containing compounds or potassium-containing salts, that contain trace quantities of naturally occurring radionuclides; and

Any biological product that is labeled with a radionuclide or intended to be labeled with a radionuclide.

“Radiopharmaceutical quality assurance” means performing and interpreting appropriate chemical, biological, and physical tests on radiopharmaceuticals to determine the suitability of the radiopharmaceutical for use in humans and animals. Radiopharmaceutical quality assurance includes internal test assessment, authentication of product history, and appropriate record retention.

“Radiopharmaceutical services” means procuring, storing, handling, compounding, preparing, labeling, quality assurance testing, dispensing, distributing, transferring, recordkeeping, and disposing of radiochemicals, radiopharmaceuticals, and ancillary drugs. Radiopharmaceutical services include quality assurance procedures, radiological health and safety procedures, consulting activities associated with the use of radiopharmaceuticals, and any other activities required for the provision of pharmaceutical care.



“Red C stamp” means a device used with red ink to imprint an invoice with a red letter C at least one inch high, to make an invoice of a Schedule III through IV controlled substance, as defined in A.R.S. § 36-2501, readily retrievable, as required by state and federal rules.

“Refill” means other than the original dispensing of the prescription order, dispensing a prescription order in the same quantity originally ordered or in multiples of the originally ordered quantity when specifically authorized by the prescriber, if the refill is authorized by the prescriber:

In the original prescription order;

By an electronically transmitted refill order that the pharmacist promptly documents and files; or

By an oral refill order that the pharmacist promptly documents and files.

“Regulated chemical” means the same as in A.R.S. § 13-3401(30).

“Remodel” means to alter structurally the pharmacy area or location.

“Remote drug storage area” means an area that is outside the premises of the pharmacy, used for the storage of drugs, locked to deny access by unauthorized persons, and secured against the use of force.

“Resident” means:

An individual admitted to and living in a long-term care facility or an assisted living facility,

An individual who has a place of habitation in Arizona and lives in Arizona as other than a tourist, or

A person who owns or operates a place of business in Arizona.

“Responsible person” means the owner, manager, or other employee who is responsible to the Board for a permitted establishment’s compliance with the laws and administrative rules of this state and of the federal government pertaining to distribution of drugs, devices, precursor chemicals, and regulated chemicals. Nothing in this definition relieves other individuals from the responsibility to comply with state and federal laws and administrative rules.

“Score transfer” means the process that enables an applicant to take the NAPLEX in a jurisdiction and be eligible for licensure by examination in other jurisdictions.

“Security features” means attributes incorporated into the paper of a prescription order, referenced in A.R.S. § 32-1968(A)(4), that are approved by the Board or its staff and include one or more of the following designed to prevent duplication or aid the authentication of a paper document: laid lines, enhanced laid lines, thermochromic ink, artificial watermark, fluorescent ink, chemical void, persistent void, penetrating numbers, high-resolution border, high-resolution latent images, micro-printing, prismatic printing, embossed images, abrasion ink, holograms, and foil stamping.

“Shared order filling” means the following:

Preparing, packaging, compounding, or labeling an order, or any combination of these functions, that are performed by:

A person with a current Arizona Board license, located at an Arizona pharmacy, on behalf of and at the request of another resident or nonresident pharmacy; or

A person, located at a nonresident pharmacy, on behalf of and at the request of an Arizona pharmacy; and

Returning the filled order to the requesting pharmacy for delivery to the patient or patient’s care-giver or, at the request of this pharmacy, directly delivering the filled order to the patient.

“Shared order processing” means the following:

Interpreting the order, performing order entry verification, drug utilization review, drug compatibility and drug allergy review, final order verification, and when necessary, therapeutic intervention, or any combination of these order processing functions, that are performed by:

A pharmacist or intern, under pharmacist supervision, with a current Arizona Board license, located at an Arizona pharmacy, on behalf of and at the request of another resident or nonresident pharmacy; or

A pharmacist or intern, under pharmacist supervision, located at a nonresident pharmacy, on behalf of and at the request of an Arizona pharmacy; and

After order processing is completed, returning the processed order to the requesting pharmacy for order filling and delivery to the patient or patient’s care-giver or, at the request of this pharmacy, returning the processed order to another pharmacy for order filling and delivery to the patient or patient’s care-giver.

“Shared services” means shared order filling or shared order processing, or both.

“Sight-readable” means that an authorized individual is able to examine a record and read its information from a CRT, microfiche, microfilm, printout, or other method acceptable to the Board or its designee.

“Single-drug audit” means an accounting method that determines the numerical and percentage difference between a drug’s beginning inventory plus purchases and ending inventory plus sales.

“Single-drug usage report” means a computer system printout of original and refill prescription order usage information for a single drug.

“Standard-risk sterile pharmaceutical product” means a sterile pharmaceutical product compounded from sterile commercial drugs using sterile commercial devices or a sterile pharmaceutical optic or ophthalmic product compounded from non-sterile ingredients.



“State of emergency” means a governmental declaration issued under A.R.S. § 32-1910 as a result of a natural disaster or terrorist attack that results in individuals being unable to refill existing prescriptions.

“Sterile pharmaceutical product” means a medicinal drug free from living biological organisms.

“Strength” means:

The concentration of the drug substance (for example, weight/weight, weight/volume, or unit dose/volume basis); or

The potency, that is, the therapeutic activity of a drug substance as indicated by bioavailability tests or by controlled clinical data (expressed, for example, in terms of unity by reference to a standard).

“Substantial-risk sterile pharmaceutical product” means a sterile pharmaceutical product compounded as a parenteral or injectable dosage form from non-sterile ingredients.

“Supervision” means a pharmacist is present, assumes legal responsibility, and has direct oversight of activities relating to acquiring, preparing, distributing, administering, and selling prescription medications by pharmacy interns, graduate interns, pharmacy technicians, or pharmacy technician trainees and when used in connection with the intern training requirements means that, in a pharmacy where intern training occurs, a pharmacy intern preceptor assumes the primary responsibility of teaching the intern during the entire period of the training.

“Supplying” means selling, transferring, or delivering to a patient or a patient’s agent one or more doses of:

A nonprescription drug in the manufacturer’s original container for subsequent use by the patient, or

A compressed medical gas in the manufacturer’s or compressed medical gas distributor’s original container for subsequent use by the patient.

“Support personnel” means an individual, working under the supervision of a pharmacist, trained to perform clerical duties associated with the practice of pharmacy, including cashiering, bookkeeping, pricing, stocking, delivering, answering non-professional telephone inquiries, and documenting third-party reimbursement. Support personnel shall not perform the tasks of a pharmacist, pharmacy intern, graduate intern, pharmacy technician, or pharmacy technician trainee.

“Temporary pharmacy facility” means a facility established as a result of a declared state of emergency to temporarily provide pharmacy services within or adjacent to declared disaster areas.

“Tourist” means an individual who is living in Arizona but maintains a place of habitation outside of Arizona and lives outside of Arizona for more than six months during a calendar year.

“Transfill” means a manufacturing process by which one or more compressed medical gases are transferred from a bulk container to a properly labeled container for subsequent distribution or supply.

“Unearned income” means monetary payment received by an individual that is not compensation for work performed or rental of property owned or leased by the individual, including:

- Unemployment insurance,
- Workers’ compensation,
- Disability payments,
- Payments from the Social Security Administration,
- Payments from public assistance,
- Periodic insurance or annuity payments,
- Retirement or pension payments,
- Strike benefits from union funds,
- Training stipends,
- Child support payments,
- Alimony payments,
- Military family allotments,
- Regular support payments from a relative or other individual not residing in the household,
- Investment income,
- Royalty payments,
- Periodic payments from estates or trusts, and
- Any other monetary payments received by an individual that are not:
 - As a result of work performed or rental of property owned by the individual,
 - Gifts,
 - Lump-sum capital gains payments,
 - Lump-sum inheritance payments,
 - Lump-sum insurance payments, or
 - Payments made to compensate for personal injury.

“Verified signature” or “signature verifying” means in relation to a Board license or permit application or report, form, or agreement, the hand-written or electronic signature of an individual who, by placing a hand-written or electronic signature on a hard-



copy or electronic license or permit application or report, form, or agreement agrees with and verifies that the statements and information within or attached to the license or permit application or report, form, or agreement are true in every respect and that inaccurate reporting can result in denial or loss of a license or permit or report, form, or agreement.

“Veteran” means an individual who has served in the United States Armed Forces.

“Virtual manufacturer” means an entity that engages in the manufacture of a drug or device for which the entity:

Owens the New Drug Application or Abbreviated New Drug Application number, as defined by the FDA, for a drug;

Owens the Unique Device Identification number, as defined by the FDA, for a prescription device;

Contracts with a manufacturing entity for the physical manufacture of the drug or device; and

Is not involved in the physical manufacture of the drug or device.

Virtual manufacturer includes entities that may be identified as:

An own-label distributor, which contracts with a manufacturer to produce a drug or device and with another entity to package and label the drug or device, which is then sold under the distributor’s name or another name; or

A private-label manufacturer, which manufactures a drug or device for use under the name or brand of another entity.

“Virtual wholesaler” means an entity that engages in the wholesale distribution of a drug or device in, into, or out of Arizona and which has title to but does not take physical possession of the drug or device. Virtual wholesaler includes entities that may be identified as:

A broker that buys and sells goods for others; or

A person that facilitates distribution of prescription or over-the-counter drugs and devices.

“Wholesale distribution” means distribution of a drug to a person other than a consumer or patient, but does not include:

Selling, purchasing, or trading a drug or offering to sell, purchase, or trade a drug for emergency medical reasons. For purposes of this Section, “emergency medical reasons” includes transferring a prescription drug by a community or hospital pharmacy to another community or hospital pharmacy to alleviate a temporary shortage;

Selling, purchasing, or trading a drug, offering to sell, purchase, or trade a drug, or dispensing a drug as specified in a prescription;

Distributing a drug sample by a manufacturers’ or distributors’ representative; or

Selling, purchasing, or trading blood or blood components intended for transfusion.

“Wholesale distributor” means any person engaged in wholesale distribution of drugs, including: manufacturers; repackers; own-label distributors; private-label distributors; jobbers; brokers; warehouses, including manufacturers’ and distributors’ warehouses, chain drug warehouses, and wholesale drug warehouses; independent wholesale drug traders; and retail pharmacies that conduct wholesale distributions in the amount of at least 5% of gross sales.

ARTICLE 2. PHARMACIST LICENSURE

R4-23-202. Licensure by Examination

- A. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. Complete ~~not less~~ no fewer than 1500 hours of intern training as specified in R4-23-303.
- B. No change
 - 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. The application fee specified in R4-23-205(C).
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. The Board shall deem an application for licensure by examination invalid after 12 months from the date the application is received. An applicant whose application form is invalid and who wishes to continue licensure procedures, shall submit a new application form and fee as specified ~~in R4-23-205(C)~~ under subsection (B)(1).
- C. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. No change
- D. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change



- E. No change
 - 1. No change
 - a. The initial licensure fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(1)(a), and
 - b. The wall license fee specified in R4-23-205(E)(1)(a).
 - 2. No change
- F. ~~Time frames~~ Time frames for licensure by examination.
 - 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. If the application form is incomplete, the Board office shall provide the applicant with a written notice that includes a comprehensive list of the missing information. The 60-day ~~time frame~~ time frame for the Board office to finish the administrative completeness review is suspended from the date the notice of incompleteness is served until the applicant provides the Board office with all missing information.
 - c. No change
 - 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
 - e. No change
 - f. The 120-day ~~time frame~~ time frame for a substantive review of eligibility to take the NAPLEX or MPJE is suspended from the date of a written request for additional documentation until the date that all documentation is received. The applicant shall submit the additional documentation according to subsection (F)(2).
 - g. If the applicant and the Board office mutually agree in writing, the 120-day substantive review ~~time frame~~ time frame may be extended once for no more than 45 days.
 - 5. For the purpose of A.R.S. § 41-1072 et seq., the Board establishes the following ~~time frames~~ time frames for licensure by examination.
 - a. Administrative completeness review ~~time frame~~ time frame: 60 days.
 - b. Substantive review ~~time frame~~ time frame: 120 days.
 - c. Overall ~~time frame~~ time frame: 180 days.
- G. No change
 - 1. To renew a license, a pharmacist shall submit a completed license renewal application electronically or manually on a form furnished by the Board with the biennial renewal fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(1)(b).
 - 2. If the biennial renewal fee is not paid by November 1 of the renewal year specified in A.R.S. § 32-1925, the pharmacist license is suspended and the licensee shall not practice as a pharmacist. The licensee shall pay a penalty as provided in A.R.S. § 32-1925 and R4-23-205(G)(1) to vacate the suspension.
 - 3. No change
 - 4. ~~Time frames~~ Time frames for license renewals. The Board office shall follow the ~~time frames~~ time frames established in subsection (F).

R4-23-203. Licensure by Reciprocity

- A. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. Has passed the NABPLEX or NAPLEX with a score of 75 or better or was licensed by examination in another jurisdiction having essentially the same standards for licensure as this state at the time the pharmacist was licensed, and
 - 3. Provides evidence to the Board of having completed the required secondary and professional education and training specified in R4-23-202(A);
 - 4. ~~Has engaged in the practice of pharmacy for at least one year or has met the internship requirements of Article 3 within the year immediately before the date of application, and~~
 - 5. ~~Has actively practiced as a pharmacist for 400 or more hours within the last calendar year or has an Arizona graduate intern license and has completed 400 hours of internship training in a Board approved internship training site.~~
- B. No change
 - 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. The reciprocity fee specified in R4-23-205(B).
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. The Board office shall deem an application for licensure by reciprocity invalid after 12 months from the date the application is received. An applicant whose application form is invalid and who wishes to continue licensure procedures; shall submit a new application form and fee ~~as specified in R4-23-205(B) in subsection (B)(1).~~
- C. No change



1. No change
2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
3. No change
4. No change
- D.** No change
 1. No change
 - a. The initial licensure fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(1)(a), and
 - b. The wall license fee specified in R4-23-205(E)(1)(a).
 2. No change
- E.** ~~Time frames~~ Time frames for licensure by reciprocity. The Board office shall follow the ~~time frames~~ time frames established for licensure by examination in R4-23-202(F).
- F.** No change

R4-23-205. Fees

- A.** No change
 1. No change
 2. No change
- B.** No change
 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 2. No change
 3. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
- C.** No change
 1. No change
 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 3. No change
 4. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 5. No change
 6. No change
 7. Third-party logistics provider: \$1000 biennially.
- D.** No change
 1. No change
 2. No change
- E.** No change
- F.** No change
- G.** No change
 1. No change
 2. No change
 3. No change
- H.** No change
 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
 2. No change
 3. No change
 4. No change
- I.** No change
- J.** No change
 1. No change
 2. No change

ARTICLE 3. INTERN TRAINING AND PHARMACY INTERN PRECEPTORS**R4-23-301. Intern Licensure**

- A.** No change
- B.** No change



- 1. No change
- 2. No change
- 3. No change
- 4. No change
- C. No change
- D. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
- E. No change
- F. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
- G. No change
- H. No change
 - 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. The initial licensure fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(2), and
 - iii. The wall license fee specified in R4-23-205(E)(1)(b).
 - 2. No change
- I. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. If an applicant is found to be eligible for intern licensure under statute and rule, the Board office shall issue a certificate of licensure and a wall license. An applicant who is assigned a license number and who has been granted “open” status on the Board’s license verification site may begin practice as a pharmacy intern or graduate intern ~~prior to~~ before receiving the certificate of licensure.
 - 3. No change
 - 4. No change
- J. ~~Time frames~~ Time Frames for intern licensure. The Board office shall follow the ~~time frames~~ time frames established in R4-23-202(F).
- K. License renewal.
 - 1. A pharmacy intern whose license expires before the intern completes the education or training required for licensure as a pharmacist but ~~less~~ fewer than six years after the issuance of the initial pharmacy intern license may renew the intern license for a period equal to the difference between the expiration date of the initial intern license and six years from the issue date of the initial intern license by payment of a prorated renewal fee based on the initial license fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(2).
 - 2. If a pharmacy intern fails to graduate from a Board-approved college or school of pharmacy within six years from the date the Board issues the initial intern license, the intern is not eligible for relicensure as an intern unless the intern obtains Board approval as specified in A.R.S. § 32-1923(E) and R4-23-401. To remain in good standing, an intern who receives Board approval for relicensure shall pay a prorated renewal fee for the number of months of licensure approved by the Board based on the initial license fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(2) before the license expiration date.
 - 3. If an intern receives Board approval for relicensure and does not pay the renewal fee specified in subsection (2) before the license expiration date, the intern license is suspended and the licensee shall not practice as an intern. The licensee shall pay a penalty as provided in A.R.S. § 32-1925 and R4-23-205(G)(1) to vacate the suspension.
- L. No change
 - 1. A pharmacy intern who is employed as an intern outside the experiential training program of a Board-approved college or school of pharmacy or a graduate intern shall notify the Board within ~~ten~~ 10 days of starting or terminating training, or changing training site.
 - 2. No change

R4-23-302. Training Site and Pharmacy Intern Preceptors

- A. No change
 - 1. Holds a valid Arizona pharmacy permit ~~and employs a pharmacy intern preceptor who supervises the intern;~~ or
 - 2. No change
- ~~B.~~ The Board shall inform a pharmacy or alternative training site that an intern will not get credit for training received at the site if the Board determines that a pharmacy or alternative training site fails to provide experiential training as specified in R4-23-301(E) or violates A.R.S. Chapter 18 Title 32 or Chapter 27 Title 36 or the federal act.
- ~~C.~~ B. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. Have a minimum of one year of experience as an actively practicing pharmacist before acting as a pharmacy intern preceptor; and
 - 3. ~~If a pharmacist has been found guilty of violating any federal or state law relating to the practice of pharmacy, drug or device distribution, or recordkeeping; or unprofessional conduct, enter into an agreement satisfactory to the Board that places restrictions on the pharmacist’s license; and,~~
 - 4. ~~Hold a faculty position in the experiential training program of a Board approved college or school of pharmacy; or~~
 - 5. ~~Be approved by the Board as being otherwise qualified as a pharmacy intern preceptor.~~



- D.** ~~Revocation of preceptorship privileges. The Board shall revoke a pharmacy intern preceptor's privilege to train pharmacy or graduate interns if the Board determines that a pharmacy intern preceptor fails to provide experiential training as specified in R4-23-301(E) or violates A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 18 or Title 36, Chapter 27 or the federal act. R4-23-111 applies to revocation of preceptor privileges.~~
- E.C.** Pharmacist-to-intern ratio. A pharmacy intern preceptor may supervise the training of more than one pharmacy or graduate intern during a calendar quarter. The ratio of pharmacist to intern shall not exceed one pharmacist to two interns in a community pharmacy or limited-service pharmacy setting unless approved by the Board. In considering a request to exceed the ratio, the Board will consider pharmacy space limitations and whether exceeding the ratio poses a safety risk to the public health. Subject to R4-23-609 and the safety of public health, there is no pharmacist-to-intern ratio in a practice setting directed by a Board-approved college or school of pharmacy experiential training program.
- F.D.** Preceptor responsibilities. A pharmacy intern preceptor assumes the responsibilities of a teacher and mentor in addition to those of a pharmacist. A preceptor shall thoroughly review pharmacy policy and procedure with each intern. A preceptor is responsible for the pharmacy-related actions of an intern during the specific training period. A preceptor shall give an intern the opportunity for skill development and provide an intern with timely and realistic feedback regarding their progress.

ARTICLE 4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES

R4-23-407. Prescription Requirements

- A.** No change
1. A prescription order ~~dispensed by~~ the pharmacist uses to dispense a drug or device includes the following information:
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. Name of the ~~drug's or device's~~ manufacturer or distributor of the drug or device if the prescription order is written generically or a substitution is made;
 - e. No change
 - f. No change
 - g. No change
 - h. No change
 - i. No change
 - j. No change
 - k. No change
 - l. No change
 2. No change
 3. No change
 4. If the drug dispensed is a schedule II controlled substance that is an opioid, the drug is placed in a container that has a red cap and a warning label stating "CAUTION: OPIOID, Risk of Overdose and Addiction" or other similarly clear language indicating the possibility of overdose and addiction.
- B.** No change
1. No change
 2. No change
 3. No change
 4. No change
- C.** No change
- D.** No change
1. No change
 2. No change
 3. No change
 4. No change
 - a. No change
 - i. No change
 - (1) No change
 - (2) No change
 - (3) No change
 - ii. No change
 - (1) No change
 - (2) No change
 - iii. No change
 - (1) No change
 - (2) No change
 - (3) No change
 - (4) No change
 - (5) No change
 - (6) No change
 - (7) No change
 - (8) No change
 - b. No change



- i. The transfer of information is communicated directly between two licensed pharmacists electronically, verbally, or by fax;
 - ii. No change
 - (1) No change
 - (2) No change
 - iii. No change
 - (1) No change
 - (2) No change
 - (3) No change
 - (4) No change
 - (5) No change
 - (6) No change
 - (7) No change
 - (8) No change
 - 5. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - 6. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
 - i. No change
 - (1) No change
 - (2) No change
 - (3) No change
 - (4) No change
 - ii. No change
 - (1) No change
 - (2) No change
 - (3) No change
 - (4) No change
 - (5) No change
 - (6) No change
 - (7) No change
 - (8) No change
 - e. No change
 - i. No change
 - (1) No change
 - (2) No change
 - (3) No change
 - (4) No change
 - (5) No change
 - ii. No change
 - f. No change
- E. Transmission of a prescription order from a medical practitioner to a pharmacy by facsimile fax machine.
 - 1. A medical practitioner or medical practitioner’s agent may transmit a prescription order for a Schedule III, IV, or V controlled substance, prescription-only drug, or nonprescription drug to a pharmacy by facsimile fax under the following conditions:
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. Is only faxed from the medical practitioner’s practice location, except that a nurse in a hospital, long-term care facility, or inpatient hospice may send a facsimile fax of a prescription order for a patient of the facility; and
 - c. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. The facsimile fax number of the prescribing medical practitioner or the facility from which the prescription order is faxed, and the telephone number of the facility; and
 - iii. The name of the person who transmits the facsimile fax, if other than the medical practitioner.
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. To meet the seven-year record retention requirement of A.R.S. § 32-1964, a pharmacy shall receive a faxed prescription order on a plain paper facsimile fax machine, except a pharmacy that does not have a plain paper facsimile fax machine may make a ~~Xerox~~ copy of a faxed prescription order received on a non-plain paper facsimile fax machine.
 - 5. A medical practitioner or the medical practitioner’s agent may fax refill authorizations to a pharmacy if the faxed authorization includes the medical practitioner’s telephone number and facsimile fax number, the medical practitioner’s signature or medical practitioner’s agent’s name, and date of authorization.



- F. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - 5. No change
 - 6. No change

R4-23-407.1. Dispensing an Opioid Antagonist

- A. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
- B. ~~Before allowing~~ When dispensing an opioid antagonist ~~to be dispensed under A.R.S. § 32-1979, a pharmacy permit holder shall have written policies and procedures regarding:~~ pharmacist or pharmacy intern shall provide the following education
 - 1. ~~Documentation of opioid antagonists dispensed under A.R.S. § 32-1979. The documentation shall:~~
 - a. ~~Be maintained in a manner consistent with R4-23-407(A)(2);~~
 - b. ~~Include the information required under R4-23-407(A)(1)(e, d, f, and l); and~~
 - e. ~~Include the following:~~
 - i. ~~Quantity dispensed;~~
 - ii. ~~Directions for use; and~~
 - iii. ~~The patient's name, address, telephone number, and birth date; or~~
 - iv. ~~Name, address, telephone number, and birth date of a family member in position to assist the individual at risk of an opioid-related overdose; or~~
 - v. ~~Name, address, telephone number, and employer of a community member in position to assist an individual at risk of an opioid-related overdose; and~~
 - vi. ~~Name of the individual providing the education required under subsection (B)(2);~~
 - 2. ~~Education to be provided to the individual to whom the opioid antagonist is dispensed. The education shall include:~~
 - a.1. ~~How to prevent an opioid-related overdose;~~
 - b.2. ~~How to recognize an opioid-related overdose;~~
 - e.3. ~~How to administer an opioid antagonist safely to an individual experiencing an opioid-related overdose;~~
 - d.4. ~~Precautions regarding:~~
 - i.a. ~~Potential side effects, and~~
 - ii.b. ~~Possible adverse events associated with administration of the opioid antagonist; and~~
 - e.5. ~~Importance of seeking emergency medical assistance for the individual experiencing an opioid-related overdose before or after administering the opioid antagonist; and~~
 - 3. ~~Confidentiality, security, and privileged nature of documentation of opioid antagonists dispensed under A.R.S. § 32-1979.~~
- C. ~~Before dispensing an opioid antagonist under A.R.S. § 32-1979(A), a licensed pharmacist shall:~~
 - 1. ~~Complete~~ complete an opioid prevention and treatment training program that includes the following information:
 - a.1. ~~How to recognize the symptoms of an opioid-related overdose,~~
 - b.2. ~~How to respond to a suspected opioid-related overdose,~~
 - e.3. ~~How to administer all preparations of an opioid antagonist, and~~
 - d.4. ~~The information needed by an individual to whom an opioid antagonist is dispensed; and~~
 - 2. ~~Comply fully with the policies and procedures developed under subsection (B).~~
- D. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
- E. No change
- F. When dispensing an opioid antagonist on a standing order, as defined under A.R.S. § 32-1968, a pharmacist or pharmacy intern shall comply with R4-23-407 except subsection (A)(1)(b), R4-23-408, and R4-23-409.

