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Arizona Administrative REGISTER

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Arizona Administrative Register

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The authenticated pdf of the *Administrative Register* (A.A.R.) posted on the Office of the Secretary of State's website is the official published version for rulemaking activity in the state of Arizona. The *Register* is published weekly by issue number, every Friday by the Administrative Rules Division.

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

The *Register* contains notices of docket openings, proposed, final, emergency, expedited, exempt, and terminated rules as defined in Arizona Revised Statutes known as the Arizona Administrative Procedure Act (APA), and A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Articles 1 through 10. Other "notice only" filings are published in the *Register* which includes Informal Public Meetings on an Open Rulemaking Docket, Formal Rulemaking Advisory Committees, Public Information, Oral Proceedings, Public Hearings, Public Meetings, Agency Guidance Documents, Substantive Policy Statements, Proposed Delegation Agreements, Final Delegation Agreements, and Agency Ombudsman.

ABOUT AMENDMENTS TO RULES

Rulemaking is defined in the APA. Rules can be made (all new text); amended (changed) or repealed (removed) as codified in the *Arizona Administrative Code*; or renumbered (moving rules to a different Section number). New rules published in the *Register*, whether proposed or made as a final rule, are underlined; repealed rules (text being removed), is stricken.

ABOUT THE TABLE OF CONTENTS

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.

ABOUT FILE NUMBERS

Notices filed in the Division are assigned a file number. This number is enclosed in brackets and located at the top right of the published documents in the *Register*. Original filed notices are available in pdf for free. For a copy, contact our Division with the file number.

ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

The *Arizona Administrative Code* (A.A.C.) contains codified text of rules. When published, the underling and striking of text in notices as published in the *Register* are removed. The codified rules have either been approved by the Governor's Regulatory Review Council or Attorney General as prescribed under the APA. The *Code* also contains rules exempt from the rulemaking process, and emergency rules. The authenticated pdf of *Code* Chapters posted on the Office of the Secretary of State's website are the official published version of rules in the A.A.C. The *Code* is posted online for free.

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ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
The *Arizona Administrative Code* is
available online at www.azsos.gov.

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

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

Participate in Rulemaking

Review Published Notices

Those interested in participating in the rulemaking process should review notices published in the *Arizona Administrative Register*.

The Preamble at the beginning of a notice contains information about the rulemaking and provides agency justification and regulatory intent. Agency contact information is published in the Preamble for those interested in participating in the rulemaking process.

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

Agency Contact Lists

Many agencies maintain stakeholder lists to contact those interested in proposed changes to rules. Check an agency's website and its newsletters for information about notices, oral proceedings, 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. Refer to A.R.S. § 41-1033 for more information.

Attend a Public Meeting

Stakeholders can attend a public meeting, known as an oral proceeding, being conducted by the agency on a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. A proceeding may be listed in the Preamble of a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking or an agency may inform the public of the meeting in a Notice of Oral Proceeding. Attend the meeting and be prepared to speak and comment.

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

Refer to information in the Preamble.

Write the Agency

Put your comments in writing and send them 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, before the rules are filed with the Secretary of State.

THE REGULAR RULEMAKING PROCESS

Authority

An agency is given the authority to promulgate a rule under the APA, statute passed by the Legislature, or ballot proposition, which is passed by the voters.

An agency may be given certain exemptions to the APA or portions thereof.

Information about the exemptions are provided in the Preamble of the rulemaking.

Permission to Proceed

Before moving forward with any notice, an agency first receives permission from the governor's office to proceed with a rulemaking.

The governor's office provides the agency a written response to proceed that is filed with the notice.

Stakeholder and Public Notification

The agency opens a docket. It is filed as a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening for publication in the *Register*.

The notice includes agency contact information along with its intentions to make, amend, repeal, or renumber, a rule and its justification to perform the rulemaking action. Often an agency will file the docket with the proposed rulemaking.

An agency may decide not to proceed and not file final rule with G.R.R.C. within one year after proposed rule is published. A.R.S. § 41-1021(A)(4)

Agency Proposes Rules, Public Reviews Proposal

The agency files a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and the notice is published in the *Register*.

The public is given the opportunity to comment on the proposed rules. The agency opens the comment period to last at least 30 days. Written comments are accepted informally.

The notice *may* contain information about oral proceedings.

A proceeding is held no sooner than 30 days after the notice is published.

If no proceeding is scheduled, the agency provides information on how a person may request to speak to the agency in person at an oral proceeding.

Oral Proceeding

A person requests an agency to conduct an oral proceeding based on the information provided in its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

The agency prepares a Notice of Oral Proceeding on Proposed Rulemaking, schedules one or more proceeding, and files the notice for publication in the *Register*.

When it occurs, an agency extends the public comment period.

Close of Record

After evaluating public comments and conducting an internal review of the rule, an agency:

1. Determines whether the rulemaking requires a substantial change. When an agency decides to make substantial changes to a proposed rule, it continues the process as outlined under the APA. The agency obtains permission to proceed as stated under #2 of this timeline. The agency prepares a Notice of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking with the changes and files it for publication in the *Register*. Comments are once again solicited and reviewed by the agency.
2. Prepares and submits for review a Notice of Final Rulemaking for review and approval by G.R.R.C. or Attorney General. The Notice of Final Rulemaking must be submitted for review within 120 days after the close of record; or
3. Terminates the rulemaking. The agency may decide to terminate its docket and files a notice for publication in the *Register* notifying stakeholders of the termination. Refer to A.R.S. § 41-1021(A)(2).

