Vol. 25, Issue 1 ~ Administrative Register Contents ~ January 4, 2019

Information ........................................................................................................................................... 2
Rulemaking Guide .................................................................................................................................. 3

RULES AND RULEMAKING
Proposed Rulemaking, Notices of
  4 A.A.C. 23 Board of Pharmacy ........................................................................................................ 5
  18 A.A.C. 2 Department of Environmental Quality - Air Pollution Control ...................................... 8
Supplemental Proposed Expedited Rulemaking, Notices of
  4 A.A.C. 23 Board of Pharmacy ........................................................................................................ 19

OTHER AGENCY NOTICES
Docket Opening, Notices of Rulemaking
  4 A.A.C. 23 Board of Pharmacy ........................................................................................................ 51
  18 A.A.C. 2 Department of Environmental Quality - Air Pollution Control ...................................... 51
Public Information, Notices of
  Game and Fish Commission ........................................................................................................... 53
  Department of Environmental Quality ................................................................................................. 57

INDEXES
Register Index Ledger ............................................................................................................................ 64
Rulemaking Action, Cumulative Index for 2018 .................................................................................... 65
Other Notices and Public Records, Cumulative Index for 2018 ............................................................ 79

CALENDAR/DEADLINES
Rules Effective Dates Calendar .............................................................................................................. 81
Register Publishing Deadlines ................................................................................................................ 83

GOVERNOR'S REGULATORY REVIEW COUNCIL
Governor's Regulatory Review Council Deadlines ........................................................................... 84
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.
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

START HERE
APA, statute or ballot proposition is passed. It gives an agency authority to make rules.

It may give an agency an exemption to the process or portions thereof.

Agency opens a docket.
Agency files a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening; it is published in the Register. Often an agency will file the docket with the proposed rulemaking.

Agency drafts proposed rule and Economic Impact Statement (EIS); informal public review/comment.

Notice of meetings may be published in Register or included in Preamble of Proposed Rulemaking. Agency opens comment period.

Substantial change?
If no change then

Rule must be submitted for review or terminated within 120 days after the close of the record.

A final rulemaking package is submitted to G.R.R.C. or A.G. for review. Contains final preamble, rules, and Economic Impact Statement.

G.R.R.C. has 90 days to review and approve or return the rule package, in whole or in part; A.G. has 60 days.

After approval by G.R.R.C. or A.G., the rule becomes effective 60 days after filing with the Secretary of State (unless otherwise indicated).

Final rule is published in the Register and the quarterly Code Supplement.
Definitions


*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.


*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.
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

[R18-272]

PREAMBLE

1. Article, Part, or Section Affected (as applicable) Rulemaking Action
   R4-23-205 Amend
   R4-23-676 New Section

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)

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: 25 A.A.R. 51, January 4, 2019 (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:
   Under Laws 2018, Chapter 227, the legislature amended the Board’s statutes to define an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk, authorize the Board to issue a permit for an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk, and authorize the Board to charge a fee for the permit. In this rulemaking, the Board establishes the procedure for obtaining a permit for an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk and establishes the fee for the permit.

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 rulemaking will have minimal economic impact on a person issued a permit under A.R.S. § 32-1929 to operate a pharmacy that applies to for a permit to operate an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk. The applying pharmacy permittee will incur the expense of completing an application and paying the permit fee. The rules require the pharmacy permittee to establish written policies and procedures and adhere to certain standards designed to protect public health and safety. An applying pharmacy permittee
incurs these costs voluntarily because the permittee believes the benefits of operating an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk outweigh the costs.

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: Thursday, February 7, 2019  
    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 permit issued under R4-23-676 is a general permit consistent with A.R.S. § 41-1037 because the permit is 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 but none is directly applicable to this rulemaking.

    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:**

       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 2. PHARMACIST LICENSURE**

    Section R4-23-205. Fees

    **ARTICLE 6. PERMITS AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS**

    Section R4-23-676. **Reserved.** Automated Prescription-dispensing Kiosk Permit

    **ARTICLE 2. PHARMACIST LICENSURE**

    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
ARTICLE 6. PERMITS AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS

R4-23-676. Reserved Automated Prescription-dispensing Kiosk Permit

A. General provisions.

1. Only a person issued a Board permit under A.R.S. § 32-1929 to operate a pharmacy in Arizona may apply to the Board under A.R.S. § 32-1930 for a permit to operate an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk.

2. A pharmacy permittee described under subsection (A)(1) shall apply for a separate permit for each automated prescription-dispensing kiosk to be operated.

3. To obtain an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk permit, a pharmacy permittee shall submit a completed application, using a form available on the Board’s website, and the fee specified in R4-23-205.

4. A pharmacy permittee to which the Board issues an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk permit shall designate a pharmacist in charge of the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk.

5. A pharmacy permittee to which the Board issues an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk permit shall not place the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk in a gas station, convenience store, or other location the Board determines is incompatible with providing pharmaceutical care.

B. Policies and procedures. A pharmacy permittee to which the Board issues an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk permit shall:

1. Ensure policies and procedures are established for the appropriate performance and use of the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk. The policies and procedures shall address:

   a. Maintaining a record of each transaction in a manner that attaches the record to the permit number of the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk;

   b. Controlling access to the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk;

   c. Operating the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk;

   d. Training personnel who use the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk;

   e. Maintaining patient services when the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk is not operating or the prescribed drug or device is not available;

   f. Securing the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk against unauthorized removal of the kiosk or access to or removal of drugs or devices from the kiosk;
g. Assuring a patient receives the pharmacy services necessary for appropriate pharmaceutical care including consultation with a pharmacist;

h. Maintaining integrity of information in the system and patient confidentiality;

i. Stocking and restocking the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk;

j. Ensuring compliance with packaging and labeling requirements; and

k. Removing drugs and devices from the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk without dispensing them and handling wasted or discarded drugs and devices;

2. Ensure the policies and procedures are implemented and complied with by all personnel using the automated prescription-dispensing kiosk;

3. Maintain the policies and procedures by:

a. Reviewing the policies and procedures biennially and making needed revisions, if any;

b. Documenting the review required under subsection (B)(3)(a);

c. Assembling the policies and procedures as a written or electronic manual; and

d. Making the policies and procedures available within the pharmacy permittee to which the Board issued an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk permit for reference by pharmacy personnel and inspection by the Board; and

4. Implement a quality assurance program to monitor compliance with the policies and procedures and all state and federal law.

C. Change of ownership. An automated prescription-dispensing kiosk permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).

D. An automated prescription-dispensing kiosk permittee shall renew the permit as specified under R4-23-602(D).

E. The Board shall adhere to the time frames specified under R4-23-602(C) when processing an initial or renewal application for an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk permit.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

TITLE 18. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 2. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

[R18-273]

PREAMBLE

1. Article, Part, or Section Affected (as applicable)
   Rulemaking Action
   R18-2-1201 Amend
   R18-2-1202 Amend
   R18-2-1203 Amend
   R18-2-1204 Amend
   R18-2-1205 Amend
   R18-2-1206 Amend
   R18-2-1207 Amend
   R18-2-1208 Renumber
   R18-2-1209 New Section
   R18-2-1210 Renumber
   R18-2-1210 Amend

2. Citations to the agency’s statutory rulemaking authority to include the authorizing statute (general) and the implementing statute (specific):
   Authorizing statutes: A.R.S. §§ 49-104(A)(1) and (A)(10); 49-425(A)
   Implementing statutes: A.R.S. §§ 49-410

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: 25 A.A.R. 51, January 4, 2019 (in this issue)

4. The agency’s contact person who can answer questions about the rulemaking:
   Name: Steve Burr
   Address: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
            1110 W. Washington Ave.
            Phoenix, AZ 85007
   Telephone: (602) 771-4251 (This number may be reached in-state by dialing 1-800-234-5677 and entering the seven digit number.)
   Fax: (602) 771-2366
   E-mail: Burr.Steven@azdeq.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:
   Summary:
   The purpose of this rulemaking is to implement changes to the Voluntary Arizona Emissions Bank enacted by the legislature in 2017 amendments to A.R.S. § 49-410. Before the amendments, the emissions bank was limited to accepting emission reduction
credits (ERCs) generated by stationary sources permitted under A.R.S. § 49-426 or 49-480. In order to promote the creation of ERCs for potential use as offsets in nonattainment areas, the legislature amended the statute to allow reductions in emissions from “any activity” to qualify for credits, as long as the reductions satisfy the offset requirements of the federal Clean Air Act.

In this rulemaking, ADEQ is proposing amendments to the A.A.C. title 18, chapter 2, article 12 to allow the deposit of credits for emissions reductions achieved by non-permitted activities in the emissions bank. In addition, ADEQ is proposing a rule allowing for the creation of ERCs through the voluntary adoption of an emissions reduction plan approved by EPA into the SIP.

Background.

Clean Air Act Offset Requirements for Nonattainment Areas

Under Title I, Part D of the Clean Air Act, the state implementation plan (SIP) for an area that is designated as nonattainment for a national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) must include a program, known as nonattainment new source review (NNSR), to control emissions from newly constructed “major sources” or “major modifications” to existing major sources.

In most nonattainment areas a major source is a stationary source with the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of either the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment or a precursor to that pollutant. In nonattainment areas classified as serious or worse, the major source threshold is lower. For example, in serious ozone nonattainment areas the major source threshold is 50 tons per year, and in serious PM$_{10}$ nonattainment areas it is 70 tons per year.

A major modification is a physical or operational change to a major source that results in a significant emissions increase. The rate of emissions considered significant varies by pollutant. For example, for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO$_x$), which are precursors of ozone, the significant rate is 40 tons per year; for PM$_{10}$ it is 15 tons per year.

A new major source or major modification subject to NNSR must obtain a permit assuring, among other things, that decreases in emissions from other sources in the nonattainment area will completely offset the emissions increase resulting from the source or modification. In ozone nonattainment areas, offsets must exceed the emissions increase from the new source or modification by a ratio that varies with the area’s classification. In moderate nonattainment areas, for example, the ratio is 1.15 to 1.

ADEQ’s rules requiring NNSR permits and offsets can be found in R18-2-402 to R18-2-404 and have been approved into the SIP by EPA. Under these rules and EPA guidance, for an emissions decrease to qualify as an offset, it must be permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real. A reduction is surplus if it is not already required by a state or federal air quality regulation and has not been relied upon in the SIP. A reduction is real if it is a reduction in actual emissions released to the air. To qualify as enforceable, a reduction must be enforceable both by the state and by EPA.

Offset Creation and Acquisition

The most common method of creating offsets is to voluntarily eliminate or reduce emissions from a permitted stationary source by shutting down the source or by adopting air pollution controls that go beyond those required by existing regulation. Terminating the permit for a source that is shutting down is generally sufficient to assure that the shutdown, and the resulting reduction in emissions, is permanent, quantifiable, enforceable, and real. (To demonstrate that the reduction is surplus would entail an analysis of existing applicable requirements and SIPs.) A source voluntarily adopting controls can satisfy these criteria by agreeing to the inclusion of appropriate conditions – such as monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements – in its permit. ADEQ rule R18-2-306.01 provides an EPA-approved method for a source to voluntarily accept such conditions.

Emitting activities that do not require a permit, such as the operation of a vehicle fleet, require some other regulatory mechanism for assuring that emission reductions are enforceable and otherwise qualify as offsets. In some cases, it is possible to accomplish this through adoption of an EPA-approved rule (called an “offset-creation rule” in the proposed amendments to article 12) that establishes criteria and processes for assuring that reductions from a particular type of unpermitted activity are permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real. For example, Rule 242 adopted by the Maricopa County Air Quality Department (MCAQD) provides a process for making PM$_{10}$ emissions reductions from voluntary paving projects enforceable and assuring that they otherwise meet offset requirements. EPA has approved this rule into the SIP.

Once an offset is created it can be transferred to a business that is constructing a new major source or major modification subject to NNSR and the offset requirement. Thus the offset requirement creates an opportunity for entities that reduce emissions to commoditize those reductions.

Arizona Nonattainment Areas

The Phoenix metropolitan area is currently nonattainment for both the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS of 75 parts per billion (ppb) and the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS of 70 ppb. If the state is unable to demonstrate attainment of the 2008 NAAQS based on 2015-2017 ambient monitoring data, the area will be reclassified from moderate to serious. As noted above, this will result in extending the reach of NNSR and the offset requirement to new and modified sources with the potential to emit 50 tons per year of ozone precursors.

The City of Yuma is also a nonattainment area for the 2015 ozone NAAQS, and both Phoenix and Yuma are nonattainment for PM$_{10}$. Other areas of the state are nonattainment for PM$_{2.5}$, SO$_2$, and lead.

The offset requirement has the potential to prevent the construction or expansion of some industrial facilities in these nonattainment areas. If, for example, a company were interested in constructing a new facility with the potential to emit 100 tons per year of NO$_x$ in the Phoenix ozone nonattainment area, where the offset ratio is currently 1.15 to 1, it would have to secure emissions reductions of 115 tons per year in order to obtain the required NNSR permit. If the company were unable to secure permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real emissions reductions in that amount, it would have to find another location for its plant.

A.R.S. § 49-410

The legislature’s goal in authorizing an emissions bank under A.R.S. § 49-410 was to mitigate the impact of the offset requirement...
on industrial development, while assuring that development does not occur at the expense of improving air quality, by encouraging and facilitating the creation and exchange of offsets. The bank provides a means for businesses that reduce emissions to preserve those reductions in the form of emission reduction credits for potential future use as offsets and to make information about the reductions publicly available to potential purchasers.

Thus far, the amount of emission reductions deposited in the bank has been insufficient to accomplish the legislature’s goal. In particular, the amount of NOx reductions currently deposited in the bank is inadequate to satisfy the offset requirement for a single major modification, let alone a new major source.

In an attempt to increase the supply of emission reduction credits, the legislature in 2017 amended A.R.S. § 49-410 to allow emission reduction credits from any activity to be deposited in the bank, as long as the reductions qualify as permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real. Law 2017, ch. 225 (H.B. 2152). Prior to the amendments, only credits from sources with air quality permits could be deposited in the bank.

This proposed rulemaking is designed to implement the amendments to A.R.S. § 49-410.

**Proposed Amendments to Article 12**

To implement the 2017 amendments to A.R.S. § 49-410, the proposed amendments to the emissions bank rule in title 18, chapter 2, article 12 include two rules authorizing the certification and deposit of emission reduction credits generated by non-permitted activities.

First, R18-2-1204 allows the certification and deposit of emissions reductions that have satisfied the requirements of an “offset-creation rule.” For example, R18-2-1204 would allow an entity that secures approval for a road-paving project under Rule 242 to obtain certification of emission reduction credits for PM10 and deposit them in the emissions bank.

Second, for an activity not subject to an offset-creation rule, R18-2-1205 authorizes the submission of an emission reduction plan that specifies the methods the owner of the activity will use to assure that reductions in emissions from the activity are permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real. If the plan is approved by ADEQ or a delegated county agency and then approved into the SIP by EPA, it becomes federally enforceable and results in the creation and certification of emission reduction credits that can be used as offsets.