R4-23-411. Pharmacist-administered or Pharmacy or Graduate Intern-administered Immunizations

- A. Certification to administer immunizations, vaccines, and emergency medications, as defined at A.R.S. § 32-1974(N), to an eligible adult patient or eligible minor patient. As used in this Section, "eligible adult patient" means an eligible patient 13 years of age or older and "eligible minor patient" means an eligible patient at least three years of age but ~~less~~ fewer than 13 years of age. A pharmacist or a pharmacy or graduate intern in the presence of and under the immediate personal supervision of a pharmacist, may administer, without a prescription, immunizations, vaccines, and emergency medications to an eligible adult patient or eligible minor patient, if:
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - 4. No change
 - 5. No change



- 6. No change
- B. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
- C. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
- D. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
- E. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. No change
 - 5. No change
 - 6. No change
- F. No change
 - 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
 - e. No change
 - f. No change
 - g. No change
 - h. No change
 - i. No change
 - j. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
- G. No change
- H. Renewal of a certificate for pharmacist-administered immunizations. ~~A certificate authorizing a pharmacist to administer immunizations, vaccines, and emergency medications to an eligible adult patient or eligible minor patient expires after five years. A pharmacist who wishes to continue remains in good standing to administering~~ administer immunizations, vaccines, and emergency medications shall renew the certification by submitting a renewal request to the Board within the 30 days before the certificate's expiration date and provide to the Board proof of if, at the time of license renewal under R4-23-202, the pharmacist attests the following to the Board:
 - 1. Current certification in basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and
 - 2. Completion of a minimum of ~~five two~~ two contact hours (~~0.5 0.2~~ 0.2 CEU) of continuing education related to immunizations during the ~~five-year biennial license~~ renewal period. A pharmacist may use the continuing education hours required in this subsection as part of the total continuing education hours required for pharmacist license renewal.
- I. No change

ARTICLE 6. PERMITS AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS

R4-23-601. General Provisions

- A. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
- B. No change
- C. Permit fee. Permits are issued biennially on an odd- and even- year expiration based on the assigned permit number. The fee, specified in R4-23-205, is not refundable ~~under any circumstances except unless the Board's failure~~ Board fails to comply with the permit ~~time frames~~ time frames established in R4-23-602.
- D. No change
 - 1. Every person manufacturing a narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical, including repackaging or relabeling, shall prepare and retain for ~~not less no fewer~~ no fewer than three years the manufacturing, repackaging, or relabeling date for each narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical.
 - 2. Every person receiving, selling, delivering, or disposing of a narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical shall record and retain for ~~not less no fewer~~ no fewer than three years the following information:
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change



3. No change
4. No change
- E. Narcotics or other controlled substances, prescription-only drugs or devices, nonprescription drugs, precursor chemicals, or regulated chemicals damaged by water, fire, or from human or animal consumption or use. ~~No~~ A person shall not sell or offer to sell any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical damaged by water, fire, or from human or animal consumption or use.
- F. At least 14 days before there is a change in ownership, as defined at R4-23-110, of a license or permit issued under this Chapter, the new licensee or permittee shall apply to the Board for a new license or permit.

R4-23-602. Permit Application Process and ~~Time frames~~ Time Frames

- A. No change
 1. No change
 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. The permit fee specified in R4-23-205(~~D~~).
- B. No change
- C. ~~Time frames~~ Time frames for permits.
 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. If the application form is incomplete, the Board office shall provide the applicant with a written notice that includes a comprehensive list of the missing information. The 60-day ~~time frame~~ time frame for the Board office to finish the administrative completeness review is suspended from the date the notice of incompleteness is served until the applicant provides the Board office with all missing information.
 - c. No change
 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. The Board office shall review the request for an extension of the 90-day deadline and grant the request if the Board office determines ~~that~~ an extension of the 90-day deadline will enable the applicant to assemble and submit the missing information. An extension shall be for no more than 30 days. The Board office shall notify the applicant in writing of its decision to grant or deny the request for an extension.
 3. No change
 4. For a nonprescription drug permit applicant, a compressed medical gas distributor permit applicant, and a durable medical equipment and compressed medical gas supplier permit applicant, the Board office shall issue a permit on the day ~~that~~ the Board office determines an administratively complete application form is received.
 5. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. The 120-day ~~time frame~~ time frame for a substantive review for the issuance or denial of a permit is suspended from the date of the written request for additional documentation until the date ~~that~~ all documentation is received. The applicant shall submit the additional documentation according to subsection (C)(2).
 - e. If the applicant and the Board office mutually agree in writing, the 120-day substantive review ~~time frame~~ time frame may be extended once for no more than 45 days.
 6. For the purpose of A.R.S. § 41-1072 et seq., the Board establishes the following ~~time frames~~ time frames for permits:
 - a. Administrative completeness review ~~time frame~~ time frame: 60 days.
 - b. Substantive review ~~time frame~~ time frame:
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
 - c. Overall ~~time frame~~ time frame:
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
- D. No change
 1. To renew a permit, a permittee shall submit a completed application for permit renewal electronically or manually on a form furnished by the Board with the biennial renewal fee specified in R4-23-205(~~D~~).
 2. If the biennial renewal fee is not paid by November 1 of the renewal year specified in A.R.S. § 32-1931, the permit is suspended. The permittee shall pay a penalty ~~fee~~ as provided in A.R.S. § 32-1931 and R4-23-205(~~G~~)(2) to vacate the suspension.
 3. ~~Time frames~~ Time frames for permit renewals. The Board office shall follow the ~~time frames~~ time frames established in subsection (C).
- E. No change

R4-23-603. Resident-Nonprescription Drugs, Retail

- A. No change
 1. No change
 2. No change
 3. No change
- B. No change



- C. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
- D. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
- E. Inspection. A nonprescription drug permittee shall consent to inspection during business hours by a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5).
- F. No change
 - 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
 - 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
- G. Notification. A nonprescription drug permittee shall provide written notice by mail, ~~Facsimile fax~~, or e-mail to the Board office within ~~ten 10~~ days of changes involving the telephone ~~number, facsimile or fax~~ number, e-mail ~~address, or~~ mailing address, or ~~business name of business~~.
- H. ~~Change of ownership. No less than 14 days before a change of ownership occurs that involves changes of stock ownership of 30% or more of the voting stock of a corporation or an existing and continuing corporation that is not actively traded on any securities market or over the counter market, the prospective owner shall submit a completed application form and fee as specified in subsection (C). A nonprescription drug permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).~~
- I. No change
- J. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
- K. Permit renewal. ~~Permit renewal~~ To renew a nonprescription drug permit, the permittee shall be as specified in comply with R4-23-602(D).
- L. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - 4. No change
 - 5. A nonprescription-drug-permitted vending machine is subject to inspection by a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5) as follows:
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - 6. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
 - 7. No change
 - 8. No change

R4-23-604. Resident Drug Manufacturer

- A. No change
- B. Application. To obtain a permit to operate a drug manufacturing firm in Arizona, a person shall submit a completed application, on a form furnished by the Board, ~~that includes: and the fee specified in R4-23-205.~~
 - 1. ~~Business name, address, mailing address, if different, telephone number, and facsimile number;~~
 - 2. ~~Owner's name, if corporation or partnership, officers or partners, including address and title, and any other trade or business names used;~~
 - 3. ~~Whether the owner, corporation, or partnership has conducted a similar business in any other jurisdiction and if so, indicate under what name and location;~~
 - 4. ~~Whether the owner, any officer, or active partner has ever been convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude, a felony offense, or any drug related offense or has any currently pending felony or drug related charges, and if so, indicate charge, conviction date, jurisdiction, and location;~~
 - 5. ~~Whether the owner, any officer, or active partner has ever been denied a drug manufacturer permit in this state or any other jurisdiction, and if so, indicate where and when;~~
 - 6. ~~A copy of the drug list required by the FDA;~~
 - 7. ~~Plans or construction drawings showing facility size and security for the proposed business;~~
 - 8. ~~Applicant's and manager's name, address, emergency telephone number, and resumé indicating educational or experiential qualifications related to drug manufacturer operation;~~
 - 9. ~~The applicant's current FDA drug manufacturer or repackager registration number and expiration date;~~



10. Documentation of compliance with local zoning laws;
 11. For an application submitted because of ownership change, the former owner's name and business name, if different;
 12. Date signed, and applicant's, corporate officer's, partner's, or manager's verified signature and title; and
 13. Fee specified in R4-23-205.
- C. No change
1. No change
 2. No change
 3. No change
- D. Notification. A resident drug manufacturer permittee shall notify the Board of changes involving the drug list, ~~ownership~~, address, telephone number, ~~business name of business~~, or manager, including manager's telephone number. The resident drug manufacturer permittee shall submit a written notice ~~via~~ by mail, fax, or e-mail to the Executive Director within 24 hours of the change, ~~except any change of ownership requires that the resident drug manufacturer permittee comply with subsection (E).~~
- E. Change of ownership. ~~Before a change of ownership occurs that involves changes of stock ownership of more than 30% of the voting stock of a corporation or an existing and continuing corporation that is not actively traded on any securities market or over the counter market, the prospective owner shall submit the application packet described under subsection R4-23-604(B). A resident drug manufacturer permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).~~
- F. No change
- G. ~~A No later than 14 days after the change occurs, a~~ resident drug manufacturer permittee shall submit the application ~~packet~~ described under subsection R4-23-604(B), ~~excluding the fee~~, for any change of officers in a corporation, ~~excluding the fee and final inspection.~~
- H. No change
1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 2. No change
- I. No change
- J. Current Good Manufacturing Practice. A drug manufacturer permittee ~~shall comply with the current~~ is required under federal law to follow the good manufacturing practice requirements of 21 CFR 210 through 211, (Revised April 1, 2011, incorporated by reference and on file with the Board and available at www.gpo.gov. This incorporated material includes no future editions or amendments).
- K. Records. A drug manufacturer permittee shall:
1. Establish and implement written procedures for maintaining records pertaining to production, process control, labeling, packaging, quality control, distribution, complaints, and any information required by federal or state law;
 2. Retain the records required by this Article and 21 CFR 210 through 211 ~~as incorporated in subsection (J)~~ for at least two years after distribution of a drug or one year after the expiration date of a drug, whichever is longer; and
 3. Make the records required by this Article and 21 CFR 210 through 211 ~~as incorporated in subsection (J)~~ available within 48 hours for review by a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5).
- L. No change
- M. No change
- N. No change
1. No change
 2. No change

R4-23-605. Resident Drug Wholesaler Permit

- A. No change
- B. Application
1. To obtain a permit to operate a full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale firm in Arizona, a person shall submit a completed application, on a form furnished by the Board, ~~that includes: and the fee specified in R4-23-205.~~
 - a. ~~Whether the application is for a full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale permit;~~
 - b. ~~Business name, address, mailing address, if different, telephone number, and facsimile number;~~
 - c. ~~Owner's name, if corporation or partnership, officers or partners, including address and title, and any other trade or business names used;~~
 - d. ~~Whether the owner, corporation, or partnership has conducted a similar business in any other jurisdiction and if so, indicate under what name and location;~~
 - e. ~~Whether the owner, any officer or active partner has ever been convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude, a felony offense, or any drug-related offense or has any currently pending felony or drug-related charges, and if so, indicate charge, conviction date, jurisdiction, and location;~~
 - f. ~~Whether the owner or any officer or active partner has ever been denied a drug wholesale permit in this state or any other jurisdiction, and if so, indicate where and when;~~
 - g. ~~For a full-service drug wholesale firm:~~
 - i. ~~The designated representative's name, address, and emergency telephone number;~~
 - ii. ~~Documentation that the designated representative meets the requirements of A.R.S. § 32-1982(B) and the following as specified in A.R.S. § 32-1982(C):~~
 - (1) ~~A full set of fingerprints from the designated representative; and~~
 - (2) ~~The state and federal criminal history record check fee specified by and made payable to the Arizona State Department of Public Safety by money order, certified check, or bank draft; and~~
 - iii. ~~A \$100,000 bond as specified in A.R.S. § 32-1982(D) submitted on a form supplied by the Board;~~



- h. The type of drugs, whether nonprescription, prescription only, controlled substances, human, or veterinary, the applicant will distribute;
 - i. Plans or construction drawings showing facility size and security for the proposed business;
 - j. Documentation of compliance with local zoning laws;
 - k. For a nonprescription drug wholesale firm, the manager's or designated representative's name, address, emergency telephone number, and resumé indicating educational or experiential qualifications related to drug wholesale operation;
 - l. For an application submitted because of ownership change, the former owner's name and business name, if different;
 - m. Date signed, and applicant's, corporate officer's, partner's, manager's, or designated representative's verified signature and title; and
 - n. Fee specified in R4-23-205.
2. No change
- a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. For a full-service drug wholesale permit, issue a fingerprint clearance to a qualified designated representative, as specified in subsection (L). If the fingerprint clearance of a designated representative for a full-service drug wholesale permit applicant is denied, the full-service drug wholesale permit applicant shall appoint another designated representative and submit the documentation, fingerprints, and fee specified in the application required in subsection (B)(1)(g)(ii).
- C. Notification. A resident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale permittee shall notify the Board of changes involving the type of drugs sold or distributed, ~~ownership~~, address, telephone number, ~~business name of business~~, or manager or designated representative, including the manager's or designated representative's telephone number.
- 1. The resident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale permittee shall submit a written notice ~~via~~ by mail, fax, or e-mail to the Executive Director within 10 days of the change, ~~except any change of ownership requires that the resident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale permittee comply with subsection (D).~~
 - 2. For a change of designated representative, a resident full-service drug wholesale permittee shall submit the documentation, fingerprints, and fee specified in the application required in subsection (B)(1)(g)(ii). If the fingerprint clearance of a designated representative for a full-service drug wholesale permit applicant is denied, the full-service drug wholesale permit applicant shall appoint another designated representative and ~~submit the documentation, fingerprints, and fee required in subsection (B)(1)(g)(ii) comply with this subsection.~~
- D. Change of ownership. ~~Before a change of ownership occurs that involves changes of stock ownership of more than 30% of the voting stock of a corporation or an existing and continuing corporation that is not actively traded on any securities market or over the counter market, the prospective owner shall submit the application packet described under subsection (B). A resident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).~~
- E. Before an existing resident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesaler permittee relocates, the resident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale permittee shall submit the application ~~packet described~~ required under subsection (B), excluding the fee. The facility at the new location shall pass a final inspection by a Board compliance officer before operations begin.
- F. ~~A~~ No later than 14 days after the change occurs, a resident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale permittee shall submit the application ~~packet~~ described under subsection (B), excluding the fee, for any change of officers in a corporation, ~~excluding the fee and final inspection.~~
- G. No change
- 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
 - iii. No change
 - iv. In addition to the records requirements of subsection (G)(1)(a)(i), provide a ~~pedigree as specified in A.R.S. § 32-1984(E)~~ invoice records that show the distribution channel for all prescription-only drugs that leave the normal distribution channel as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1981.
 - b. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
 - iii. No change
 - 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - i. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of; any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical, except in the original container packaged and labeled by the manufacturer or repackager;
 - ii. No change
 - iii. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of; any narcotic or other controlled substance, or prescription-only drug or device, to anyone except a pharmacy, drug manufacturer, or full-service drug wholesaler currently permitted by the Board or a medical practitioner currently licensed under A.R.S. Title 32;
 - iv. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of; any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical, to anyone except a pharmacy, drug manufacturer, full-service or nonprescription drug wholesaler, or nonprescription drug retailer currently permitted by the Board or a medical practitioner currently licensed under A.R.S. Title 32;



- v. Provide ~~pedigree~~ invoice records that show the distribution channel upon request, if immediately available, or within two business days from the date of a request of a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5);
- vi. Maintain a copy of the current permit or license of each person ~~or firm who~~ that buys, receives, or disposes of any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
- vii. No change
- b. No change
 - i. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; except in the original container packaged and labeled by the manufacturer or repackager;
 - ii. No change
 - iii. Not sell or distribute any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; to anyone except a pharmacy, drug manufacturer, full-service or nonprescription drug wholesaler, or nonprescription drug retailer currently permitted by the Board or a medical practitioner currently licensed under A.R.S. Title 32;
 - iv. Maintain a record of the current permit or license of each person ~~or firm who~~ that buys, receives, or disposes of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
 - v. No change
- c. No change
- 3. No change
 - a. No change
 - i. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; except in the original container packaged and labeled by the manufacturer or repackager;
 - ii. No change
 - iii. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; to anyone except a person ~~or firm~~ that is properly permitted, registered, licensed, or certified in another jurisdiction;
 - iv. Provide ~~pedigree~~ invoice records that show the distribution channel upon request, if immediately available, or within two business days from the date of the request of a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5);
 - v. Maintain a copy of the current permit, registration, license, or certificate of each person ~~or firm who~~ that buys, receives, or disposes of any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
 - vi. No change
 - b. No change
 - i. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; except in the original container packaged and labeled by the manufacturer or repackager;
 - ii. No change
 - iii. Not sell or distribute any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; to anyone except a person ~~or firm~~ that is properly permitted, registered, licensed, or certified in another jurisdiction;
 - iv. Maintain a record of the current permit, registration, license, or certificate of each person ~~or firm who~~ that buys, receives, or disposes of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
 - v. No change
- 4. No change
 - a. A full-service drug wholesale permittee shall complete a cash-and-carry sale or distribution of any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; only after:
 - i. No change
 - ii. Verifying the identity of the pick-up person for each transaction by confirming that the person ~~or firm~~ represented placed the cash-and-carry order; and
 - iii. For a prescription-only drug order, verifying that the cash-and-carry sale or distribution is used only to meet the immediate needs of a particular patient of the person ~~or firm who~~ that placed the cash-and-carry order; and
 - b. A nonprescription drug wholesale permittee shall complete a cash-and-carry sale or distribution of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; only after:
 - i. No change
 - ii. Verifying the identity of the pick-up person for each transaction by confirming that the person ~~or firm~~ represented placed the cash-and-carry order.
- H. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
- I. No change
 - 1. No change
 - a. No change



- b. Any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical whose immediate or sealed outer or secondary containers or product labeling are misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband or suspected of being misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband shall be quarantined and physically separated from other narcotics or other controlled substances, prescription-only drugs or devices, nonprescription drugs, precursor chemicals, or regulated chemicals until the narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical is destroyed or returned to the manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which it was acquired as authorized by the Board and the FDA. When the immediate or sealed outer or secondary containers or product labeling are determined to be misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband or suspected of being misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband, the full-service drug wholesale permittee shall provide notice of the misbranding, counterfeiting, or ~~contrabandage~~ contrabanding or suspected misbranding, counterfeiting, or ~~contrabandage~~ contrabanding within three business days of the determination to the Board, FDA, and manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which the narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical was acquired.
 - c. Any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical that has been opened or used, but is not adulterated, misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband or suspected of being misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband, shall be identified as opened or used, or both, and quarantined and physically separated from other narcotics or other controlled substances, prescription-only drugs or devices, nonprescription drugs, precursor chemicals, or regulated chemicals until the narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical is destroyed or returned to the manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which it was acquired as authorized by the Board and the FDA.
 - d. If the conditions under which a narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical has been returned cast doubt on the ~~narcotic's or other controlled substance's, prescription-only drug's or device's, nonprescription drug's, precursor chemical's, or regulated chemical's~~ safety, identity, strength, quality, or purity of the narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical, the narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical shall be quarantined and physically separated from other narcotics or other controlled substances, prescription-only drugs or devices, nonprescription drugs, precursor chemicals, or regulated chemicals until the narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical is destroyed or returned to the manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which it was acquired as authorized by the Board and the FDA, except as provided in subsection (I)(1)(d)(i).
 - i. No change
 - ii. In determining whether the conditions under which a narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical has been returned cast doubt on the ~~narcotic's or other controlled substance's, prescription-only drug's or device's, nonprescription drug's, precursor chemical's, or regulated chemical's~~ safety, identity, strength, quality, or purity of the narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical, the full-service drug wholesale permittee shall consider, among other things, the conditions under which the narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical has been held, stored, or shipped before or during its return and the condition of the narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical and the condition of its container, carton, or product labeling as a result of storage or shipping.
 - e. No change
2. No change
- a. No change
 - b. Any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical whose immediate or sealed outer or secondary containers or product labeling are misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband or suspected of being misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband shall be quarantined and physically separated from other nonprescription drugs, precursor chemicals, or regulated chemicals until the nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical is destroyed or returned to the manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which it was acquired as authorized by the Board and the FDA. When the immediate or sealed outer or secondary containers or product labeling are determined to be misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband or suspected of being misbranded, counterfeited, or contraband, the nonprescription drug wholesale permittee shall provide notice of the misbranding, counterfeiting, or ~~contrabandage~~ contrabanding or suspected misbranding, counterfeiting, or ~~contrabandage~~ contrabanding within three business days of the determination to the Board, FDA, and manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which the nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical was acquired.
 - c. No change
 - d. If the conditions under which a nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical has been returned cast doubt on the ~~nonprescription drug's, precursor chemical's, or regulated chemical's~~ safety, identity, strength, quality, or purity of the nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical, the nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical shall be quarantined and physically separated from other nonprescription drugs, precursor chemicals, or regulated chemicals until the nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical is destroyed or returned to the manufacturer or wholesale distributor from which it was acquired as authorized by the Board and the FDA, except as provided in subsection (I)(2)(d)(i).
 - i. If examination, testing, or other investigation proves that the nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical meets appropriate standards of safety, identity, strength, quality, and purity, ~~the nonprescription drug, pre-~~



cursor chemical, or regulated chemical does not need to be destroyed or returned to the manufacturer or wholesale distributor.

- ii. In determining whether the conditions under which a nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical has been returned cast doubt on the ~~nonprescription drug's, precursor chemical's, or regulated chemical's~~ safety, identity, strength, quality, or purity of the nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical, the nonprescription drug wholesale permittee shall consider, among other things, the conditions under which the nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical has been held, stored, or shipped before or during its return and the condition of the nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical and the condition of its container, carton, or product labeling as a result of storage or shipping.
 - e. No change
3. No change
- J. No change
 1. No change
 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 3. No change
 4. No change
 5. No change
 6. No change
 7. No change
 8. No change
 9. No change
- K. No change
 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
 - iii. No change
 - d. No change
 - e. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
 - iii. No change
 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
 - iii. No change
 - d. No change
 - e. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. Any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical that has ~~less~~ fewer than 120 days remaining on the expiration date, or is deteriorated, damaged, or does not comply with federal law, is moved to a quarantine area and not sold or distributed; and
 - iii. No change
- L. No change
 1. No change
 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - d. No change
 - e. No change
 - f. No change
 - g. No change
 - h. No change
 3. If ~~after conducting a state and federal criminal history record check~~ the Board determines, after conducting a state and federal criminal history record check, that it is not authorized to issue a fingerprint clearance, the Board shall notify the full-service drug wholesale applicant or permittee that employs the designated representative that the Board is not authorized to issue a fingerprint clearance. This notice shall include the criminal history information on which the denial was based. This criminal history information is subject to dissemination restrictions under A.R.S. § 41-1750 and federal law.



- 4. The issuance of a fingerprint clearance does not entitle a person to employment.