Time Frame for Approval or Disapproval of the Notice

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.

The Approved Rule is Published in *Register* and Codified in the Code

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

The Notice of Final Rulemaking is published in the *Register* and codified in the *Arizona Administrative Code*.

Definitions and Acronyms

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

Arizona Administrative Register, 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 Reuters. Citations to statutes include Titles which represent broad subject areas. The Title number is followed by the Section number. For example, A.R.S. § 41-1001 is the definitions Section of Title 41 of the Arizona Administrative Procedures Act. The “§” symbol simply means “section.” Available online at www.azleg.gov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Arizona Administrative Register
NOTICES OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

Volume 32, Issue 14, April 3, 2026

NOTICES OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requires an agency file a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening which outlines its rulemaking intentions under A.R.S. § 41-1021. A docket opening and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking are often filed at the same time and published in the same *Register* issue. If they are not filed at the same time, information on where the docket opening was published is listed in the preamble of the proposed rulemaking.

An agency must allow at least 30 days to elapse after the publication of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the *Register* before scheduling any oral proceedings. Written public comments shall be accepted for at least 30 days after the published notice. Refer to A.R.S. §§ 41-1013, 41-1022 and 41-1023.

Questions about the notice can be answered by the person listed in item #5 of the preamble.

Refer to item #11 of the preamble for information on how to comment on this notice, the close of record to comment, and information related to oral proceedings.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

TITLE 19. ALCOHOL, HORSE AND DOG RACING, LOTTERY, AND GAMING

CHAPTER 1. DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR LICENSES AND CONTROL

File Number: R26-39

PREAMBLE

1. Permission to proceed with this proposed rulemaking was granted under A.R.S. § 41-1039 by the governor on:

July 15, 2025 and November 6, 2025

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

Rulemaking Action

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| R19-1-101 | Amend |
| R19-1-102 | Amend |
| R19-1-103 | Amend |
| R19-1-105 | Amend |
| R19-1-110 | Amend |
| R19-1-202 | Amend |
| R19-1-205 | Amend |
| R19-1-206 | Amend |
| R19-1-207 | Amend |
| R19-1-209 | Amend |
| R19-1-304 | Amend |
| R19-1-305 | Amend |
| R19-1-307 | Amend |
| R19-1-317 | Amend |
| R19-1-318 | Repeal |
| R19-1-319 | Amend |
| R19-1-320 | Amend |
| R19-1-321 | Amend |
| R19-1-324 | Amend |
| R19-1-325 | Amend |
| R19-1-403 | Amend |
| R19-1-405 | Amend |
| R19-1-502 | Amend |
| R19-1-604 | Amend |
| Article 8 | Amend |
| R19-1-801 | Amend |

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R19-1-802
R19-1-804

Repeal
Amend

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

Authorizing statute: A.R.S. § 4-112(B)

Implementing statute: A.R.S. §§ 4-203, 4-203.02, 4-205.01, 4-205.02, and 4-243

4. Citations to all related notices published in the Register that pertain to the current record of the proposed rule:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 32 A.A.R. 811, April 3, 2026 (*in this issue*); File Number: R26-41

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

Name: Risa Williams
Title: Administrative Lieutenant
Address: 800 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Telephone: (602) 542-9071
Email: risa.williams@azliquor.gov
Website: azliquor.gov

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

The Department is amending rules to ensure they are consistent with statute and current Department practice and to improve the clarity and understandability of the rules. Of special concern is clarifying when an establishment is a restaurant and allowing the return of products provided for a special event.

7. 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:

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

The Department believes the rule amendments will have minimal but important economic impacts for applicants and licensees. The amendments achieve two important goals: ensuring the rules are consistent with the 19 statutory changes made by the legislature during the last five years and clarifying provisions that have caused frustration to stakeholders and the Department. Among the key changes are:

- Establishing a permit for a restaurant licensee to sell beer and mixed cocktails for consumption off the licensed premises;
- Adding security procedures to the required training program;
- Requiring an application for a special event license be submitted at least 10 days before the special event;
- Clarifying the responsibilities of a special event licensee when the special event occurs on a licensed retail premises;
- Clarifying that a two-step analysis is involved when application is made for a restaurant license: is the applicant a restaurant and if so, is the applicant apt to achieve at least 40 percent of gross revenue from the sale of food;
- Clarifying when the Department may place a license in non-use status;
- Requiring an applicant to submit digital fingerprints, which the Department has determined will reduce processing time and costs associated with fingerprinting services; and
- Addressing changes to the law regarding an extension of premises and joint premises.

The change most apt to produce economic impact is the two-step analysis regarding when to issue a restaurant license. The Department has noticed in recent years that applicants such as movie theaters and bowling alleys are applying for a restaurant license. If only the second part of the two-step analysis is used, these applicants may obtain a restaurant license even though it is clear the applicant's primary purpose is not to serve food for compensation. The two-step analysis, which is consistent with A.R.S. § 4-205.02(A), which says "The Director may issue a restaurant license to any restaurant..." Clearly, the first step is to determine whether an applicant is a restaurant. This analysis may cause some applicants to be denied a restaurant license.

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As a result of the statutory change regarding security-procedures training, course providers will incur the expense of updating training materials. Similarly, an applicant for a special event license will incur the expense of ensuring an application is submitted to the Department at least 10 days before the scheduled special event.

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

Name: Risa Williams
Title: Administrative Lieutenant
Address: 800 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Telephone: (602) 542-9071
Email: risa.williams@azliquor.gov
Website: azliquor.gov

11. 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:

Written comments about this proposed rulemaking will be accepted in person at the address provided under item #5, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for state holidays. Comments will also be accepted via email at the email address provided under item #5.