In addition to these changes, the proposed amendments include language consistent with A.R.S. § 49-410(E), as amended, directing ADEQ to protect the integrity of emission reduction credits deposited in the bank, to the extent allowed under the Clean Air Act. Finally, the proposed amendments reorganize Article 12 and seek to clarify the procedures for certifying, depositing, transferring, and using emission reduction credits.

Subsection (D) of A.R.S. § 49-410, as amended, provides that when adopting rules under the statute, ADEQ “shall consider and make reasonable attempts to mitigate any adverse impact on the commercial trucking industry, including any adverse economic impact and any impact on driver safety.” ADEQ is not aware of any such adverse impact that could result from the adoption of these amendments, but will consider evidence of any such impact submitted in comments on the proposal.

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:**

None

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 following discussion addresses each of the elements required for an economic, small business and consumer impact statement (ESBCIS) under A.R.S. § 41-1055.

**An identification of the rulemaking:**

The rulemaking consists of amendments to A.A.C. title 18, chapter 2, article 12 designed to implement Laws 2017, ch. 225, which amends A.R.S. § 49-410 to allow the deposit in the Voluntary Arizona Emissions Bank of emission reductions from activities other than sources required to obtain an air quality permit.

The proposed amendments establish two different paths for depositing emission reduction credits from unpermitted activities. First, R18-2-1204 would allow the certification and deposit of credits from activities subject to an EPA-approved rule for creating offsets from reductions at a particular type of activity. Second, R18-2-1205 would allow activities not subject to a type-specific rule to obtain certified credits by filing and obtaining ADEQ (or county) and EPA approval of an enforceable emission reduction plan.

**An identification of the persons who will be directly affected by, bear the costs or of directly benefit from the rulemaking:**

Compliance with article 12 is voluntary and is already open to stationary sources that either generate emission reductions that can be used as offsets or require offsets in order to comply with nonattainment new source review (NNSR) permitting requirements. Only those persons who voluntarily choose to comply with R18-2-1204 or R18-2-1205 in order to deposit emission reduction credits generated by activities that do not require an air quality permit will bear the costs of these amendments to article 12. Unpermitted activities that could generate such reductions include fleets of vehicles or other mobile sources, unpaved roads, and truck stops.

**A cost benefit analysis of the following:**

(a) **The probable costs and benefits to the implementing agency and other agencies directly affected by the implementation and enforcement of the rulemaking:**
The cost to ADEQ of administering the emissions bank has been, and is expected to continue to be, minimal.

(b) The probable costs and benefits to a political subdivision of this state directly affected by the implementation and enforcement of the rulemaking.

No costs will be imposed on political subdivisions by this rulemaking. County air quality agencies will continue to have the option to seek delegation to certify emission reduction credits for deposit into the emissions bank.

(c) The probable costs and benefits to businesses directly affected by the rulemaking, including any anticipated effect on the revenues or payroll expenditures of employers who are subject to the rulemaking.

Since participation in the bank is voluntary, this rulemaking will impose no costs on businesses. However, any business that could generate reductions in emissions from a non-permitted activity could choose to seek certification and deposit of emission reduction credits in the emissions bank and thus become subject to the amended rule’s requirements. The costs of obtaining certified emissions reduction credits under R18-2-1204, which applies to unpermitted activities that generate offsets under an EPA approved offset-creation rule, should be minimal. In most cases, the owners or operators of these activities will be able to deposit emission reduction credits simply by demonstrating that the reductions have been approved under the other rule.

The process for obtaining approval of an emission reduction plan under R18-2-1205 is brand new, and ADEQ therefore does not have sufficient information to estimate the costs of complying. ADEQ has attempted to make the process as simple as possible while still complying with Clean Air Act requirements for offsets. In any case, participation in the emissions bank is entirely voluntaril, and the owners of unpermitted activities who choose to comply with R18-2-1205 will only do so if the expected economic benefit of selling the emission reduction credits to be deposited in the bank exceeds the total costs of creating the credits, including the cost of obtaining approval of an emission reduction plan under R18-2-1205.

A general description of the probable impact on private and public employment in businesses, agencies and political subdivisions of this state directly affected by the rulemaking.

No impact on private or public employment is anticipated.

A statement of the probable impact of the rulemaking on small businesses.

(a) An identification of the small businesses subject to the rulemaking.

Under A.R.S. § 41-1001(21):

“Small business” means a concern, including its affiliates, which is [1] independently owned and operated, which is [2] not dominant in its field and which [3] employs fewer than one hundred full-time employees or which had gross annual receipts of less than four million dollars in its last fiscal year. (Emphasis added.)

No small businesses will be required to comply with amended article 12. However, small business that could generate reductions in emissions from a non-permitted activity could choose to seek certification and deposit of emission reduction credits in the emissions bank and thus become subject to the amended rule’s requirements.

(b) The administrative and other costs required for compliance with the rulemaking.

The above analysis for businesses in general would apply as well to small businesses.

(c) A description of the methods that the agency may use to reduce the impact on small businesses.

   (i) Establishing less costly compliance requirements in the rulemaking for small businesses.

ADEQ is not aware of any less costly methods for allowing the banking of emission reduction credits generated by non-permitted activities.

   (ii) Establishing less costly schedules or less stringent deadlines for compliance in the rulemaking.

Not applicable to this rulemaking.

   (iii) Exempting small businesses from any or all requirements of the rulemaking.

Not applicable, since compliance is voluntary.

(d) The probable cost and benefit to private persons and consumers who are directly affected by the rulemaking.

ADEQ does not believe this rulemaking will have any effect on private persons and consumers.

A statement of the probable effect on state revenues.

ADEQ does not believe this rulemaking will have any effect on state revenues.

A description of any less intrusive or less costly alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the rulemaking.

ADEQ is not aware of any less intrusive or costly methods.

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

   Name: Steve Burr
   Address: ADEQ, Air Quality Planning Section, 1110 W. Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007
   Telephone: (602) 771-4251 (Any extension may be reached in-state by dialing 1-800-234-5677, and entering the seven-digit number.)
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:
Date: February 5, 2019
Time: 11:00 a.m.
Location: Conference Room 5210D
1110 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Close of Comment: February 5, 2019

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:

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 proposed amendments do not require a permit.

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:
This rule is no more stringent than required by federal law.

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:
No such analysis has been 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 18. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 2. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

ARTICLE 12. VOLUNTARY EMISSIONS BANK

Section
R18-2-1201. Definitions
R18-2-1202. Purpose and Applicability
R18-2-1203. Emissions Bank Administration Certification of Credits for Emission Reductions by Permitted Generators
R18-2-1204. Credit Generation Certification of Credits for Emission Reductions by Regulatory Generators
R18-2-1205. Credit Certification of Credits for Emission Reductions by Plan Generators; Enforcement
R18-2-1206. Credit Utilization Opening Emissions Bank Accounts
R18-2-1207. Credit Withdrawal Registration of Emission Reduction Credits in Emissions Bank
R18-2-1208. Transfer, Use, and Retirement of Emission Reduction Credits
R18-2-1209. Exclusion of Emission Reduction Credits from Planning
R18-2-1210. Fees

ARTICLE 12. VOLUNTARY EMISSIONS BANK

R18-2-1201. Definitions
In addition to the definitions contained in Article 1 of this Chapter, and A.R.S. § 49-401.01, the following definitions apply to this Article:

1. “Account holder” means any person or entity who has opened an account in the emissions bank under R18-2-1206.
2. “Certified credit” means an emission reduction credit that meets the criteria under R18-2-1205 has been issued under R18-2-1203(C)(2), R18-2-1204B, or R18-2-1205(E)(3).
3. “Credit generation” means the process by which a source obtains emission reduction credits for eventual listing in the registry.
4. “Credit retirement” means a person’s purchase of a banked emission reduction credit for the purpose of permanent removal from the emissions bank.
5. “Credit utilization” means the use of a certified emission reduction credit.
6. “Credit withdrawal” means the removal of an emission reduction credit from the bank by the source originally depositing the emission reduction credit.
   “Emissions bank” means the system created by the Department to record and make publicly available information on the issuance, certification, transfer, retirement, and use of emission reduction credits.

7. “Emission reduction credit” or “credit” means a certified unit that may be banked, sold, transferred, withdrawn, or retired in quality reductions expressed in tons per year for which the generator has submitted an application under R18-2-1203, R18-2-1204, or R18-2-1205 and which has not been withdrawn from the emissions bank under R18-2-1208(B)(5) or (C).
   “Emission reduction plan” means a plan submitted under R18-2-1205 for assuring that reductions in qualifying emissions by a plan generator are permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real.

   “Enforceable” means that specific measures for assessing compliance with an emissions limitation, control, or other requirement are established in a permit, offset-creation rule, or emission reduction plan in a manner that allows compliance to be readily determined by an inspection of records and reports.

   “Form” means a paper document or online form provided through a web portal.
   “Generator” means any permitted source or other activity that has made or proposes to make reductions in qualifying emissions.
   “Issue,” with respect to emission reduction credits, means to create and provide evidence of the creation of conditional credits or certified credits in the form or manner prescribed by the Department.
   “Offset-creation rule” means a state, county, or multi-county district rule that has been approved into the state implementation plan and provides a method for allowing emission reductions from specific activities to qualify as offsets. Rule 242 of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations is an example of an offset-creation rule.
   “Offsets” means reductions in emissions required under R18-2-404 or the equivalent rule of a county or multi-county district.
   “Pending credits” means emission reduction credits for which an application has been submitted under R18-2-1203, R18-2-1204, or R18-2-1205 but that have not yet been issued as conditional or certified credits.

   “Permanent” means that the reduction in qualifying emissions are long-lasting and unchanging for the remaining life of the relevant activity.
   “Permitted generator” means a generator that is a stationary source subject to a permit, other than a general permit, issued under A.R.S. § 49-426 or 49-480 and that seeks credits for reductions that are or will be made enforceable through permit condition.
   “Planning authority” means the organization responsible for preparing the state implementation plan for an area under A.R.S. § 49-404 or 49-406.
   “Qualifying emissions” means emissions of any conventional air pollutant, other than elemental lead, or any precursor of a conventional air pollutant from any activity. Qualifying emissions does not include emissions from a fleet of motor vehicles if the fleet operates outside of a nonattainment area. A.R.S. § 49-410(H)(2).

   “Quantifiable” means that the amount, rate, and characteristics of a reduction in qualifying emissions can be measured through reliable, replicable methods.
   “Real” means that a reduction in qualifying emissions is a reduction in actual emissions released to the air resulting from a physical change or change in the method of operations of a generator.

8. “Authority” means the state or county that has jurisdiction over a source under A.R.S. § 49-402 and may review, issue, revise, administer, and enforce a permit and certify a credit under this Article.
   “Plan generator” means a generator that intends to achieve or has achieved reductions in qualifying emissions in compliance with an emission reduction plan under R18-2-1205.
   “Planning authority” means the organization responsible for preparing the state implementation plan for an area under A.R.S. § 49-404 or 49-406.

   “Qualified emissions” means emissions of any conventional air pollutant, other than elemental lead, and any precursor of a conventional air pollutant from any activity. Qualifying emissions does not include emissions from a fleet of motor vehicles if the fleet operates outside of a nonattainment area. A.R.S. § 49-410(H)(2).
   “Quantifiable” means that the amount, rate, and characteristics of a reduction in qualifying emissions can be measured through reliable, replicable methods.
   “Real” means that a reduction in qualifying emissions is a reduction in actual emissions released to the air resulting from a physical change or change in the method of operations of a generator.

9. “Registry” means the location where emission reduction credits are posted for the purpose of public notice, allowing a person to determine the availability of credits for related market transactions.
   “Regulatory generator” means a generator that has achieved reductions in qualifying emissions in compliance with an offset-creation rule.

10. “Surplus” means the amount of a permitted source’s emission reduction that is not required by federal, state, or local law that a reduction in qualifying emissions is not otherwise required by an applicable requirement and not relied upon in the state implementation plan.
    “Ton” includes fraction of a ton as necessary to reflect the total amount of emissions reductions achieved or to be achieved by a generator.

R18-2-1202. Purpose and Applicability
The provisions of this Article apply to permitted sources emitting particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, or volatile organic compounds. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to sources granted authority to operate under 18 A.A.C. 2, Article 5.

A. Purpose. The purpose of this article is to facilitate the creation and trading of emission reduction credits for use as offsets by:
   1. Providing a process for creating credits for reductions achieved by activities that are not subject to permit or covered by an offset-creation rule;
   2. Providing a process for certifying credits as meeting offset requirements in advance of the credits’ use for that purpose;
   3. Maintaining an emissions bank where the public can easily find information on the availability of credits; and
   4. Establishing processes for registering, transferring, withdrawing, and using credits.

B. Applicability. This Article applies to the following persons and entities:
1. The owners or operators of generators.
2. The owners or operators of stationary sources that intend to use credits as offsets.
3. Other account holders.
4. Planning authorities.

C. Voluntary Participation. The certification of credits and registration of credits in the emissions bank under this article is voluntary and is not a condition to the creation or use of emission reductions as offsets.

R18-2-1203. Emissions Bank Administration Certification of Credits for Emission Reductions by Permitted Generators

A. The Director shall place an emission reduction credit in the emissions bank credit registry upon conditional certification, certification, pending use, and final disposition. For each credit, the Director shall place in the registry:
   1. Source’s contact name and information;
   2. Source name and information;
   3. Amount and type of pollutant;
   4. Date of emission reduction and credit status.

B. The Director shall issue a certificate of deposit to the reducing source for each certified credit deposited in the bank, and issue a certificate of retirement to a person for each certified credit permanently retired.

A. Application.
   1. The owner or operator of a permitted generator may apply for credits for reductions in qualifying emissions at any time after filing either:
      a. An application for a permit revision seeking the imposition of conditions to make the reductions in qualifying emissions enforceable; or
      b. A notice of permit termination seeking to make the shutdown of a stationary source, and the resulting reductions in qualifying emissions, enforceable.
   2. An application for credits shall be filed with the certification authority on the form prescribed by the Department and shall include:
      a. The emissions bank account number obtained under R18-2-1206 for the owner or operator;
      b. Information on the identity, type, ownership, and location of the permitted generator;
      c. A description of the actions that have resulted or will result in the reductions in qualifying emissions;
      d. Information on the amount of and methodology for calculating the reductions in qualifying emissions for each pollutant subject to the application;
      e. Other information necessary to verify that the reductions in qualifying emissions qualify as permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real;
      f. The actual dates or anticipated dates of the reductions in qualifying emissions, as applicable; and
      g. A signed statement by a responsible official, as defined in R18-2-301, verifying the truthfulness and accuracy of all information provided in the application.

B. Notification and Consultation.
   1. If the certification authority is not the permitting authority for the generator, the certification authority shall:
      a. Provide a copy of the application for credits to the permitting authority; and
      b. Consult with permitting authority on whether the reductions in qualifying emissions qualify as permanent, quantifiable, enforceable, surplus, and real.
   2. If the owner or operator files the application for credits before final action on the permit revision or termination of the permit and the permitting authority for the generator is not the certification authority, the permitting authority shall provide notice of final action on the permit revision or termination of the permit to the certification authority.