R4-23-606. Resident-Pharmacy Permit: Community, Hospital, and Limited Service

- A. No change
- B. Application.
 - 1. To obtain a permit to operate a pharmacy in Arizona, a person shall submit a completed application, ~~on a form available from the Board, and the fee as specified in R4-23-602 that includes: R4-23-205.~~
 - a. Documentation of compliance with local zoning laws, if required by the Board;
 - b. A detailed floor plan showing proposed pharmacy area including size and security;
 - e. A copy of the lease agreement, if applicable; and
 - d. A disclosure statement indicating whether a medical practitioner will receive compensation, either directly or indirectly, from the pharmacy.
 - 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - 3. No change
- C. Notification. A pharmacy permittee shall notify the Board office within ~~ten~~ 10 days of changes involving the type of pharmacy operated, telephone number, facsimile or fax number, e-mail address, or mailing address, business name of business, or staff pharmacist. A pharmacy permittee shall provide the Board office immediate notice of a change of the pharmacist-in-charge.
- D. No change
- E. Change of ownership. ~~No less than 14 days before a change of ownership occurs that involves changes of stock ownership of 30% or more of the voting stock of a corporation or an existing and continuing corporation that is not actively traded on any securities market or over the counter market, the prospective owner shall submit a completed application form and fee as specified in subsection (B). A pharmacy permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).~~
- F. No change
 - 1. No ~~less~~ fewer than 30 days before the relocation or remodel of an existing pharmacy, the pharmacy permittee shall submit, ~~electronically or manually, a completed application for remodel or relocation electronically or manually on a using the form furnished by the Board specified under subsection (B). A fee is not required with an application for remodel or relocation.~~
 - a. An application for relocation shall include the documents required by subsections (B)(1)(a) through (d).
 - b. An application for remodel shall include the document required by subsection (B)(1)(b).
 - 2. No change
- G. Permit renewal. ~~Permit renewal shall be as specified in R4-23-602(D). To renew a pharmacy permit, the permittee shall be as specified in comply with R4-23-602(D).~~

R4-23-607. Nonresident Permits

- A. Permit. A person ~~who~~ that is not a resident of Arizona shall not sell or distribute any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical into Arizona without:
 - 1. Processing a current Board-issued nonresident pharmacy permit, nonresident manufacturer permit, nonresident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale permit, or nonresident nonprescription drug permit; and
 - 2. Possessing a current equivalent license or permit issued by the licensing authority in the jurisdiction where the person ~~or firm~~ resides;
 - 3. For a nonresident pharmacy, employing a pharmacist who is designated as the pharmacist in charge and who possesses a current Arizona Board-issued pharmacist license; and
 - 4. For a nonresident pharmacy permit issued before April 7, 2007, complying with subsection (A)(3) and submitting to the Board the pharmacist in charge's name, current Arizona Board-issued pharmacist license number, and telephone number by November 1, 2007.
- B. Application. To obtain a nonresident pharmacy, nonresident manufacturer, nonresident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale, or nonprescription drug permit, a person shall submit a completed application, on a form furnished by the Board, ~~that includes: and the fee specified in R4-23-205.~~
 - 1. Business name, address, mailing address, if different, telephone number, and facsimile number;
 - 2. Owner's name, if corporation or partnership, officers or partners, including address and title, and any other trade or business names used;
 - 3. Whether the owner, corporation, or partnership has conducted a similar business in any other jurisdiction and if so, indicate under what name and location;
 - 4. Whether the owner, any officer, or active partner has ever been convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude, a felony offense, or any drug-related offense or has any currently pending felony or drug-related charges, and if so, indicate charge, conviction date, jurisdiction, and location;
 - 5. A copy of the applicant's current equivalent license or permit, issued by the licensing authority in the jurisdiction where the person or firm resides and required by subsection (A)(2);
 - 6. For an application submitted because of ownership change, the former owner's name and business name, if different;
 - 7. Date signed, and applicant's, corporate officer's, partner's, manager's, administrator's, pharmacist in charge's, or designated representative's verified signature and title; and
 - 8. Fee specified in R4-23-205.
- C. In addition to the requirements of subsection (B), the following information is required on the application:
 - 1. Nonresident pharmacy:
 - a. The type of pharmacy;



- b. Whether the owner, any officer, or active partner has ever been denied a pharmacy permit in this state or any other jurisdiction, and if so, indicate where and when;
 - e. If applying for a hospital pharmacy permit, the number of beds, manager's or administrator's name, and a copy of the hospital's current equivalent license or permit issued by the licensing authority in the jurisdiction where the person or firm resides;
 - d. Pharmacist-in-charge's name, current Arizona Board-issued pharmacist license number, and telephone number; and
 - e. For an application submitted because of ownership change, the former pharmacy's name, address, and permit number; and
2. Nonresident manufacturer.
- a. Whether the owner, any officer, or active partner has ever been denied a drug manufacturer permit in this state or any other jurisdiction, and if so, indicate where and when;
 - b. A copy of the drug list required by the FDA;
 - e. Manager's or responsible person's name, address, and emergency telephone number; and
 - d. The firm's current FDA drug manufacturer or repackager registration number and expiration date; and
3. Nonresident full-service drug wholesaler.
- a. The designated representative's name, address, and emergency telephone number;
 - b. Documentation that the designated representative meets the requirements of A.R.S. § 32-1982(B) and the following as specified in A.R.S. § 32-1982(C):
 - i. A full set of fingerprints from the designated representative; and
 - ii. The state and federal criminal history record check fee specified by and made payable to the Arizona State Department of Public Safety by money order, certified check, or bank draft; and
 - e. A \$100,000 bond as specified in A.R.S. § 32-1982(D) submitted on a form supplied by the Board; and
4. Nonresident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesaler.
- a. The type of drug-wholesale permit;
 - b. Whether the owner, any officer, or active partner has ever been denied a drug-wholesale permit in this state or any other jurisdiction, and if so, indicate where and when;
 - e. The types of drugs, nonprescription, prescription only, controlled substances, human, or veterinary, the applicant will distribute;
 - d. Manager's or designated representative's name, address, emergency telephone number, and resumé indicating educational or experiential qualifications related to drug-wholesale operation; and
5. Nonresident nonprescription drug retailer.
- a. Whether applying for Category I or Category II permit;
 - b. Date business started or planned opening date; and
 - e. Type of business, such as convenience, drug, grocery, or health food store, swap-meet vendor, or vending machine.
- D.** Before issuing a nonresident full-service drug-wholesale permit, the Board shall:
1. Receive and approve a completed permit application; and
 2. Issue a fingerprint clearance to a qualified designated representative, as specified in R4-23-605(L). If a nonresident full-service drug-wholesale permit applicant's designated representative's fingerprint clearance is denied, the nonresident full-service drug-wholesale permit applicant shall appoint another designated representative and submit the documentation, fingerprints, and fee required in subsection (C)(3)(b).
- E.B.** Notification. A permittee shall submit any written notification of any change required in this subsection as a written notice via by mail, fax, or e-mail to the Executive Director within 10 days of the change, except any change of ownership requires that the nonresident permittee comply with subsection (F).
1. Nonresident pharmacy. A nonresident pharmacy permittee shall notify the Board of changes involving the type of pharmacy operated, ownership, address, telephone number, business name of business, or pharmacist-in-charge.
 2. Nonresident manufacturer. A nonresident manufacturer permittee shall notify the Board of changes involving listed drugs, ownership, address, telephone number, business name of business, or manager, including manager's telephone number.
 3. Nonresident drug wholesaler. A nonresident full-service or nonprescription drug-wholesale permittee shall notify the Board of changes involving the types of drugs sold or distributed, ownership, address, telephone number, business name of business, or manager or designated representative, including the manager's or designated representative's telephone number. For a change of designated representative, a nonresident full-service drug-wholesale permittee shall submit the documentation, fingerprints, and fee required in with the application under subsection (C)(3)(b) (B). If a nonresident full-service drug-wholesale permit applicant's designated representative's fingerprint clearance is denied, the nonresident full-service drug-wholesale permittee shall appoint another designated representative and submit the documentation, fingerprints, and fee required in subsection (C)(3)(b).
 4. Nonresident nonprescription drug retailer. A nonresident nonprescription drug permittee shall notify the Board of changes involving permit category, ownership, address, telephone number, business name of business, or manager, including manager's telephone number.
- F.C.** Change of ownership. Before a change of ownership occurs that involves changes of stock ownership of more than 30% of the voting stock of a corporation or an existing and continuing corporation that is not actively traded on any securities market or over the counter market, the prospective owner shall submit the appropriate application packet described under subsections (B) and (C). A nonresident permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).
- G.D.** No change
1. No change
 - a. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of any narcotic or other controlled substance or prescription-only drug or device, to anyone in Arizona except:
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change



- iii. No change
 - b. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; to anyone in Arizona except:
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
 - iii. No change
 - c. Except for a drug sale that results from the receipt and dispensing of a valid prescription order for an Arizona resident, maintain a copy of the current permit or license of each person ~~or firm~~ in Arizona ~~who~~ that buys, receives, or disposes of any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
 - d. Provide permit and license records upon request, if immediately available, or in no ~~less~~ fewer than two business days from the date of the request of a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5).
2. No change
- a. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of any narcotic or other controlled substance or prescription-only drug or device; to anyone in Arizona except; a pharmacy, drug manufacturer, or full-service drug wholesaler currently permitted by the Board or a medical practitioner currently licensed under A.R.S. Title 32;
 - b. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; to anyone in Arizona except; a pharmacy, drug manufacturer, full-service or nonprescription drug wholesaler, or nonprescription drug retailer currently permitted by the Board or a medical practitioner currently licensed under A.R.S. Title 32;
 - c. Maintain a copy of the current permit or license of each person ~~or firm~~ in Arizona ~~who~~ that buys, receives, or disposes of any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
 - d. Provide permit and license records upon request, if immediately available, or in no ~~less~~ more than two business days from the date of the request of a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5).
3. No change
- a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. Provide pedigree invoice records that show the distribution channel upon request, if immediately available, or in no ~~less~~ more than two business days from the date of the request of a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5);
 - d. No change
 - e. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of; any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; to anyone in Arizona except; a pharmacy, drug manufacturer, full-service or nonprescription drug wholesaler, or nonprescription drug retailer currently permitted by the Board or a medical practitioner currently licensed under A.R.S. Title 32;
 - f. Maintain a copy of the current permit or license of each person ~~or firm~~ in Arizona ~~who~~ that buys, receives, or disposes of any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
 - g. Provide permit and license records upon request, if immediately available, or in no ~~less~~ more than two business days from the date of the request of a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5).
4. No change
- a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. Not sell, distribute, give away, or dispose of; any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; to anyone in Arizona except; a pharmacy, drug manufacturer, full-service or nonprescription drug wholesaler, or nonprescription drug retailer currently permitted by the Board or a medical practitioner currently licensed under A.R.S. Title 32;
 - d. Maintain a copy of the current permit or license of each person ~~or firm~~ in Arizona ~~who~~ that buys, receives, or disposes of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
 - e. Provide permit and license records upon request, if immediately available, or in no ~~less~~ more than two business days from the date of the request of a Board compliance officer or other authorized officer of the law as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(5).
5. No change
- a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change

H.E. When selling or distributing any narcotic or other controlled substance, prescription-only drug or device, nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical into Arizona, a nonresident pharmacy, nonresident manufacturer, nonresident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale, or nonprescription drug permittee shall comply with federal law, the permittee’s resident state drug law, and this Section.

R4-23-676. Reserved Third-party Logistics Provider Permit

- A.** A person shall not provide logistics services, as described under A.R.S. § 32-1941(A), until the Board issues a third-party logistics provider permit for the facility.
- B.** A person that wants to provide logistics services shall obtain a Board-issued third-party logistics provider permit for each facility.



- C. Application. To obtain a third-party logistics provider permit for a facility, a person shall submit a completed application, using a form available on the Board's website, and the fee specified in R4-23-205.
- D. Change of ownership. A third-party logistics provider permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).
- E. A third-party logistics provider permittee shall renew the permit as specified under R4-23-602(D).
- F. The Board shall adhere to the time frames specified under R4-23-602(C) when processing an initial or renewal application for a third-party logistics provider permit.

R4-23-692. Compressed Medical Gas (CMG) Distributor-Resident or Nonresident

- A. Permit.
 1. No change
 2. No change
- B. Application. To obtain a resident or nonresident CMG distributor permit, a person shall submit to the Board a completed application form and the fee as specified in R4-23-602 R4-23-205.
 1. No change
 2. No change
- C. Notification. A resident or nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall provide written notice by mail, ~~facsimile fax~~, or e-mail to the Board office within ~~ten~~ 10 days of changes involving the telephone ~~number, facsimile or fax~~ number, e-mail ~~address, or~~ mailing address, or ~~business name of business.~~
- D. Change of ownership. ~~No less than 14 days before a change of ownership occurs that involves changes of stock ownership of 30% or more of the voting stock of a corporation or an existing and continuing corporation that is not actively traded on any securities market or over the counter market, the prospective owner shall submit a completed application form and fee as specified in subsection (B). A resident or nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).~~
- E. Relocation.
 1. ~~No less fewer~~ than 30 days before ~~an existing~~ a resident CMG distributor permittee relocates, the permittee shall electronically or manually submit a completed application for relocation ~~electronically or manually on~~ using a form furnished by the Board, and the documentation required in subsection (B). A fee is not required with an application for relocation.
 2. A nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall provide written notice by mail, ~~facsimile fax~~, or e-mail to the Board office no ~~less fewer~~ than ~~ten~~ 10 days before relocating.
- F. A resident or nonresident CMG distributor permittee ~~shall is authorized~~ to sell or distribute a compressed medical gas ~~pursuant to~~ under a compressed medical gas order only to durable medical equipment and compressed medical gas suppliers and other entities that are registered, licensed, or permitted to use, administer, or distribute compressed medical gases.
- G. No change
- H. Current Good Manufacturing Practice: A resident or nonresident CMG distributor permittee ~~shall comply with the current~~ is required under federal law to follow the good manufacturing practice requirements of 21 CFR parts 210 and 211, ~~(Revised April 1, 2013, incorporated by reference and on file with the Board and available at www.gpo.gov. This incorporated material includes no future editions or amendments).~~
- I. Records: A resident or nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall:
 1. ~~establish~~ Establish and implement written procedures for maintaining records pertaining to production, transfilling, process control, labeling, packaging, quality control, distribution, returns, recalls, training of personnel, complaints, and any information required by federal or state law.
 - ~~1-2. A permittee shall retain~~ Retain the records required by Section R4-23-601, this Section, and 21 CFR parts 210 and 211 for not ~~less fewer~~ than three years or one year after the expiration date of the compressed medical gas, whichever is longer.
 - ~~2-3. A permittee shall make~~ Make the records required by Section R4-23-601, this Section, and 21 CFR parts 210 and 211 available ~~on~~ for inspection by the Board or its compliance officer, or if stored in a centralized recordkeeping system apart from the inspection location and not electronically retrievable, ~~shall~~ provide the records within four working days of a request by the Board or its compliance officer.
- J. Inspection.
 1. No change
 2. Within ~~ten~~ 10 days from the date of a request by the Board or its staff, a nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall provide a copy of the most recent inspection report completed by the permittee's resident licensing authority or the FDA; or a copy of the most recent inspection report completed by a third-party auditor approved by the permittee's resident licensing authority or the Board or its designee. The Board may inspect, or may employ a third-party auditor to inspect, a nonresident permittee as specified in A.R.S. § 32-1904.
- K. Permit renewal. ~~Permit renewal shall be as specified in~~ To renew a CMG distributor permit, the permittee shall comply with R4-23-602(D).
- L. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the emergency administration of oxygen by licensed ~~health care~~ health-care personnel, emergency medical technicians, first responders, fire fighters, law enforcement officers, and other emergency personnel trained in the proper use of emergency oxygen.

R4-23-693. Durable Medical Equipment (DME) and Compressed Medical Gas (CMG) Supplier-Resident or Nonresident

- A. No change
 1. The permit requirements of this Section ~~shall do~~ not apply to the following unless there is a separate business entity engaged in the business of providing durable medical equipment or a compressed medical gas to a patient or consumer for use in a home or residence:
 - a. No change
 - b. A hospital, long-term care facility, hospice, or other ~~health care~~ health-care facility using durable medical equipment or a compressed medical gas in the normal course of treating a patient; and



- c. No change
- 2. No change
- B.** Application. To obtain a resident or nonresident DME and CMG supplier permit, a person shall submit a completed application form and fee as specified in ~~R4-23-602~~ R4-23-205.
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
- C.** Notification. A resident or nonresident DME and CMG supplier permittee shall provide written notice by mail, ~~facsimile fax~~, or e-mail to the Board of office within ~~ten 10~~ days of changes involving the telephone ~~number, facsimile or fax~~ number, email ~~address~~, or mailing address, or business name of business.
- D.** Change of ownership. ~~No less than 14 days before a change of ownership occurs that involves changes of stock ownership of 30% or more of the voting stock of a corporation or an existing and continuing corporation that is not actively traded on any securities market or over the counter market, the prospective owner shall submit a completed application form and fee as specified in subsection (B). A resident or nonresident DME and CMG supplier permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).~~
- E.** Relocation.
 - 1. No ~~less fewer~~ than 30 days before ~~an existing~~ a resident DME and CMG supplier permittee relocates, the permittee shall submit a completed application for relocation electronically or manually on a form furnished by the Board, and the documentation required in subsection (B). A fee is not required with an application for relocation.
 - 2. A nonresident DME and CMG supplier permittee shall provide written notice by mail, ~~facsimile fax~~, or e-mail to the Board office no ~~less fewer~~ than ~~ten 10~~ days before relocating.
- F.** Orders. A resident or nonresident DME and CMG supplier shall sell, lease, or provide:
 - 1. Durable medical equipment that is a prescription-only device, as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1901(75), ~~only pursuant to~~ under a prescription ~~order~~ or medication order from a medical practitioner; and
 - 2. A compressed medical gas ~~only pursuant to~~ under a compressed medical gas order from a medical practitioner.
- G.** Restriction. A DME and CMG supplier permit ~~shall authorize~~ authorizes the permittee to procure, possess, and provide a prescription-only device or compressed medical gas to a patient or consumer as specified in subsection (F). A DME and CMG supplier permit does not authorize the permittee to procure, possess, or provide narcotics or other controlled substances, prescription-only drugs other than compressed medical gases, precursor chemicals, or regulated chemicals.
- H.** Facility. A resident or nonresident DME and CMG supplier permittee shall ensure the facility is clean, uncluttered, sanitary, temperature controlled, and secure from unauthorized access. A permittee shall maintain separate and identified storage areas in the facility and in ~~the~~ delivery vehicles for clean, dirty, contaminated, or damaged durable medical equipment or compressed medical gases.
- I.** A resident or nonresident DME and CMG supplier permittee shall not manufacture, process, transfill, package, or label a compressed medical gas, except as ~~set forth stated~~ in subsection ~~(J)~~ (K).
- J.** Records. A resident or nonresident DME and CMG supplier permittee shall establish and implement written procedures for maintaining records ~~pertaining to~~ about acquisition, distribution, returns, recalls, training of personnel, maintenance, cleaning, and complaints.
- K.** A permittee shall:
 - 1. Ensure ~~that~~ a prescription order, medication order, or compressed medical gas order is obtained as specified in subsection (F);
 - 2. Ensure ~~that~~ each compressed medical gas container supplied by the permittee contains a label bearing the name and address of the permittee;
 - 3. Ensure ~~that~~ all appropriate warning labels are present on the durable medical equipment or compressed medical gas;
 - 4. Retain the records required by Section R4-23-601 and this Section for not ~~less fewer~~ than three years, or if supplying a compressed medical gas, one year after the expiration date of the compressed medical gas, whichever is longer; and
 - 5. Make the records required by Section R4-23-601 and this Section available ~~on for~~ inspection by the Board or its compliance officer, or if stored in a centralized recordkeeping system apart from the inspection location and not electronically retrievable for inspection, ~~shall~~ provide the records within four working days of a request by the Board or its staff.
- ~~K-L.~~ Inspection.
 - 1. No change
 - 2. Within ~~ten 10~~ days from the date of a request by the Board or its staff, a nonresident DME and CMG supplier permittee shall provide a copy of the most recent inspection report completed by the permittee's resident licensing authority, or a copy of the most recent inspection report completed by a third-party auditor approved by the permittee's resident licensing authority or the Board or its designee. The Board may inspect, or may employ a third-party auditor to inspect, a nonresident permittee as specified in A.R.S. § 32-1904.
- ~~L-M.~~ Permit renewal. ~~Permit renewal shall be as specified.~~ To renew a resident or nonresident DME and CMG supplier permit, the permittee shall comply with in R4-23-602(D).
- ~~M-N.~~ Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the emergency administration of oxygen by licensed ~~health-care~~ health-care personnel, emergency medical technicians, first responders, fire fighters, law enforcement officers, and other emergency personnel trained in the proper use of emergency oxygen.

ARTICLE 11. PHARMACY TECHNICIANS

R4-23-1102. Pharmacy Technician Licensure

- A.** Eligibility. An applicant for licensure as a pharmacy technician shall provide the Board proof ~~that~~ the applicant is eligible under R4-23-1101(B)(2), including documentation that the applicant:
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
- B.** No change
 - 1. No change



- a. No change
- b. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. The initial licensure fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(3)(a), and
 - iii. The wall license fee specified in R4-23-205(E)(1)(e).
2. No change
- C. No change
 1. No change
 2. If an applicant is found to be eligible for pharmacy technician licensure under statute and rule, the Board office shall issue a certificate of licensure and a wall license. An applicant who is assigned a license number and who has been granted “open” status on the Board’s license verification site may begin practice as a pharmacy technician ~~prior to~~ before receiving the certificate of licensure.
 3. No change
 4. No change
- D. No change
 1. To renew a license, a pharmacy technician shall submit a completed license renewal application electronically or manually on a form furnished by the Board with the biennial renewal fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(3)(b).
 2. If the biennial renewal fee is not paid by November 1 of the renewal year specified in A.R.S. § 32-1925, the pharmacy technician license is suspended and the licensee shall not practice as a pharmacy technician. The licensee shall pay a penalty as provided in A.R.S. § 32-1925 and R4-23-205(G)(1) to vacate the suspension.
 3. No change
- E. ~~Time frames~~ Time frames for pharmacy technician licensure and license renewal. The Board office shall follow the ~~time frames~~ time frames established in R4-23-202(F).
- F. Verification of license. A pharmacy permittee or pharmacist-in-charge shall not permit a person to practice as a pharmacy technician until the pharmacy permittee or pharmacist-in-charge verifies ~~that~~ the person is currently licensed by the Board as a pharmacy technician.

R4-23-1103. Pharmacy Technician Trainee Licensure

- A. Eligibility. An applicant for licensure as a pharmacy technician trainee shall provide the Board proof ~~that~~ the applicant is eligible under R4-23-1101(B)(1).
- B. No change
 1. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. The licensure fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(4), and
 - iii. The wall license fee specified in R4-23-205(E)(1)(d).
 2. No change
- C. No change
 1. No change
 2. If an applicant is found to be eligible for pharmacy technician trainee licensure under statute and rule, the Board office shall issue a certificate of licensure and a wall license. An applicant who is assigned a license number and who has been granted “open” status on the Board’s license verification site may begin practice as a pharmacy technician trainee ~~prior to~~ before receiving the certificate of licensure.
 3. No change
 4. No change
 5. No change
- D. No change
 1. No change
 2. No change
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 3. A pharmacy technician trainee that receives Board approval to reapply for licensure shall submit a completed application manually on a form furnished by the Board and pay the licensure fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(4).
- E. ~~Time frames~~ Time frames for pharmacy technician trainee licensure. The Board office shall follow the ~~time frames~~ time frames established in R4-23-202(F).
- F. No change

R4-23-1105. Pharmacy Technician Trainee Training Program, Pharmacy Technician Drug Compounding Training Program, and Alternative Pharmacy Technician Training

- A. No change
- B. No change
 1. A pharmacy permittee or pharmacist-in-charge shall develop, implement, review, ~~and~~ revise in the same manner described in R4-23-653(A), and comply with a pharmacy technician trainee training program based on the needs of the individual pharmacy.
 2. A pharmacy permittee or pharmacist-in-charge shall ensure ~~that~~ the pharmacy technician trainee training program includes training guidelines that:



- a. No change
- b. No change
- c. No change
- 3. No change
 - a. Document the date ~~that~~ a pharmacy technician trainee ~~has~~ successfully completed the training program, and
 - b. No change
- 4. No change
- C. No change
 - 1. A pharmacy permittee or pharmacist-in-charge shall develop, implement, review, ~~and~~ revise in the same manner described in R4-23-653(A)₁ and comply with a pharmacy technician drug compounding training program based on the needs of the individual pharmacy;
 - 2. A pharmacy permittee or pharmacist-in-charge shall ensure ~~that~~ the pharmacy technician drug compounding training program includes training guidelines that:
 - a. No change
 - b. No change
 - c. No change
 - i. No change
 - ii. No change
 - iii. No change
 - iv. No change
 - v. Area ~~clean-up~~ cleanup;
 - 3. No change
 - a. Document the date ~~that~~ a pharmacy technician ~~has~~ successfully completed the pharmacy technician drug compounding training program, and
 - b. No change
- D. No change
 - 1. No change
 - 2. No change
 - 3. No change
 - a. Document the date ~~that~~ an individual licensed under subsection (D)(1) or (2) ~~has~~ successfully completed the on-the-job training program as part of the individual's employment orientation as required under subsection (D)(1) or (2), and
 - b. No change
- E. No change
- E.** If a pharmacy technician leaves a training program described under subsection (B), (C), or (D) before successfully completing the training program, the pharmacist-in-charge shall provide the pharmacy technician with written documentation of the hours of training completed and the tasks for which competence was demonstrated by the pharmacy technician.



licensing statutes. This study was a research compilation of statewide licensing requirements.

Disclaimers are available in the IJ study, but it is important to note is that in Arizona, when a license issued and regulated by Title 32, Chapter 10 that profession may not be regulated by any municipality. The IJ study, however, did not assess local licensing requirements in other states. Additionally, though it focused on individual licensing, any employee may work for a licensed business without personally possessing a license in the State of Arizona.

Nevertheless, the cause as to why it found Arizona to be fourth most burdensome state was purportedly, largely due to its experience requirements.

Statute requires 4 years of experience for each classification. This requirement may be reduced at the discretion of the Registrar, if found to be excessive by custom and usage in the particular industry or craft (A.R.S. § 32-1122(E).