An oral proceeding is scheduled on this proposed rulemaking.

Date: Wednesday, May 6, 2026
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Location: Video call link: <https://meet.google.com/sah-tbqo-sxj>
Or dial: (US) +1 984-999-3843 PIN: 706 118 017#
More phone numbers: <https://tel.meet/sah-tbqo-sxj?pin=6244799754162>
Nature: Public meeting

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:

Not applicable

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:

Under A.R.S. § 41-1037(A)(2), the licenses issued by the Department are not general permits. A.R.S. § 4-202 requires the Department to assess individual qualifications, including possibly a criminal background check, before issuing a license.

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:

There are numerous federal laws applicable to alcohol. The rules are consistent with and not more stringent than 27 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

14. The full text of the rules follows:

TITLE 19. ALCOHOL, HORSE AND DOG RACING, LOTTERY, AND GAMING
CHAPTER 1. DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR LICENSES AND CONTROL
ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section
R19-1-101. Definitions

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- R19-1-102. Fees and Surcharges; Service Charges
R19-1-103. A.R.S. Title 4 Training Course: Minimum Standards
R19-1-105. Standards for a ~~Including~~ Non-contiguous Area of a ~~Property in an Extended~~ Licensed Premises
R19-1-110. Sign Limitations

ARTICLE 2. LICENSING

Section

- R19-1-202. Application Required
R19-1-205. Requirements for a Special Event License; Responsibilities of a Special Event Licensee
R19-1-206. Criteria for Issuing a Restaurant License
R19-1-207. Extension of Premises; Joint Premises Permit
R19-1-209. Licensing Time Frames

ARTICLE 3. LICENSEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Section

- R19-1-304. Storing Spirituous Liquor on Unlicensed Premises
R19-1-305. Paying Taxes Required
R19-1-307. Bottle Reuse or Refilling Prohibited
R19-1-317. Responsibilities of a Hotel-Motel or Restaurant Licensee
R19-1-318. ~~Responsibilities of a Special Event Licensee~~ Repealed
R19-1-319. Commercial Coercion or Bribery Prohibited
R19-1-320. Practices ~~Permitted~~ Allowed by a Producer or Wholesaler
R19-1-321. Practices ~~Permitted~~ Allowed by a Wholesaler
R19-1-324. Standards for Exemption of an Unlicensed Business
R19-1-325. Display of Warning Sign Regarding Consumption of Alcohol; Posting Notice Regarding Firearms

ARTICLE 4. REQUIRED NOTICES TO DEPARTMENT

Section

- R19-1-403. Hotel-Motel or Restaurant Licensee: Notice of Change to Restaurant Facility
R19-1-405. Notice of Change in Status: Active or Nonuse

ARTICLE 5. REQUIRED RECORDS AND REPORTS

Section

- R19-1-502. On-sale Retail Personnel Records

ARTICLE 6. VIOLATIONS; HEARINGS; DISCIPLINE

Section

- R19-1-604. Closure ~~Due to Violence~~ for Public Safety

ARTICLE 8. ~~LEASING RESTAURANT PERMIT AUTHORIZING THE OFF-SALE PRIVILEGES~~ PRIVILEGE OF BEER OR MIXED COCKTAILS

Section

- R19-1-801. ~~Leasing Off-sale Privileges: Preliminary Considerations~~ Obtaining a Permit
R19-1-802. ~~Leasing an Off-sale Privilege Regarding Mixed Cocktails~~ Repealed
R19-1-804. Registration of an Alcohol Delivery Contractor

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

R19-1-101. Definitions

- A. The definitions in A.R.S. §§ 4-101, ~~4-112~~, 4-205.02, 4-205.03, 4-205.06, 4-207, 4-210, ~~4-215~~, 4-227, ~~4-227.01~~, ~~4-243~~, 4-243.01, 4-244, 4-248, 4-251, and 4-311 apply to this Chapter. Additionally, in A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
1. "Association" means a group of individuals who have a common interest that is organized as a non-profit corporation or fraternal or benevolent society and owns or leases a business premises for the group's exclusive use.
 2. "Bar license" (Series 6) means authorization issued to an on-sale retailer to sell:
 - a. Spirituous liquors in individual portions for consumption on the licensed premises;
 - b. Spirituous liquors in an original, unopened, container for consumption off the licensed premises provided sales for consumption off the licensed premises, by total retail sales of spirituous liquor at the licensed premises, are no more than the percentage of the sales price of on-sale spirituous liquor established under A.R.S. § 4-206.01(G); and
 - c. Beer in accordance with A.R.S. § 4-244(32)(c).
 3. "Beer and wine bar license" (Series 7) means authorization issued to an on-sale retailer to sell:
 - a. Beer and wine in individual portions for consumption on the licensed premises;
 - b. Beer and wine in an original, unopened, container for consumption off the licensed premises provided sales for consumption off the licensed premises, by total retail sales of spirituous liquor at the licensed premises, are no more than the percentage of the sales price of on-sale spirituous liquor established under A.R.S. § 4-206.01(G); and
 - c. Beer in accordance with A.R.S. § 4-244(32)(c).
 4. "Beer and wine store license" (Series 10) means authorization issued to an off-sale retailer to sell:

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NOTICES OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