C. Action on Application.
   1. The certification authority shall deny the application for credits if:
      a. The permitting authority denies the permit revision or termination on which enforceability of the reductions in qualifying emissions is based; or
      b. None of the reductions in emissions qualify as permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real.
   2. The certification authority shall grant the application and issue one certified credit for each ton per year of reduction that qualifies as permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real.

R18-2-1204. Credit Generation Certification of Credits for Emission Reductions by Regulatory Generators

A. A source wanting to generate an emission reduction for deposit into the bank shall submit a Credit Generation Application (CGA) to the Director on a form prescribed by the Director. The CGA shall contain:
   1. The company name;
   2. The company mailing address;
   3. The owner, co-owner, or partner;
   4. The contact person name, title, and telephone number;
   5. The permitted source name, location, permit number, and industry code;
   6. The pollutant;
   7. The attainment status of the area where the source is located;
   8. The amount of actual emissions reduced;
   9. The date of emission reduction to be credited;
   10. The description of emission reduction credit generation activity;
   11. The signature of and verification of truthfulness and accuracy by a responsible official as defined in R18-2-301(17); and
   12. The name, title, and telephone number of the responsible official.
Upon receipt by the Director of the CGA with a check for the administrative fee specified in R18-2-1208(A), the Director shall list each conditional credit in the registry.

A. Application
1. The owner or operator of a regulatory generator may apply for credits for reductions in qualifying emissions at any time after the application is filed with the certification authority. An application for credits shall be filed with the certification authority on the form prescribed by the Department and shall include:
   a. The emissions bank account number obtained under R18-2-1206 for the owner or operator;
   b. A copy of a determination of compliance with the offset-creation rule by the agency administering the rule; and
   c. A signed statement by a responsible official, as defined in R18-2-301, verifying the truthfulness and accuracy of all information provided in the application.

B. Action on Application. The certification authority shall grant the application and issue one certified credit for each ton per year of reduction that the agency administering the offset-creation rule has determined to be in compliance with the rule.

R18-2-1205. Credit Certification of Credits for Emission Reductions by Plan Generators; Enforcement

A. A permitting authority may certify an emission credit if the permitting authority verifies the credit is based on:
1. A reduction in actual emissions that occurred after August 17, 1999;
2. A quantifiable reduction in actual emissions;
3. A permanent reduction in actual emissions;
4. An enforceable reduction in actual emissions; and
5. A surplus reduction in actual emissions occurring in addition to any other required emission reduction.

B. The operator of a plan generator may apply for credits for reductions in qualifying emissions at any time after issuing a certificate for each certified credit to the applicant identified in R18-2-1204, and list the certified credit in the registry.

C. The source shall submit a copy of the CGA to the permitting authority with an application to revise the permit or request to terminate the permit.

D. Upon receipt by the Director of the CGA with a check for the administrative fee specified in R18-2-1208(A), the Director shall list each conditional credit in the registry.

E. An application for credits shall be filed with the certification authority on the form prescribed by the Department and shall include:
   a. The emissions bank account number obtained under R18-2-1206 for the owner or operator;
   b. A copy of a determination of compliance with the offset-creation rule by the agency administering the rule; and
   c. A signed statement by a responsible official, as defined in R18-2-301, verifying the truthfulness and accuracy of all information provided in the application.

F. The operator of a plan generator may apply for credits for reductions in qualifying emissions by filing an application with the certification authority. The application shall be filed on the form prescribed by the Department and shall include:
1. The emissions bank account number obtained under R18-2-1206 for the owner or operator;
2. Information on the identity, type, ownership, and location of the plan generator;
3. An emission reduction plan satisfying subsection (B); and
4. A signed statement by a responsible official, as defined in R18-2-301, verifying the truthfulness and accuracy of all information provided in the application.

G. Emission Reduction Plan Contents. An emission reduction plan for a program to reduce qualifying emissions at a plan generator shall include the following elements:
1. A clearly defined purpose and goal;
2. A clearly defined scope that identifies affected activities and assures that the program will not interfere with any other applicable requirements;
3. The composition of any fleet of mobile sources that will participate in the program;
4. A calculation of baseline emissions;
5. A calculation of projected emissions after implementation of the program;
6. Methods for accounting for uncertainty in the projection of program results;
7. Reliable, replicable procedures for quantifying emissions or emission-related parameters, as appropriate;
8. Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that are consistent with the specified quantification procedures and allow for compliance certification and enforcement;
9. An implementation schedule, administrative system, and enforcement provisions adequate for ensuring enforceability of the program; and
10. Such other elements as the Department may reasonably require in order to assure that reductions in qualifying emissions are permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real.

1. The certification authority shall publish notice of the proposed action on an application submitted under this Section in the manner prescribed by A.R.S. § 49-444 and as follows:
   a. On the website for the certification authority; and
   b. By mail or email to persons on a mailing list who have requested notice of applications under this Section.
2. By no later than the date public notice is published under subsection (C)(1), the certification authority shall make a copy of the following materials available at a public location in the same county as the proposed program to reduce qualifying emissions, at the closest office of the certification authority, and on the certification authority’s website:
   a. The application, including the emission reduction plan;
   b. The proposed action;
   c. The certification authority’s analysis in support of the proposed action; and
   d. All other materials in the certification authority’s possession that are relevant to the proposed action.
3. The certification authority shall accept public comment on the proposed action for at least thirty days after the first publication of the notice under subsection (C)(1).
4. The certification authority shall hold a public hearing no sooner than thirty days after the first publication of the notice under subsection (C)(1).
5. The notice shall include the following:
   a. The identity and location of the applicant;
   b. A concise description of the program for reducing qualifying emissions;
   c. The locations at which materials relating to the proposed action are available under subsection (C)(2);
   d. The date by and manner in which written comments on the proposed action may be submitted; and
   e. The location, date, and time for the hearing under subsection (C)(4).

D. Action on Application.
   1. The certification authority shall deny the application for certification if none of the reductions in emissions qualifies as permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real.
   2. The certification authority shall grant the application and issue one conditional credit for each ton per year of reductions that qualifies as permanent, quantifiable, surplus, enforceable, and real.

E. Approval by Administrator.
   1. On grant of an application under subsection (D)(2) by a certification authority other than the Department, the certification authority shall transmit the conditional credits and the associated emission reduction plan to the Department for submission to FPA under subsection (E)(2). In addition to the credits and plan, the submission shall include all of the elements required for a revision to the state implementation plan under 40 CFR 51.
   2. On issuance of conditional credits by the Department under subsection (D)(2) or receipt of conditional credits under subsection (E)(1), the Department shall submit the conditional credits and the associated emission reduction plan to the Administrator for approval as a revision to the state implementation plan.
   3. On final action by the Administrator on the state implementation plan revision submitted under subsection (E)(2), the certification authority shall issue certified credits and revoke conditional credits as necessary to be consistent with the Administrator’s action.

F. Enforcement. A violation of any provision of an emission reduction plan approved by the Administrator under subsection (E) is a violation of this rule by the owner or operator of the plan generator.

G. Delayed Effective Date. This Section and any other provisions of this Article relating specifically to emission reduction credits for plan generators shall take effect on the effective date of the Administrator’s action approving this Section as part of the state implementation plan.

R18-2-1206. Credit Utilization Opening Emissions Bank Accounts
A. A source may use a certified emission reduction credit in the same nonattainment area, maintenance area, or modeling domain in which the emission reduction occurred by submitting a Credit Utilization Application (CUA) to the Director on a form prescribed by the Director. The CUA shall contain:
   1. The name and mailing address of the source that generated the credit;
   2. The owner, co-owner, or partner of the source that generated the credit;
   3. The contact person name, title, telephone number of the source that generated the credit;
   4. The name and mailing address of the source utilizing the credit;
   5. The owner, co-owner, or partner of the source utilizing the credit;
   6. The contact person name, title, telephone number of the source utilizing the credit;
   7. The purpose of the utilization;
   8. The pollutant;
   9. The amount of emission reduction credit to be utilized;
   10. Each emission reduction credit certificate number;
   11. The signature of and verification of truthfulness and accuracy by a responsible official as defined in R18-2-301(17); and
   12. The name, title, and telephone number of the responsible official.

   The source shall submit a copy of the CUA to the permitting authority at the time the source submits an application for a permit or permit revision.

B. Upon receipt of the Director of the CUA with a check for the administrative fee specified in R18-2-1208(B), the Director shall list the pending sale in the registry.

C. The Director shall not list the final sale in the registry until:
   1. The permitting authority evaluates and verifies the authenticity of the credit with the emissions bank;
   2. The permitting authority determines that there will be no adverse impact on air quality; and
   3. The permitting authority completes the permitting action and submits the credit certificate to the Director.

D. After the permitting authority notifies the Director that the requirements of this Section have been met, the Director shall delist the credits in the registry.

A. Any person or entity may open an account in the emissions bank by submitting the form prescribed by the Department.
B. The owner or operator of a generator must open an account in the emissions bank before submitting an application under R18-2-1203(A), R18-2-1204(A), or R18-2-1205(A).

R18-2-1207. Credit Withdrawal Registration of Emission Reduction Credits in Emissions Bank
Any party purchasing certified credits listed in the emissions bank for the purpose of credit retirement, or any source withdrawing its own credits from the emissions bank, shall submit a CUA specified in R18-2-1204(A) with the surrendered certificates to the Director. Upon receipt of the CUA and surrendered certificates, the Director shall delist the credits in the registry.
A. Notice to Department. A certification authority other than the Department shall provide notice on the form prescribed by the Department of the following events related to emissions reduction credits:

1. Receipt of an application under R18-2-1203(A), R18-2-1204(A), or R18-2-1205(A);
2. Proposal to issue conditional credits;
3. Issuance of conditional credits;
4. Denial of an application for credits;
5. Issuance of certified credits; and
6. Revocation or reduction of credits.

B. Registration by Department.

1. The Department shall register pending credits in the emissions bank account for the owner or operator of the generator on:
   a. Receipt of an application under R18-2-1203(A), R18-2-1204(A), or R18-2-1205(A); or
   b. Receipt of notice under subsection (A)(1).
2. The Department shall register conditional credits in the emissions bank account for the owner or operator of the generator on:
   a. Approval of the application under R18-2-1205(D); or
   b. Receipt of notice under subsection (A)(3).
3. The Department shall register certified credits in the emissions bank account for the owner or operator of the generator on:
   a. Issuance of certified credits under R18-2-1203(C)(2), R18-2-1204(B), or R18-2-1205(E)(3).
   b. Receipt of notice under subsection (A)(5).
4. The Department shall adjust each account in which credits are deposited as necessary to reflect:
   a. The denial of an application for credits under R18-2-1203(C)(1) or R18-2-1205(D)(1);
   b. The Administrator's final action on a state implementation plan under R18-2-1205(E);
   c. The revocation or reduction of credits by a permitting authority or an agency responsible for administering an offset-creation rule.

C. Notice of Reductions. If reductions in qualifying emissions represented by credits have not occurred by the time pending credits are registered, the generator shall provide notice to the Department and the certifying authority on the form prescribed by the Department within 5 days after the reductions are achieved.

D. Registration Information. For credits registered in the emissions bank, the Department shall include the following information:

1. The name and contact information of the account holder;
2. The name, location, and description of the generator;
3. The name, contact information, and location of the owner or operator of the generator;
4. For each pollutant covered by the credits, the amount and date or expected date of the reductions;
5. The status of the credits, including whether the reductions in qualifying emissions represented by the credits have occurred and whether their use has been approved under R18-2-1208(B)(2).

R18-2-1208. Transfer, Use, and Retirement of Emission Reduction Credits

A. Transfer Procedures.

1. An account holder may transfer certified credits held in its account to any other account holder by filing the form prescribed by the Department.
2. On verification of the information in the transfer form, the Department shall adjust the emissions bank accounts of the transferor and transferee to reflect the transfer.

B. Use Procedures.

1. An account holder who intends to use credits held in its account as offsets shall file an application to use the credits on the form prescribed by the Department. The notice shall include:
   a. Information on the identity, location, ownership, and emissions of the stationary source;
   b. Specification of the amount of credits to be used;
   c. Identification of the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the stationary source;
   d. If the stationary source is seeking a permit revision, the identification number for the permit being revised.
2. On approval of the application, the Department shall:
   a. Issue a certificate representing the credits that may be included in the permit or permit revision application of the stationary source;
   b. Notify the permitting authority of the issuance of the certificate; and
   c. Change the status of the credits to use approved.
3. The permitting authority shall provide notice to the Department of final action on the stationary source’s application for a permit or permit revision.
4. Reductions in qualifying emissions reflected in the credits must be implemented before actual construction of the new stationary source or modification begins.
5. The Department shall register a withdrawal and use of credits used under subsection (B) on the later of:
   a. Receipt of notice of approval of the application for a permit or permit revision for the stationary source; or
   b. Implementation of the reductions reflected in the credits.

C. Retirement.

1. An account holder may retire credits in its account without using them as offsets by submitting the form prescribed by the Department.
2. On verification of the information contained in the form, the Department shall register a withdrawal and retirement of the credits from the account.
D. Continuation of Credits. Except to the extent otherwise required by the act, certified credits do not expire and continue in effect until withdrawn under subsection (B) or (C).

R18-2-1209. Exclusion of Emission Reduction Credits from Planning
Except to the extent otherwise required by the act, with regard to credits for emission reductions in an area for which a planning authority has responsibility, the planning authority shall:

1. Include the emissions for which the credits have been issued in the emissions inventory for the area as if reductions in those emissions had not yet occurred;
2. Account for the emissions for which the credits have been issued in any reasonable further progress or attainment demonstration for the area as if the reductions had not yet occurred; and
3. Refrain from relying on the reductions in any revision to the state implementation plan for the area.

R18-2-1208.R18-2-1210. Fees
A. A source generating a credit. The owner or operator of a generator shall pay a non-refundable administrative fee of $200.00 to the Director Department when submitting the CGA application for certification. This fee is in addition to the fees specified in R18-2-326.

B. A source utilizing. An account holder using a credit under R18-2-1207(B) shall pay a non-refundable administrative fee of $200.00 to the Director Department when submitting the CUA application for use. This fee is in addition to the fees specified in R18-2-326.

C. The Director shall not assess an administrative fee to a person:
1. Purchasing a credit for retirement;
2. Amending ownership information contained in the registry; or
3. Withdrawing a credit from the bank.
# Notices of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking

This section of the Arizona Administrative Register contains Notices of Supplemental Proposed Rulemakings. After an agency has filed a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and it is published in the Register, an agency may decide to make substantial changes to the rule after it is proposed. The agency prepares a Notice of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking with these proposed changes. When filed, the notice is published under the deadline schedule in the back of the Register.

## Notice of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking

**Title 4. Professions and Occupations**  
**Chapter 23. Board of Pharmacy**  

### Preamble

1. **Citations to the agency’s Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening, Notice of Proposed Rulemaking,** and any other Notices of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking (if applicable) as published in the Register as specified in R1-1-409(A).

   - Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 24 A.A.R. 2432, August 31, 2018
   - Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: 24 A.A.R. 2387, August 31, 2018

2. **Article, Part, or Section Affected (as applicable)**  
   **Rulemaking Action**

   - 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

3. **Citations to the agency’s statutory authority to include the authorizing statute (general) and the implementing statute (specific):**

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

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
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 did not review or rely on a study in its evaluation of or justification for any rule in this rulemaking.

7. **An explanation of the substantial change that resulted in this supplemental notice:**

   In response to public comments and further review by the Board, the following changes were made to the previously published Notice of Proposed Rulemaking:

   - R4-23-110: Language was added to the definition of “Virtual manufacturer” requiring the contracted manufacturing entity to be Arizona-permitted or subject to an inspection for compliance with current good manufacturing practices. Additionally, a subsection regarding a private label manufacturer was deleted as redundant.
   - R4-23-302: The existing subsection (E) was deleted and a new subsection (D) was added.
   - R4-23-603(G), R4-23-604(D), R4-23-605(C), R4-23-607(C), R4-23-692, and R4-23-693: To reduce a potential regulatory burden, added language indicating notification of changes may be submitted to the Board office using the permittee’s online profile.
   - R4-23-605(G)(1)(a)(iv), (G)(2)(a)(v), and (G)(3)(a)(iv): R4-23-607(D)(3)(c): In each subsection, language was changed to reference the track and trace documents required under the Drug Supply Chain Security Act.

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:**

   Not applicable

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

   The Board believes the economic impact of this rulemaking will 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.

10. **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

11. **The time, place, and nature of the proceedings to make, amend, renumber, or repeal the rule or, if no proceeding is scheduled, where, when, and how persons may request an oral proceeding on the supplemental proposed rule:**
   
   An oral proceeding regarding the proposed rules will be held as follows:  
   **Date:** Wednesday, February 6, 2019  
   **Time:** 9:00 a.m.  
   **Location:** Board of Pharmacy  
   1616 W. Adams St., Suite 120  
   Phoenix, AZ 85007

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:**

   **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. Third-party logistics providers will have to comply with federal law but the federal laws are not 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 of the competitiveness of business in this state to the impact on business in other states:**
   
   No analysis was submitted.

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

   None

14. **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
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, transferring, 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.

“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.

“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.


“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 Board permit under A.R.S. § 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.

“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 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.


“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, 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, 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,
Notices of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking

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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 contracts for the manufacture of a drug or device for which the entity:
Owns the New Drug Application or Abbreviated New Drug Application number, as defined by the FDA, for a drug;
Owns the Unique Device Identification number, as defined by the FDA, for a prescription device;
Is not involved in the physical manufacture of the drug or device; and
Contracts with an Arizona-permitted manufacturing entity for the physical manufacture of the drug or device; or
If the contracted manufacturing entity is in a location not included in the definition at A.R.S. 32-1901 of other jurisdiction, the virtual manufacturer ensures the facility is inspected every time the virtual manufacturer submits an initial or renewal application and determined to comply with current good manufacturing practices as defined by the federal act and the official compendium.

Virtual manufacturer includes an entity 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.

“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 no 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 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 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 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 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 for licensure by examination.
   a. Administrative completeness review time frame: 60 days.
   b. Substantive review time frame: 120 days.
   c. Overall 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 for license renewals. The Board office shall follow the 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
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 for licensure by reciprocity. The Board office shall follow 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
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
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. The initial licensure fee specified in R4-23-205(A)(2), and
   ii. 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 receiving the certificate of licensure.
3. No change
4. No change
J. Time Frames for intern licensure. The Board office shall follow the 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 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 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. 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. 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.

D. If an intern completes more than the number of training hours specified under R4-23-202(A)(3), the pharmacist acting as the pharmacy intern preceptor shall report the total number of training hours to the other jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 4. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES

R4-23-407. Prescription Requirements

A. No change
1. A prescription order dispensed by the pharmacist 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:
   (1) No change
   (2) 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
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
   (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
   (6) No change
   (7) No change
   (8) No change
e. 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:
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:
   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); and
      b. Include the information required under R4-23-407(A)(1)(c, d, f, and l); and
      c. 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. How to prevent an opioid-related overdose;
      b. How to recognize an opioid-related overdose;
      c. How to administer an opioid antagonist safely to an individual experiencing an opioid-related overdose;
      d. Precautions regarding:
         i. Potential side effects, and
         ii. Possible adverse events associated with administration of the opioid antagonist; and
      e. Importance of seeking emergency medical assistance for the individual experiencing an opioid-related overdose before or after administering the opioid antagonist; and
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. How to recognize the symptoms of an opioid-related overdose;
      b. How to respond to a suspected opioid-related overdose,
      c. How to administer all preparations of an opioid antagonist, and
      d. 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 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:

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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 administering 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:

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<td>Current certification in basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Completion of a minimum of two (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.</td>
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I. No change

**ARTICLE 6. PERMITS AND DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS**

**R4-23-601. General Provisions**

A. No change

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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 fails to comply with the permit 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 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 than three years the following information:
   a. No change
   b. No change
   c. No change
   d. 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. 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

A. No change

1. No change

B. No change

C. 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 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.
   d. The 120-day 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 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 may be extended once for no more than 45 days.

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 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 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 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 for permits:
   a. Administrative completeness review: 60 days.
   b. Substantive review:
      i. No change
      ii. No change
   c. Overall 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 for permit renewals. The Board office shall follow the time frames established in subsection (C).

E. No change

R4-23-603. Resident-Nonprescription Drugs, Retail
A. No change
B. No change
C. No change
D. No change
1. No change
2. No change
3. 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
   d. No change

G. Notification. A nonprescription drug permittee shall submit using the permittee’s online profile or provide written notice by mail, Facsimile fax, or e-mail to the Board office within ten 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 resume 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. A copy of the drug list required by the FDA;
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 using the permittee’s online profile or a written notice via mail, fax, or e-mail to the Executive Director the Board office 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. 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;
e. **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 when and why;**
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 resume 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 using the permittee’s online profile or a written notice via by mail, fax, or e-mail to the Executive Director Board office 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).
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. **Not 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. § 32-1982(E) comply with the retention of track and trace documents required under the Drug Supply Chain and Security Act for all prescription-only drugs that leave the normal distribution channel as defined in A.R.S. § 32-1981.
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, 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 records, track and trace documents required under the Drug Supply Chain and Security Act 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 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 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 records, track and trace documents required under the Drug Supply Chain and Security Act 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 that buys, receives, or disposes of any 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 that buys, receives, or disposes of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
   v. No change

c. 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 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 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 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.
   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)(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 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, precursor 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

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 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;
      c. 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 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 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 remodeling shall include the documents required by subsections (B)(1)(a) through (d).
      b. An application for remodel shall include the documents 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 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. Possessing a current Board-issued nonresident pharmacy permit, nonresident manufacturer permit, nonresident full-service or nonprescription drug wholesale permit, or nonresident nonprescription drug permit;
   2. Possessing 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:
   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;
Arizona Administrative Register

Notices of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking

January 4, 2019 |
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Vol. 25, Issue 1

45

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, 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;

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 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;
   c. A copy of the drug list required by the FDA;
   d. The firm’s current FDA drug manufacturer or repackager registration number and expiration date; and
   e. The firm’s current FDA drug manufacturer or repackager registration number and expiration date;

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;
   c. A copy of the drug list required by the FDA;
   d. The firm’s current FDA drug manufacturer or repackager registration number and expiration date; and
   e. The firm’s current FDA drug manufacturer or repackager registration number and expiration date;

   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
   c. 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;
   c. 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 resume 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
   c. 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-C. Notification. A permittee shall submit any notification of any change required in this subsection as a written notice via using the permittee’s online profile or as a written notice by mail, fax, or e-mail to the Executive Director Board office 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 appli-
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.

E.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 appropriate application packet described under subsections (B) and (C). A nonresident permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).

G.E. 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 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 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 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 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 records, track and trace documents required under the Drug Supply Chain and Security Act upon request, if immediately available, or in no less 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 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 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 buys, receives, or disposes of any nonprescription drug, precursor chemical, or regulated chemical; and
A permittee shall retain a third-party logistics provider permit for each facility.

A person that wants to provide logistics services shall obtain a Board-issued third-party logistics provider permit for each facility.

Good manufacturing practice requirements of 21 CFR parts 210 and 211, (Revised April 1, 2013, are authorized to

A permittee shall renew the permit as specified under R4-23-602(D).

A third-party logistics provider permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).

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.

Change of ownership. A third-party logistics provider permittee shall comply with R4-23-601(F).

A third-party logistics provider permittee shall renew the permit as specified under R4-23-602(D).

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. A nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall comply with the current good manufacturing practice and the fee as specified in R4-23-205.
   1. No change
   2. No change

C. Notification. A resident or nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall submit using the permittee’s online profile or 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 than 60 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 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 than 10 days before relocating.

F. A resident or nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall be authorized to sell or distribute a compressed medical gas pursuant to Section 32-1901(5)

G. No change

H. Current Good Manufacturing Practice: A resident or nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall comply with the current and the documentation required in subsection (B). A fee is not required with an application for relocation.

I. Records: A resident or nonresident CMG distributor permittee shall; 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.

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 K. 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 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 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 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 submit using the permittee’s online profile or 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, email address, or mailing address, or business name of business.

D. Change of ownership. No less than ten (10) days before a change of ownership occurs that involves changes of stock ownership of 20% 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 than three days before an existing 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 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(25), 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 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.

1. 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 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); and

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 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 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.

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.

M. Permit renewal. Permit renewal shall be as specified in R4-23-602(D).

N. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the emergency administration of oxygen by licensed 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 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)(d).

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 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 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 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), 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 clean-up;

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

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.
NOTICE OF RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING
BOARD OF PHARMACY

1. **Title and its heading:** 4, Professions and Occupations
   **Chapter and its heading:** 23, Board of Pharmacy
   **Article and its heading:** 2, Pharmacist Licensure
   **Section numbers:** R4-23-205 and R4-23-676

2. **The subject matter of the proposed rule:**
   Under Laws 2018, Chapter 227, the legislature amended the Board’s statutes to define an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk, authorize the Board to issue a permit for an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk, and authorize the Board to charge a fee for the permit. In this rulemaking, the Board establishes the procedure for obtaining a permit for an automated prescription-dispensing kiosk and establishes the fee for the permit.

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

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.

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

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

1. **Title and its heading:** 18, Environmental Quality
   **Chapter and its heading:** 2, Department of Environmental Quality - Air Pollution Control
   **Article and its heading:** 12, Emissions Bank
   **Section numbers:** R18-2-1201 through R18-2-1210

2. **The subject matter of the proposed rule:**
   The purpose of this rulemaking is to implement changes to the Voluntary Arizona Emissions Bank enacted by the legislature in 2017 amendments to A.R.S. § 49-410. Before the amendments, the emissions bank was limited to accepting emission reduction credits (ERCs) generated by stationary sources permitted under A.R.S. § 49-426 or 49-480. In order to promote the creation of ERCS for potential use as offsets in nonattainment areas, the legislature amended the statute to allow reductions in emissions from “any activity” to qualify for credits, as long as the activity satisfies the offset requirements of the federal Clean Air Act.
3. **A citation to all published notices relating to the proceeding:**
   Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: 25 A.A.R. 8, January 4, 2019 *(in this issue)*

4. **The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rule:**
   Name: Steve Burr
   Address: ADEQ
   1110 W. Washington St.
   Phoenix, AZ 85007
   Telephone: (602) 771-4251
   Fax: (602) 771-2366
   E-mail: sb5@azdeq.gov

5. **The time during which the agency will accept written comments and the time and place where oral comments may be made:**
   See the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on page 8 of this issue.

6. **A timetable for agency decisions or other action on the proceeding:**
   See the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on page 8 of this issue.
NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

1. The agency name: Arizona Game and Fish Commission
2. The Title and its heading: 12, Natural Resources
   The Chapter and its heading: 4, Game and Fish Commission
   Article and its heading: 1, Definitions and General Provisions
   2, Licenses; Permits; Stamps; Tags
3. The public information relating to the listed Sections:

   INTERIM RULES IMPLEMENTING HOUSE BILL 2404 TAXIDERMY; REGISTRY

During the Second Regular Session of the 53rd Arizona State Legislature, the Legislature amended A.R.S. § 17-363 to require a taxidermist to register with the Department, maintain a register for five years after the date wildlife is received; and file a copy of the register with the Department by January 31 of each year. A.R.S. § 17-363, authorizes the Arizona Game and Fish Commission (Commission) to adopt rules to allow a person to register pursuant to this section.

The legislative amendment becomes effective December 31, 2018; however, the Department is not able to implement the final rulemaking before the effective date of the amended statute.

Under the guidance of the Department's legal staff, the Department seeks to implement interim rules, which will be effective from January 1, 2019 until the Commission's final rulemaking becomes effective.

The Department is currently promulgating rules and anticipates presenting the formal Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to the Governor's Regulatory Review Council at its June 4, 2019 meeting.

The Commission proposes to amend rules to implement the statutory amendments made to A.R.S. § 17-363 as follows:

   R12-4-102. License, Permit, Stamp, and Tag Fees
   The Commission proposes to amend the rule to replace the term “Taxidermist License” with “Taxidermy Registration” and reduce the associated fee to $100 from $150.

   R12-4-106. Special Licenses Licensing Time-frames
   The Commission proposes to amend the rule to establish a 30-day licensing time-frame (10-day administrative review and 20-day substantive review) for the Taxidermy Registration. This time frame is consistent with other similar authorizations issued by the Department.

   R12-4-204. Taxidermy Registration; Register
   Under A.R.S. § 17-363, “A person shall not engage in the business of a taxidermist for hire until that person registers with the Department.” The Commission proposes to adopt a rule to establish application and register requirements necessary to administer the taxidermy registration program. The Commission proposes to adopt a rule to establish a registered taxidermist is responsible for compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements and that the taxidermist registration does not exempt the registered taxidermist from any municipal, county, state, or federal codes, ordinances, statutes, rules, or regulations; or authorize the registered taxidermist to engage in authorized activities using federally-protected wildlife, unless the registered taxidermist possesses a valid license, permit, or other form of documentation issued by the U.S. authorizing the registered taxidermist to use that wildlife in a manner consistent with the taxidermy registration. The Commission proposes to adopt a rule to establish circumstances that will cause the Department to deny a taxidermy registration. Causes for denial include: the applicant fails to meet the requirements established under the new rule, the applicant provides false information during the application process, or the applicant provides false information in the register required under A.R.S. § 17-363(B). The Commission also proposes to adopt a rule to establish that an applicant who is denied a taxidermist registration may appeal the denial to the Commission as prescribed under A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Article 10. The Commission proposes to adopt a rule to establish application requirements for the taxidermy registration required under A.R.S. § 17-363(B).

The Commission’s intent in proposing the amendments is to ensure compliance with recent legislative amendments, provide better
customer service to persons seeking to conduct wildlife related activities in Arizona, and increase efficiency in administering the taxidermy registration.