Cognizant of the two studies under consideration, at the end of the examination evaluation, the Agency will seek reductions and eliminations of experience requirements in many classifications.

For those classifications where experience requirements will remain, the Agency seeks to provide the public with a clear understanding of what experience it must accept. The proposed rule includes the Agency’s statutory requirement to accept military training and experience but also clearly states the Agency will accept experience stemming from unlicensed work, apprenticeship programs, and completion of accredited training programs and gained while working as a minor.

7. A reference to any study relevant to the rule that the agency reviewed and either relied on or did not rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rule, where the public may obtain or review each study, all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:

“License to Work: A National Study of Burdens from Occupational Licensing, Second Edition,” Institute for Justice, Dick M. Carpenter II, Ph.D., Lisa Knepper, Kyle Sweetland and Jennifer McDonald.

Licensing Requirements and Complaints by Classification.pdf

All reports available online at: https://roc.az.gov/_reports

8. A showing of good cause why the rulemaking is necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rulemaking will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision of this state:

Not applicable

9. A summary of the economic, small business, and consumer impact:

The Agency believes the economic and small business impact is minimal but in favor of small business. The Agency further believes there will be no consumer impact.

Though obtaining a license may be more difficult as a result of increasing the passing rate from 70 percent to 75 percent, the burden is significantly offset by reductions of experience requirements.

Applicants, whether out-of-state or domestic, will observe significant time-saving in being able to apply for a license as soon as they are able to successfully pass the required examinations. In addition, applicants will save many hours during application in reduced paperwork and reductions in deficiencies related to experience forms.

Additionally, according to R4-9-106(D), applicants failing a required examination may retake the examination after waiting 30 days. If they fail again, they may retake the exam after waiting another 30 days. The waiting period moves to 180 days after a second failure. This rulemaking cuts the 180-day delay by half and amends it to 90 days after the second failure.

Of the over 3,400 examinations completed in 2017, the Agency finds approximately 640 examination takers would have failed their first attempt after shifting the passing score requirement. This figure includes both business management and trade examinations.

The reduction and elimination of experience requirements and clarity on types of experience accepted will likely result in an additional number of eligible applicants able to enter into business after passing required examinations. Significant opportunities are presented by reducing experience requirements as students turning 18 and graduating high school will not be required to postpone entrepreneurial goals for four years if able to successfully pass required examinations to prove entry-level competencies.

10. A description of any changes between the proposed rulemaking, to include supplemental notices, and the final rulemaking:

Technical Correction

In R4-9-106(A)(1)(d), the Registrar omitted the identical deletion of “other” as proposed in (A)(2)(e). The Final Rulemaking captures both deletions.

Technical Correction

In R4-9-119, the proposed rulemaking used a different numbering style than the rest of the rulemaking. The Final Rulemaking changes to conform to (A)(1)(a) rather than (A)(1)(i).

Clarification

In R4-9-119(A)(1)(c), “approved by the State of Arizona” is vague and lends itself to incorrect interpretation. By specifying apprenticeship programs approved by the federal programs tied to the State Apprenticeship programs, the language becomes clearer and enables out-of-state apprenticeship programs approved under the same guidelines as Arizona’s to be included.

11. An agency’s summary of the public or stakeholder comments made about the rulemaking and the agency response to the comments:

Understanding the broad changes proposed, the Registrar sent email notification to all licensees for which it has an email address. This totaled 30,498 email contacts or approximately 80 percent of licensees (38,127). Additionally, the Registrar sent notification



to 39 contracting associations statewide, for which it has email addresses.

Since notification was sent directly to licensees, the Agency anticipated the majority of public comment would not be favorable as burdens to licensure would be reduced; allowing for increased competition. The concern for the Agency remains setting licensure requirements – within statute – and as appropriate to ensure public health, safety and welfare.

During and before the comment period, the Registrar also spoke about the proposed rulemaking at three Licensed Contractor Forums hosted by the Agency.

During the comment period, ending on April 16, 2018, the notification was opened by 32 percent of recipients and the Registrar received 34 comments by email and none by mail.

Five individuals expressed support for the rulemaking for various reasons. Eight submitted comments opposed to the rulemaking. Six of the comments submitted did not relate to current proposals for rulemaking and each were informed their suggestion would be addressed by statutory change and referred to the legislature. Nine individuals offered unrelated criticisms of the Agency. Finally, six individuals posed unrelated questions, to which the Agency responded.

The majority of those opposed to the rulemaking offered anecdotal reasons of having seen poor work done by licensees as to why experience requirements should remain at current levels or be increased up to 10 years, as one offered; rather than reduced. The data driven analysis, however, examined far more cases, used sound objective methods, and found no correlation between experience and complaints received by the Agency.

Of final note, there is also a theme among licensees who practice in other states and who submitted public comment. They appear to confirm Arizona's requirements are excessive in comparison to the other states where they hold licensure.

Comment #1 – Mr. Patrick Hurley, LEED-AP BD+C, President of Construction Management Associates, Inc

I don't see a problem with our states process being burdensome because of experience qualifications.

I believe all experience should come from qualified, legal sources.

I have a good local example of a recently licensed person (KB-1) that is a CM grad with no experience that couldn't even get a run to the yard for 2x4's done properly. I fired him! No experience. Next I know he's licensed!! Others doing work without a license that are only interested in the \$\$\$\$. They give us all a bad name. Before I even thought of getting my license years ago I worked for others for years to gain experience and I'm still learning.

REALLY? Experience can count for unlicensed work? Makes no sense except to get a builder who may have been doing shoddy work for years a license.

Training programs, Community college programs, military, apprenticeship, yes. Working as a minor only if under a licensed person or in one of those programs. Working in your trade for an out of state licensed contractor that can be verified, yes.

We have more than enough contractors that think because they are handy they can be generals. The public suffers under these. Especially during a boom when qualified contractors are unavailable.

Response: The Agency thanked Mr. Hurley for his comments and informed they would be included for Council's consideration.

Comment #2 – Chris Thompson, of Giant Electric Corporation

Thank you for asking my opinion of these proposed rule changes. Your "correlation" does not mean causation at all. My opinion will be as an objection as follows:

1. The majority of unhappy consumer experiences are not reported to the ROC in the form of a complaint. And the majority of consumer complaints are against unlicensed tradesman if and when at all. Your correlation is correlating against two variables.
2. Rather than dumbing down the requirements for the licensing of contractors, the ROC should seek to expand its influence in the hiring and the running of jobs such as the licensing of the various grades of tradesman, such as journeyman and apprentice. The electrical trade is rampant with practitioners which cannot pass the simplest of quizzes covering knowledge of the NEC in the electrical trade. I suppose that other trades such as carpentry, plumbing, and air conditioning would experience similar.
3. Years ago, the union furnished level stepping and policing of the knowledge and experience of tradesman. However, in a right to work state such as Arizona, it seems to me that the effort to raise the trade excellence of tradesman could and should naturally fall onto the ROC.
4. In an increasingly technological age, dumbing down the requirements for licensing to practice is the wrong direction and an unacceptable practice.
5. A better practice would be to increase ROC scrutiny of unlicensed tradesman, force them to become educated and licensed. If not, then it seems to me the ROC weakens itself and becomes less relevant.

In summation, this relaxing of the rules of licensing is 180 degrees in the wrong direction.

I am available for further discussion on this. I am also available to help to do leg work to help forward these causes. I will wait for your call.

Response: The Agency replied correcting examination passage rate shift, informed the rulemaking is a shift in burden to one



requiring less time, and informed further the remaining items would require statutory changes and to contact his legislators.

Comment #3 – Mr. Nate Shadle, of NASHA Construction, LLC

As a licensed contractor myself I think reducing the experience requirements would be a huge mistake as the quality and professionalism of so many unlicensed and even licensed contractors is so poor. Making it easier to obtain a license in an industry that is full of poor contracting does not seem to be the best course of action.

Response: The Agency thanked Mr. Shadle for his comments and informed they would be included for Council's consideration.

Comment #4 – Mr. Massimo 'Max' Sommacampagna

Thank you for informing me of the proposed licensing changes to the ROC. I would first like to thank you for your work as being the communications officer and liaison for the Arizona ROC.

I wanted to clarify what is being proposed on the rulemaking for the ROC: To increase the passing score of license exams from 70% to 75%, and also to lower or eliminate experience requirements for many contractor classifications. The contractor license classifications that will remain to have experience requirements will be donated in clearer language by the ROC about the various experience that will be accepted like apprenticeship, working as a minor, military work, etc.

As a proud and local licensed State of Arizona General Contractor and Real Estate Agent I understand the value that licensing brings to working individuals. I agree with the increase of passing scores on license exams in order to increase the barrier of entry for potential licensed contractors, in order to grasp a better understanding of the elements of the trade. However, I do not agree on lowering the experience requirements for licensing classifications for the ROC. I see that as diluting the value in our licenses and diminishing the merit of experience that is currently required under ROC rules. This base experience gives customers and clients the piece of mind and gratitude knowing that their hired licensed contractor has an ample amount of experience in performing their given classification of work.

Prior experience is a huge barrier of entry for many contractor classifications in the state. However, this is what provides the quality of workmanship that the ROC can guarantee from all their licensees, regardless of the time that individual has been licensed. I understand and currently experience the shortage crisis of licensed contractors and skilled laborers that is currently affecting the construction industry. Notice how I used the adjective 'skilled'. Although, it may sound like an easy solution to 'flood' the market with new contractor licensees, it would also bring about unexperienced licensees that could cause both physical damage to structures, buildings, work, etc. and public perception damage to the validity of a ROC license. The shortage of licensed contractors and skilled labor is not caused by the license requirement as it can also be attested by the public perception on the value of a skilled technical job in construction. Most of my peers opted to go to University and obtain a 'white collar' profession than go into 'blue collared' work.

Lastly, I mention that I have a real estate agent license so I may have the validity of comparing the two licenses that I have. I find much greater weight of value in my current contractor's license due to the fact that it is more difficult to obtain because of both the examination but more so due to the experience requirements. As you may or may not know, the State of Arizona does not require any experience for becoming a licensed real estate agent, but only to pass a state and national exam. However, to become a licensed real estate broker in the state does require experience and a more difficult exam which the marketplace denotes a higher value on those licensees.

As a local proud licensee of the great State of Arizona, I promote a strong barrier of entry to the contractor licensee program in order to sustain and obtain the hard worked value of a contractor's license.

P.S. I appreciate the ROC providing the two reports that your decision was based on. The license requirements and complaint database report was fairly difficult to assess as the statistical calculations are hard to understand how one got to the solution. A more user friendly report would be easier to review. On the study by the Institute of Justice, page 50 has the analysis of licensed work for Arizona. It seems that the ROC just accepted what the requirement from the Institute states as: "To its rankings, Arizona should reduce or repeal its onerous licenses for contractors and other occupations". One critique I have of the report is it did not provide the 'return on investment' that a licensee would obtain for the cost of a licensee fee, universities use this metric as a guiding tool to assess the value of their degree programs; a quantitative cost/benefit analysis.

Response: The Agency clarified Mr. Sommacampagna's comment to correct that not all classifications may observe an elimination/reduction in experience. The licensee thanked us for the reply.

Comment #5 – Mr. Roger Robinson, C-10 Licensee

I hold a C-10 and have been in the field for decades, Every time the state wants more revenue they make a change making things worse. I have seen governmental "so call officials" destroy the trades. I just read an article about how Los Angeles has done the same. PS I also have a inactive license in California. Just an unhappy opinion about it.

Response: The Agency replied stating the rulemaking involved does not directly increase revenue and the only indirect increase for revenue would be those applicants prevented from applying due to the four years of experience requirement.

Comment #6 – Mark Bowman, of Bowman custom homes, llc



I feel strongly opposed to reducing/changing the verifiable experience history requirement of obtaining a General Contractors license. My reasons are as follows;

- Consumers are less protected. Buyer beware!
- Inspectors become burdened with training rather than inspecting
- Lower quality
- Increased competition
- The “General Contractor” designation becomes watered down
- “Experience from unlicensed work” will encourage more unlicensed work.

The quality of residential workmanship in the state of Arizona is abhorrent compared to other areas of the country. The 4 year verifiable work history is helpful in preventing the quality from sinking further.

I appreciate your reaching out.

Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for Mr. Bowman’s comments and assured we’d submit them for Council’s review. Mr. Bowman was also informed that though too early to identify which classifications will remain at 4 years, some will and they’ll likely be those classifications with high rates of complaints, those with general responsibility over projects, and those very closely tied to health/safety.

Comment #7 – Mr. Larry Hume

The state of AZ probably has the highest unlicensed contractors of any state.

They are unlicensed by choice not because of the difficulty to become licensed.

As a native Tucsonan and in the construction business for nearly 40 years, 10 owning my own business, your current program is still easy to get a license if you know what you’re doing.

The real problem is how do you test for integrity, morals and ethics?!

Response: The Agency thanked Mr. Hume for his comments and informed they would be included for Council’s consideration.

Comment #8 – Mr. Larry Nelson, CS Electric, Inc.

Prior experience is only valid to a degree. Such that if the one being trained by someone who trains them wrong (which I have seen a lot of here in AZ) should not be considered. Thus a validation of their experience needs to be tested in a two fold application. 1. by a test. 2. by a hands on mini installation test like Apprenticeship testing labs. I am very much pro Apprenticeship program like ABC has for electrical apprentices or WECA programs. Arizona has failed most recipients of electrical installations due to the “hacks” that think they know electrical but have no clue of code issues, or general installation practices. Thus I have witnessed many sub standard installations and clean up a lot of them listening to clients complain about their system failures in a short duration of use.

I taught the ABC apprenticeship in California and I would surely do it here.

Response: The Agency thanked Mr. Nelson for his comments and informed they would be included for Council’s consideration.

Comment #9 – Mr. Rhett Turner, Construction Services, Inc.

I would like Arizona to have continuing education requirements for all contractors licenses. Especially General Contractors.

Response: The Agency thanked Mr. Turner for his comments and suggested he contact his Legislators if wanting the Agency to require continuing education for licensees.

Comment #10 – Tim Savage, of Twin Peaks Glass, LLC

My exams were not hard. It was open book. Let me get this straight, because people can not pass the exam you want to make it easier? I think the experience requirement is lax too. It should be at least 10 years.

This direction will only put less intelligent, less experienced people out there with licenses. Arizona should strive to be one of the harder states to get a license. Not because of red tape and regulation but because we require intelligence, ethical behavior, and expert level experience to be licensed in our state.

Lower standards are not the answer.

Response: The Agency corrected that the passing score for exams right now is 70 percent, this rulemaking will increase the passing score to 75 percent, and therefore we would not be looking to make passage easier, necessarily. The Agency also informed Mr. Savage that we are also spending the rest of the year rewriting and updating exams to ensure they’re relevant to the trade-specific work being done today. Finally, we explained that experience is capped at 4 years by statute. We are looking however to decrease the experience requirement after adjusting the tests to appropriate assess a person’s knowledge of the trades. The reduction will not be universal however.

**Comment #11 – Wayne Gregan, of R & R Express, LLC**

In my research I was unable to find the studies you site in the proposed rule changes. I have read other studies and also agree that in some cases the state is burdensome when it comes to licensing also as reported by the Goldwater Institute but nothing that points directly to contracting. I feel that the current system should remain as is or specific categories for certain licenses would be eligible for the lower testing requirement and lesser experience requirements. To take the entire class of licenses and put them at the at the discretion of the Registrar would be a mistake. Furthermore your comparison on the number of people that would have failed if the pass rate was raised to 75% only holds water given the current tested levels. If the test become easier and the experience required because lower then those rates may not be a true reflection of the pass rate. In other words we might have a lot more folks with a lot less knowledge and experience providing service for the unsuspecting public. This could become a problem with rising claims to the ROC and larger pay outs from the recovery fund and at the worst could become a life safety issue.

In all this rule change is not needed and specifically not requested by anyone as far as I can tell.

Response: The Agency provided Mr. Gregan with a link to the reports (same link as provided in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking).

Comment #12 – Hermann Vierkoetter

I am not sure if I can articulate my comment for a good understanding of what I am trying to say. I will use an example. a week ago there was an accident involving two technicians in a scissor lift working on a crane. the crane was set in motion and the lift tipped over. I am sure OSHA is having a field day with it. I am pretty sure the techs were trained, the lift was in good condition, but the crane moved. after the fact the crying begins. why don't we work together, OSHA, MSHA, ROC and the industry, including contractor. not reacting, preventing.

often we inspectors find faulty/unsafe equipment. the company advertises "safetysafety first", but production drives it all, the contractor tries to stay alive and may cut corners, OSHA shows up when is over. ROC increases the passing for tests. have we really tried to prevent?

I suggest a representative from each area to get together and create some form of body that works for all. it maybe a fine for crappy work, maybe education, maybe a medal or maybe just a system of "together".

when driving from west to east on I10, nobody drives 65m/h, so why all the signs? why this law?

Jim, I am not sure if I make sense.

Response: The Agency expressed understanding of his suggestion and explained that what he's suggesting would require legislative action, however. The departments and agencies described are currently separate due to statute establishing their existence as separate bodies. To alter the missions of the agencies to the existent suggested, legislative change would be required.

Comment #13 – Tim Keister, of ProChemTech International, Inc.

I hold a KE license associated with cooling tower, water, and wastewater treatment systems as well as chemical treatment programs for boiler, cooling, water, and wastewater systems. If you are looking for an appropriate replacement for an examination for this currently exclusive license class, I would suggest you look at the Association of Water Technologies "Certified Water Technologist" certification program. Go to AWT.org

Having worked for about 45 years in many states, I agree that the occupational license program in Arizona is excessive as compared to the majority of states. I would suggest that the entire occupational license program be made voluntary. There is really no need for mandatory licenses for people in any occupation. In fact, given my extensive industrial experience where such licenses are not generally required, all occupational licenses should be voluntary, including law and engineering. State licenses could be continued for those people wishing to obtain that extra bit of credibility by meeting state requirements.

Response: The Agency explained it is a state agency, operating by and because of statute and licenses are required by statute. As a result, the suggestion of making the licensing scheme voluntary would be one for your legislator.

Comment #14 – Joe Kopp

If I read this right it's an awesome move especially with the experience section there are a lot of us that do other trades over the years that we are not licensed for and the reason is of not collecting a check from someone else to verify the experience, I feel if you pass the test and you some experience even unlicensed that passed inspection you should be able to get a license, how about pass the test then give a probation period

Response: The Agency thank Mr. Kopp for his reply and inclusion of an idea for an additional, alternative way to reduce barriers while ensuring qualified companies are licensed.

Comment #15 – Dan Sherwood

In response to the email regarding lessening of experience...30 years ago when first obtaining a residential GC license, which was 5 years after obtaining a framing license, I recall a large majority of the questions on the GC test to be common knowledge for someone who had been in the trades for several years.

Unlike the framing test, which maybe had 2-3 questions I was not familiar with, the GC test had several, that had I not studied, I would not have known and in fact in 30 years of residential general contracting have never had come up. Having built several of my own homes and as a superintendent prior to my applying for a GC license, showing evidence of experience was not an issue.



A few years later a friend of mine who was a car salesman at the time, with zero experience obtained a GC license and with several well heeled investors became a very prominent custom home builder, who built million dollar homes for several years until defaulting on some financing during the last downturn and had his license suspended.

I've always been a little peeved over that situation, and many more that consisted of guys getting folks to lie for them on the experience form, and just taking a class to pass the exam. I often thought, it couldn't be that hard to verify experience. Just have them provide employment proof or something, rather than the "fake letters".

So there is my input Jim. I'm considering retirement in a couple of years, and the ROC could just hire me to follow up on unlicensed contractors, people that hire them and unscrupulous contractors that give us all a bad name, and...guys that should not have a contractors license in the first place. Thanks!!

Response: The Agency thanked Mr. Sherwood for his insight and informed him the experience forms are already improved to no longer require "verifiers" and "Projects" and now resembles a resume. He seemed pleased to hear this.

Comment #16 – Luke Jeziorski, of Harvest Glass, Inc.

Exactly! I do not like the fact that I have worked very hard through out the years (30) to become a craftsman only to find out combining residential and commercial licenses are awarded/rewarded to people who have little experience or if any to automatically acquire that license. There is a difference! I also took the time to study for that license and paid for it! 75%?? how about 80%?? Many of these guys still do not know what they are doing! Amen

Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for submitting comments.

Comment #17– Aaron Schwarder

I feel to reduce the requirements would be a mistake and make it more burdensome to contractors that have the correct experience. It would put the public at more risk also.

Response: The Agency expressed confusion on statement that Rulemaking would be "more burdensome to contractors that have correct experience" and welcomed clarification to include, here. None was received.

Comment #18 – Travis Goldman

Who can I talk to to find out more information about this?

Response: The Agency called Mr. Goldman to provide additional explanation of the rulemaking. He had questions about the prior rulemaking as well and we were happy to follow-up with an email providing him the information requested on the phone. Mr. Goldman did not express an opinion on the rulemaking.

Comment #19 – Frank Contreras

What concerns me as a new business owner is as stated, one of your employee's working under your business License with-out your knowledge for personal gain and accidentally causes damage to ones property / equipment.

Response: Unrelated to Rulemaking.

Comment #20 – Lars Petterson, Lars Southwest Construction LLC

Sir, I think that changing the 70% to 75% is not going to change anything. The reason is that I see contractors who do not want to take the test really do not have to. They have a third party take the test and therefore do not care as much if they do not do as well or hire qualified people to do the work. Lars Petterson Lars Southwest Construction LLC.

Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for submitting comments and informed him individual licensure would need to be made by a change in licensing scheme as established by the State Legislature.

Comment #21 – Raymond Keller, of Raymond Keller Construction

I agree with your letter and enjoy having licensure with the state of Arizona.

Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for submitting comments and informed him they will be submitted as part of our next step in this process.

Comment #22 – John Mortensen, of Jones Sign Co., Inc.

Arizona is a very hard to do business state for my company. Second only to California of all the 50 states in my opinion.

A qualifier to hold a license should indeed be qualified but the lack of recognition of experience gained while in other states is absurd.

I have been working in the sign business since 1976 but cannot qualify for an Arizona license because not enough of my experience was in AZ. I have to continue to employ a person who has the experience but is for all intents and purposes retired. What a waste of \$52,000 a year!



Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for submission of comments and licensing reached out to ensure he’s aware of his options.

Comment #23 – yo1beck@gmail.com
I support the public rulemaking

Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for submission of comments.

Comment #24 – Brian Smith, of Cottonwood Electric Inc.

thank you for the opportunity to submit a response. Having obtained my contractor's license in the last 12 months, I can definitely attest to the burdensome and extremely challenging nature of obtaining my license with the current requirements, even though I was fully qualified for the license.

I moved here from California, and had been a licensed contractor in that state for 7 years prior to moving to AZ. The requirements for licensing in CA are basically the same as AZ, and there is a reciprocity program which allowed for the waiving of the technical skills portion of the testing. The issue I had was the verification of work experience and project verification. The work experience requirements to obtain the same license in CA were identical to AZ, but this fact is ignored by the ROC in the reciprocity.

In CA, I owned my own company, which was an S-corp. I paid myself through payroll, and worked full time. With the current AZ licensing requirements, there was no way for me to verify my work experience through my CA business, or by the simple fact that I was licensed in CA, which has the same experience requirements. I contacted the ROC and verified that there was no other option. I was fortunate enough to have another contractor who I worked with who was able to verify my experience, because if I did not, I would not have been able to complete the licensing requirements even though I was fully qualified. It is impossible to verify 4 years worth of work experience when serving hundreds of customers each year.

Additionally, the project verification was also overly challenging. My company specialized in troubleshooting and repair work, which meant that most of my customers were less than a day's worth of work. So I had to chase down about a dozen past customers that I had performed larger and multiple projects with, and have them fill out project verification forms, with each one notarized. This was extremely challenging to orchestrate, especially since I was dealing with customers that were in another state. This process took me several full days of researching my databases, contacting past customers, preparing and mailing out the various forms, and then following up and answering questions, and repackaging all of the forms to submit in the application. Plus it cost a couple hundred dollars in postage fees and notary reimbursement fees. Again I was fortunate because I had a detailed accounting of all of my job history from my financial accounting system.

It seems that it would be reasonable to offer some other form of work experience verification for business owners who have been licensed in a reciprocal state, such as w2's, tax returns, business licenses, or just the verification of a valid and active (within the last few years) license in the other state.

I personally do not think that making the testing requirements more stringent by 5% is prohibitive in a detrimental way, as the test can be retaken until passed.

Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for his submitting of comments and informed him the project verification portion was recently removed as it was not required by statute.

Comment #25 – Michael Pena

I have a different background than most Electrical contractors in that I have a Chemical Engineering Degree in Process Control and did almost 20 years of that career before going back to contracting, which was the family business. Because of my history, I have a different educational level than most of the contractors out there. I was somewhat impressed that the state had people who knew what an ANOVA was let alone, was able to conduct, analysis and utilize the results.

A shortcoming of the analysis may be in looking at reported complaints to the ROC, although it may be the only data that can be accessed from the organization. I come across shaky or questionable installations all the time that “work” but aren't to code. My customers often tell me other licensed people or companies have done this work that, of course, never resulted in a reported complaint as the customer assumed that because it worked, it was up to code. And depending on the local AHJ to inspect the work to meet code is also troublesome, as the variability of what passes in some areas and not in others is alarming. As well, inspections are typically only able to be done on new construction, no matter what the local permitting process requires.