- a. Wine and beer in an original, unopened, container for consumption off the licensed premises; and
- b. Beer in accordance with A.R.S. § 4-244(32)(c).
5. "Business" means an enterprise or organized undertaking conducted regularly for profit, which may be licensed or unlicensed.
6. "Business premises" means real property and improvements from which a business operates.
7. "Catering establishment" means a business that is available for hire for a particular event and at which food and service is provided for people who attend the event.
8. "Club license" (Series 14) means authorization issued to a club to sell spirituous liquors only to members and members' bona fide guests for consumption only on the premises of the club.
9. "Cocktail mixer" means a non-alcoholic liquid or solid mixture used for mixing with spirituous liquor to prepare a beverage.
10. "Conveyance license" (Series 8) means authorization issued to the owner or lessee of an airplane, train, or boat to sell spirituous liquors for consumption only on the airplane, train, or boat.
11. "Cooler product" means an alcoholic beverage made from wine or beer and fruit juice or fruit flavoring, often in combination with a carbonated beverage and sugar but does not include a formula wine as defined at 27 CFR 24.10.
12. "Craft producer festival or fair license," means authorization issued for a specified period to a licensed farm winery, microbrewery, or craft distillery to serve samples of its products and sell the products in individual portions for consumption on the premises or in original, unopened, containers for consumption off the premises.
- ~~12-13.~~ "Deal" means to sell, trade, furnish, distribute, or do business in spirituous liquor.
- ~~13-14.~~ "Department" means the Director of the Department of Liquor Licenses and Control and the State Liquor Board.
- ~~14-15.~~ "Direct shipment license" (~~Series 17~~) means authorization issued to a wine producer, exporter, importer, or rectifier to take an order for spirituous liquor and ship the order under A.R.S. § 4-203.04(A)-(I).
- ~~15-16.~~ "Entertainment," as used in A.R.S. § 4-244.05, means any form of amusement including a theatrical, opera, dance, or musical performance, motion picture, videotape, audiotape, radio, television, carnival, game of chance or skill, exhibit, display, lecture, sporting event, or similar activity.
- ~~16-17.~~ "Erotic entertainer," as used in A.R.S. § 4-112(G), means an employee who performs in a manner or style designed to stimulate or arouse sexual thoughts or actions.
- ~~17-18.~~ "Farm winery license" (Series 13) means authorization issued to a farm winery that produces at least 200 gallons but not more than 40,000 gallons of wine annually. For the purposes of A.R.S. § 4-243, a farm winery is considered an "other producer."
- ~~18-19.~~ "Government license" (Series 5) has the meaning set forth at A.R.S. § 4-101.
- ~~19-20.~~ "Hotel-motel license" (Series 11) means authorization issued to a hotel or motel that has a restaurant where food is served to sell spirituous liquors for consumption on the premises of the hotel or motel or by means of a mini-bar.
- ~~20-21.~~ "Incidental convenience," as used in A.R.S. § 4-244.05(I), means allowing a customer to possess and consume the amount of spirituous liquor stated in R19-1-324 while at a business to obtain goods or services regularly offered to all customers.
- ~~21-22.~~ "In-state producer license" (Series 1) means authorization issued to an entity to produce or manufacture spirituous liquor in Arizona.
- ~~22-23.~~ "Interim permit" means temporary authorization issued under A.R.S. § 4-203.01 that allows continued sale of spirituous liquor.
- ~~23-24.~~ "Licensed" means a license or interim permit is issued under A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter, including a license or interim permit on nonuse status.
- ~~24-25.~~ "Licensed retailer" means an on-sale or off-sale retailer.
- ~~25-26.~~ "Limited out-of-state producer license" (Series 2L) means authorization issued to an out-of-state producer of wine to sell no more than ~~50 cases~~ 240 gallons of ~~spirituous liquor~~ wine through a wholesaler annually.
- ~~26-27.~~ "Liquor store license" (Series 9) means authorization issued to an off-sale retailer to sell:
 - a. Spirituous liquors in an original, unopened, container for consumption off the licensed premises; and
 - b. Beer in accordance with A.R.S. § 4-244(32)(c).
- ~~27-28.~~ "Microbrewery license" (Series 3) means authorization issued to a microbrewery that produces at least ~~5,000~~ 1,000 gallons of beer following its first year of operation and not more than 6.2 million gallons of beer annually and includes authorization to sell beer in a clean glass container that is sealed and labeled as described in A.R.S. § 4-244(32)(c). For the purposes of A.R.S. § 4-243, a microbrewery is considered an "other producer."
- ~~28-29.~~ "Non-technical error" means a mistake on an application that has the potential to mislead regarding the truthfulness of information provided.
- ~~29-30.~~ "Nonuse" means a license is not used to engage in ~~business activity~~ the dealing of spirituous liquor as authorized by the license for at least 30 consecutive days.
- ~~30-31.~~ "Out-of-state producer license" (Series 2) means authorization issued to an entity to produce, export, import, or rectify spirituous liquors outside of Arizona and ship the spirituous liquors to a wholesaler.
- ~~31-32.~~ "Party" has the same meaning as prescribed in A.R.S. § 41-1001.
- ~~32-33.~~ "Physical barrier" means a wall, fence, rope, railing, or other temporary or permanent structure erected to restrict access to a designated area of a licensed premises.
- ~~33-34.~~ "Producer" means the holder of an in-state, out-of-state, or limited out-of-state producer license.
- ~~34-35.~~ "Product display" means a wine rack, bin, barrel, cask, shelving, or similar item with the primary function of holding and displaying spirituous liquor or other products.
- ~~35-36.~~ "Production and storage spaces" means the same as in A.R.S. § 4-205.10.
- ~~36-37.~~ "Public area" means the same as in A.R.S. § 4-205.10.
- ~~37-38.~~ "Quota license" means a bar, beer and wine bar, or liquor store license.
- ~~38-39.~~ "Rectify" means to color, flavor, or otherwise process spirituous liquor by distilling, blending, percolating, or other processes.
- ~~39-40.~~ "Reset" means a wholesaler adjusts spirituous liquor on the shelves of a licensed retailer.