Previously, the taxidermy license was administered under the statutory authority provided under A.R.S. § 17-363; which required any person who engages in taxidermy to obtain a license from the Department and keep a register of the names and addresses of persons who furnish raw and unmounted specimens, the taker's tag or license number, and the date and number of each species of wildlife received. On request, the taxidermist was required to provide the register information to any authorized representative of the Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services upon request. Additionally, the taxidermist was required to file quarterly reports with the Department that included the taxidermist's register information.

The Department proposes to adopt a rule implementing the statutory amendments to require a taxidermist to register with the Department, maintain a register for five years after the date wildlife is received; and file a copy of the register with the Department by January 31 of each year.

The Department believes the interim rule imposes the least burdens and costs on persons regulated by the rule.

**CHAPTER 4. GAME AND FISH COMMISSION**

**ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**R12-4-102. License, Permit, Stamp, and Tag Fees**

A. A person who purchases a license, tag, stamp, or permit listed in this Section shall pay at the time of purchase all applicable fees prescribed under this Section or the fees the Director authorizes under R12-4-115.

B. A person who applies to purchase a hunt permit-tag shall submit with the application all applicable fees using acceptable forms of payment as required under R12-4-104(F) and (G).

C. As authorized under A.R.S. § 17-345, the license fees in this section include a $3 surcharge, except Youth and High Achievement Scout licenses.

**Hunting and Fishing License Fees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Resident</th>
<th>Nonresident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Fishing License</td>
<td>$37</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Fishing License</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td>$24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Hunting License</td>
<td>$37</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination Hunting and Fishing License</td>
<td>$57</td>
<td>$160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Combination Hunting and Fishing License, fee applies until the applicant's 18th birthday.</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Achievement Scout License, as authorized under A.R.S. § 17-336(B). Fee applies until the applicant's 21st birthday.</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Group Two-day Fishing License</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hunt Permit-tag Fees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Resident</th>
<th>Nonresident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antelope</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear</td>
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<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bighorn Sheep</td>
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<td>$1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Bulls or Any Buffalo</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
<td>$5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Cows</td>
<td>$650</td>
<td>$3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearling</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow or Yearling</td>
<td>$650</td>
<td>$3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer and Archery Deer</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>$135</td>
<td>$650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javelina</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant non-archery, non-falconry</td>
<td>Application fee only</td>
<td>Application fee only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey and Archery Turkey</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandhill Crane</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nonpermit-tag and Restricted Nonpermit-tag Fees**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Resident</th>
<th>Nonresident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antelope</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Bulls or Any Buffalo</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
<td>$5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Cows</td>
<td>$650</td>
<td>$3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yearling</td>
<td>$350</td>
<td>$1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow or Yearling</td>
<td>$650</td>
<td>$3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>$135</td>
<td>$650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. A person desiring a replacement of a Migratory Bird or Arizona Colorado River Special Use Permit Stamp shall repurchase the stamp.

R12-4-106. Special Licenses Licensing Time-frames

A. For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions apply:
   “Administrative review time-frame” has the same meaning as prescribed under A.R.S. § 41-1072(1).
   “License” means any permit or authorization issued by the Department and listed under subsection (H).
   “Overall time-frame” has the same meaning as prescribed under A.R.S. § 41-1072(2).
   “Substantive review time-frame” has the same meaning as prescribed under A.R.S. § 41-1072(3).

B. As required under A.R.S. § 41-1072 et seq., within the overall time-frames listed in the table below, the Department shall either:
   1. Grant a license to an applicant after determining the applicant meets all of the criteria required by statute and the governing rule; or
   2. Deny a license to an applicant when the Department determines the applicant does not meet all of the criteria required by statute and the governing rule.
      a. The Department may deny a license at any point during the review process if the information provided by the applicant demonstrates the applicant is not eligible for the license as prescribed under statute or the governing rule.
      b. The Department shall issue a written denial notice when it is determined that an applicant does not meet all of the criteria for the license.
         i. The Department's justification for the denial, and
         ii. When a hearing or appeal is authorized, an explanation of the applicant's right to a hearing or appeal.

C. During the overall time-frame:
   1. The applicant and the Department may agree in writing to extend the overall time-frame.
   2. The substantive review time-frame shall not be extended by more than 25% of the overall time-frame.

D. An applicant may withdraw an application at any time.

E. The administrative review time-frame shall begin upon the Department's receipt of an application.
   1. During the administrative review time-frame, the Department may return to the applicant, without denial, an application that is missing any of the information required under R12-4-409 and the rule governing the specific license. The Department shall issue to the applicant a written notice that identifies all missing information and indicates the applicant has 30 days in which to return the missing information.
   2. The administrative review time-frame and the overall time-frame listed for the applicable license under this Section are suspended from the date on the notice until the date the Department receives the missing information.
   3. If an applicant fails to respond to a request for missing information within 30 days, the Department shall consider the application withdrawn.

F. The substantive review time-frame shall begin when the Department determines an application is complete.
   1. During the substantive review time-frame, the Department may make one comprehensive written request for additional information. The written notice shall:
      a. Identify the additional information, and
      b. Indicate the applicant has 30 days in which to submit the additional information.
      c. The Department and the applicant may mutually agree in writing to allow the agency to submit supplemental requests for additional information.
      d. If an applicant fails to respond to a request for additional information within 30 days, the Department shall consider the application withdrawn.
2. The substantive review time-frame and the overall time-frame listed for the applicable license under this Section are suspended from the date on the request until the date the Department receives the additional information.

G. If the last day of the time-frame period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or an official State holiday, the Department shall consider the next business day the time-frame period’s last day. All periods listed are:
1. Calendar days, and
2. Maximum time periods.

H. The Department may grant or deny a license in less time than specified below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Special License</th>
<th>Governing Rule</th>
<th>Administrative Review Time-frame</th>
<th>Substantive Review Time-frame</th>
<th>Overall Time-frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Wildlife Stocking Permit</td>
<td>R12-4-410</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>70 days</td>
<td>180 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization for Use of Drugs on Wildlife</td>
<td>R12-4-309</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>70 days</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenged Hunter Access/Mobility Permit</td>
<td>R12-4-211</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>29 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossbow Permit</td>
<td>R12-4-216</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>29 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled Veteran’s License</td>
<td>R12-4-202</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>29 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Permits</td>
<td>R12-4-310</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Bird License</td>
<td>R12-4-414</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide License</td>
<td>R12-4-208</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>License Dealer’s License</td>
<td>R12-4-105</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live Bait Dealer’s License</td>
<td>R12-4-411</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer License</td>
<td>R12-4-201</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>29 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Game Farm License</td>
<td>R12-4-413</td>
<td>0 days</td>
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<td>30 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scientific Collecting Permit</td>
<td>R12-4-418</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Game Depredation Permit</td>
<td>R12-4-113</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport Falconry License</td>
<td>R12-4-422</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxidermist Registration</td>
<td>R12-4-204</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watercraft Agents</td>
<td>R12-4-309</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Amur Stocking License</td>
<td>R12-4-424</td>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Holding License</td>
<td>R12-4-417</td>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Rehabilitation License</td>
<td>R12-4-423</td>
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<td>30 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Service License</td>
<td>R12-4-421</td>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo License</td>
<td>R12-4-420</td>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARTICLE 2. LICENSE; PERMIT; STAMP; TAG

R12-4-204. Taxidermist Registration; Register
A. A person shall register with the Department before engaging in the business of taxidermy for hire. A taxidermy registration authorizes a person to mount, refurbish, maintain, restore, or preserve wildlife as defined under A.R.S. § 17-101.
B. A taxidermy registration expires on December 31 of each year.
C. The Department shall deny a taxidermy registration when the applicant:
1. Fails to meet the requirements established under this Section;
2. Provides false information during the application process; or
3. Provides false information in the register required under A.R.S. § 17-363(B).
D. The Department shall provide written notice to the applicant stating the reason for the denial. The applicant may appeal the denial to the Commission as prescribed under A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Article 10.
E. A person may apply for a taxidermy registration by paying the applicable fee and submitting an application to the Department. The application form is available on the Department's website. A taxidermy registration applicant shall provide all of the following information:
1. The applicant's information:
   a. Name;
   b. Date of birth;
   c. Department identification number, when applicable;
   d. Mailing address, when applicable;
   e. Physical address;
   f. Telephone number, when available;
   g. Email address, when available; and
2. The applicant's business information:
   a. Name;
   b. Mailing address;
   c. Email address;
   d. Website URL address, if available;
   e. Business telephone number, when applicable;
   f. Calendar year for which the application is made; and
   g. Whether the applicant is seeking renewal of an existing taxidermy registration.
3. Affirmation that the information provided on the application is true and accurate; and
4. Applicant’s signature and date.
E. A registered taxidermist may submit an application for renewal of a taxidermy registration after December 1 of the year it was issued.
A registered taxidermist shall maintain a register of all persons who furnish raw and unmounted wildlife specimens for taxidermy service using the form available on the Department's website.

1. This register shall be:
   a. Maintained for a period of five years after the date the raw and unmounted wildlife specimens were received;
   b. Provided upon request to an employee of the Department; and
   c. Filed with the Department on or before January 31 of each year.

2. This register shall contain all of the following information, as applicable:
   a. The registered taxidermist’s information:
      i. Name;
      ii. Taxidermy registration number;
      iii. Email address, when available; and
   b. The customer's or potential customer's:
      i. Name;
      ii. Address;
      iii. Taker's tag or license number;
      iv. Species and number of wildlife received;
      v. Date wildlife received; and
   c. A signed affirmation from the registered taxidermist that the information provided in the register is true and accurate.

3. The taxidermy renewal registration becomes invalid if the register is not submitted to the Department by January 31 of the year following registration.

H. As authorized under A.R.S. § 17-363(C), the Commission may revoke or suspend the taxidermy registration of a person convicted of violating any provision of A.R.S. § 17-363 or requirement established under this Section.

4. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the interim rulemaking:
   Name: Timothy Baumgarten, Arizona Boating Law Administrator
   Address: Arizona Game and Fish Department
             5000 W. Carefree Highway
             Phoenix, AZ 85086
   Telephone: (623) 236-7383
   Fax: (623) 236-7945
   E-mail: TBaumgarten@azgfd.gov

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
2018 WATER QUALITY ASSURANCE REVOLVING FUND REGISTRY

Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statute (A.R.S.) §49-287.01(D)(E), the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is providing this annual report of the location, remedial status and score of the sites on the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) Registry (Registry) as of September 1, 2018. The Registry includes those sites within the state that may pose risk to public health, welfare or the environment from the release of hazardous substances and for which there is current or planned investigation and cleanup. There are 36 sites on the Registry:

19 in Maricopa County,
9 in Pima County,
2 in Gila County,
1 in Graham County,
1 in Navajo County,
2 in Yavapai County
1 in Mohave County, and
1 in Yuma County

Sites on the Registry are scored based in part upon the type of contamination present, the location of the contamination and the number of people that may be affected. The maximum score a site may receive is 120. Scores are used to help determine relative risk from the site and do not necessarily mean that there is direct exposure of contaminants to humans or the environment. Whether the site is currently being remediated or investigated, ADEQ takes steps to identify the contamination and prevent exposure.

In 2018, ADEQ removed one site in Maricopa County from the WQARF Registry**:

The Registry and additional information regarding these sites is available on the ADEQ web site at http://www.azdeq.gov/node/337. With 48-hour notice, an appointment to review related documentation is available Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at ADEQ Records Management Center, 1110 West Washington Street in Phoenix. Please contact (602) 771-4380 to schedule an appointment to review documents.

ADEQ Publication number EQR 18-15


**7th Avenue and Bethany Home Road** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on August 25, 2004 and has a score of 29. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Maryland Avenue to the north, Bethany Home Road to the south, 5th Avenue to the east, 8th Avenue to the west and includes the 2.6-acre former shopping center east of 7th Avenue that housed a dry cleaning facility, as well as a former dry cleaner west of 7th Avenue. Contaminants of concern at the site include tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE) and vinyl chloride.

A soil vapor extraction (SVE) system operated from June 2005 through January 2006. Confirmation soil samples confirmed successful remediation to levels below ADEQ Soil Remediation Levels (SRLs) and Groundwater Protection Levels (GPLs).

ADEQ completed the final Remedial Investigation (RI) report in April 2011, the Feasibility Study (FS) work plan in May 2011 and completed the FS in November 2012. The FS recommended enhanced reductive dechlorination (ERD) as the remedy for the site. A pilot test was completed in March 2014 and the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) was finalized in April 2015. In June 2016, the Record of Decision (ROD) was signed documenting the selection of in-situ (ERD) with monitored natural attenuation as the remedy for remediation of contaminants in groundwater. ERD injections commenced in November 2016. A Community Advisory Board (CAB) has been established for the site. The CAB merged with the Central and Camelback CAB in 2013 and meets on a regular basis.

**7th Street and Arizona Avenue** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 27, 2000 and has a score of 40. The site is located in downtown Tucson and is bounded by Speedway Boulevard to the north, 8th Street and the railroad to the south, 4th Avenue to the east and 10th Avenue to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE, TCE, and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE).

ADEQ operated a SVE system from June 2006 to July 2009 as an Early Response Action (ERA) for the site and decommissioned the SVE in July 2009. Groundwater monitor wells verify that the regional aquifer has not been impacted. ADEQ completed the final RI and FS reports in 2014 and the draft PRAP in 2014. An additional source was added at 847 North Stone Avenue and the FS was reevaluated. SVE was implemented in 2017. A CAB has been established for this site, merged with the Park-Euclid CAB in 2014 and meets on a regular basis.

**7th Street and Missouri Avenue** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on June 24, 2016 and has a score of 42. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Bethany Home Road to the north, Georgia Avenue to the south, 6th Street to the west and 12th Street to the east. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE and TCE.

PCE and TCE were initially detected in the late 1990’s in groundwater samples collected as part of an underground storage tank assessment. Following this discovery, eight groundwater monitoring wells were installed.

In 2016, Fashion Cleaners entered into ADEQ’s Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) to address cleaning up their portion of the contamination. Sample results continue to show this site is separate from the 7th Street and Missouri Avenue WQARF site. Groundwater and soil gas have been characterized and the draft RI was released in summer 2018. The site was added to the Central Phoenix CAB that meets on a regular basis.

**16th Street and Camelback** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 21, 1999 and has a score of 23. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Camelback Road to the north, Highland Avenue to the south, 17th Street to the east, and 15th Street to the west. The contaminant of concern at the site is PCE.

The RI and FS reports were finalized in 2015 and the PRAP in July 2016. The ROD was signed in 2017 and ADEQ initiated ERD injections to determine if clean up can be accelerated and is reviewing the results.

**20th Street and Factor Avenue** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on March 30, 2000 and has a score of 31. The site is located in Yuma and is bounded by 17th Street to the north, 21st Street to the south, Kennedy Lane to the east and Fourth Avenue to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE, TCE, 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE), and cyanide.