It would be great if the contractors out here had a place to submit issues we discover in doing our day to day work to build some kind of data base for the ROC to assess. If this could be set up, the ROC might have a chance to determine a statistical connection between contractor test results and the commission of work that does not meet code.

Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for his comments and its understanding of the limits of the data analyses.

Comment #26 – John Margetts, of Dynapac Rotating Co.

Thank you for sending this email. I wanted to lend my public comment on the matter of your re-considering rules for licensing in the state of Arizona. I am now licensed in two states (California and Arizona) and am currently seeking a license in a third state



(Louisiana). I wanted to let you know that the following comment from your email was striking to me:

“Another study, completed by the Institute for Justice, found Arizona to be the fourth most burdensome state when considering licensing statutes.”

This comment is completely true by my small-scale experience. Both the states of California and Louisiana have statutes and requirements to obtain a contractors license that are fair and thorough, but not nearly as onerous as the state of Arizona. I was able to complete my licensing process with California in 1/2 the time that it took with Arizona. The state of Louisiana appears that it will take less than 1/3 the time as with Arizona.

There are two items that I consider to cause undue hardship on a licensee as follows:

First: The requirement to submit ten (10) project experiences that are signed and notarized by the customer or general contractor is too much to ask. A signed affidavit from the licensee stating their experience, without having to request notarized forms filled out by others is sufficient in California and Louisiana as well as many other states. Why would Arizona need to require 10 separate forms to be signed/notarized by other parties?

Second: The requirements to provide “certified” copies of the business Articles of Incorporation are overbearing. Most states (Including California and Louisiana) allow simple copies of the articles of incorporation that do not have to be certified.

It is the addition of many small extra steps, such as have been outlined above, combined together that cause Arizona to be so burdensome when applying for a license. I urge you to consider reducing these small and mostly unnecessary steps so that you can still remain vigilant in who receives licenses without requiring unnecessary burden. California, Louisiana and many other states have adopted that principle, why not Arizona?

Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for Mr. Margetts comments and detailed some recent reductions in burdens (some of which he mentioned). He was glad to hear that things are improving.

Comment #27 – Mike Stephan, of Porter Kyle

Jim, do you know what the anticipated experience requirements will be for KB-1 licenses?

Response: The Agency explained it's too early to speculate as to what experience requirements will be at the end of this process and how experience will be counted. We stated we do know discussions have included an understanding that some classifications will not see a reduction in experience requirements and I believe KB-1s would be one of those and solicited his opinion on the matter.

Comment #28 – Deecce11@hotmail.com

Arizona will always be a joke when it comes to contractors licenses, as long as a person can pay a former builder for a qualifying letter, and then write an open book exam for a Kb2.

Response: Unrelated to rulemaking.

Comment #29 – Joe Bauschelt

After being a Licensed contractor in Oregon for 25 years without a complaint, I found it extremely difficult and time consuming to get a license in Arizona.

I meet people everyday it seems like that forgo getting a license because of how difficult and time consuming the process is.

Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for comment submission.

Comment #30 – Shawn Vanleeuwen, of Demand Drop

My company is in 5 different states. We are based out of Phoenix but I have licenses in California, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon. All of these states have a journeyman/apprentice program and a ratio requirement of journeyman vs apprentices on he job site. I have left Arizona and have gone to Washington and Oregon because Arizona is the WORST state for pay for electrical contractors. Why? It's because anyone can do any work, you guys don't monitor your community for work being done by unlicensed people.

Your system at the registrar of contractors need to crack down on these fly-by-night people who do this side work and undercut any electrical companies out there. It's not going to matter if you raise the test scores, you guys need to implement continuing education and force everyone to take a test for journeyman cards. If they don't pass then they are apprentices and have to accumulate hours so they can attain these hours to be able to take this journeyman test. When I moved down to Arizona over 10 years ago I was completely shocked there is no apprentice program, no journeyman cards, no testing at all!?!? Make it harder for people to become legit contractors and journeymen so your “weed out” all the crap people who claim to know what they are doing. Not only will you be getting the crap guys you will also bring the electrician wages up and thus people will be making more money and get real good people wanting these jobs and your state will have fewer complaints and fewer accidents. Along with this apprentice/journeyman program you need to have city inspectors going around and requiring to see apprentice and journeyman cards. Enforce these new laws and you will have fewer problems!



Response: The Agency expressed appreciation for feedback and informed him AZ ROC licenses business entities - sole proprietorships, corporations, partnerships, LLCs and any combination thereof; not individual employees. The ROC is a state agency and it operates the way it does due to statute. The legislature would need to change the licensing scheme to accomplish what he seemed to be suggesting.

Comment #31 – Alan Stimmler

What is required to take a contractors test for plumbing and HVAC

Response: The Agency responded with information regarding the testing and experience requirements for the licenses.

Comment #32 – Jeremy Budka

I went through a three year electrical apprenticeship and was a Journey for 2 years after that. I could not qualify for the electrical contractor license because my previous employer refused to sign witness forms. I had reported someone for stealing from the company and was the black sheep. Can you please tell me if now I have a chance for that license. It was 5 years ago. Not two years recent experience.. another unfair part.

Response: The Agency responded by forwarding his email to licensing to assist Mr. Budka directly.

Comment #33 – Matthew Giannotti

It should be 85% or above moving forward. Contractors should be above the journeyman level or higher which is a completely non supervised role. They should be absolutely proficient in their trades. It s known throughout the state our ROC let’s idiots who shouldn’t have licenses get them..

Proud and proficient contractor..

Response: The Agency responded that as it pertains to examinations, the Agency licenses to general knowledge and administrative principles and does so based on statute. Similarly the statutory requirement for experience is practical or management experience, where technical training or manufacturer's accredited training may substitute up to two years. To require licensing based on absolutely proficiency or management experience only, statutes would need altered and for that you'd need to work with your State Legislators.

Comment #34 – Jim, Prevo Custom Interiors

I don’t believe that unlicensed experience should be credited for experience for a license. I deal with unlicensed people bidding quite regularly and they have no clue as to estimating. Do you feel that to unleash inexperienced people for a license is positive move for the clients in Arizona?

Response: The Agency clarified that it has previously and currently accepts unlicensed experience when considering experience portions of applications and further informed that the rulemaking simply clarifies the Agency does so. In either case, these individuals that apply will need to successfully pass the examinations required for the classification.

12. All agencies shall list other matters prescribed by statute applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules. Additionally, an agency subject to Council review under A.R.S. §§ 41-1052 and 41-1055 shall respond to the following questions:

None

a. Whether the rule requires a permit, whether a general permit is used and if not, the reasons why a general permit is not used:

The Registrar does not issue general permits because activities or practices in license classifications are not substantially similar in nature. Statutes require the Registrar to classify licenses in a manner consistent with established usage and procedure found in the construction business.

b. Whether a federal law is applicable to the subject of the rule, whether the rule is more stringent than federal law and if so, citation to the statutory authority to exceed the requirements of federal law:

Not applicable

c. Whether a person submitted an analysis to the agency that compares the rule’s impact of the competitiveness of business in this state to the impact on business in other states:

Not applicable

13. A list of any incorporated by reference material as specified in A.R.S. § 41-1028 and its location in the rule:

None

14. Whether the rule was previously made, amended or repealed as an emergency rule. If so, cite the notice published in the Register as specified in R1-1-409(A). Also, the agency shall state where the text was changed between the emergency and the final rulemaking packages:

Not applicable

15. The full text of the rules follows:



TITLE 4. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
CHAPTER 9. REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	
R4-9-106.	Examinations
R4-9-119.	Reserved <u>Minimum Trade Experience Required for Licensing</u>

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

R4-9-106. Examinations

A. Definitions.

1. ~~*Business Management Statutes and Rules Examination.*~~ The term "~~Business Management Examination statutes and rules examination~~" means the examination required in A.R.S. § 32-1122(E)(2) addressing the qualifying party's general knowledge of the contracting business in Arizona. The Registrar of Contractors statutory and regulatory examination addresses the qualifying party's general knowledge of:
 - a. The building, safety, health, and lien laws of the state;
 - b. Administrative principles of the contracting business;
 - c. The rules adopted by the Registrar; and
 - d. Any ~~other~~ matters deemed appropriate by the Registrar to determine that the qualifying party meets the requirements of Chapter 10, Title 32.
2. *Trade Examination.* The term "trade examination" means the examination required in A.R.S. § 32-1122(E)(2) addressing the qualifying party's knowledge of the particular kind of work performed in the license classification. The trade examination addresses the qualifying party's:
 - a. Qualification in the kind of work for which the applicant proposes to contract;
 - b. Knowledge and understanding of construction plans and specifications applicable to the particular industry or craft;
 - c. Knowledge and understanding of the standards of construction work and techniques and practices in the particular industry or craft;
 - d. General understanding of other related construction trades; and
 - e. Any ~~other~~ matters deemed appropriate by the Registrar to determine that the qualifying party meets the requirements of Chapter 10, Title 32.

B. Frequency of Examinations. The Registrar, or a contracted ~~private~~ testing service, must administer Registrar of Contractors statutory and regulatory examinations and trade examinations at least once a week.

C. Passing Grade. On each required examination, the qualifying party must receive a grade of at least 70%.

D. Retaking Examinations after Failure. If the qualifying party fails to receive a grade of at least 70% on an examination, the qualifying party may retake the examination only after waiting:

1. 30 calendar days from the first failure;
2. 30 calendar days from the second failure; and
3. ~~180~~ 90 days from any other failure.

E. Waiver of the Trade Examination Requirement in A.R.S. § 32-1122.

1. Waiver of Trade Examination Requirement for a Qualifying Party from Another State.
 - a. *Authority for Waiver.* In addition to the Registrar's authority in A.R.S. § 32-1122(E) to waive the examination requirement for a qualifying party in this state, the Registrar may waive the trade examination requirement for the qualifying party for a licensee in another state.
 - b. *Conditions for Waiver.* The Registrar may waive the trade examination requirement if records reflect that the qualifying party is currently or has previously been a qualifying party for a licensee in the other state in the same classification, or in a comparable classification, within the preceding five years.
2. *Extent of Waiver of Trade Examination Requirement for Any Qualifying Party. Waiver of Trade Examination Permitted.* The Registrar may waive the trade examination requirement with respect to the trade examination if:
 - a. A qualifying party for a license in this state meets the conditions for waiver in A.R.S. § 32-1122(E); or
 - b. A qualifying party for a license in another state meets the conditions for waiver in ~~Section subsection~~ (E)(1) of this ~~Rule~~ rule.

F. Waiver of Experience Requirement in A.R.S. § 32-1122 based on Examination.

1. *Examination and Certification Cause for Waiver of Experience Requirement for a Qualifying Party.* By classification, the Registrar may administratively waive experience requirements, all or in part, based on:
 - a. The applicant's passing of an appropriate trade examination; or
 - b. Proof of successful completion of an acceptable and nationally recognized certification.
2. *Timeliness of Examination and Certification.*
 - a. An examination must have been passed not more than two years prior to application for consideration of waiver of experience.
 - b. A certification must be valid at the time of application to be considered for waiver of experience.

R4-9-119. ~~Reserved~~ Minimum Trade Experience Required for Licensing

A. Type of Trade Experience Prior To Licensure. For purposes of examining an applicant's trade experience dealing specifically with the type of construction, or its equivalent, for which the applicant is applying for a license, as required under A.R.S. § 32-1122(E):



1. The Registrar must accept the following as evidence of an applicant's trade experience:
 - a. Military service or training;
 - b. Diplomas or transcripts from accredited training programs; and
 - c. Completion certificates from an apprenticeship approved by the United States Department of Labor or a state apprenticeship agency.
 2. The Registrar must accept evidence of trade experience regardless of whether:
 - a. The applicant was licensed or working for a properly licensed entity at the time the experience was obtained; or
 - b. The applicant was a minor at the time the experience was obtained.
 3. The Registrar may also accept any evidence of an applicant's trade experience it deems appropriate to determine compliance with A.R.S. § 32-1122(E).
- B.** Nothing in this rule prohibits the Registrar from enforcing the provisions of A.R.S. § 32-1122(D), or any other provision of Arizona law.



**NOTICES OF EXPIRATION OF RULES
UNDER A.R.S. § 41-1056(J)**

This section of the *Arizona Administrative Register* contains Notices of Expiration of Rules. Under A.R.S. § 41-1056(J), if an agency does not file a five-year rule review report with the Governor’s Regulatory Review Council (including a revised report); or if an agency does not file an extension before the due date of the report; or if an agency files an extension but does not submit a report

within the extension period; the rules scheduled for review expire.

The Council is required to notify the Secretary of State that the rules have expired and are no longer enforceable. The notice is published in the *Register*, and the rules are removed from the *Code*.

GOVERNOR’S REGULATORY REVIEW COUNCIL

NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF RULES UNDER A.R.S. § 41-1056(J)

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
INCOME AND WITHHOLDING TAX SECTION**

[R18-166]

- 1. **Agency name:** Department of Revenue
- 2. **Title and its heading:** 15, Revenue
- 3. **Chapter and its heading:** 2, Department of Revenue - Income and Withholding Tax Section
- 4. **Subchapter and its heading:** E, Tax-Exempt Organizations
- 5. **Article and its heading:**
 - 1, Organizations Exempt from Tax
 - 2, Denial of Exempt Status
 - 3, Returns of Exempt Organizations

As required by A.R.S. § 41-1056(J), the Council provides notice that the following rules expired as of July 19, 2018:

- R15-2E-101. Feeder Organization Not Exempt from Tax
- R15-2E-201. Denial of Exemption
- R15-2E-202. Determination of Reasonable Accumulation of Income
- R15-2E-203. Procedure to Recover Exempt Status
- R15-2E-301. Returns of Tax-exempt Status

Signature is of Nicole O. Colyer

/s/

Nicole Ong Colyer
Chairwoman

Date of Signing

August 8, 2018



NOTICES OF RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING

This section of the Arizona Administrative Register contains Notices of Rulemaking Docket Opening.

A docket opening is the first part of the administrative rulemaking process. It is an "announcement" that the agency intends to work on its rules.

When an agency opens a rulemaking docket to consider rulemaking, the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requires the publication of the Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening.

Under the APA effective January 1, 1995, agencies must submit a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening before beginning the formal rulemaking process. Many times an agency may file the Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening with the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

The Office of the Secretary of State is the filing office and publisher of these notices. Questions about the interpretation of this information should be directed to the agency contact person listed in item #4 of this notice.

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING
BOARD OF PHARMACY

[R18-164]

1. Title and its heading:

4, Professions and Occupations

Chapter and its heading:

23, Board of Pharmacy

Article and its heading:

- 1, Administration
2, Pharmacist Licensure
3, Intern Training and Pharmacy Intern Preceptors
4, Professional Practices
6, Permits and Distribution of Drugs
11, Pharmacy Technicians

Section numbers:

R4-23-110, R4-23-202, R4-23-203, R4-23-205, R4-23-301, R4-23-302, R4-23-407, R4-23-407.1, R4-23-411, R4-23-601 through R4-23-607, R4-23-676, R4-23-692, R4-23-693, R4-23-1102, R4-23-1103, and R4-23-1105 (Additional Sections may be made, amended, or deleted as necessary).

2. The subject matter of the proposed rule:

The Board is amending several rules to make them consistent with recent statutory changes, to eliminate unnecessary and burdensome provisions, or to correct rule text:

R4-23-110 is amended to add definitions of virtual wholesaler and virtual manufacturer as required under A.R.S. § 32-1901, a requirement added under Laws 2017, Chapter 22, and to add a definition of change of ownership, as used in A.R.S. § 32-1901.01.

R4-23-203 is amended to make it easier for individuals licensed in other jurisdictions to become licensed in Arizona.

R4-23-205 is amended to add a fee for a permit for a third-party logistics provider. The new fee is specifically authorized under A.R.S. § 32-1931(C)(5), which was amended under Laws 2017, Chapter 95.

R4-23-302 is amended to remove unnecessary and burdensome requirements regarding a pharmacy intern preceptor.

R4-11-407 is amended to clarify the multiple means of communication that may be used to transfer prescription-order information between licensees and to include the prescription-order label language required under A.R.S. § 36-2525(L), which was amended by the legislature in Laws 2018, Chapter 1, § 37.

R4-23-407.1 is amended to be consistent with Laws 2017, Chapter 234, which amended A.R.S. § 32-1968 to require an opioid antagonist be dispensed under a prescription order or a standing order rather than allowing an opioid antagonist to be dispensed without a prescription order.

R4-23-411 is amended to align the date on which a licensee renews the license with the date on which the licensee renews a certificate to administer immunizations. Aligning the dates of these renewals reduces a burden on licensees who hold an immunization certificate.

R4-23-202, R4-23-301, R4-23-602, R4-23-1102, and R4-23-1103 are amended to correct internal cross references to R4-23-205. The internal cross references became incorrect when the Board amended R4-23-205 in an exempt rulemaking (See 23 A.A.R. 2383, September 1, 2017). To avoid this problem in the future, subsections are removed from the cross references.

R4-23-601 is amended to provide notice to permittees that a change of ownership, as used in A.R.S. § 32-1901.01 and defined at R4-23-110, requires a new permit application.

R4-23-603, R4-23-604, R4-23-605, R4-23-606, R4-23-607, R4-23-692, and R4-23-693 are amended to delete detail regarding the application process. This is necessary to ensure the rules don't become inconsistent with the applications.

R4-23-676 is added to address the requirements regarding third-party logistics providers established at A.R.S. § 32-1941 under Laws 2017, Chapter 95.

R4-24-1105 is amended consistent with a 5YRR approved by the Council on October 7, 2014.

Exemptions from the rulemaking moratorium were provided for this rulemaking by members of the governor's staff on May 3,



2017, September 7, 2017, September 21, 2017, November 9, 2017, January 4, 2018, January 31, 2018, March 1, 2018, and June 12, 2018.

3. A citation to all published notices relating to the proceeding:

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: 24 A.A.R. 2387, August 31, 2018 (*in this issue*)

4. Name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rule:

Name: Kamlesh Gandhi
Address: Board of Pharmacy
1616 W. Adams St., Suite 120
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Telephone: (602) 771-2740
Fax: (602) 771-2749
E-mail: kgandhi@azpharmacy.gov
Website: www.azpharmacy.gov

5. The time during which the agency will accept written comments and the time and place where oral comments may be made:

The Board will accept comments during business hours at the address listed in item 4. Information regarding an oral proceeding is included in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on page 2387 of this issue.

6. A timetable for agency decisions or other action on the proceeding, if known:

To be determined



NOTICES OF SUBSTANTIVE POLICY STATEMENT

The *Administrative Procedure Act* (APA) requires the publication of Notices of Substantive Policy Statement issued by agencies (A.R.S. § 41-1013(B)(9)).

Substantive policy statements are written expressions which inform the general public of an agency's current approach to rule or regulation practice.

Substantive policy statements are advisory only. A substantive policy statement does not include internal procedural documents that only affect an agency's

internal procedures and does not impose additional requirements or penalties on regulated parties or include confidential information or rules made in accordance with the APA.

If you believe that a substantive policy statement does impose additional requirements or penalties on regulated parties, you may petition the agency under A.R.S. § 41-1033 for a review of the statement.

**NOTICE OF SUBSTANTIVE POLICY STATEMENT
STATE LOTTERY COMMISSION**

[M18-67]

1. Title of the substantive policy statement and the substantive policy statement number by which the substantive policy statement is referenced:

Arizona State Lottery License Fee Waiver Policy

2. Date the substantive policy statement was issued and the effective date of the policy statement if different from the issuance date:

July 1, 2018

3. Summary of the contents of the substantive policy statement:

This policy documents the authority of the Arizona State Lottery (Lottery) to periodically waive Lottery Retailer Licensing fees as part of a larger program to promote retailer licensing.

4. Federal or state constitutional provision; federal or state statute, administrative rule, or regulation; or final court judgment that underlies the substantive policy statement:

A.R.S. § 5-562

5. A statement as to whether the substantive policy statement is a new statement or a revision:

This is a new substantive policy statement.

6. The agency contact person who can answer questions about the substantive policy statement:

Name: Sherri Zendri
Address: State Lottery Commission
4740 E. University Dr.
Phoenix, AZ 85034
Telephone: (480) 921-4401
Fax: (480) 921-4512
E-mail: szendri@azlottery.gov
Website: www.arizonalottery.com

7. Information about where a person may obtain a copy of the substantive policy statement and the costs for obtaining the policy statement:

The full text of the Arizona License Fee Waiver Policy is available by contacting the agency contact referenced above.



GOVERNOR EXECUTIVE ORDER

Executive Order 2018-02 is being reproduced in each issue of the *Administrative Register* as a notice to the public regarding state agencies' rulemaking activities.

This order will appear in the *Register* until its expiration on December 31, 2018, and has been reproduced in its entirety as submitted.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 2018-02**Internal Review of Administrative Rules; Moratorium to Promote Job Creation and Customer-Service-Oriented Agencies**

[M18-46]

WHEREAS, burdensome regulations inhibit job growth and economic development; and

WHEREAS, job creators and entrepreneurs are especially hurt by red tape and regulations; and

WHEREAS, in 2015 the State of Arizona implemented a moratorium on all new regulatory rulemaking by State agencies through executive order, and renewed the moratorium in 2016 and 2017; and

WHEREAS, in 2017 the State of Arizona eliminated or repealed 676 needless regulations; and

WHEREAS, estimates show these eliminations saved job creators more than \$48 million in operating costs; and

WHEREAS, 161,000 private sector jobs have been added to Arizona since January 2015; and

WHEREAS, all government agencies of the State of Arizona should continue to promote customer-service-oriented principles for the people that it serves; and

WHEREAS, each State agency shall continue a critical and comprehensive review of its administrative rules and take action to reduce the regulatory burden, administrative delay, and legal uncertainty associated with government regulation; and

WHEREAS, each State agency should evaluate its administrative rules using any available and reliable data and performance metrics; and

WHEREAS, overly burdensome, antiquated, contradictory, redundant, and nonessential regulations should be repealed; and

WHEREAS, Article 5, Section 4 of the Arizona Constitution and Title 41, Chapter 1, Article 1 of the Arizona Revised Statutes vests the executive power of the State of Arizona in the Governor;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Douglas A. Ducey, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Arizona hereby declare the following:

2. A State agency subject to this Order, shall not conduct any rulemaking, whether informal or formal, without the prior written approval of the Office of the Governor. In seeking approval, a State agency shall address one or more of the following as justification for the rulemaking:
 - a. To fulfill an objective related to job creation, economic development, or economic expansion in this State.
 - b. To reduce or ameliorate a regulatory burden while achieving the same regulatory objective.
 - c. To prevent a significant threat to the public health, peace, or safety.
 - d. To avoid violating a court order or federal law that would result in sanctions by a federal court for failure to conduct the rulemaking action.
 - e. To comply with a federal statutory or regulatory requirement if such compliance is related to a condition for the receipt of federal funds or participation in any federal program.
 - f. To comply with a state statutory requirement.
 - g. To fulfill an obligation related to fees or any other action necessary to implement the State budget that is certified by the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting.
 - h. To promulgate a rule or other item that is exempt from Title 41, Chapter 6, Arizona Revised Statutes, pursuant to section 41-1005, Arizona Revised Statutes.
 - i. To address matters pertaining to the control, mitigation, or eradication of waste, fraud, or abuse within an agency or wasteful, fraudulent, or abusive activities perpetrated against an agency.
 - j. To eliminate rules that are antiquated, redundant or otherwise no longer necessary for the operation of state government.
3. A State agency subject to this Order, shall not publicize any directives, policy statements, documents or forms on its website unless such are explicitly authorized by Arizona Revised Statutes or Arizona Administrative Code.
4. A State agency subject to this Order, shall coordinate with the Office of Economic Opportunity to prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs analyzing the economic impact of agency rules, including an analysis of the effort of such rules on the creation and retention of jobs within the State of Arizona.
5. A State agency subject to this Order, shall review the agency's rules related to license reciprocity and identify opportunities to decrease burdens for qualified professionals who relocate to Arizona, whether administrative or legislative, and report these opportunities to the office of the Governor no later than July 1, 2018.



6. A State agency subject to this Order, shall review the agency’s rules to identify opportunities for veterans by recognizing the skills, credentials, and training received during military service in place of some or all of the training requirements for a specific license, and include additional opportunities in the report to the office of the Governor no later than July 1, 2018.
7. For the purposes of this Order, the term “State agencies,” includes without limitation, all executive departments, agencies, offices, and all state boards and commissions, except for: (a) any State agency that is headed by a single elected State official, (b) the Corporation Commission and (c) any board or commission established by ballot measure during or after the November 1998 general election. Those State agencies, boards and commissions excluded from this Order are strongly encouraged to voluntarily comply with this Order in the context of their own rulemaking processes.
8. This Order does not confer any legal rights upon any persons and shall not be used as a basis for legal challenges to rules, approvals, permits, licenses or other actions or to any inaction of a State agency. For the purposes of this Order, “person,” “rule,” and “rulemaking” have the same meanings prescribed in Arizona Revised Statutes Section 41-1001.
9. This Executive Order expires on December 31, 2018.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona.