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~~40-41.~~“Restaurant continuation authorization” means authorization issued no later than fiscal year 2012-2013 to the holder of a restaurant license to operate under the restaurant license after it is determined that food sales comprise at least 30 percent but less than 40 percent of the business’s gross revenue.

~~41-42.~~“Restaurant license” (Series 12) means authorization issued to a restaurant, as defined in A.R.S. § 4-205.02, to sell spirituous liquors for consumption ~~only~~ on the restaurant premises or as allowed under A.R.S. §§ 4-203(S)(5) and 4-205.02(H).

~~42-43.~~“Second-party purchaser” means an individual who is of legal age to purchase spirituous liquor and buys spirituous liquor for an individual who may not lawfully purchase spirituous liquor in Arizona.

~~43-44.~~“Special event license” (~~Series 15~~) means the authorization provided under A.R.S. § 4-203.02(E).

~~44-45.~~“Tapping equipment” means beer, wine, and distilled spirit dispensers as stated in R19-1-326.

~~45-46.~~“Technical error” means a mistake on an application that does not mislead regarding the truthfulness of the information provided.

~~46-47.~~“Transfer” means to:

- a. Move a license from one location to another location within the same county; or
- b. Change ownership, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, of a business.

~~47-48.~~“Wholesaler license” (Series 4) means authorization issued to a wholesaler, as prescribed at A.R.S. § 4-243.01, to warehouse and distribute spirituous liquors to a licensed retailer or another licensed wholesaler.

~~48.~~ “Wine festival or fair license” (~~Series 16~~) ~~means authorization issued for a specified period to a farm winery to serve samples of its products and sell the products in individual portions for consumption on the premises or in original, unopened, containers for consumption off the premises.~~

B. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-112(B)(1)(a).

R19-1-102. Fees and Surcharges; Service Charges

A. Most of the fees and surcharges collected by the Department are established by statute.

B. After a license other than a special event, ~~wine~~ craft producer festival or fair, or direct shipment license is approved but before the license is issued, the person that applied for the license shall pay the issuance fee and all applicable surcharges. If the license will be issued less than six months before it is scheduled to be renewed, the person that applied for the license shall also pay one-half of the annual renewal fee.

C. After a new bar, beer and wine bar, or liquor store license is approved but before the license is issued, the person that applied for the license shall, as required by A.R.S. § 4-206.01(A) through (E), pay the fair market value of the license.

D. A licensee shall pay the renewal fee established under A.R.S. 4-209(D) annually or double the renewal fee established under A.R.S. 4-209(D) biennially, as specified by the Department. A licensee that fails to submit a renewal application by the deadline established by the Department shall pay a penalty of \$150 in addition to the renewal fee.

E. At the time of application for a license, an individual required under A.R.S. Title 4 or this Chapter to submit fingerprints for a criminal history background check, shall pay the charge established by the Department of Public Safety for processing the fingerprints. The individual ~~may~~ shall have the fingerprints taken electronically by a law enforcement agency, other qualified entity, or the Department of Public Safety or a vendor contracted to conduct electronic fingerprinting for the Department of Public Safety unless the individual has a physical or medical condition that interferes with providing legible fingerprints electronically. ~~If the fingerprints are taken by the Department, the individual shall pay to the Department the actual cost of this service to a maximum of \$20.~~

F. Under A.R.S. § 4-205.02(G), the Director shall collect from an applicant for a restaurant license the actual amount incurred to conduct a site inspection to a maximum of \$50.

~~G.~~ Under A.R.S. §§ 4-203.03, 4-205.11, and 4-205.14, the Director establishes and shall collect \$15 per day for a craft producer festival or fair license.

~~G.H.~~ Under A.R.S. § 4-207.01(B), the Director shall collect from a licensee the actual amount incurred to review and act on an application for approval to alter or change a licensed premise to a maximum of \$50.

~~H.I.~~ Under A.R.S. § 4-206.01(K), the Director establishes and shall collect a fee of \$100 from an applicant that applies for sampling privileges associated with a liquor or beer and wine store license and \$60 to renew the sampling privilege.

~~I.J.~~ Under A.R.S. § 4-244.05(J)(4), the Director shall collect from the owner of an unlicensed establishment or premises acting under A.R.S. § 4-244.05 the actual amount incurred to conduct an inspection for compliance with R19-1-324 to a maximum of \$50.

~~J.K.~~ If a check provided to the Department by an applicant or licensee is dishonored by the bank upon presentment, the Department shall:

1. As allowed by A.R.S. § 44-6852, require the applicant or licensee to pay the actual charges assessed by the bank plus a service fee of \$25;
2. Not issue a license, permit, or other approval to the applicant or licensee until all fees, including those referenced in subsection (K)(1), are paid by money order; and
3. Require the applicant or licensee to pay all future fees to the Department by money order.

~~K.L.~~ As allowed under A.R.S. § 35-142(L), the Department may impose a convenience fee for accepting payment made by credit or debit card.

~~L.M.~~ This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-112(G)(10), 4-205.02, 4-206.01, 4-207.01(B), 4-209, 4-244.05, and 35-142(L).