In 2002, ADEQ conducted a soil removal action and cleaned out sumps and septic tanks at an active facility as part of an ERA. Vapor and groundwater monitoring is ongoing. No drinking water wells have been impacted. In February 2014, ADEQ completed the installation of a permanent asphalt-based engineered cap over the cyanide impacted soils. The RI report was finalized in October 2014 and the FS report was completed in August 2016. The PRAP was completed in 2017 and ROD in 2018. The CAB no longer meets.

**56th Street & Earll Drive** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on June 2, 2004 and has a score of 40. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Earll Drive to the north, Roosevelt Street to the south, 56th Street to the east, and 26th Street to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE and TCE.

ADEQ and a potentially responsible party signed an agreement in 2015 to remediate the site. A pump and treat groundwater system was constructed and started operation in November 2013 as part of an ERA. A draft RI report went out for public comment on July 5, 2018 and a final RI report is planned for 2019. A CAB has been established for this site and meets on a regular basis.

**Broadway-Pantano** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on December 15, 1998 and has a score of 48. The site is located in the east-central part of Tucson and is bounded by Speedway Boulevard to the north, Calle Madero to the south, Pantano Wash to the east, and Craycroft Road to the west. Contaminants of concern in groundwater include PCE, TCE and dross (arsenic, cadmium and lead).
The sources of the groundwater contamination are the former Broadway North and South Landfills. A groundwater containment system was installed in 2003 to prevent further westward migration of contaminated groundwater. This system was shut down in October 2012 due to low incoming groundwater contaminant concentrations. A SVE system was installed at the Broadway North Landfill in 2000 and operated until 2002. The groundwater RI report was finalized in June 2012 and the landfill RI report was finalized February 2015. The FS was approved in June 2017 and the PRAP is expected December 2018. A CAB has been established for this site and meets on a regular basis.

Central Avenue and Camelback Road - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on June 21, 2000 and has a score of 32. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Georgia Avenue to the north, Mariposa Street to the south, 2nd Street to the east and 1st Avenue to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE, TCE. Other contaminants present due to past releases from gasoline underground storage tanks in the area include benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and 1,2-dichloroethane (DCA).

In January 2003, as part of an ERA, ADEQ completed construction of a groundwater treatment system to remediate and control the migration of contaminated groundwater. In June 2004, ADEQ initiated an ERA evaluation of the Maroney’s Drycleaner facility. A SVE system was installed in November 2007 and is currently in operation. Passive and active soil gas surveys were conducted near a former drycleaner’s building and additional SVE wells were installed and added to the system. The RI and FS reports were finalized in 2015. The PRAP was prepared in 2017 and a ROD is expected in 2019. A CAB has been established for this site, merged with the 7th Avenue and Bethany Home Road CAB and meets on a regular basis.

Cooper Road and Commerce Avenue - The site was placed on the WQARF Registry on June 14, 2004 and has a score of 33. The site is located in Gilbert and is bounded by Encinas Street to the north, Neely Ranch Preserve to the south, Golden Key Street to the east, and Horne Street/Dish Drive to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site in groundwater include PCE and TCE, arsenic, chromium, copper, cyanide, mercury and lead in the soil.

In 2001, groundwater samples collected from a Town of Gilbert monitoring well detected PCE concentrations above the AWQS. A Town of Gilbert public supply well is located nearby. Installation of off-site monitor wells began in 2003 and quarterly groundwater monitoring has been conducted at the site since March 2005. Construction and start up of a SVE/air sparging (AS) and groundwater pump and treat remediation system was completed in 2008; start-up of the AS component occurred in May 2009. The groundwater pump and treat system began continuous operations in August 2010. In 2015, the RI report was finalized and FS work plan approved. The FS report was completed in April 2018. A CAB has been established for the site and meets on a regular basis.

East Central Phoenix (ECP) 24th Street and Grand Canal - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on May 18, 2000 and has a score of 29. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Pinchot Avenue to the north, Oak Street to the south, 26th Street to the east and 16th Street to the west. The contaminant of concern at the site is PCE.

The RI began in 2007. As part of a prospective purchaser agreement CVS Pharmacy conducted a site investigation and installed monitoring wells. Additional monitoring and soil vapor wells have been installed since 2007. A SVE system was constructed and started operation in July 2016 as part of an ERA. Following completion of contaminant plume characterization in 2018, the RI report will be prepared. A CAB has been established for this site and meets on a regular basis.

ECP 32nd Street and Indian School - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on May 18, 2000 and has a score of 29. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Indian School Road to the north, Interstate 10 to the south, 32nd Street to the east and 1st Street to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE.

In 2013 and 2014, a SVE treatment systems at the Maroney’s dry cleaner and Former Viking dry cleaner began operating. A vapor intrusion indoor air assessment study also took place during the summer of 2013. Results indicated that the threat to residences was minimal and that no indoor mitigation systems were necessary. Contaminant plume characterization continues, additional wells have been installed in 2018 in order to prepare the RI report. A CAB has been established for this site and meets on a regular basis.

ECP 38th Street and Indian School Road ** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on September 21, 1998 and has a score of 20. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Indian School Road to the north, Piccadilly Road to the south, 38th Street to the east and 36th Street to the west. The contaminant of concern at the site is PCE.

ADEQ conducted an ERA installing a SVE system to remediate the source of PCE in the soil and groundwater. The system was decommissioned in March 2003. In 2014, additional groundwater monitor wells were installed. The RI report and FS work plan were finalized in 2015. In 2017, in-situ chemical oxidation injections took place and a FS closeout report was issued in June 2018. Groundwater sampling throughout 2018 confirmed levels were below standard and the site was removed from the registry in June 2018. The CAB for this site still meets on a regular basis covering other East Central Phoenix sites.

ECP 40th Street and Osborn - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on May 18, 2000 and has a score of 30. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Devonshire Avenue to the north, Amelia Avenue to the south, 40th Street to the east and 38th Street to the west. The contaminant of concern at the site is PCE.

In 2014, additional groundwater monitor wells were installed. Contaminant plume characterization continues, additional wells were installed in 2018 in order to assist in preparation of the RI report. A CAB has been established for this site and meets on a regular basis.
ECP 48th Street and Indian School Road - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on March 26, 1999 and has a score of 27. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Devonshire Avenue to the north, Fairmont Avenue to the south, 48th Street to the east and 45th Place to the west. The contaminant of concern at the site is PCE. ADEQ and SRP entered into an agreement to conduct a source control interim remedial action (IRA) in 2004. SRP constructed and installed a SVE system, which was removed by SRP in 2012 due to low concentrations. A vapor intrusion indoor air assessment study took place during the summer of 2013. Results indicated that no indoor air mitigation systems were necessary. Recent results indicate the plume has migrated. Contaminant plume characterization continues, an additional well was installed in 2018 to assist in preparation of the RI report. A CAB has been established for this site and meets on a regular basis.

Estes Landfill - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 28, 1998 and has a score of 45. The site is located in Phoenix, south of Sky Harbor Airport and is bounded approximately by the Salt River to the north, Magnolia Street to the south, 44th Street to the east, and 40th Street to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include vinyl chloride, cis-1,2-DCE and TCE in groundwater and lead, arsenic and thallium in soil. The RI and FS reports has been completed and since the PRAP was initially completed in 2002, the final proposed remedy for the Site has been changed. It was concluded that the source of the groundwater contamination is the former liquid waste disposal pit and not the current soil covered landfill. There is no indication that the current landfill is affecting groundwater quality. ADEQ finalized a revised PRAP in 2015 and the ROD was signed in 2017.

Harrison Road and Millar Road Dross – This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 3, 2017 and has a score of 40. The site is located in Tucson and is bounded by Millmar Road to the north, Mountain View to the south, the private driveway of 9880 Millar Road to the east and Harrison Hills wash to the west. The contaminant of concern is aluminum dross, which is a byproduct of aluminum scrap meltdown and consists of a gray ash-like substance interspersed with metal pieces. Dross often contains heavy metals. The metals detected at this site over regulatory standards for soil are aluminum, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead and nickel. In 2015, preliminary investigation sample results indicated the site was contaminated with heavy metals above SRLs. Dross was also observed in the transient Harrison Hills wash which discharges to the Pantano Wash. Groundwater at the site is not impacted. In August 2016, an ERA was conducted to remove contaminated soil near a residence and near the wash, remove observable dross materials from the wash, and add a temporary cap over the majority of a large dross pile. In April 2017, additional work was done to decrease the overall area of the large pile and design a permanent cover. All clean-up activities were completed within 180 days of WQARF listing. The RI was approved in December 2017. The FS was issued in March 2018 and found that no further action is necessary at the site.

Highway 260 and Johnson Lane - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on June 24, 2016 and has a score of 40. The site is located in the Lakeside portion of Pinetop-Lakeside, and is bounded by the Jackson Lane alignment to the north, by the east-west alignment of West White Mountain Boulevard (State Route Highway 260) and Burke Lane to the south, by the Blue Ridge Unified School District property and Billy Creek to the east, and by the Neils Hanson Lane alignment to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE and TCE. During groundwater sampling as part of a Preliminary Investigation in 2015, PCE and TCE were detected in private wells. The RI report will be completed by December 2018. A CAB has been established for this site and meets on a regular basis.

Highway 260 and Main Street- This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on December 12, 2016 and has a score of 40. The site is located in Cottonwood and is bounded to the north by Mingus Avenue, to the south by Mongini Lane, to the west by South 15th Street, South Main Street and Highway 260 and to the east by the Verde River. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE. During groundwater sampling as part of a Preliminary Investigation, PCE, TCE, and cis-1,2-DCE have been detected in private wells and soil borings. ADEQ is currently conducting an RI that includes assisting private well owners who have affected wells and evaluating options to address potential health risks. A CAB was formed in 2018 and meets on a regular basis.

Klondyke Tailings Project - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on September 28, 1998 and has a score of 69. The site is located approximately two (2) miles north of the town of Klondyke in Section 6, Township 7 South, Range 20 East. The site boundaries are defined by the extent of the soil contamination above the residential SRL for lead of 400 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). The current contaminants of concern in the soil include antimony, arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, vanadium and zinc. In June 2008, erosion protection installation was completed on the upper tailings pile and the clean soil cap was seeded. In June 2012 and October 2013, contaminated soils were removed from three properties. In 2014, the final RI was completed and in February 2015, the FS work plan was approved. In 2016, ADEQ removed 2380 cubic yards of contaminated soils from Klondyke Road and two residential properties. In May 2017 ADEQ issued the FS, the PRAP was issued in June 2017 and the ROD signed in April 2018. The CAB has been disbanded.

Los Reales Landfill - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 23, 1999 and has a score of 32. The site is an active municipal sanitary landfill located in southeast Tucson and has been in operation since 1967. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE and TCE.
The City of Tucson has implemented a groundwater pump and treat system in 1999. In 2013, the City submitted to ADEQ a PRAP modification of transitioning to “groundwater sampling only” based on continued plume stability (apparent natural attenuation). COT continues to collect data and will perform additional modeling to support the RAP modification. If the modeling results are supportive, COT will finalize the RAP modification proposal and submit that to ADEQ for review/approval.

**Miller Valley and Hillside Avenue** – The site was placed on the WQARF Registry on December 12, 2016 and has a score of 40. The site is located in Prescott and bounded by Merritt Avenue alignment to the north, Miller Creek to the south, Division Street to the east and Miller Creek and Valley Street to the west. Contaminants of concern are PCE and TCE.

In 2002, an investigation detected PCE and TCE. In 2005, soil gas contamination was found above the EPA regional screening levels and groundwater contamination above the AWQS; two private wells used for irrigation were impacted by PCE. In 2015 and 2016, sampling indicated the groundwater concentrations were still above standard. In 2017, the RI was initiated and additional private wells in the area were sampled; no other wells contained PCE or TCE above AWQS. A CAB was not formed at this site due to low interest.

**Miracle Mile Area** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on September 18, 1998 and has a score of 62. The site is located in Tucson and is bounded by Ruthrauff Road to the north, Prince Road to the south, Pomona Road to the east, and La Cholla Boulevard to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include TCE and chromium.

In June 2013, the final RI report was issued and the FS was initiated. Starting in 2016, data gaps were being addressed in the FS and a draft FS Report is expected in 2019. A CAB has been established for this site and meets on a regular basis.

**Park-Euclid** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 23, 1999 and has a score of 51. The site is in Tucson and is bounded by 9th Street to the north, 14th Street to the south, Highland Avenue to the east, and Park Avenue to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE, TCE, vinyl chloride and cis-1,2-DCE.

ADEQ negotiated an Agreement to Conduct Work with potentially responsible parties Mission Linen and Haskell Linen (Park-Euclid Working Group) in 2010. In November 2011, ADEQ completed the final RI report. The Park-Euclid Working Group submitted a FS work plan in June 2013 and the final FS Report was approved in November 2017. The Park-Euclid Working Group is currently preparing a PRAP. A CAB has been established for this site, merged with the 7th Street and Arizona Avenue CAB, and meets on a regular basis.

**Payson PCE** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 29, 1998 and has a score of 63. The site is located in Payson and the plume is bounded by Main Street to the north, Cedar Lane to the south, Beeline Highway (State Route 87) to the east, and McLane Road to the west. The contaminant of concern in the groundwater at the site is PCE.

An Expanded Groundwater Treatment System (EGTS) began operation in October 1998 and continues to operate treating contaminated water and preventing the contamination plume from migrating further. Treated water from the EGTS is delivered to the Town of Payson drinking water system.

ADEQ completed the ROD in June 2007. In December 2015, ERD implementation began and is expected to reduce the time for completion of the overall remedy. In 2018, results from the ERD method show a reduction in concentrations, and the site will reviewed for possible closure.

**Pinal Creek** - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on October 23, 1998 and has a score of 97. The site is located in Gila County in and around the cities of Globe, Town of Miami, and the communities of Claypool and Wheatfield. The site includes the BHP Copper and Freeport McMoRan (formerly Phelps Dodge) Miami mining properties, and the drainages and underlying aquifers of Miami Wash, Bloody Tanks Wash, Russell Gulch, and Pinal Creek. The site also includes the entire floodplain of Pinal Creek from the Old Dominion Mine to the Salt River, plus those portions of the communities underlain by contaminated groundwater. Contaminants of concern in groundwater at the site include heavy metals such as aluminum, iron, manganese, copper, cobalt, nickel, zinc, cadmium, and other contaminants such as sulfate, acidity, and dissolved solids. Localized soil and stream sediment contamination are being investigated; contaminants of concern include arsenic, lead, copper, cadmium, manganese, nickel, and zinc.

The Pinal Creek Group (PCG), which previously consisted of BHP, Freeport McMoRan and Inspiration Copper, have conducted remedial actions including source control since 1988. PCG also completed a RI, risk assessments, FS, recommended remedial action plan and a well replacement program for contaminated private and public supply wells. The PCG has conducted groundwater extraction and treatment from the alluvial and the regional aquifers since 1988 and it continues to this day. To speed up aquifer restoration, groundwater remedy optimization pilot tests have been conducted by the PCP near the source area in Bloody Tanks Wash.

**Shannon Road/El Camino del Cerro** - The El Camino del Cerro site was placed on the WQARF Registry on August 18, 1998 and has a score of 71. The Shannon Road-Rillito Creek site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 23, 1999 and has a score of 53. The El Camino del Cerro WQARF site and Shannon Road-Rillito Creek WQARF site were administratively combined into one site on January 2005.