Douglas A. Ducey
GOVERNOR

DONE at the Capitol in Phoenix on this Twelfth day of February in the Year Two Thousand and Eighteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the Two Hundred and Thirty-Sixth.

ATTEST:
Michele Reagan
SECRETARY OF STATE



REGISTER INDEXES

The *Register* is published by volume in a calendar year (See “General Information” in the front of each issue for more information).

Abbreviations for rulemaking activity in this Index include:

PROPOSED RULEMAKING

PN = Proposed new Section
 PM = Proposed amended Section
 PR = Proposed repealed Section
 P# = Proposed renumbered Section

SUPPLEMENTAL PROPOSED RULEMAKING

SPN = Supplemental proposed new Section
 SPM = Supplemental proposed amended Section
 SPR = Supplemental proposed repealed Section
 SP# = Supplemental proposed renumbered Section

FINAL RULEMAKING

FN = Final new Section
 FM = Final amended Section
 FR = Final repealed Section
 F# = Final renumbered Section

SUMMARY RULEMAKING

PROPOSED SUMMARY

PSMN = Proposed Summary new Section
 PSMM = Proposed Summary amended Section
 PSMR = Proposed Summary repealed Section
 PSM# = Proposed Summary renumbered Section

FINAL SUMMARY

FSMN = Final Summary new Section
 FSMM = Final Summary amended Section
 FSMR = Final Summary repealed Section
 FSM# = Final Summary renumbered Section

EXPEDITED RULEMAKING

PROPOSED EXPEDITED

PEN = Proposed Expedited new Section
 PEM = Proposed Expedited amended Section
 PER = Proposed Expedited repealed Section
 PE# = Proposed Expedited renumbered Section

SUPPLEMENTAL EXPEDITED

SPEN = Supplemental Proposed Expedited new Section
 SPEM = Supplemental Proposed Expedited amended Section
 SPER = Supplemental Proposed Expedited repealed Section
 SPE# = Supplemental Proposed Expedited renumbered Section

FINAL EXPEDITED

FEN = Final Expedited new Section
 FEM = Final Expedited amended Section
 FER = Final Expedited repealed Section
 FE# = Final Expedited renumbered Section

EXEMPT RULEMAKING

EXEMPT PROPOSED

PXN = Proposed Exempt new Section
 PXM = Proposed Exempt amended Section
 PXR = Proposed Exempt repealed Section
 PX# = Proposed Exempt renumbered Section

EXEMPT SUPPLEMENTAL PROPOSED

SPXN = Supplemental Proposed Exempt new Section
 SPXR = Supplemental Proposed Exempt repealed Section
 SPXM = Supplemental Proposed Exempt amended Section
 SPX# = Supplemental Proposed Exempt renumbered Section

FINAL EXEMPT RULEMAKING

FXN = Final Exempt new Section
 FXM = Final Exempt amended Section
 FXR = Final Exempt repealed Section
 FX# = Final Exempt renumbered Section

EMERGENCY RULEMAKING

EN = Emergency new Section
 EM = Emergency amended Section
 ER = Emergency repealed Section
 E# = Emergency renumbered Section
 EEXP = Emergency expired

RECODIFICATION OF RULES

RC = Recodified

REJECTION OF RULES

RJ = Rejected by the Attorney General

TERMINATION OF RULES

TN = Terminated proposed new Sections
 TM = Terminated proposed amended Section
 TR = Terminated proposed repealed Section
 T# = Terminated proposed renumbered Section

RULE EXPIRATIONS

EXP = Rules have expired
See also “emergency expired” under emergency rulemaking

CORRECTIONS

C = Corrections to Published Rules

2018 Arizona Administrative Register Volume 24 Page Guide

Issue 1, Jan. 5, 2018.....1-88	Issue 2, Jan. 12, 2018.....89-132	Issue 3, Jan. 19, 2018.....133-160
Issue 4, Jan. 26, 2018.....161-234	Issue 5, Feb. 2, 2018.....235-298	Issue 6, Feb. 9, 2018.....299-332
Issue 7, Feb. 16, 2018.....333-372	Issue 8, Feb. 23, 2018.....373-430	Issue 9, March 2, 2018.....431-490
Issue 10, March 9, 2018.....491-524	Issue 11, March 16, 2018.....525-590	Issue 12, March 23, 2018.....591-652
Issue 13, March 30, 2018.....653-717	Issue 14, April 6, 2018.....718-778	Issue 15, April 13, 2018.....779-808
Issue 16, April 20, 2018.....809-1120	Issue 17, April 27, 2018.....1121-1320	Issue 18, May 4, 2018.....1321-1410
Issue 19, May 11, 2018.....1411-1494	Issue 20, May 18, 2018.....1495-1538	Issue 21, May 25, 2018.....1539-1604
Issue 22, June 1, 2018.....1605-1638	Issue 23, June 8, 2018.....1639-1670	Issue 24, June 15, 2018.....1671-1702
Issue 25, June 22, 2018.....1703-1780	Issue 26, June 29, 2018.....1781-1846	Issue 27, July 6, 2018.....1847-1896
Issue 28, July 13, 2018.....1897-2002	Issue 29, July 20, 2018.....2003-2052	Issue 30, July 27, 2018.....2053-2146
Issue 31, Aug. 3, 2018.....2147-2254	Issue 32, Aug. 10, 2018.....2055-2294	Issue 33, Aug. 17, 2018.....2295-2344
Issue 34, Aug. 24, 2018.....2345-2382		

RULEMAKING ACTIVITY INDEX

Rulemakings are listed in the Index by Chapter, Section number, rulemaking activity abbreviation and by volume page number. Use the page guide above to determine the *Register* issue number to review the rule. Headings for the Subchapters, Articles, Parts, and Sections are not indexed.

THIS INDEX INCLUDES RULEMAKING ACTIVITY THROUGH ISSUE 34 OF VOLUME 24.

Accountancy, Board of

R4-1-226.01.	PM-1707
R4-1-343.	PM-1707
R4-1-453.	PM-1707

Administration, Department of

R2-1-601.	FR-625
R2-1-602.	F#-625
R2-1-603.	FR-625
R2-1-801.	FM-625
R2-1-802.	FM-625
R2-1-803.	FM-625
R2-1-804.	FM-625
R2-1-805.	FR-625;
	F#-625;
	FM-625

R2-1-901.	FR-625
R2-1-902.	FR-625
R2-1-903.	FR-625
R2-1-904.	FR-625
R2-1-905.	FR-625

Administration, Department of - Benefit Services Division

R2-6-105.	PM-2349
-----------	---------

Agriculture, Department of - Animal Services Division

R3-2-203.	FXM-2219
R3-2-701.	FXM-2219
R3-2-810.	FXM-2219

Agriculture, Department of - Citrus Fruit and Vegetable Division

R3-10-101.	FXN-2227
R3-10-102.	FXN-2227

Agriculture, Department of - Environmental Services Division

R3-3-702.	FXM-2222
-----------	----------

Agriculture, Department of - Office of Commodity Development and Promotion

R3-6-102.	FXM-2226
-----------	----------

Agriculture, Department of - Plant Services Division

R3-4-301.	FXM-2223
-----------	----------

Agriculture, Department of - Weights and Measures Services Division

R3-7-101.	PM-595
R3-7-701.	PM-595
R3-7-702.	PM-595
R3-7-708.	PM-595
R3-7-749.	PM-595
R3-7-751.	PM-595
R3-7-752.	PM-595
R3-7-755.	PM-595
R3-7-757.	PM-595
R3-7-759.	PM-595
Table 1.	PM-595
Table 2.	PM-595

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System - Administration

R9-22-202.	PM-337
R9-22-303.	PR-337
R9-22-703.	PM-337
R9-22-712.05.	FM-185;
	PM-2061
R9-22-712.35.	PM-1712

R9-22-712.61.	PM-1712
R9-22-712.71.	PM-1712
R9-22-718.	PM-345;
	FM-1515
R9-22-721.	PM-2066
R9-22-730.	FXM-2229
R9-22-1202.	PM-337
R9-22-1302.	PM-1716
R9-22-1303.	PM-1716
R9-22-1305.	PM-1716
R9-22-1306.	PR-1716
R9-22-1501.	PM-337
R9-22-1910.	PR-337
R9-22-2101.	PM-1722

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System - Arizona Long-term Care System

R9-28-401.01.	PM-348
R9-28-408.	FM-667
R9-28-703.	FM-191
R9-28-801.	FM-670
R9-28-801.01.	FR-670
R9-28-802.	FM-670
R9-28-803.	FM-670
R9-28-806.	FM-670
R9-28-807.	FM-670

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System - Medicare Cost Sharing Program

R9-29-210.	PM-351
------------	--------

Behavioral Health Examiners, Board of

R4-6-101.	PM-1609
R4-6-211.	PM-1609

R4-6-212. PM-1609
 R4-6-212.01. PM-1609
 R4-6-215. PM-1609
 R4-6-301. PM-1609
 R4-6-304. PM-1609
 R4-6-306. PM-1609
 R4-6-402. PM-1609
 R4-6-502. PM-1609
 R4-6-602. PM-1609
 R4-6-704. PM-1609
 R4-6-1101. PM-1609

Boxing and Mixed Martial Arts Commission, State

R4-3-101. FR-435
 R4-3-102. FR-435
 R4-3-103. FR-435
 R4-3-104. FR-435
 R4-3-105. FR-435
 R4-3-201. FR-435
 R4-3-202. FR-435
 R4-3-203. FR-435
 R4-3-301. FR-435
 R4-3-302. FR-435
 R4-3-303. FR-435
 R4-3-304. FR-435
 R4-3-305. FR-435
 R4-3-306. FR-435
 R4-3-307. FR-435
 R4-3-308. FR-435
 R4-3-309. FR-435
 R4-3-310. FR-435
 R4-3-401. FR-435
 R4-3-402. FR-435
 R4-3-403. FR-435
 R4-3-404. FR-435
 R4-3-405. FR-435
 R4-3-406. FR-435
 R4-3-407. FR-435
 R4-3-408. FR-435
 R4-3-409. FR-435
 R4-3-410. FR-435
 R4-3-411. FR-435
 R4-3-412. FR-435
 R4-3-412.01. FR-435
 R4-3-413. FR-435
 R4-3-414. FR-435
 Table 1. FR-435

Child Safety, Department of - Adoption Agency Licensing

R21-9-202. PN-738
 R21-9-207. PN-738

Clean Elections Commission, Citizens

R2-20-106. FXM-107
 R2-20-109. FXM-109
 R2-20-111. FXM-111

Constable Ethics, Standards and Training Board

R13-14-101. FN-1518
 R13-14-102. FN-1518
 R13-14-103. FN-1518
 R13-14-201. FN-1518

R13-14-202. FN-1518
 R13-14-203. FN-1518
 R13-14-204. FN-1518
 R13-14-205. FN-1518
 R13-14-301. FN-1518
 R13-14-302. FN-1518

Corporation Commission, Arizona - Fixed Utilities

R14-2-107. PM-1643
 R14-2-108. PN-1643
 R14-2-803. PM-1617

Criminal Justice Commission, Arizona

R10-4-101. FM-377
 R10-4-102. FM-377
 R10-4-103. FM-377
 R10-4-104. FM-377
 R10-4-106. FM-377
 R10-4-107. FM-377
 R10-4-108. FM-377
 R10-4-109. FM-377
 R10-4-110. FM-377
 R10-4-201. FM-377
 R10-4-202. FM-377
 R10-4-203. FM-377
 R10-4-204. FM-377
 R10-4-402. PM-2259
 R10-4-403. PM-2259
 R10-4-404. PM-2259
 R10-4-406. PM-2259

Department Dissolved (previously Department of Weights and Measures)

R20-2-205. EXP-1125

Dispensing Opticians, Board of

R4-20-102. PM-2299
 R4-20-103. PR-2299
 R4-20-104. PR-2299
 R4-20-105. PR-2299
 R4-20-106. PR-2299
 R4-20-107. PM-2299
 R4-20-109. PM-2299
 R4-20-110. PM-2299
 R4-20-112. PM-2299
 R4-20-113. PM-2299
 R4-20-115. PM-2299
 R4-20-119. PM-2299
 R4-20-123. PR-2299
 R4-20-124. PR-2299
 R4-20-125. PR-2299
 R4-20-126. PR-2299
 Table 1. PM-2299

Economic Security, Department of

R6-1-201. F#-1415;
 FN-1415;
 FM-1415
 R6-1-202. F#-1415;
 FM-1415
 R6-1-203. F#-1415;
 FN-1415;
 FM-1415

Economic Security, Department of - Developmental Disabilities

R6-6-301. F#-2013;
 FN-2013
 R6-6-302. F#-2013;
 FM-2013
 R6-6-303. FR-2013;
 F#-2013;
 FM-2013
 R6-6-304. FN-2013
 R6-6-305. FN-2013
 R6-6-306. FN-2013
 R6-6-307. FN-2013
 R6-6-308. FN-2013
 R6-6-309. FN-2013
 R6-6-501. FR-2013
 R6-6-502. FR-2103
 R6-6-503. FR-2013
 R6-6-504. FR-2013
 R6-6-505. FR-2013

Economic Security, Department of - Food Stamps Program

R6-14-301. EN-2081
 R6-14-302. EN-2081
 R6-14-303. EN-2081
 R6-14-304. EN-2081
 R6-14-305. EN-2081
 R6-14-306. EN-2081
 R6-14-307. EN-2081
 R6-14-308. EN-2081
 R6-14-401. EN-2081
 R6-14-402. EN-2081
 R6-14-403. EN-2081
 R6-14-404. EN-2081
 R6-14-405. EN-2081
 R6-14-406. EN-2081
 R6-14-407. EN-2081
 R6-14-408. EN-2081
 R6-14-409. EN-2081
 R6-14-410. EN-2081
 R6-14-411. EN-2081
 R6-14-412. EN-2081
 R6-14-413. EN-2081
 R6-14-414. EN-2081
 R6-14-415. EN-2081
 R6-14-416. EN-2081
 R6-14-417. EN-2081
 R6-14-501. EN-2081
 R6-14-502. EN-2081
 R6-14-503. EN-2081
 R6-14-504. EN-2081
 R6-14-505. EN-2081
 R6-14-506. EN-2081
 R6-14-507. EN-2081

Economic Security, Department of - Social Services

R6-5-3301. PN-2357
 R6-5-3302. PN-2357
 R6-5-3303. PN-2357
 R6-5-3304. PN-2357
 R6-5-3305. PN-2357
 R6-5-3306. PN-2357
 R6-5-3307. PN-2357

Economic Security, Department of - Unemployment Insurance

R6-3-51140. FM-1417
 R6-3-5205. FM-1417
 R6-3-5240. FM-1417
 R6-3-52235. FM-1417
 R6-3-55460. FM-1417

Education, State Board of

R7-2-301. FXM-691
 R7-2-302. FXM-691
 R7-2-401. FXM-140
 R7-2-604.03. FXM-195
 R7-2-604.04. FXM-195
 R7-2-604.05. FXN-195
 R7-2-606. FXM-1427
 R7-2-607. FXM-195
 R7-2-608. FXM-195
 R7-2-609. FXM-195
 R7-2-609.01. FXN-791
 R7-2-610. FXM-195
 R7-2-610.01. FXN-195
 R7-2-610.02. FXN-195
 R7-2-611. FXM-195;
 FXM-1427
 R7-2-612. FXM-195;
 FXM-694
 R7-2-612.01. FXM-694
 R7-2-613. FXM-195
 R7-2-614. FXM-195
 R7-2-616. FXM-195
 R7-2-617. FXM-195
 R7-2-619. FXM-195
 R7-2-621. FXM-195
 R7-2-810. FXN-146

Environmental Quality, Department of - Air Pollution Control

R18-2-731. PM-501;
 FM-1864
 R18-2-901. PM-501;
 FEM-1564;
 FM-1864
 R18-2-1101. FEM-1564
 Appendix 2. FEM-1564

Equalization, State Board of

R16-4-101. PN-619
 R16-4-102. PN-619
 R16-4-103. PN-619
 R16-4-104. PN-619
 R16-4-105. PN-619
 R16-4-106. PN-619
 R16-4-107. PN-619
 R16-4-108. PN-619
 R16-4-109. PN-619
 R16-4-110. PN-619
 R16-4-111. PN-619
 R16-4-112. PN-619
 R16-4-113. PN-619
 R16-4-114. PN-619
 R16-4-115. PN-619
 R16-4-116. PN-619
 R16-4-117. PN-619

Game and Fish Commission

R12-4-101. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-216. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-301. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-302. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-303. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-304. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-305. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-306. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-307. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-308. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-309. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-310. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-311. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-313. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-314. PN-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-315. PR-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-316. PR-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-317. PR-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-318. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-319. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-320. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-321. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-322. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-401. PM-529;
 SPM-1936
 R12-4-601. FE#-393;
 FEN-393
 R12-4-602. FE#-393;
 FEM-393
 R12-4-603. FE#-393;
 FEM-393
 R12-4-604. FE#-393;
 FEM-393
 R12-4-605. FE#-393;
 FEM-393
 R12-4-606. FE#-393;
 FEM-393
 R12-4-607. FE#-393;
 FEM-393
 R12-4-608. FEN-393
 R12-4-609. FEM-393
 R12-4-610. FEM-393
 R12-4-611. FEM-393

R12-4-901. FE#-407
 R12-4-902. FE#-407;
 FEM-407
 R12-4-1101. FE#-407
 R12-4-1102.. FE#-407

Governor's Regulatory Review Council

R1-6-101. PM-2007
 R1-6-105. PN-2007
 R1-6-201. PM-2007
 R1-6-202. PM-2007
 R1-6-301. PM-2007
 R1-6-302. PM-2007
 R1-6-303. PM-2007
 R1-6-401. PM-2007

Health Services, Department of - Communicable Diseases and Infections

R9-6-601. FEM-261
 R9-6-701. PEM-745
 R9-6-702. PEM-745
 Table 7.1. PEN-745
 Table 7.2. PEN-745
 R9-6-703. PEM-745
 R9-6-704. PEM-745
 R9-6-705. PEM-745
 R9-6-706. PEM-745
 R9-6-707. PEM-745
 Table 1. PER-745
 Table 2. PER-745
 R9-6-708. PEM-745
 R9-6-801. PEM-1650
 R9-6-802. PEM-1650
 R9-6-1001. PEM-1973
 R9-6-1002. PEM-1973
 R9-6-1004. PEM-1973
 R9-6-1005. PEM-1973
 R9-6-1006. PEM-1973

Health Services, Department of - Emergency Medical Services

R9-25-301. FEM-268
 R9-25-305. FEM-268
 R9-25-306. FEM-268
 R9-25-401. FEM-268
 R9-25-402. FEM-268
 R9-25-403. FEM-268
 R9-25-405. FEM-268
 R9-25-406. FEM-268
 R9-25-407. FEM-268
 R9-25-408. FEM-268
 R9-25-409. FEM-268
 Table 12.1. FEM-268

Health Services, Department of - Food, Recreational, and Institutional Sanitation

R9-8-102. PM-99;
 FM-1817
 R9-8-201. FEM-263
 R9-8-203. FEM-263
 R9-8-205. FEM-263
 R9-8-206. FEM-263
 R9-8-301. FEM-389

R9-8-302.	FEM-389	R9-4-602.	PN-93;	Exhibit A.	RC-813
R9-8-303.	FEN-389		EM-630;	Exhibit B.	RC-813
R9-8-304.	FEM-389		EN-783	Exhibit C.	RC-813
R9-8-306.	FER-389			Exhibit D.	RC-813
R9-8-307.	FER-389			Exhibit E.	RC-813
R9-8-401.	FEM-266			R9-7-401.	RC-813
R9-8-402.	FEM-266			R9-7-402.	RC-813
Health Services, Department of - Health Care Institutions: Licensing		Health Services, Department of - Radiation Control		R9-7-403.	RC-813
R9-10-101.	PM-1901	R9-7-101.	RC-813	R9-7-404.	RC-813
R9-10-102.	PM-1901	R9-7-102.	RC-813;	R9-7-405.	RC-813
R9-10-106.	PM-1901		PEM-1325;	R9-7-406.	RC-813
R9-10-120.	EM-303;	R9-7-103.	FEM-2151	R9-7-407.	RC-813
	FN-657			R9-7-408.	RC-813;
R9-10-223.	PM-1922	R9-7-104.	RC-813		PEM-1325;
R9-10-1021.	PM-1901	R9-7-105.	RC-813	R9-7-409.	FEM-2151
R9-10-1302.	PEM-1977	R9-7-106.	RC-813	R9-7-410.	RC-813
R9-10-1307.	PEM-1977	R9-7-107.	RC-813	R9-7-411.	RC-813
R9-10-1309.	PEM-1977	R9-7-201.	RC-813	R9-7-412.	RC-813
R9-10-1310.	PEM-1977	R9-7-202.	RC-813	R9-7-413.	RC-813
R9-10-1312.	PEM-1977	R9-7-203.	RC-813	R9-7-414.	RC-813
R9-10-1501.	PM-1922	R9-7-204.	RC-813	R9-7-415.	RC-813;
R9-10-1502.	PM-1922	R9-7-205.	RC-813		PEM-1325;
R9-10-1503.	PM-1922	R9-7-206.	RC-813		FEM-2151
R9-10-1504.	P#-1922;	R9-7-207.	RC-813	R9-7-416.	RC-813
	PN-1922	R9-7-208.	RC-813	R9-7-417.	RC-813;
R9-10-1505.	P#-1922;	R9-7-209.	RC-813		PEM-1325;
	PM-1922	Appendix A.	RC-813		FEM-2151
R9-10-1506.	P#-1922;	R9-7-301.	RC-813	R9-7-418.	RC-813;
	PM-1922	R9-7-302.	RC-813;		PEM-1325;
R9-10-1507.	P#-1922;		PEM-1325;	R9-7-419.	FEM-2151
	PM-1922	R9-7-303.	FEM-2151		RC-813;
R9-10-1508.	P#-1922;		RC-813;		PEM-1325;
	PM-1922	R9-7-304.	PEM-1325;	R9-7-420.	FEM-2151
R9-10-1509.	P#-1922;		FEM-2151	R9-7-421.	RC-813
	PM-1922	R9-7-305.	RC-813;	R9-7-422.	RC-813
R9-10-1510.	P#-1922;		PEM-1325;	R9-7-423.	RC-813
	PM-1922	R9-7-306.	FEM-2151	R9-7-424.	RC-813
R9-10-1511.	P#-1922;		RC-813;	R9-7-425.	RC-813
	PM-1922	R9-7-307.	PEM-1325;	R9-7-426.	RC-813
R9-10-1512.	P#-1922;		FEM-2151	R9-7-427.	RC-813
	PM-1922	R9-7-308.	RC-813	R9-7-428.	RC-813
R9-10-1513.	P#-1922;	R9-7-309.	RC-813	R9-7-429.	RC-813
	PM-1922	R9-7-310.	RC-813	R9-7-430.	RC-813
R9-10-1514.	P#-1922;	R9-7-311.	RC-813;	R9-7-431.	RC-813
	PM-1922		PEM-1325;	R9-7-432.	RC-813
R9-10-1515.	PR-1922;	R9-7-312.	FEM-2151	R9-7-433.	RC-813
	P#-1922;	R9-7-313.	RC-813	R9-7-434.	RC-813
	PM-1922		RC-813;	R9-7-435.	RC-813
R9-10-2001.	PN-1901		PEM-1325;	R9-7-436.	RC-813
R9-10-2002.	PN-1901		FEM-2151	R9-7-437.	RC-813
R9-10-2003.	PN-1901	R9-7-314.	RC-813	R9-7-438.	RC-813
R9-10-2004.	PN-1901	R9-7-315.	RC-813	R9-7-438.01.	RC-813
R9-10-2005.	PN-1901	R9-7-316.	RC-813	R9-7-439.	RC-813
R9-10-2006.	PN-1901	R9-7-317.	RC-813	R9-7-440.	RC-813
R9-10-2007.	PN-1901	R9-7-318.	RC-813	R9-7-441.	RC-813
R9-10-2008.	PN-1901	R9-7-319.	RC-813	R9-7-442.	RC-813
R9-10-2009.	PN-1901	R9-7-320.	RC-813	R9-7-443.	RC-813
R9-10-2010.	PN-1901	R9-7-321.	RC-813	R9-7-444.	RC-813
		R9-7-322.	RC-813	R9-7-445.	RC-813
Health Services, Department of - Noncommunicable Diseases		R9-7-323.	RC-813;	R9-7-446.	RC-813
R9-4-601.	PN-93;		PEM-1325;	R9-7-447.	RC-813
	EM-630;	R9-7-324.	FEM-2151	R9-7-448.	RC-813;
	EN-783	R9-7-325.	RC-813		PEM-1325;
			RC-813		FEM-2151