R19-1-103. A.R.S. Title 4 Training Course: Minimum Standards

A. As authorized by A.R.S. § 4-112(G)(2), the Department establishes the following minimum standards for an A.R.S. Title 4 training course.

1. A provider of a training course shall ensure ~~that~~ course content, training materials, and examination provide current reference and practical application of statute and this Chapter for one or more of the following:
 - a. Basic liquor law applicable to an on-sale retail licensee,
 - b. Management training applicable to an on-sale retail licensee,

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- c. Basic liquor law applicable to an off-sale retail licensee, and
- d. Management training applicable to an off-sale retail licensee;
- 2. A provider of a Basic On-sale training course shall ensure ~~that~~ the course is a minimum of three hours, excluding sign-in and break times, and course content includes the following topics:
 - a. General law regarding spirituous liquor.
 - i. Review of requirements for licensees and employees in Title 4 and this Chapter,
 - ii. Role and function of the Arizona Department of Liquor Licenses and Control,
 - iii. Potential legal risks to an on-sale retail licensee,
 - iv. Potential legal risks to an employee of an on-sale retail licensee,
 - v. Distinction between off- and on-sale license privileges, and
 - vi. Types and privileges of on-sale retail licenses,
 - b. Law regarding a licensed premises.
 - i. The licensed premises defined;
 - ii. Entertainment within or on the licensed premises, private parties, special events, or gambling;
 - iii. Spirituous liquor brought onto or removed from the licensed premises; and
 - iv. Extending or changing the licensed premises.
 - c. Law regarding age.
 - i. Selling spirituous liquor to persons of legal age;
 - ii. When to require identification of legal age;
 - iii. Recognizing acceptable forms of identification;
 - iv. Recognizing invalid forms of identification;
 - v. Documenting identification inspection by using an ID Log;
 - vi. Underage individuals in a bar or restaurant at which spirituous liquor is served;
 - vii. The Covert Underage Buyer Program; and
 - viii. Refusing to sell spirituous liquor to an underage individual using policy, procedure, and skill assessment;
 - d. Law regarding intoxication.
 - i. The effects of spirituous liquor and recognizing signs of obvious intoxication;
 - ii. Responsibility for the safety of customers;
 - iii. Service limitations of spirituous liquor at a licensed premises, special event, or sampling event;
 - iv. Monitoring customer consumption and intervention techniques using skill assessment; and
 - v. Refusing spirituous liquor service or sale to an intoxicated individual using policy, procedure, and skill assessment;
 - e. Law regarding second-party sales of spirituous liquor.
 - i. Definition of second-party sale,
 - ii. Licensee responsibilities regarding second-party sales,
 - iii. Recognizing a second-party purchaser,
 - iv. Preventing a second-party sale, and
 - v. Refusing to sell to a second-party purchaser;
 - f. Employee consumption of spirituous liquor;
 - g. Law regarding legal hours of sale and payment for spirituous liquor at retail locations;
 - h. Procedures for security personnel.
 - i. Monitoring admission of patrons;
 - ii. Interacting with patrons;
 - iii. Calling law enforcement;
 - iv. Strategies for use of force; and
 - v. De-escalation techniques;
 - ~~h.i.~~ Disorderly conduct and acts of violence.
 - i. Defining disorderly conduct and acts of violence;
 - ii. Maintaining order on the licensed premises using policy, procedures, and skill assessment;
 - iii. Locating forms and reporting requirements for an act of violence;
 - iv. Repeated acts of violence; and
 - v. Firearms on the licensed premises;
 - ~~i.j.~~ Management of problem situations.
 - i. Kinds of problem situations that may arise,
 - ii. Recognizing a problem situation, and
 - iii. Employee responsibilities in a problem situation; and
 - ~~j.k.~~ Course review.
 - i. Summarize course content,
 - ii. Administer to all participants the examination required under subsection (A)(10),
 - iii. Have all participants complete the Course Evaluation Form required under subsection (A)(9), and
 - iv. Issue to qualifying participants the Certificate of Completion required under subsection (A)(11).
- 3. A provider of a Management On-sale training course shall ensure ~~that~~ the course is a minimum of two hours, excluding sign-in and break times, is preceded by the Basic On-sale training course outlined in subsection (A)(2), and management content includes the following topics:
 - a. Making changes to and deactivating a liquor license.