This site is located in northwest Tucson and is bounded approximately ¼ mile north of the Rillito Creek to the north, El Camino del Cerro Road on the south, Meadowbrook Park on the east, the Santa Cruz River on the west. The site consists of industrial and residential proper-
ties, and a former landfill, which occupies approximately twenty (20) acres in the southwest portion of the site. Contaminants of concern in groundwater at the site include PCE, TCE, 1,1-DCE, 1,1-DCA, vinyl chloride, and benzene.

The contaminant plume has affected three (3) community wells, two of which were removed from service. One (1) of these wells now has a wellhead treatment system capturing the plume and removing VOCs to meet drinking water standards. The RI report and FS work plan were approved in 2015. The FS report was finalized in 2016 and the PRAP is anticipated in 2019. A CAB has been established for the site and meets on a regular basis.

Silverbell Jail Annex Landfill - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 23, 1999 and has a score of 51. The site is located at 3200 North Silverbell Road in northwest Tucson. The site is bounded by Sweetwater Drive on the north, Grant Road/Ironwood Hills Drive on the south, Interstate 10 on the east, and Silverbell Road on the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE, TCE, cis-1,2-DCE and vinyl chloride.

In 2001, the City of Tucson began operation of a full-scale SVE system to remove and treat contaminated VOC landfill gases contributing to the groundwater contamination. In April 2008, the system was shut down and the equipment was removed.

In 2010, the City of Tucson proposed to install a pump-treat-inject system to address the highest VOC concentrations. ADEQ, the City of Tucson meet periodically to coordinate sampling and cleanup of the site. A revised design plan is complete for the groundwater system and start up is planned for 2019. The City of Tucson continues to conduct groundwater and soil vapor (methane) monitoring.

South Mesa - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on August 18, 1998 and has a score of 26. The site is located in Gilbert and is bounded by Baseline Road to the north, Melody Drive to the south, Hobson Street to the east, and McQueen Road to the west. However, the contaminant plume is limited to the immediate area of the former Applied Metallics Incorporated facility at the southeast corner of the intersection of Baseline Road and McQueen Road. The contaminants of concern at the site is PCE, TCE and DCE.

Two (2) remedial action projects at the site have significantly reduced the contamination by treating pumped groundwater and extracting vapors from the soil. ADEQ began an ERA to address the remaining subsurface contamination in June 2004 and by 2008 the system was removed.

The RI and FS reports have been completed. The PRAP was completed in November 2014. In June 2016, the ROD was signed documenting the selection of groundwater monitoring, with wellhead treatment as a contingency, as the remedy. ADEQ started an In-Situ Chemical Oxidation pilot test to accelerate the remedy.

Stone Avenue and Grant Road - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on January 20, 2017 with a score of 45. The site is located in Tucson and is site bounded by East Alturas Street to the north, East Sahuaro Street to the south, North Estrella Avenue to the east, and North Castro Avenue to the west. The site includes a mixture of public, commercial and residential land uses near Grant Road. The contaminant of concern is PCE.

During a Phase II investigation by the City of Tucson in December 2014, PCE was detected in four sub-slab soil-gas samples beneath the source area. The remedial investigation began in July 2017. An ERA consisting of a SVE system that provides combined vapor intrusion mitigation and source reduction was started in November 2017. The site was added to the Park Euclid/7th and Arizona Avenue CAB, which meets on a regular basis.

Vulture Mill - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 28, 1998, and has a score of 65. The site is located just east of U.S. Route 89/93 about one (1) mile northwest of the center of the Town of Wickenburg. The eastern boundary of the site is approximately 0.25 miles west of the Hassayampa River. Contaminants of concern at the site include lead and arsenic.

The ROD was signed in September 1999. ADEQ has implemented the remedy, which consists of excavation of contaminated soil, placement in a consolidation pile, installation of a clean soil cover, and planting of vegetation to control erosion. Presently, the site is used as pasture and inspected annually. The last inspection occurred in 2018.

West Central Phoenix (WCP) - East Grand Avenue - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 15, 1998 and has a score of 31. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by SRP Grand Canal to the north, Thomas Road to the south, 29th Avenue to the east, and 33rd Avenue to the west. Contaminants of concern are PCE and TCE.

Field investigative activities were completed in December 2001 and the RI report has been completed. In 2004, a working party constructed and operated a SVE system at the former Van Waters & Rogers facility. In September 2013, the SVE system was shut down. The working party is in the process of completing the FS and has implemented groundwater monitoring. A CAB has been established for this site.

WCP North Canal Plume - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 15, 1998 and has a score of 22. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded approximately by Indian School Road on the north, West Flower Street on the south, Grand Avenue on the east and 41st Avenue on the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE, TCE, DCE and chromium.

The 2005, ADEQ conducted an ERA evaluation. Over the years, as part of the remedial investigation, passive soil gas surveys have been completed. The RI was completed in December 2017. Groundwater monitoring continues as part of the FS. A 30-day SVE pilot test was conducted in the East Plume in early 2018. A CAB has been established for this site.
WCP North Plume - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 15, 1998 and has a score of 50. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by Highland Avenue to the north, Grand Avenue to the northeast, Indian School Road to the south, 37th Avenue to the east, and 43rd Avenue to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE, TCE and 1,1-DCE.

A SVE system was installed at the F&B facility as part of an ERA and was augmented with in-situ ERD injections. Further evaluations are being conducted to address groundwater contamination.

The RI, RO and FS reports are complete. The PRAP consisting of ERD with continued SVE system operation, was completed in June 2017. A CAB has been established for this site.

WCP West Osborn Complex - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on August 11, 1998 and has a score of 47. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by the Grand Canal to the north, Van Buren Street to the south, 33rd Avenue to the east, and 55th Avenue to the west. Contaminants of concern at the site include TCE and PCE.

The RI report has been completed. FS reports for the deep and shallow plumes for the project site have been approved. PRAPs were completed for the deep and shallow plumes and are still under review and revision given new site information about a possible new source. Additional groundwater sampling is scheduled for 2018 and an SVE system ERA has been installed at the new source. A CAB has been established for this site.

West Van Buren - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on April 10, 1998 and has a score of 50. The site is located in Phoenix and is bounded by McDowell Road to the north, Lower Buckeye Road to the south, Seventh Avenue to the east, and 75th Avenue to the west. In addition, a finger shaped plume exists from approximately West Buckeye Road and South 41st Avenue to West Watkins Street and South 11th Avenue. Contaminants of concern at the site include PCE, TCE, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1-TCA), 1,1-DCA, 1,1-DCE, cis-1,2-DCE, and chromium.

Multiple sources of contamination have been identified since 1998. Source removal through soil vapor extraction has taken place at some facilities for the volatile contaminants under Consent Orders or Working Agreements. Other facilities continue to be monitored and/or evaluated through other ADEQ programs, most notably Hazardous Waste, and still other facilities have settled liability with ADEQ.

Roosevelt Irrigation District (RID) submitted an ERA plan, which was conditionally approved on June 24, 2010. RID submitted a modified ERA plan which was approved on February 1, 2013. RID installed liquid-phase granular activated carbon wellhead treatment systems on four (4) of RID’s wells within the West Van Buren Area plume.


ADEQ sampled the far western toe of the groundwater plume near the city of Tolleson. The existing well network and groundwater concentrations are being evaluated for focused future sampling efforts. Strategies for the PRAP are currently being developed. A CAB has been formed for this site but does not meet.

Western Avenue Plume - This site was placed on the WQARF Registry on December 15, 1998 and has a score of 51. The site is located in Avondale and Goodyear and is bounded by San Xavier Boulevard to the north, State Route 85 to the south, 3rd Street to the east and Phoenix Goodyear Airport to the west. The contaminant of concern at the site is PCE.

The final RI report and FS were completed in May 2009 and November 2013, respectively. The PRAP was completed in April 2014. The existing PCE is in the shallow subunit is being captured by the Phoenix Goodyear Airport South (PGA-S) extraction wells. The ROD was signed in June 2018. The CAB has been formally disbanded with the approval of the PRAP, however a Community Advisory Group (CAG) continues to meet under direction from EPA.
# 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
- XN = Exempt new Section
- XM = Exempt amended Section
- XR = Exempt repealed Section
- X# = Exempt renumbered Section

#### 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
### 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 52 OF VOLUME 24.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accountancy, Board of</th>
<th>R4-1-226.01.</th>
<th>PM-1707; FM-3413</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-1-343.</td>
<td>PM-1707; FM-3413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-1-453.</td>
<td>PM-1707; FM-3413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acupuncture Board of Examiners</th>
<th>R4-8-101.</th>
<th>PM-2529</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-103.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-105.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Table 1.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-106.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-203.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-204.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-206.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-207.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-301.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-303.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-304.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-408.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-601.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-602.</td>
<td>PM-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-701.</td>
<td>PN-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-702.</td>
<td>PR-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-704.</td>
<td>PR-2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R4-8-706.</td>
<td>PR-2529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration, Department of</th>
<th>R2-1-601.</th>
<th>FR-625</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accountancy, Board of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture Board of Examiners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration, Department of</th>
<th>R2-1-602.</th>
<th>FR-625</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-603.</td>
<td>FR-625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-801.</td>
<td>FM-625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-802.</td>
<td>FM-625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-803.</td>
<td>FM-625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-804.</td>
<td>FM-625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-805.</td>
<td>FR-625; F#-625;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration, Department of</th>
<th>R2-1-901.</th>
<th>FR-625</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-902.</td>
<td>FR-625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-903.</td>
<td>FR-625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-904.</td>
<td>FR-625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-905.</td>
<td>FR-625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration, Department of</th>
<th>R2-1-101.</th>
<th>EXP-2563</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-102.</td>
<td>EXP-2563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-107.</td>
<td>EXP-2563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-108.</td>
<td>EXP-2563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-301.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-302.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-303.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-304.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-305.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-1-306.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Agriculture, Department of -  | R3-2-203. | FXM-2219 |
| Animal Services Division       |          |         |
|                                  | R3-2-701. | FXM-2219 |
|                                  | R3-2-704. | EN-3589 |
|                                  | R3-2-810. | FXM-2219 |

| Agriculture, Department of -  | R3-10-101. | FXN-2227 |
| Citrus Fruit and Vegetable Division |       |         |
|                                  | R3-10-102. | FXN-2227 |

| Agriculture, Department of -  | R3-3-702. | FXM-2222 |
| Environmental Services Division |          |         |
|                                  |          |         |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration, Department of</th>
<th>R2-6-105.</th>
<th>PM-2349</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration, Department of</th>
<th>R2-11-112.</th>
<th>EXP-2563</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-206.</td>
<td>EXP-2563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-207.</td>
<td>EXP-2563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-208.</td>
<td>EXP-2563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-301.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-302.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-303.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-304.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-305.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-306.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration, Department of</th>
<th>R2-11-307.</th>
<th>PM-3269</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-308.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-309.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-310.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-311.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-312.</td>
<td>PN-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-401.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-402.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-403.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-404.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-405.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-406.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-407.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-408.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-409.</td>
<td>PM-3269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Department of</td>
<td>R2-11-501.</td>
<td>Pi-3269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Agriculture, Department of -  | R3-2-203. | FXM-2219 |
| Animal Services Division       |          |         |
|                                  | R3-2-701. | FXM-2219 |
|                                  | R3-2-704. | EN-3589 |
|                                  | R3-2-810. | FXM-2219 |

| Agriculture, Department of -  | R3-10-101. | FXN-2227 |
| Citrus Fruit and Vegetable Division |       |         |
|                                  | R3-10-102. | FXN-2227 |

| Agriculture, Department of -  | R3-3-702. | FXM-2222 |
| Environmental Services Division |          |         |
|                                  |          |         |
Indexes

Office of Commodity Development and Promotion
R3-6-102. FXM-2226

Agriculture, Department of - Pest Management Division
R3-8-103. PEM-3327

Agriculture, Department of - Plant Services Division
R3-4-301. FXM-2223

Agriculture, Department of - Weights and Measures Services Division
R3-7-101. PM-595; FM-2666
R3-7-701. PM-595; FM-2666
R3-7-702. PM-595; FM-2666
R3-7-708. PM-595; FM-2666
R3-7-749. PM-595; FM-2666
R3-7-751. PM-595; FM-2666
R3-7-752. PM-595; FM-2666
R3-7-755. PM-595; FM-2666
R3-7-757. PM-595; FM-2666
R3-7-759. PM-595; FM-2666
Table 1. PM-595; FM-2666
Table 2. PM-595; FM-2666

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System - Arizona Long-term Care System
R9-22-1305. PM-1716; FM-2855
R9-22-1306. PR-1716; FR-2855
R9-22-1501. PM-337
R9-22-1910. PR-337
R9-22-2101. PM-1722; FM-2861

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; FM-3369
R4-6-211. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-212. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-212.01. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-215. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-301. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-304. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-306. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-402. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-502. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-602. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-704. PM-1609; FM-3369
R4-6-1101. PM-1609; FM-3369

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

Child Safety, Department of - Adoption Agency Licensing
R21-9-202. PN-738; FN-3275
R21-9-207. PN-738; FN-3275

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; FM-2750
R14-2-108. PN-1643; FN-2750
R14-2-803. PM-1617; FM-2468

Corporation Commission, Arizona - Transportation
R14-5-201. PM-2907
R14-5-202. PM-2907
Indexes

January 4, 2019 | Published by the Arizona Secretary of State | Vol. 25, Issue 1

Criminal Justice Commission, Arizona

R14-5-204. PM-2907

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
R10-4-201. FM-377
R10-4-202. FM-377
R10-4-203. FM-377
R10-4-204. FM-377
R10-4-402. PM-2259; FM-3425
R10-4-403. PM-2259; FM-3425
R10-4-404. PM-2259; FM-3425
R10-4-406. PM-2259; FM-3425

Department Dissolved (previously Department of Weights and Measures)

R20-2-205. EXP-1125

Dispensing Opticians, Board of

R4-20-102. PM-2299; FM-3418
R4-20-103. PR-2299; FR-3418
R4-20-104. PR-2299; FR-3418
R4-20-105. PR-2299; FR-3418
R4-20-106. PR-2299; FR-3418
R4-20-107. PM-2299; FM-3418
R4-20-109. PM-2299; FM-3418
R4-20-110. PM-2299; FM-3418
R4-20-112. PM-2299; FM-3418
R4-20-113. PM-2299; FM-3418
R4-20-115. PM-2299; FM-3418
R4-20-119. PM-2299; FM-3418
R4-20-123. PR-2299; FR-3418
R4-20-124. PR-2299; FR-3418
R4-20-125. PR-2299; FR-3418
R4-20-126. PR-2299; FR-3418