R9-7-449.	RC-813	R9-7-702.	RC-813	R9-7-902.	RC-813
R9-7-450.	RC-813	R9-7-703.	RC-813	R9-7-903.	RC-813
R9-7-451.	RC-813;	R9-7-704.	RC-813	R9-7-904.	RC-813
	PEM-1325;	R9-7-705.	RC-813	R9-7-905.	RC-813
	FEM-2151	R9-7-706.	RC-813	R9-7-906.	RC-813
R9-7-452.	RC-813	R9-7-707.	RC-813	R9-7-907.	RC-813
Table 4.1.	RC-813	R9-7-708.	RC-813	R9-7-908.	RC-813
R9-7-453.	RC-813	R9-7-709.	RC-813	R9-7-909.	RC-813
R9-7-454.	RC-813	R9-7-710.	RC-813;	R9-7-910.	RC-813
R9-7-455.	RC-813		PEM-1325;	R9-7-911.	RC-813
Appendix A.	RC-813		FEM-2151	R9-7-913.	RC-813
Appendix B.	RC-813	R9-7-711.	RC-813;	R9-7-914.	RC-813
Appendix C.	RC-813		PEM-1325;	Appendix A.	RC-813
Appendix D.	RC-813		FEM-2151	R9-7-1001.	RC-813
R9-7-501.	RC-813	R9-7-712.	RC-813	R9-7-1002.	RC-813
R9-7-502.	RC-813	R9-7-713.	RC-813	R9-7-1003.	RC-813
R9-7-503.	RC-813	R9-7-714.	RC-813	R9-7-1004.	RC-813
R9-7-504.	RC-813	R9-7-715.	RC-813	R9-7-1005.	RC-813
R9-7-505.	RC-813	R9-7-716.	RC-813	R9-7-1006.	RC-813;
R9-7-506.	RC-813	R9-7-717.	RC-813		PEM-1325;
R9-7-507.	RC-813	R9-7-718.	RC-813		FEM-2151
R9-7-508.	RC-813	R9-7-719.	RC-813;	R9-7-1007.	RC-813
R9-7-509.	RC-813		PEM-1325;	R9-7-1008.	RC-813
R9-7-510.	RC-813		FEM-2151	Exhibit A.	RC-813
R9-7-512.	RC-813	R9-7-720.	RC-813	R9-7-1102.	RC-813
R9-7-513.	RC-813	R9-7-721.	RC-813;	R9-7-1104.	RC-813
R9-7-514.	RC-813		PEM-1325;	R9-7-1106.	RC-813
R9-7-515.	RC-813		FEM-2151	R9-7-1108.	RC-813
R9-7-516.	RC-813	Exhibit A.	PEM-1325;	R9-7-1110.	RC-813
R9-7-517.	RC-813		FEM-2151	R9-7-1112.	RC-813
R9-7-518.	RC-813	R9-7-722.	RC-813	R9-7-1114.	RC-813
R9-7-522.	RC-813	R9-7-723.	RC-813	R9-7-1116.	RC-813
R9-7-523.	RC-813	R9-7-724.	RC-813	R9-7-1118.	RC-813
R9-7-524.	RC-813	R9-7-725.	RC-813	R9-7-1120.	RC-813
R9-7-525.	RC-813	R9-7-726.	RC-813	R9-7-1122.	RC-813
R9-7-531.	RC-813	R9-7-727.	RC-813	R9-7-1126.	RC-813
R9-7-532.	RC-813	R9-7-728.	RC-813	R9-7-1128.	RC-813
R9-7-533.	RC-813	R9-7-729.	RC-813	R9-7-1130.	RC-813
R9-7-535.	RC-813	R9-7-730.	RC-813	R9-7-1132.	RC-813
R9-7-539.	RC-813	R9-7-731.	RC-813	R9-7-1134.	RC-813
R9-7-540.	RC-813	R9-7-732.	RC-813	R9-7-1136.	RC-813
R9-7-543.	RC-813	R9-7-733.	RC-813	R9-7-1138.	RC-813
Appendix A.	RC-813	R9-7-734.	RC-813	R9-7-1140.	RC-813
R9-7-602.	RC-813	R9-7-735.	RC-813	R9-7-1142.	RC-813
R9-7-603.	RC-813	R9-7-736.	RC-813	R9-7-1146.	RC-813
R9-7-604.	RC-813	R9-7-737.	RC-813	Appendix A.	RC-813
R9-7-605.	RC-813	R9-7-738.	RC-813	R9-7-1201.	RC-813
R9-7-606.	RC-813	R9-7-739.	RC-813	R9-7-1202.	RC-813
R9-7-607.	RC-813	R9-7-740.	RC-813	R9-7-1203.	RC-813
R9-7-608.	RC-813	R9-7-741.	RC-813	R9-7-1204.	RC-813
R9-7-609.	RC-813	R9-7-742.	RC-813	R9-7-1205.	RC-813
R9-7-610.	RC-813	R9-7-743.	RC-813	R9-7-1207.	RC-813
R9-7-610.01.	RC-813	R9-7-744.	RC-813	R9-7-1209.	RC-813
R9-7-611.	RC-813	R9-7-745.	RC-813	R9-7-1210.	RC-813
R9-7-611.01.	RC-813;	R9-7-746.	RC-813	R9-7-1211.	RC-813
	PEM-1325;	Exhibit A.	RC-813	R9-7-1212.	RC-813
	FEM-2151	R9-7-801.	RC-813	R9-7-1213.	RC-813
R9-7-611.02.	RC-813	R9-7-802.	RC-813	R9-7-1214.	RC-813
R9-7-612.	RC-813	R9-7-803.	RC-813	R9-7-1215.	RC-813
R9-7-613.	RC-813;	R9-7-804.	RC-813	R9-7-1216.	RC-813
	PEM-1325;	R9-7-805.	RC-813	R9-7-1217.	RC-813
	FEM-2151	R9-7-806.	RC-813	R9-7-1218.	RC-813
R9-7-614.	RC-813	R9-7-807.	RC-813	R9-7-1219.	RC-813
R9-7-615.	RC-813	R9-7-808.	RC-813	R9-7-1220.	RC-813
Appendix A.	RC-813	R9-7-809.	RC-813	R9-7-1222.	RC-813
R9-7-701.	RC-813	R9-7-901.	RC-813	R9-7-1223.	RC-813

Table A.	RC-813	R9-7-1510.	RC-813;	R9-7-1973.	RC-813
R9-7-1301.	RC-813		PEM-1325;	R9-7-1975.	RC-813;
R9-7-1302.	RC-813		FEM-2151		PEM-1325;
R9-7-1303.	RC-813	R9-7-1511.	RC-813		FEM-2151
R9-7-1304.	RC-813	R9-7-1512.	RC-813;	R9-7-1977.	RC-813;
R9-7-1305.	RC-813		PEM-1325;		PEM-1325;
R9-7-1306.	RC-813		FEM-2151		FEM-2151
R9-7-1307.	RC-813	R9-7-1513.	RC-813	R9-7-1979.	RC-813
R9-7-1308.	RC-813	R9-7-1515.	RC-813;	R9-7-1981.	RC-813
R9-7-1309.	RC-813		PEM-1325;	R9-7-19101.	RC-813;
Table 1.	RC-813		FEM-2151		PEM-1325;
R9-7-1401.	RC-813	R9-7-1701.	RC-813		FEM-2151
R9-7-1402.	RC-813	R9-7-1702.	RC-813	R9-7-19103.	RC-813
R9-7-1403.	RC-813	R9-7-1703.	RC-813	R9-7-19105.	RC-813
R9-7-1404.	RC-813	R9-7-1712.	RC-813	R9-7-19107.	RC-813
R9-7-1405.	RC-813	R9-7-1713.	RC-813	R9-7-19109.	RC-813
R9-7-1406.	RC-813	R9-7-1714.	RC-813	Appendix A.	RC-813
R9-7-1407.	RC-813	R9-7-1715.	RC-813		
R9-7-1408.	RC-813	R9-7-1716.	RC-813	Industrial Commission of Arizona	
R9-7-1409.	RC-813	R9-7-1717.	RC-813	R20-5-106.	PM-565;
R9-7-1410.	RC-813	R9-7-1718.	RC-813		FM-2069
R9-7-1412.	RC-813	R9-7-1719.	RC-813	R20-5-601.	FM-2316
R9-7-1413.	RC-813	R9-7-1720.	RC-813	R20-5-602.	FM-2316
R9-7-1414.	RC-813	R9-7-1721.	RC-813	R20-5-629.	FM-2263
R9-7-1415.	RC-813	R9-7-1722.	RC-813	R20-5-1301.	PM-565;
R9-7-1416.	RC-813	R9-7-1723.	RC-813		FM-2069
R9-7-1418.	RC-813	R9-7-1724.	RC-813	R20-5-1302.	PM-565;
R9-7-1421.	RC-813	R9-7-1725.	RC-813		FM-2069
R9-7-1422.	RC-813	R9-7-1726.	RC-813	R20-5-1303.	PM-565;
R9-7-1423.	RC-813	R9-7-1727.	RC-813		FM-2069
R9-7-1425.	RC-813	R9-7-1728.	RC-813	R20-5-1309.	PM-565;
R9-7-1426.	RC-813	R9-7-1731.	RC-813		FM-2069
R9-7-1427.	RC-813	R9-7-1732.	RC-813	R20-5-1310.	PM-565;
R9-7-1429.	RC-813	R9-7-1733.	RC-813		FM-2069
R9-7-1433.	RC-813	R9-7-1734.	RC-813	R20-5-1311.	PM-565;
R9-7-1434.	RC-813	R9-7-1741.	RC-813		FM-2069
R9-7-1435.	RC-813	R9-7-1742.	RC-813	Insurance, Department of	
R9-7-1436.	RC-813	R9-7-1743.	RC-813	R20-6-607.	FM-103
R9-7-1437.	RC-813	R9-7-1751.	RC-813	Land Department, State	
R9-7-1438.	RC-813	R9-7-1901.	RC-813	R12-5-921.	EXP-764
R9-7-1438.01.	RC-813	R9-7-1903.	RC-813	Manufactured Housing, Board of	
R9-7-1439.	RC-813	R9-7-1905.	RC-813	R4-34-101.	PM-165;
R9-7-1440.	RC-813	R9-7-1907.	RC-813		FM-1499
R9-7-1441.	RC-813	R9-7-1909.	RC-813	R4-34-102.	PM-165;
R9-7-1442.	RC-813	R9-7-1911.	RC-813		FM-1499
R9-7-1443.	RC-813	R9-7-1921.	RC-813	R4-34-103.	PM-165;
R9-7-1444.	RC-813	R9-7-1923.	RC-813		FM-1499
Appendix A.	RC-813	R9-7-1925.	RC-813	R4-34-104.	PR-165;
Appendix B.	RC-813	R9-7-1927.	RC-813;		FR-1499
Appendix C.	RC-813		PEM-1325;	R4-34-201.	PM-165;
Appendix D.	RC-813		FEM-2151		FM-1499
R9-7-1501.	RC-813	R9-7-1929.	RC-813	R4-34-202.	PM-165;
R9-7-1502.	RC-813	R9-7-1931.	RC-813		FM-1499
R9-7-1503.	RC-813	R9-7-1933.	RC-813	R4-34-203.	PM-165;
R9-7-1504.	RC-813	R9-7-1941.	RC-813		FM-1499
R9-7-1505.	RC-813	R9-7-1943.	RC-813;	R4-34-204.	PM-165;
R9-7-1506.	RC-813		PEM-1325;		FM-1499
R9-7-1507.	RC-813;		FEM-2151	R4-34-301.	PM-165;
	PEM-1325;	R9-7-1945.	RC-813		FM-1499
	FEM-2151	R9-7-1947.	RC-813	R4-34-302.	PM-165;
R9-7-1508.	RC-813;	R9-7-1949.	RC-813		FM-1499
	PEM-1325;	R9-7-1951.	RC-813	R4-34-303.	PM-165;
	FEM-2151	R9-7-1953.	RC-813		FM-1499
R9-7-1509.	RC-813	R9-7-1955.	RC-813	R4-34-307.	PM-165;
		R9-7-1957.	RC-813		FM-1499
		R9-7-1971.	RC-813		

R4-34-401.	PM-165; FM-1499	Nursing, Board of	R19-2-B606.	FN-445
R4-34-402.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-19-511.	R19-2-B607.	FN-445
R4-34-501.	PM-165; FM-1499	Nursing Care Institution Adminis- trators and Assisted Living Facility Managers, Board of Examiners for	R19-2-B608.	FN-445
R4-34-502.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-101.	R19-2-B609.	FN-445
R4-34-503.	PR-165; FR-1499	R4-33-103.	R19-2-C601.	FN-445
R4-34-504.	PM-165; FM-1499	Table 1.	R19-2-C602.	FN-445
R4-34-505.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-104.	R19-2-C603.	FN-445
R4-34-506.	PR-165; FR-1499	R4-33-201.	R19-2-C604.	FN-445
R4-34-601.	PR-165; FR-1499	R4-33-202.	R19-2-C605.	FN-445
R4-34-603.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-204.	R19-2-C606.	FN-445
R4-34-604.	PR-165; FR-1499	R4-33-206.	R19-2-C607.	FN-445
R4-34-605.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-301.	R19-2-C608.	FN-445
R4-34-606.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-301.	R19-2-C609.	FN-445
R4-34-607.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-701.	R19-2-D601.	FN-445
R4-34-701.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-702.	R19-2-D602.	FN-445
R4-34-702.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-703.	R19-2-D603.	FN-445
R4-34-703.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-703.1.	R19-2-D604.	FN-445
R4-34-704.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-704.	R19-2-D605.	FN-445
R4-34-705.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-704.1.	R19-2-D606.	FN-445
R4-34-706.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-705.	R19-2-D607.	FN-445
R4-34-707.	PN-165; FN-1499	R4-33-705.1.	Table 1.	FN-445
R4-34-801.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-33-706.	Table 2.	FN-445
R4-34-802.	PM-165; FM-1499	Optometry, Board of	Radiation Regulatory Agency	
R4-34-803.	PR-165; FR-1499	R4-21-101.	R12-1-101.	RC-813
R4-34-804.	PR-165; FR-1499	R4-21-209.	R12-1-102.	RC-813
R4-34-805.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-21-210.	R12-1-103.	RC-813
R4-34-1001.	PM-165; FM-1499	R4-21-211.	R12-1-104.	RC-813
Medical Board, Arizona		Public Safety, Department of - School Buses	R12-1-105.	RC-813
R4-16-101.	PM-1851	R13-13-101.	R12-1-106.	RC-813
R4-16-102.	FM-182; PM-1851	R13-13-102.	R12-1-107.	RC-813
R4-16-103.	PM-1851	R13-13-106.	R12-1-201.	RC-813
R4-16-201.1.	FM-182		R12-1-202.	RC-813
R4-16-205.	FM-182		R12-1-203.	RC-813
R4-16-401.	PM-1851		R12-1-204.	RC-813
R4-16-402.	PM-1851		R12-1-205.	RC-813
			R12-1-206.	RC-813
			R12-1-207.	RC-813
			R12-1-208.	RC-813
			R12-1-209.	RC-813
			Appendix A.	RC-813
			R12-1-301.	RC-813
			R12-1-302.	RC-813
			R12-1-303.	RC-813
			R12-1-304.	RC-813
			R12-1-305.	RC-813
			R12-1-306.	RC-813
			R12-1-308.	RC-813
			R12-1-309.	RC-813
			R12-1-310.	RC-813
			R12-1-311.	RC-813
			R12-1-312.	RC-813
			R12-1-313.	RC-813
			R12-1-314.	RC-813
			R12-1-315.	RC-813
			R12-1-316.	RC-813
			R12-1-317.	RC-813
			R12-1-318.	RC-813
			R12-1-319.	RC-813
			R12-1-320.	RC-813
			R12-1-322.	RC-813
			R12-1-323.	RC-813
			R12-1-324.	RC-813
			R12-1-325.	RC-813
			Exhibit A.	RC-813
			Exhibit B.	RC-813

Exhibit C.	RC-813	R12-1-503.	RC-813	R12-1-722.	RC-813
Exhibit D.	RC-813	R12-1-504.	RC-813	R12-1-723.	RC-813
Exhibit E.	RC-813	R12-1-505.	RC-813	R12-1-724.	RC-813
R12-1-401.	RC-813	R12-1-506.	RC-813	R12-1-725.	RC-813
R12-1-402.	RC-813	R12-1-507.	RC-813	R12-1-726.	RC-813
R12-1-403.	RC-813	R12-1-508.	RC-813	R12-1-727.	RC-813
R12-1-404.	RC-813	R12-1-509.	RC-813	R12-1-728.	RC-813
R12-1-405.	RC-813	R12-1-510.	RC-813	R12-1-729.	RC-813
R12-1-406.	RC-813	R12-1-512.	RC-813	R12-1-730.	RC-813
R12-1-407.	RC-813	R12-1-513.	RC-813	R12-1-731.	RC-813
R12-1-408.	RC-813	R12-1-514.	RC-813	R12-1-732.	RC-813
R12-1-409.	RC-813	R12-1-515.	RC-813	R12-1-733.	RC-813
R12-1-410.	RC-813	R12-1-516.	RC-813	R12-1-734.	RC-813
R12-1-411.	RC-813	R12-1-517.	RC-813	R12-1-735.	RC-813
R12-1-412.	RC-813	R12-1-518.	RC-813	R12-1-736.	RC-813
R12-1-413.	RC-813	R12-1-522.	RC-813	R12-1-737.	RC-813
R12-1-414.	RC-813	R12-1-523.	RC-813	R12-1-738.	RC-813
R12-1-415.	RC-813	R12-1-524.	RC-813	R12-1-739.	RC-813
R12-1-416.	RC-813	R12-1-525.	RC-813	R12-1-740.	RC-813
R12-1-417.	RC-813	R12-1-531.	RC-813	R12-1-741.	RC-813
R12-1-418.	RC-813	R12-1-532.	RC-813	R12-1-742.	RC-813
R12-1-419.	RC-813	R12-1-533.	RC-813	R12-1-743.	RC-813
R12-1-420.	RC-813	R12-1-535.	RC-813	R12-1-744.	RC-813
R12-1-421.	RC-813	R12-1-539.	RC-813	R12-1-745.	RC-813
R12-1-422.	RC-813	R12-1-540.	RC-813	R12-1-746.	RC-813
R12-1-423.	RC-813	R12-1-543.	RC-813	Exhibit A.	RC-813
R12-1-424.	RC-813	Appendix A.	RC-813	R12-1-801.	RC-813
R12-1-425.	RC-813	R12-1-602.	RC-813	R12-1-802.	RC-813
R12-1-426.	RC-813	R12-1-603.	RC-813	R12-1-803.	RC-813
R12-1-427.	RC-813	R12-1-604.	RC-813	R12-1-804.	RC-813
R12-1-428.	RC-813	R12-1-605.	RC-813	R12-1-806.	RC-813
R12-1-429.	RC-813	R12-1-606.	RC-813	R12-1-807.	RC-813
R12-1-430.	RC-813	R12-1-607.	RC-813	R12-1-808.	RC-813
R12-1-431.	RC-813	R12-1-608.	RC-813	R12-1-809.	RC-813
R12-1-432.	RC-813	R12-1-609.	RC-813	R12-1-805.	RC-813
R12-1-433.	RC-813	R12-1-610.	RC-813	R12-1-901.	RC-813
R12-1-434.	RC-813	R12-1-610.01.	RC-813	R12-1-902.	RC-813
R12-1-435.	RC-813	R12-1-611.	RC-813	R12-1-903.	RC-813
R12-1-436.	RC-813	R12-1-611.01.	RC-813	R12-1-904.	RC-813
R12-1-437.	RC-813	R12-1-611.02.	RC-813	R12-1-905.	RC-813
R12-1-438.	RC-813	R12-1-612.	RC-813	R12-1-906.	RC-813
R12-1-438.01.	RC-813	R12-1-613.	RC-813	R12-1-907.	RC-813
R12-1-439.	RC-813	R12-1-614.	RC-813	R12-1-908.	RC-813
R12-1-440.	RC-813	R12-1-615.	RC-813	R12-1-909.	RC-813
R12-1-441.	RC-813	Appendix A.	RC-813	R12-1-910.	RC-813
R12-1-442.	RC-813	R12-1-701.	RC-813	R12-1-911.	RC-813
R12-1-443.	RC-813	R12-1-702.	RC-813	R12-1-913.	RC-813
R12-1-444.	RC-813	R12-1-703.	RC-813	R12-1-914.	RC-813
R12-1-445.	RC-813	R12-1-704.	RC-813	Appendix A.	RC-813
R12-1-446.	RC-813	R12-1-705.	RC-813	R12-1-1001.	RC-813
R12-1-447.	RC-813	R12-1-706.	RC-813	R12-1-1002.	RC-813
R12-1-448.	RC-813	R12-1-707.	RC-813	R12-1-1003.	RC-813
R12-1-449.	RC-813	R12-1-708.	RC-813	R12-1-1004.	RC-813
R12-1-450.	RC-813	R12-1-709.	RC-813	R12-1-1005.	RC-813
R12-1-451.	RC-813	R12-1-710.	RC-813	R12-1-1006.	RC-813
R12-1-452.	RC-813	R12-1-711.	RC-813	R12-1-1007.	RC-813
Table 1.	RC-813	R12-1-712.	RC-813	R12-1-1008.	RC-813
R12-1-453.	RC-813	R12-1-713.	RC-813	Exhibit A.	RC-813
R12-1-454.	RC-813	R12-1-714.	RC-813	R12-1-1102.	RC-813
R12-1-455.	RC-813	R12-1-715.	RC-813	R12-1-1104.	RC-813
Appendix A.	RC-813	R12-1-716.	RC-813	R12-1-1106.	RC-813
Appendix B.	RC-813	R12-1-717.	RC-813	R12-1-1108.	RC-813
Appendix C.	RC-813	R12-1-718.	RC-813	R12-1-1110.	RC-813
Appendix D.	RC-813	R12-1-719.	RC-813	R12-1-1112.	RC-813
R12-1-501.	RC-813	R12-1-720.	RC-813	R12-1-1114.	RC-813
R12-1-502.	RC-813	R12-1-721.	RC-813	R12-1-1116.	RC-813

R12-1-1118.	RC-813	R12-1-1427.	RC-813	R12-1-1911.	RC-813
R12-1-1120.	RC-813	R12-1-1429.	RC-813	R12-1-1921.	RC-813
R12-1-1122.	RC-813	R12-1-1433.	RC-813	R12-1-1923.	RC-813
R12-1-1126.	RC-813	R12-1-1434.	RC-813	R12-1-1925.	RC-813
R12-1-1128.	RC-813	R12-1-1435.	RC-813	R12-1-1927.	RC-813
R12-1-1130.	RC-813	R12-1-1436.	RC-813	R12-1-1929.	RC-813
R12-1-1132.	RC-813	R12-1-1437.	RC-813	R12-1-1931.	RC-813
R12-1-1134.	RC-813	R12-1-1438.	RC-813	R12-1-1933.	RC-813
R12-1-1136.	RC-813	R12-1-1438.01.	RC-813	R12-1-1941.	RC-813
R12-1-1138.	RC-813	R12-1-1439.	RC-813	R12-1-1943.	RC-813
R12-1-1140.	RC-813	R12-1-1440.	RC-813	R12-1-1945.	RC-813
R12-1-1142.	RC-813	R12-1-1441.	RC-813	R12-1-1947.	RC-813
R12-1-1146.	RC-813	R12-1-1442.	RC-813	R12-1-1949.	RC-813
Appendix A.	RC-813	R12-1-1443.	RC-813	R12-1-1951.	RC-813
R12-1-1201.	RC-813	R12-1-1444.	RC-813	R12-1-1953.	RC-813
R12-1-1202.	RC-813	Appendix A.	RC-813	R12-1-1955.	RC-813
R12-1-1203.	RC-813	Appendix B.	RC-813	R12-1-1957.	RC-813
R12-1-1204.	RC-813	Appendix C.	RC-813	R12-1-1971.	RC-813
R12-1-1205.	RC-813	Appendix D.	RC-813	R12-1-1973.	RC-813
R12-1-1207.	RC-813	R12-1-1501.	RC-813	R12-1-1975.	RC-813
R12-1-1209.	RC-813	R12-1-1502.	RC-813	R12-1-1977.	RC-813
R12-1-1210.	RC-813	R12-1-1503.	RC-813	R12-1-1979.	RC-813
R12-1-1211.	RC-813	R12-1-1504.	RC-813	R12-1-1981.	RC-813
R12-1-1212.	RC-813	R12-1-1505.	RC-813	R12-1-19101.	RC-813
R12-1-1213.	RC-813	R12-1-1506.	RC-813	R12-1-19103.	RC-813
R12-1-1214.	RC-813	R12-1-1507.	RC-813	R12-1-19105.	RC-813
R12-1-1215.	RC-813	R12-1-1508.	RC-813	R12-1-19107.	RC-813
R12-1-1216.	RC-813	R12-1-1509.	RC-813	R12-1-19109.	RC-813
R12-1-1217.	RC-813	R12-1-1510.	RC-813	Appendix A.	RC-813
R12-1-1218.	RC-813	R12-1-1511.	RC-813		
R12-1-1219.	RC-813	R12-1-1512.	RC-813	Registrar of Contractors	
R12-1-1220.	RC-813	R12-1-1513.	RC-813	R4-9-106.	PM-498
R12-1-1222.	RC-813	R12-1-1515.	RC-813	R4-9-110.	PM-1675
R12-1-1223.	RC-813	R12-1-1701.	RC-813	R4-9-119.	PM-498
Table A.	RC-813	R12-1-1702.	RC-813	R4-9-130.	PM-1675
R12-1-1301.	RC-813	R12-1-1703.	RC-813		
R12-1-1302.	RC-813	R12-1-1712.	RC-813	Retirement System Board, State	
R12-1-1303.	RC-813	R12-1-1713.	RC-813	R2-8-104.	PM-495; FM-1861
R12-1-1304.	RC-813	R12-1-1714.	RC-813	R2-8-116.	PM-495; FM-1861
R12-1-1305.	RC-813	R12-1-1715.	RC-813	R2-8-118.	PM-495; FM-1861
R12-1-1306.	RC-813	R12-1-1716.	RC-813	R2-8-122.	PM-495; FM-1861
R12-1-1307.	RC-813	R12-1-1717.	RC-813	R2-8-124.	PM-495; FM-1861
R12-1-1308.	RC-813	R12-1-1718.	RC-813	R2-8-125.	PM-495; FM-1861
R12-1-1309.	RC-813	R12-1-1719.	RC-813	R2-8-901.	EXP-1872
Table 1.	RC-813	R12-1-1720.	RC-813	R2-8-902.	EXP-1872
R12-1-1401.	RC-813	R12-1-1721.	RC-813	R2-8-903.	EXP-1872
R12-1-1402.	RC-813	R12-1-1722.	RC-813	R2-8-904.	EXP-1872
R12-1-1403.	RC-813	R12-1-1723.	RC-813	R2-8-905.	EXP-1872
R12-1-1404.	RC-813	R12-1-1724.	RC-813	R2-8-1001.	PN-2351
R12-1-1405.	RC-813	R12-1-1725.	RC-813	R2-8-1002.	PN-2351
R12-1-1406.	RC-813	R12-1-1726.	RC-813	R2-8-1003.	PN-2351
R12-1-1407.	RC-813	R12-1-1727.	RC-813	R2-8-1004.	PN-2351
R12-1-1408.	RC-813	R12-1-1728.	RC-813	R2-8-1005.	PN-2351
R12-1-1409.	RC-813	R12-1-1731.	RC-813	R2-8-1006.	PN-2351
R12-1-1410.	RC-813	R12-1-1732.	RC-813		
R12-1-1412.	RC-813	R12-1-1733.	RC-813	Revenue, Department of - Transaction Privilege and Use Tax Section	
R12-1-1413.	RC-813	R12-1-1734.	RC-813	R15-5-601.	FM-742
R12-1-1414.	RC-813	R12-1-1741.	RC-813		
R12-1-1415.	RC-813	R12-1-1742.	RC-813		
R12-1-1416.	RC-813	R12-1-1743.	RC-813		
R12-1-1418.	RC-813	R12-1-1751.	RC-813		
R12-1-1421.	RC-813	R12-1-1901.	RC-813		
R12-1-1422.	RC-813	R12-1-1903.	RC-813		
R12-1-1423.	RC-813	R12-1-1905.	RC-813		
R12-1-1425.	RC-813	R12-1-1907.	RC-813		
R12-1-1426.	RC-813	R12-1-1909.	RC-813		