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- i. Liquor license application requirements;
 - ii. The “capable, qualified, and reliable” requirements for licensure;
 - iii. Definition of controlling person, types of ownership, and ownership that is unlawful;
 - iv. Local government approval of liquor license application, including an application for a special event;
 - v. Distinction between the Director and the Board; and
 - vi. License application protests, requirements, and procedure;
 - b. Law enforcement regarding spirituous liquor.
 - i. Routine liquor inspection of premises,
 - ii. Common liquor law violations,
 - iii. Compliance meetings and actions,
 - iv. Office of Administrative Hearings,
 - v. Grounds for suspension or revocation,
 - vi. Administrative liability,
 - vii. Criminal liability, and
 - viii. Civil liability;
 - c. Licensed premises.
 - i. Diagramming licensed premises, including hotel and motel locations;
 - ii. Altering licensed premises;
 - iii. Changing name of business;
 - iv. Patio requirements; and
 - v. Unlicensed locations;
 - d. Liquor license.
 - i. Posting the liquor license,
 - ii. Required and optional signs,
 - iii. Renewing license,
 - iv. Recordkeeping requirements,
 - v. Employee log, and
 - vi. Change in active or nonuse status;
 - e. Management requirements.
 - i. Defining on-site manager, responsibilities, and completion of the required questionnaire;
 - ii. Managing employee and customer safety;
 - iii. Changing managers;
 - iv. Changing agents;
 - v. Restructure; and
 - vi. Locating forms and required reporting;
 - f. Spirituous liquor marketing.
 - i. Coupons and rebates,
 - ii. Happy hour,
 - iii. Advertising and signage, and
 - iv. Promotional and novelty items;
 - g. General business practices.
 - i. Sources of spirituous liquor;
 - ii. Credit purchase of spirituous liquor;
 - iii. Delivering, shipping, and internet selling of spirituous liquor;
 - iv. Off-premise storage of spirituous liquor;
 - v. Wholesaler and retailer relationship and inducements;
 - vi. Sampling events of spirituous liquor;
 - vii. Special events and auction of spirituous liquor;
 - viii. Wine and food clubs;
 - ix. Cooperative purchase of spirituous liquor,
 - x. Locking entrance to licensed premises and private parties,
 - xi. Limiting service to and consumption of spirituous liquor by employees, and
 - xii. Owner service and consumption of spirituous liquor;
 - h. Disorderly conduct and acts of violence. The information specified under subsection ~~(A)(2)(h)~~ (A)(2)(i) and management responsibilities; and
 - i. Course review. The activities specified under subsection ~~(A)(2)(j)~~ (A)(2)(k).
4. A provider of a Basic Off-sale training course shall ensure ~~that~~ the course is a minimum of two hours, excluding sign-in and break times, and course content includes the following topics:
 - a. General law regarding spirituous liquor.
 - i. The information specified under subsections (A)(2)(a)(i) and (ii),
 - ii. Potential legal risks to an off-sale retail licensee,
 - iii. Potential legal risks to an employee of an off-sale retail licensee, and
 - iv. Types and privileges of off-sale retail licenses;
 - b. Law regarding a licensed premises. The information specified under subsections (A)(2)(b)(i), (ii), and (iv);

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- c. Law regarding age. The information specified under subsections (A)(2)(c)(i) through (v) and (vii) and (viii);
 - d. Law regarding intoxication. The information specified under subsections (A)(2)(d)(i) through (iii), and (v);
 - e. Law regarding second-party sales of spirituous liquor. The information specified under subsections (A)(2)(e);
 - f. Employee consumption of spirituous liquor.
 - g. Law regarding legal hours of sale.
 - i. Legal hours of sale in Arizona, and
 - ii. Refusing an after-hour sale using skill assessment;
 - h. Law regarding sale of broken packages and on-premises consumption.
 - i. Definition of broken package and on-premises consumption,
 - ii. Advising a customer of off-sale consumption restrictions using skill assessment,
 - iii. Refusing to allow a customer to open or consume spirituous liquor on the licensed premises using skill assessment, and
 - iv. Refusing to allow a customer to consume spirituous liquor in parking area or property adjacent to licensed premises using skill assessment;
 - i. Disorderly conduct and acts of violence. The information specified under subsection ~~(A)(2)(h)~~ (A)(2)(i);
 - j. Management of problem situations. The information specified under subsections ~~(A)(2)(i)~~ (A)(2)(j); and
 - k. Course review. The activities specified under subsection ~~(A)(2)(j)~~ (A)(2)(k).
5. A provider of a Management Off-sale training course shall ensure ~~that~~ the course is a minimum of two hours, excluding sign-in and break times, and is preceded by the Basic Off-sale training course outlined in subsection (A)(4), and management content includes the following topics:
- a. Making changes to and deactivating a liquor license. The information specified under subsection (A)(3)(a);
 - b. Law enforcement regarding spirituous liquor. The information specified under subsection (A)(3)(b);
 - c. Licensed premises. The information specified under subsection (A)(3)(c);
 - d. Liquor license. The information specified under subsection (A)(3)(d);
 - e. Management requirements. The information specified under subsection (A)(3)(e);
 - f. Spirituous liquor marketing. The information specified under subsections (A)(3)(f)(i), (iii), and (iv);
 - g. General business practices.
 - i. The information specified under subsections (A)(3)(g)(i) through (vii) and (ix) through (xii), and
 - ii. Drive-through purchase of spirituous liquor;
 - h. Disorderly conduct and acts of violence. The information specified under subsection ~~(A)(2)(h)~~ (A)(2)(i) and management responsibilities; and
 - i. Course review. The activities specified under subsection ~~(A)(2)(j)~~ (A)(2)(k).
6. A provider of a Basic Off-sale with On-sale Privileges training course shall ensure ~~that~~ the course addresses the topics specified under subsections (A)(2) and (4).
7. A provider of a Management Off-sale with On-sale Privileges training course shall ensure ~~that~~ the course addresses the topics specified under subsections (A)(3) and (5).
8. A provider of a management training course shall ensure ~~that~~ a sign-in roster is completed and provides the following information:
- a. Name of the course provider,
 - b. Date on which the course was conducted,
 - c. Location at which the course was conducted,
 - d. Name of individual who taught the course,
 - e. Printed name and signature of each participant, and
 - f. Form of identification accepted by the provider to verify each participant's identity and the number and expiration date of the identification;
9. The Department shall provide a training provider with a Course Evaluation Form that allows a course participant to evaluate the knowledge and competence of the course trainer and the quality of the course.
10. A provider of a training course shall administer an objective examination to measure each participant's completion of the course.
11. ~~The Department shall provide a~~ An authorized training provider with an authorized shall issue a Certificate of Completion form ~~to issue~~ to each participant who attends the course in its entirety, takes the examination required under subsection (A)(10), and completes the Course Evaluation form required under subsection (A)(9). The Certificate of Completion is available from the Department, which shall ensure ~~that~~ the Certificate of Completion contains the following information:
- a. Name of the participant who completed the course,
 - b. Date on which the course was attended,
 - c. Notice that the Certificate of Completion expires three years from the date of issuance,
 - d. Whether the completed course addressed on-sale or off-sale retail requirements or a combination of both,
 - e. Whether the completed course addressed basic or management information or a combination of both,
 - f. Name of individual who taught the training course, and
 - g. Name of the course provider.
12. A provider of a training course shall:
- a. Maintain for two years:
 - i. A record of all Certificates of Completion issued under subsection (A)(11),
 - ii. Course Evaluation Forms completed by participants as required under subsection (A)(9),
 - iii. Examination results for each course participant as required under subsection (A)(10), and