Table 1. PM-2299; FM-3418

Economic Security, Department of - Developmental Disabilities

Economic Security, Department of - Food Stamps Program

Economic Security, Department of - Social Services
Unemployment Insurance

Economic Security, Department of -
Economic Security, Department of -

Environmental Quality, Department of -
Unemployment Insurance

Education, State Board of

Environmental Quality, Department of -

Environmental Quality, Department of -
Air Pollution Control

Environmental Quality, Department of -

Financial Institutions, Department of -
Real Estate Appraisal Division

Game and Fish Commission

Equalization, State Board of

Equalization, State Board of
Governor's Regulatory Review Council

Health Services, Department of - Child Care Facilities

Health Services, Department of - Communicable Diseases and Infections

Health Services, Department of - Emergency Medical Services
<p>| R9-25-301 | FEM-268; PEM-2492; FEM-3487 | r9-8-603 | PN-3225 | R9-10-1310 | PEM-1977; |
| R9-25-303 | PEM-2492; FEM-3487 | Table 6.1 | PN-3225 | R9-10-1312 | PEM-1977; |
| R9-25-305 | FEM-268; PEM-2492; FEM-3487 | R9-8-604 | PN-3225 | R9-10-1316 | PEM-3178 |
| R9-25-401 | FEM-268 | R9-8-605 | PN-3225 | PN-1922; |
| R9-25-402 | FEM-268 | R9-8-606 | PN-3225 | PN-1922; |
| R9-25-403 | FEM-268 | R9-8-607 | PN-3225 | PN-1922; |
| R9-25-405 | FEM-268 | R9-8-617 | PR-3225 | PR-3043; |
| R9-25-407 | FEM-268 | R9-8-1301 | PN-3225 | PR-3043; |
| R9-25-408 | FEM-268 | R9-8-1302 | PN-3225 | FN-1922; |
| R9-25-409 | FEM-268 | R9-8-1303 | PN-3225 | PR-1922; |
| R9-25-502 | XM-2955 | Table 13.1 | PN-3225 | PM-1922; |
| R9-8-102 | PM-99; FM-1817 | R9-8-1304 | PN-3225 | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-201 | FEM-263 | R9-8-1305 | PN-3225 | FM-1922; |
| R9-8-203 | FEM-263 | R9-8-1306 | PN-3225 | R9-10-1506 | PR-1922; |
| R9-8-205 | FEM-263 | R9-8-1307 | PN-3225 | PM-1922; |
| R9-8-206 | FEM-263 | R9-8-1308 | PN-3225 | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-301 | FEM-389 | R9-8-1312 | PR-3225 | FM-1922; |
| R9-8-302 | FEM-389 | R9-8-1313 | PR-3225 | PR-1922; |
| R9-8-303 | FEN-389 | R9-8-1314 | PR-3225 | PR-1922; |
| R9-8-304 | FEM-389 | R9-8-1315 | PR-3225 | PR-1922; |
| R9-8-306 | FER-389 | R9-8-1316 | PR-3225 | PM-1922; |
| R9-8-307 | FER-389 | R9-8-1317 | PR-3225 | FM-1922; |
| R9-8-401 | FEM-266 | R9-8-1318 | PR-3225 | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-402 | FEM-266 | R9-8-1319 | PR-3225 | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-501 | PN-3217 | R9-8-1320 | PR-3225 | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-502 | PN-3217 | Table 32.1 | EM-303; | R9-10-1512 | PM-1922; |
| R9-8-503 | PN-3217 | R9-8-1223 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-504 | PN-3217 | R9-8-1224 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-505 | PN-3217 | R9-8-1225 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-506 | PN-3217 | R9-8-1226 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-507 | PN-3217 | R9-8-1227 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-512 | PR-3217 | R9-8-1228 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-521 | PR-3217 | R9-8-1229 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-522 | PR-3217 | R9-8-1230 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-523 | PR-3217 | R9-8-1231 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-531 | PR-3217 | R9-8-1232 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-533 | PR-3217 | R9-8-1233 | PM-1922; | PR-3043; |
| R9-8-541 | PR-3217 | Table 15.1 | PEM-1977; | PR-1922; |
| R9-8-542 | PR-3217 | R9-8-1302 | PEM-1977; | PR-1922; |
| R9-8-543 | PR-3217 | R9-8-1303 | PEM-1977; | PR-1922; |
| R9-8-544 | PR-3217 | Table 8.1 | PEM-1977; | PR-1922; |
| R9-8-545 | PR-3217 | Table 16.1 | PEM-1977; | PR-1922; |
| R9-8-546 | PR-3217 | Table 9.1 | PEM-1977; | PR-1922; |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
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<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
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</thead>
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</table>

Health Services, Department of Noncommunicable Diseases

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<th>Reference</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>PN-93</td>
<td>R9-7-324</td>
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</table>

Health Services, Department of Radiation Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>RC-813</td>
<td>R9-7-402</td>
<td>PEM-1325</td>
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Indexes

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<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
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</table>

January 4, 2019 | Published by the Arizona Secretary of State | Vol. 25, Issue 1
Indexes

R9-7-533. RC-813
R9-7-535. RC-813
R9-7-539. RC-813
R9-7-540. RC-813
R9-7-543. RC-813

Appendix A.

R9-7-602. RC-813
R9-7-603. RC-813
R9-7-604. RC-813
R9-7-605. RC-813
R9-7-607. RC-813
R9-7-608. RC-813
R9-7-609. RC-813
R9-7-610. RC-813
R9-7-610.01. RC-813

R9-7-611. RC-813;
PEM-1325;
FEM-2151

R9-7-611.01. RC-813
R9-7-612. RC-813

R9-7-613. RC-813;
PEM-1325;
FEM-2151

R9-7-614. RC-813
R9-7-615. RC-813

Appendix A.

R9-7-701. RC-813
R9-7-702. RC-813
R9-7-703. RC-813
R9-7-704. RC-813
R9-7-705. RC-813
R9-7-706. RC-813
R9-7-707. RC-813
R9-7-708. RC-813
R9-7-709. RC-813
R9-7-710. RC-813;
PEM-1325;
FEM-2151

R9-7-711. RC-813;
PEM-1325;
FEM-2151

R9-7-712. RC-813
R9-7-713. RC-813
R9-7-714. RC-813
R9-7-715. RC-813
R9-7-716. RC-813
R9-7-717. RC-813

R9-7-718. RC-813
R9-7-719. RC-813;
PEM-1325;
FEM-2151

R9-7-720. RC-813
R9-7-721. RC-813;
PEM-1325;
FEM-2151

Exhibit A.

R9-7-722. RC-813
R9-7-723. RC-813
R9-7-724. RC-813
R9-7-725. RC-813
R9-7-726. RC-813
R9-7-727. RC-813
R9-7-728. RC-813
Indexes
January 4, 2019 | Published by the Arizona Secretary of State | Vol. 25, Issue 1

Land Department, State
R12-5-921. EXP-764

Manufactured Housing, Board of
R4-34-101. PM-165; FM-1499
R4-34-102. PM-165; FM-1499
R4-34-103. PM-165; FM-1499
R4-34-104. PR-165; FR-1499
R4-34-201. PM-165; FM-1499
R4-34-202. PM-165; FM-1499
R4-34-203. PM-165; FM-1499

Industrial Commission of Arizona
R4-34-601. PR-165; FR-1499
R4-34-603. PM-165; FM-1499
R4-34-604. PR-165; FR-1499
R4-34-605. PM-165; FM-1499
R4-34-606. PM-165; FM-1499
R4-34-607. PM-165; FM-1499
R4-34-701. PM-165; FM-1499

Insurance, Department of
R4-34-704. PM-165; FM-1499
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexes</th>
<th>Arizona Administrative Register</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R4-34-705. PM-165; R11-3-804. PN-2540; R4-33-202. PM-721; R4-33-204. FM-2734</td>
<td>PM-165; R11-3-805. PN-2540; R4-33-206. PM-721; R4-33-301. FM-2734</td>
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<td>R4-34-706. PM-165; R11-3-806. PN-2540; R4-33-302. PM-721; R4-33-301. FM-2734</td>
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<td>FN-1499; R11-3-809. PN-2540; R4-33-703. PM-721; R4-33-702. FM-2734</td>
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<td>FM-1499; R11-3-811. PN-2540; R4-33-704. PM-721; R4-33-704. FM-2734</td>
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<td>R11-3-815. PN-2540; R4-33-706. PM-721; R4-33-706. FM-2734</td>
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<td>R4-34-804. PR-165; FR-1499; R11-3-816. PN-2540; R4-33-707. PM-721; R4-33-707. FM-2734</td>
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<td>FM-1499; R11-3-819. PN-2540; R4-33-710. PM-721; R4-33-710. FM-2734</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medical Board, Arizona

Nursing Board of

| R4-16-101. PM-1851 | R4-19-101. PM-3543 |
| R4-16-102. PM-1851 | R4-19-201. PM-3543 |
| R4-16-103. PM-1851 | R4-19-202. PR-3543 |
| R4-16-201. PM-1851 | R4-19-203. PM-3543 |
| R4-16-205. PM-1851 | R4-19-204. PR-3543 |
| R4-16-401. PM-1851 | R4-19-205. PM-3543 |
| R4-16-402. PM-1851 | R4-19-206. PM-3543 |

Optometry, Board of

| R4-21-101. PM-2057 |
| R4-21-209. PM-2057 |
| R4-21-210. PM-2057 |
| R4-21-211. PM-2057 |

Pharmacy, Board of

| R4-23-110. PM-2387 |
| R4-23-202. PM-2387 |
| R4-23-203. PM-2387 |
| R4-23-204. PM-2387 |

Physical Therapy, Board of

| R4-24-101. PM-3085 |
| R4-24-201. PM-3085 |
| R4-24-207. PM-3085 |
| R4-24-208. PM-3085 |

Mine Inspector, State - Aggregate Mined Land Reclamation

| R11-3-101. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-102. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-103. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-201. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-202. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-203. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-204. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-205. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-206. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-207. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-208. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-209. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-210. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-211. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-212. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-301. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-302. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-401. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-402. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-501. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-502. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-503. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-504. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-505. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-601. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-602. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-701. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-702. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-703. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-704. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-705. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-801. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-802. PN-2540 |
| R11-3-803. PN-2540 |

Managers, Board of Examiners for Mental Retardation and Assisted Living Facility Managers, Board of Examiners for Nursing Care Institution Administrators and Assisted Living Facility Managers, Board of Examiners for
Physician Assistants, Arizona Regulatory Board of

Public Safety, Department of - School Buses

Psychologist Examiners, Board of

Racing Commission, Arizona

Radiation Regulatory Agency

Table 1.
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 52 OF VOLUME 24.

Agency Ombudsman, Notices of
Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System - Administration; p. 2569
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, Department of; pp. 1877-3515

County Notices Pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-112
Maricopa County; pp. 5-63, 413-421, 1439-1477, 1655, 1685-1686, 1828, 1880, 2096-2127
Pima County; pp. 1128-1309
Governor's Office
Executive Order 2018-02: pp. 1683-1684
Governor's Regulatory Review Council

Docket Opening, Notices of
Accountancy, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 1; pp. 1752-1753
Acupuncture Board of Examiners; 4 A.A.C. 8; p. 2564
Administration, Department of - Benefit Services Division; 2 A.A.C. 6; p. 2361
Administration, Department of - Public Buildings Maintenance; 2 A.A.C. 11; pp. 3287-3288
Agriculture, Department of - Pest Management Division; 3 A.A.C. 8; p. 3338
Agriculture, Department of - Weights and Measures Services Division; 3 A.A.C. 7; p. 637

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
Corporation Commission - Transportation; 14 A.A.C. 5; p. 2974
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
Economic Security, Department of - Food Stamps Program; 6 A.A.C. 14; pp. 2971-2972
Environmental Quality, Department of - Air Pollution Control; 18 A.A.C. 2; pp. 514, 2637, 2867
Environmental Quality, Department of - Hazardous Waste Management; 18 A.A.C. 8; p. 1587
Environmental Quality, Department of - Underground Storage Tanks; 18 A.A.C. 12; p. 3379
Environmental Quality, Department of - Underground Storage Tanks; 18 A.A.C. 12; p. 3379
Financial Institutions, Department of - Real Estate Appraisal Division; 4 A.A.C. 46; p. 2501
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; 9 A.A.C. 9; p. 3108
Health Services, Department of - Communicable Diseases and Infestations; 9 A.A.C. 6; pp. 638-639, 1437-1438, 1681, 2972-2973
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 Programs Services; 9 A.A.C. 13; p. 3057
Health Services, Department of - Health Care Institutions: Licensing; 9 A.A.C. 10; pp. 310-311, 513, 1821-1822, 2502, 2973-2974
Health Services, Department of - Radiation Control; 9 A.A.C. 7; pp. 793-794
Health Services, Department of - Sober Living Homes; 9 A.A.C. 12; pp. 2772-2773
Industrial Commission of Arizona; 20 A.A.C. 5; pp. 578-579
Medical Board, Arizona; 4 A.A.C. 16; p. 638
Mine Inspector, State - Aggregate Mined Land and Reclamation; 11 A.A.C. 3; p. 2565
Nursing, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 19; p. 3603
Optometry, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 21; pp. 1753-1754
Physical Therapy, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 24; p. 3107
Physician Assistants, Arizona Regulatory Board of; 4 A.A.C. 17; p. 2772
Pharmacy, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 23; pp. 2031-2032, 2432-2433
Psychologist Examiners, Board of; 4 A.A.C. 26; p. 1873
Public Safety, Department of - Criminal Identification Section; 13 A.A.C. 1; pp. 2866, 3338-3339
Public Safety, Department of - Tow Trucks; 13 A.A.C. 3; p. 3339
Registrar of Contractors; 4 A.A.C. 9; pp. 509, 1681
Retirement System Board, State; 2 A.A.C. 8; pp. 509, 2361-2362, 2635
| Revenues, Department of - Transaction Privilege and Use Tax Section; 15 A.A.C. 5; pp. 2635-2636 |
| Secretary of State, Office of; 2 A.A.C. 12; p. 793 |
| Transportation, Department of - Administration; 17 A.A.C. 1; pp. 2565-2566 |
| Transportation, Department of - Fuel Taxes; 17 A.A.C. 8; p. 2636 |
| Transportation, Department of - Title, Registration, and Driver Licenses; 17 A.A.C. 4; pp. 2566, 3378 |
| Water Resources, Department of; 12 A.A.C. 15; p. 2503 |

**Indexes**

### Public Information, Notices of

- Economic Security, Department of - Social Services; p. 2567
- 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
- Environmental Quality, Department of - Water Pollution Control; p. 3340
- Game and Fish Commission; pp. 358-359, 3451-3455
- 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, 2704
- Financial Institutions, Department of; p. 412
- Game and Fish Commission; p. 360
- Industrial Commission of Arizona; pp. 1654, 3289-3290
- Insurance, Department of; pp. 123, 3241-3242
- Land Department, State; pp. 361-362
- Lottery Commission, State; pp. 2033, 2434
- Nursing, Board of; pp. 1824-1825
- Psychologist Examiners, Board of; p. 767
- State Real Estate Department; p. 2568
- State Retirement System, Arizona; p. 641
- Technical Registration, Board of; p. 3241
- 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.

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## Calendar/Deadlines

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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.

<table>
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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 2018/19

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* 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.