Secretary of State, Office of the

R2-12-1102. FM-137
Exhibit 1. FN-137

State Parks Board, Arizona

Exhibit A. FXM-699

Technical Registration, Board of

R4-30-101. FM-1785
R4-30-102. FM-1785
R4-30-103. FR-1785
R4-30-106. FM-1785
R4-30-107. FM-1785
R4-30-120. FM-1785
R4-30-121. FM-1785
R4-30-123. FM-1785
R4-30-126. FM-1785
R4-30-201. FM-1785
R4-30-202. FM-1785
R4-30-202.01. FR-1785
R4-30-203. FM-1785
R4-30-204. FM-1785
R4-30-208. FM-1785
R4-30-209. FM-1785
R4-30-210. FM-1785
R4-30-214. FM-1785
R4-30-222. FM-1785
R4-30-242. FM-1785
R4-30-247. FM-1785
R4-30-252. FR-1785
R4-30-254. FM-1785
R4-30-262. FR-1785
R4-30-264. FR-1785
R4-30-270. FR-1785
R4-30-271. FR-1785
R4-30-272. FR-1785
R4-30-282. FM-1785
R4-30-284. FM-1785
R4-30-301. FM-1785
R4-30-301.01. FM-1785
R4-30-303. FM-1785
R4-30-304. FM-1785
R4-30-305. FR-1785
Appendix A. FM-1785
Appendix B. FR-1785

Transportation, Department of - Administration

R17-1-701. FN-673
R17-1-702. FN-673
R17-1-703. FN-673
R17-1-704. FN-673
R17-1-705. FN-673
R17-1-706. FN-673
R17-1-707. FN-673
R17-1-708. FN-673
R17-1-709. FN-673
R17-1-710. FN-673
R17-1-711. FN-673
R17-1-712. FN-673
R17-1-713. FN-673
R17-1-714. FN-673

Transportation, Department of - Commercial Programs

R17-5-202. FM-1549

R17-5-203. FM-1549
R17-5-205. FM-1549
R17-5-206. FM-1549
R17-5-208. FM-1549
R17-5-209. FM-1549
R17-5-212. FM-1549
R17-5-601. FXM-1725
R17-5-602. FXM-1725
R17-5-603. FXM-1725
R17-5-604. FXM-1725
R17-5-605. FXM-1725
R17-5-606. FXM-1725
R17-5-607. FXM-1725
R17-5-608. FXM-1725
R17-5-609. FXR-1725; FXN-1725
R17-5-610. FXM-1725
R17-5-611. FXM-1725
R17-5-612. FXM-1725
R17-5-613. FXM-1725
R17-5-614. FXN-1725
R17-5-615. FXN-1725
R17-5-616. FXN-1725
R17-5-617. FXN-1725
R17-5-618. FXN-1725
R17-5-619. FXN-1725
R17-5-620. FXN-1725
R17-5-621. FXN-1725
R17-5-622. FXN-1725
R17-5-623. FXN-1725
R17-5-701. FXM-1725
R17-5-702. FXR-1725; FXN-1725
R17-5-703. FXR-1725
R17-5-704. FXR-1725
R17-5-705. FXR-1725
R17-5-706. FXM-1725
R17-5-707. FXR-1725
R17-5-708. FXR-1725
R17-5-801. FEM-279
R17-5-802. FEM-279
R17-5-803. FEM-279
R17-5-804. FEM-279
R17-5-805. FEM-279
R17-5-806. FEM-279
R17-5-807. FEM-279
R17-5-808. FEM-279
R17-5-809. FEM-279
R17-5-810. FEM-279

Transportation, Department of - Title, Registration, and Driver Licenses

R17-4-501. FM-1543
R17-4-507. FR-1543
R17-4-508. FM-1543
R17-4-701. FM-1543
R17-4-702. FM-1543
R17-4-705. FM-1543
R17-4-706. FM-1543
R17-4-707. FM-1543
R17-4-709. FM-1543
R17-4-710. FM-1543
R17-4-712. FM-1543

Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona

R18-15-101. FM-239
R18-15-102. FM-239
R18-15-103. FM-239
R18-15-104. FM-239
R18-15-105. FM-239
R18-15-106. FM-239
R18-15-107. FM-239
R18-15-201. FM-239
R18-15-203. FM-239
R18-15-204. FM-239
R18-15-205. FM-239
R18-15-206. FM-239
R18-15-207. FM-239
R18-15-303. FM-239
R18-15-304. FM-239
R18-15-305. FM-239
R18-15-306. FM-239
R18-15-307. FM-239
R18-15-401. FM-239
R18-15-402. FR-239; F#-239; FM-239
R18-15-403. F#-239; FM-239
R18-15-404. F#-239; FM-239
R18-15-405. FR-239; F#-239; FM-239
R18-15-406. F#-239; FM-239
R18-15-407. F#-239
R18-15-408. F#-239
R18-15-501. FM-239
R18-15-502. FM-239
R18-15-503. FM-239
R18-15-504. FM-239
R18-15-505. FM-239
R18-15-602. FM-239
R18-15-701. FM-239

OTHER NOTICES AND PUBLIC RECORDS INDEX

Other notices related to rulemakings are listed in the Index by notice type, agency/county and by volume page number. Agency policy statements and proposed delegation agreements are included in this section of the Index by volume page number.

Public records, such as Governor Office executive orders, proclamations, declarations and terminations of emergencies, summaries of Attorney General Opinions, and county notices are also listed in this section of the Index and published by volume page number.

THIS INDEX INCLUDES OTHER NOTICE ACTIVITY THROUGH ISSUE 34 OF VOLUME 24.

Agency Ombudsman, Notices of

Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery, Board of; p. 285
Public Safety, Department of; p. 2325
Early Childhood Development and Health Board/First Things First; p. 322
Water Resources, Arizona Department of; p. 1877

County Notices Pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-112

Maricopa County; pp. 5-63, 413-421, 1439-1477, 1655, 1685-1686, 1828, 1880, 2098-2127
Pima County; pp. 1128-1309

Governor's Office

Executive Order 2018-02: pp. 1683-1684

Governor's Regulatory Review Council

Notices of Action Taken at Monthly Meetings; pp. 293-295, 487-488, 713-714, 1407-1408, 1491-1492, 1843-1844, 2143-2144

Docket Opening, Notices of

Accountancy, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 1; pp. 1752-1753
Administration, Department of - Benefit Services Division; 2 A.A.C. 6; p. 2361
Agriculture, Department of - Weights and Measures Services Division; 3 A.A.C. 7; p. 637
Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System - Administration; 9 A.A.C. 22; pp. 353-354, 1754-1755; 2094-2095
Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System - Arizona Long-term Care System; 9 A.A.C. 28; p. 354
Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System - Medicare Cost Sharing Program; 9 A.A.C. 29; p. 355
Behavioral Health Examiners, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 6; p. 1620
Child Safety, Department of - Adoption Agency Licensing; 21 A.A.C. 9; p. 765

Child Safety, Department of - Child Welfare Agency Licensing; 21 A.A.C. 7; p. 1587-1588
Corporation Commission, Arizona - Fixed Utilities; 14 A.A.C. 2; pp. 1620-1621, 1653
Criminal Justice Commission, Arizona; 10 A.A.C. 4; p. 2274
Dispensing Opticians, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 20; p. 2093
Economic Security, Department of; 6 A.A.C. 5; p. 2362-2363
Environmental Quality, Department of - Air Pollution Control; 18 A.A.C. 2; p. 514
Environmental Quality, Department of - Hazardous Waste Management; 18 A.A.C. 8; p. 1587
Game and Fish Commission; 12 A.A.C. 4; p. 577
Governor's Regulatory Review Council; 1 A.A.C. 6; p. 2031
Health Services, Department of - Communicable Diseases and Infestations; 9 A.A.C. 6; pp. 638-639, 1437-1438, 1681
Health Services, Department of - Child Care Facilities; 9 A.A.C. 5; pp. 2273-2274
Health Services, Department of - Emergency Medical Services; 9 A.A.C. 25; pp. 2234-2235, 2321-2322
Health Services, Department of - Food, Recreational, and Institutional Sanitation; 9 A.A.C. 8; pp. 510-512
Health Services, Department of - Health Care Institutions: Licensing; 9 A.A.C. 10; pp. 310-311, 513, 1821-1822
Health Services, Department of - Radiation Control; 9 A.A.C. 7; pp. 793-794
Industrial Commission of Arizona; 20 A.A.C. 5; pp. 578-579
Medical Board, Arizona; 4 A.A.C. 16; p. 638
Optometry, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 21; pp. 1753-1754
Pharmacy, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 23; pp. 2031-2032
Psychologist Examiners, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 26; p. 1873

Registrar of Contractors; 4 A.A.C. 9; pp. 509, 1681
Retirement System Board, State; 2 A.A.C. 8; pp. 509, 2361-2362
Secretary of State, Office of; 2 A.A.C. 12; p. 793

Proposed Delegation Agreement, Notices of

Environmental Quality, Department of; pp. 356-357
Health Services, Department of; pp. 411, 766

Public Information, Notices of

Environmental Quality, Department of; pp. 114-122, 1756-1763
Environmental Quality, Department of - Pesticides and Water Pollution Control; pp. 1874-1876
Environmental Quality, Department of Safe Drinking Water; pp. 1126-1127
Game and Fish Commission; pp. 358-359
Health Services, Department of; pp. 150-151, 795
Health Services, Department of - Emergency Medical Services; p. 2323
Pima County; p. 1393
State Retirement System, Arizona; p. 1823
Technical Registration, Arizona Board of; p. 640

Substantive Policy Statement, Notices of

Accountancy, Board of; pp. 2324
Financial Institutions, Department of; p. 412
Game and Fish Commission; p. 360
Industrial Commission of Arizona; p. 1654
Insurance, Department of; p. 123
Land Department, State; pp. 361-362
Lottery Commission, State; p. 2033
Nursing, Board of; pp. 1824-1825
Psychologist Examiners, Board of; p. 767
State Retirement System, Arizona; p. 641
Water Infrastructure Finance Authority; pp. 312-321

Water Resources, Department of; p.
360, 796



RULES EFFECTIVE DATES CALENDAR

A.R.S. § 41-1032(A), as amended by Laws 2002, Ch. 334, § 8 (effective August 22, 2002), states that a rule generally becomes effective 60 days after the day it is filed with the Secretary of State's Office. The following table lists filing dates and effective dates for rules that follow this provision. Please also check the rulemaking Preamble for effective dates.

January		February		March		April		May		June	
Date Filed	Effective Date										
1/1	3/2	2/1	4/2	3/1	4/30	4/1	5/31	5/1	6/30	6/1	7/31
1/2	3/3	2/2	4/3	3/2	5/1	4/2	6/1	5/2	7/1	6/2	8/1
1/3	3/4	2/3	4/4	3/3	5/2	4/3	6/2	5/3	7/2	6/3	8/2
1/4	3/5	2/4	4/5	3/4	5/3	4/4	6/3	5/4	7/3	6/4	8/3
1/5	3/6	2/5	4/6	3/5	5/4	4/5	6/4	5/5	7/4	6/5	8/4
1/6	3/7	2/6	4/7	3/6	5/5	4/6	6/5	5/6	7/5	6/6	8/5
1/7	3/8	2/7	4/8	3/7	5/6	4/7	6/6	5/7	7/6	6/7	8/6
1/8	3/9	2/8	4/9	3/8	5/7	4/8	6/7	5/8	7/7	6/8	8/7
1/9	3/10	2/9	4/10	3/9	5/8	4/9	6/8	5/9	7/8	6/9	8/8
1/10	3/11	2/10	4/11	3/10	5/9	4/10	6/9	5/10	7/9	6/10	8/9
1/11	3/12	2/11	4/12	3/11	5/10	4/11	6/10	5/11	7/10	6/11	8/10
1/12	3/13	2/12	4/13	3/12	5/11	4/12	6/11	5/12	7/11	6/12	8/11
1/13	3/14	2/13	4/14	3/13	5/12	4/13	6/12	5/13	7/12	6/13	8/12
1/14	3/15	2/14	4/15	3/14	5/13	4/14	6/13	5/14	7/13	6/14	8/13
1/15	3/16	2/15	4/16	3/15	5/14	4/15	6/14	5/15	7/14	6/15	8/14
1/16	3/17	2/16	4/17	3/16	5/15	4/16	6/15	5/16	7/15	6/16	8/15
1/17	3/18	2/17	4/18	3/17	5/16	4/17	6/16	5/17	7/16	6/17	8/16
1/18	3/19	2/18	4/19	3/18	5/17	4/18	6/17	5/18	7/17	6/18	8/17
1/19	3/20	2/19	4/20	3/19	5/18	4/19	6/18	5/19	7/18	6/19	8/18
1/20	3/21	2/20	4/21	3/20	5/19	4/20	6/19	5/20	7/19	6/20	8/19
1/21	3/22	2/21	4/22	3/21	5/20	4/21	6/20	5/21	7/20	6/21	8/20
1/22	3/23	2/22	4/23	3/22	5/21	4/22	6/21	5/22	7/21	6/22	8/21
1/23	3/24	2/23	4/24	3/23	5/22	4/23	6/22	5/23	7/22	6/23	8/22
1/24	3/25	2/24	4/25	3/24	5/23	4/24	6/23	5/24	7/23	6/24	8/23
1/25	3/26	2/25	4/26	3/25	5/24	4/25	6/24	5/25	7/24	6/25	8/24
1/26	3/27	2/26	4/27	3/26	5/25	4/26	6/25	5/26	7/25	6/26	8/25
1/27	3/28	2/27	4/28	3/27	5/26	4/27	6/26	5/27	7/26	6/27	8/26
1/28	3/29	2/28	4/29	3/28	5/27	4/28	6/27	5/28	7/27	6/28	8/27
1/29	3/30			3/29	5/28	4/29	6/28	5/29	7/28	6/29	8/28
1/30	3/31			3/30	5/29	4/30	6/29	5/30	7/29	6/30	8/29
1/31	4/1			3/31	5/30			5/31	7/30		



July		August		September		October		November		December	
Date Filed	Effective Date										
7/1	8/30	8/1	9/30	9/1	10/31	10/1	11/30	11/1	12/31	12/1	1/30
7/2	8/31	8/2	10/1	9/2	11/1	10/2	12/1	11/2	1/1	12/2	1/31
7/3	9/1	8/3	10/2	9/3	11/2	10/3	12/2	11/3	1/2	12/3	2/1
7/4	9/2	8/4	10/3	9/4	11/3	10/4	12/3	11/4	1/3	12/4	2/2
7/5	9/3	8/5	10/4	9/5	11/4	10/5	12/4	11/5	1/4	12/5	2/3
7/6	9/4	8/6	10/5	9/6	11/5	10/6	12/5	11/6	1/5	12/6	2/4
7/7	9/5	8/7	10/6	9/7	11/6	10/7	12/6	11/7	1/6	12/7	2/5
7/8	9/6	8/8	10/7	9/8	11/7	10/8	12/7	11/8	1/7	12/8	2/6
7/9	9/7	8/9	10/8	9/9	11/8	10/9	12/8	11/9	1/8	12/9	2/7
7/10	9/8	8/10	10/9	9/10	11/9	10/10	12/9	11/10	1/9	12/10	2/8
7/11	9/9	8/11	10/10	9/11	11/10	10/11	12/10	11/11	1/10	12/11	2/9
7/12	9/10	8/12	10/11	9/12	11/11	10/12	12/11	11/12	1/11	12/12	2/10
7/13	9/11	8/13	10/12	9/13	11/12	10/13	12/12	11/13	1/12	12/13	2/11
7/14	9/12	8/14	10/13	9/14	11/13	10/14	12/13	11/14	1/13	12/14	2/12
7/15	9/13	8/15	10/14	9/15	11/14	10/15	12/14	11/15	1/14	12/15	2/13
7/16	9/14	8/16	10/15	9/16	11/15	10/16	12/15	11/16	1/15	12/16	2/14
7/17	9/15	8/17	10/16	9/17	11/16	10/17	12/16	11/17	1/16	12/17	2/15
7/18	9/16	8/18	10/17	9/18	11/17	10/18	12/17	11/18	1/17	12/18	2/16
7/19	9/17	8/19	10/18	9/19	11/18	10/19	12/18	11/19	1/18	12/19	2/17
7/20	9/18	8/20	10/19	9/20	11/19	10/20	12/19	11/20	1/19	12/20	2/18
7/21	9/19	8/21	10/20	9/21	11/20	10/21	12/20	11/21	1/20	12/21	2/19
7/22	9/20	8/22	10/21	9/22	11/21	10/22	12/21	11/22	1/21	12/22	2/20
7/23	9/21	8/23	10/22	9/23	11/22	10/23	12/22	11/23	1/22	12/23	2/21
7/24	9/22	8/24	10/23	9/24	11/23	10/24	12/23	11/24	1/23	12/24	2/22
7/25	9/23	8/25	10/24	9/25	11/24	10/25	12/24	11/25	1/24	12/25	2/23
7/26	9/24	8/26	10/25	9/26	11/25	10/26	12/25	11/26	1/25	12/26	2/24
7/27	9/25	8/27	10/26	9/27	11/26	10/27	12/26	11/27	1/26	12/27	2/25
7/28	9/26	8/28	10/27	9/28	11/27	10/28	12/27	11/28	1/27	12/28	2/26
7/29	9/27	8/29	10/28	9/29	11/28	10/29	12/28	11/29	1/28	12/29	2/27
7/30	9/28	8/30	10/29	9/30	11/29	10/30	12/29	11/30	1/29	12/30	2/28
7/31	9/29	8/31	10/30			10/31	12/30			12/31	3/1



REGISTER PUBLISHING DEADLINES

The Secretary of State's Office publishes the Register weekly. There is a three-week turnaround period between a deadline date and the publication date of the Register. The weekly deadline dates and issue dates are shown below. Council meetings and Register deadlines do not correlate. Also listed are the earliest dates on which an oral proceeding can be held on proposed rulemakings or proposed delegation agreements following publication of the notice in the Register.

Deadline Date (paper only) Friday, 5:00 p.m.	Register Publication Date	Oral Proceeding may be scheduled on or after
March 23, 2018	April 13, 2018	May 14, 2018
March 30, 2018	April 20, 2018	May 21, 2018
April 6, 2018	April 27, 2018	May 29, 2018
April 13, 2018	May 4, 2018	June 4, 2018
April 20, 2018	May 11, 2018	June 11, 2018
April 27, 2018	May 18, 2018	June 18, 2018
May 4, 2018	May 25, 2018	June 25, 2018
May 11, 2018	June 1, 2018	July 2, 2018
May 18, 2018	June 8, 2018	July 9, 2018
May 25, 2018	June 15, 2018	July 16, 2018
June 1, 2018	June 22, 2018	July 23, 2018
June 8, 2018	June 29, 2018	July 30, 2018
June 15, 2018	July 6, 2018	August 6, 2018
June 22, 2018	July 13, 2018	August 13, 2018
June 29, 2018	July 20, 2018	August 20, 2018
July 6, 2018	July 27, 2018	August 27, 2018
July 13, 2018	August 3, 2018	September 4, 2018
July 20, 2018	August 10, 2018	September 10, 2018
July 27, 2018	August 17, 2018	September 17, 2018
August 3, 2018	August 24, 2018	September 24, 2018
August 10, 2018	August 31, 2018	October 1, 2018
August 17, 2018	September 7, 2018	October 9, 2018
August 24, 2018	September 14, 2018	October 15, 2018
August 31, 2018	September 21, 2018	October 22, 2018
September 7, 2018	September 28, 2018	October 29, 2018
September 14, 2018	October 5, 2018	November 5, 2018
September 21, 2018	October 12, 2018	November 13, 2018
September 28, 2018	October 19, 2018	November 19, 2018
October 5, 2018	October 26, 2018	November 26, 2018
October 12, 2018	November 2, 2018	December 3, 2018



GOVERNOR’S REGULATORY REVIEW COUNCIL DEADLINES

The following deadlines apply to all Five-Year-Review Reports and any adopted rule submitted to the Governor’s Regulatory Review Council. Council meetings and *Register* deadlines do not correlate. We publish these deadlines as a courtesy.

All rules and Five-Year Review Reports are due in the Council office by 5 p.m. of the deadline date. The Council’s office is located at 100 N. 15th Ave., Suite 402, Phoenix, AZ 85007. For more information, call (602) 542-2058 or visit <http://grrc.az.gov>.

GOVERNOR’S REGULATORY REVIEW COUNCIL DEADLINES FOR 2018

[M18-01]

DEADLINE FOR PLACEMENT ON AGENDA*	FINAL MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO COUNCIL	DATE OF COUNCIL STUDY SESSION	DATE OF COUNCIL MEETING
<i>Tuesday</i> November 21, 2017	<i>Tuesday</i> December 19, 2017	<i>Wednesday</i> January 3, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> January 9, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> December 19, 2017	<i>Tuesday</i> January 23, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> January 30, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> February 6, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> January 23, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> February 20, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> February 27, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> March 6, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> February 20, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> March 20, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> March 27, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> April 3, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> March 20, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> April 17, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> April 24, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> May 1, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> April 17, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> May 22, 2018	<i>Wednesday</i> May 30, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> June 5, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> May 22, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> June 19, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> June 26, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> July 10, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> June 19, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> July 24, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> July 31, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> August 7, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> July 24, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> August 21, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> August 28, 2018	<i>Wednesday</i> September 5, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> August 21, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> September 18, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> September 25, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> October 2, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> September 18, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> October 23, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> October 30, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> November 6, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> October 23, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> November 20, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> November 27, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> December 4, 2018
<i>Tuesday</i> November 20, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> December 18, 2018	<i>Thursday</i> January 3, 2019	<i>Tuesday</i> January 8, 2019
<i>Tuesday</i> December 18, 2018	<i>Tuesday</i> January 22, 2019	<i>Tuesday</i> January 29, 2019	<i>Tuesday</i> February 5, 2019

* Materials must be submitted by **5 PM** on dates listed as a deadline for placement on a particular agenda. Placement on a particular agenda is not guaranteed.