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- iv. Course sign-in rosters required under subsection (A)(8); and
- b. Submit to the Department by August 1 of each year, either by mail or electronically, an updated syllabus, examination, and other course materials for each training course provided. The provider shall ensure ~~that~~ the updated syllabus, course materials, and examination clearly indicate:
 - i. Whether the course is on-sale, off-sale, or a combination of both;
 - ii. Whether the course is basic or basic plus management;
 - iii. The name of each trainer authorized by the provider to teach each course;
 - iv. A list of individuals who are no longer authorized by the provider to teach its courses; and
 - v. The name, daytime telephone number, and e-mail address of the person responsible for the course provider.
- B. Before providing a training course to participants, the provider of the training course shall apply to the Department for approval of the course content.
- C. The provider of an approved training course shall, upon request, make the following available to the Department:
 - 1. Record of the Certificates of Completion maintained under subsection (A)(11);
 - 2. All current training course syllabi, course materials, examinations, and Employee Information Forms;
 - 3. A copy of all materials provided to course participants;
 - 4. A copy of all teaching aids used in the training course; and
 - 5. A copy of the Course Evaluations Forms completed under subsection (A)(9).
- D. The Department may, at any time, review an approved training course to determine ~~that~~ whether the course continues to meet the minimum standards specified in this Section. A provider shall inform the Department, upon request, of the date, time, and location of all scheduled training courses and allow the Department to audit the courses for:
 - 1. Compliance with this Section, and
 - 2. Quality and accuracy of the training course content.
- E. If the Department determines ~~that~~ a training course fails to meet the minimum standards specified in this Section, the Department shall give notice to the course provider regarding the areas of non-compliance, the steps required to be in compliance, and the date by which compliance must be achieved.
- F. If the Department determines ~~that~~ a provider who received notice under subsection (E) failed to achieve compliance by the date specified, the Department may take action to suspend or revoke approval of the training course.
- G. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-112(G)(2).

R19-1-105. Standards for ~~a~~ Including Non-contiguous Area of a Property in an Extended Licensed Premises

- A. When an application is made for inclusion of ~~a non-contiguous area in a property in an extended~~ licensed premises, the Department shall approve inclusion of the non-contiguous ~~area~~ property only if the following standards are met:
 - 1. Unless application is made by a club licensee, the public convenience requires and the best interest of the community will be substantially served by approving inclusion of the non-contiguous ~~area~~ property in the extended licensed premises;
 - 2. The non-contiguous ~~area~~ property does not violate A.R.S. § 4-207;
 - ~~3. The non-contiguous area will be a permanent part of the licensed premises;~~
 - ~~4.3.~~ The walkway or driveway that separates the non-contiguous ~~area~~ property from the remainder of the licensed premises is no more than 30 feet wide;
 - ~~5.4.~~ The non-contiguous ~~area~~ property is completely enclosed by a permanently installed fence that is at least three feet in height;
 - ~~6.5.~~ Construction of the business premises ~~in on~~ the non-contiguous ~~area~~ property will comply with all applicable building and safety standards before spirituous liquor is sold or served in the non-contiguous area; and
 - ~~7.6.~~ The licensee demonstrates control of the taking of spirituous liquor between the non-contiguous ~~area~~ property and the remainder of the licensed premises.
- B. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ ~~4-101(31)~~ 4-101(32) and 4-207.03(A).

R19-1-110. Sign Limitations

- A. A person, firm, or corporation engaged in business as a manufacturer, distiller, brewer, vintner, or wholesaler or any officer, director, agent, or employee of ~~such the~~ person may lend, to ~~the a~~ retailer any sign for interior or exterior use provided:
 - 1. The sign ~~must bear~~ bears conspicuous and substantial advertising matter about a product of the manufacturer, distiller, brewer, vintner, or wholesaler.
 - 2. The cost of the sign ~~may~~ does not exceed \$400.
 - 3. ~~A The sign may not be~~ has no utilitarian value except ~~as to~~ its advertising or information content.
 - 4. ~~No such signs shall be~~ The sign is not offered or furnished by any manufacturer, distiller, brewer, vintner or wholesaler or by any officer, director, agent, or employee thereof, or by any other person as an inducement to the retailer to purchase or use the products of ~~such the~~ manufacturer, distiller, brewer, vintner or wholesaler to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of the product of any competitor.
- B. ~~No signs A sign~~ or other advertising matter used in connection with the licensed premises of any retailer of ~~alcoholic beverages~~ spirituous liquor shall not be obscene ~~as determined by applying under~~ contemporary state standards.
- C. Licensed special events are not subject to the limitations of subsections (A)(1) through (3).
- D. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-112(G)(4) and 4-243(A)(4).

ARTICLE 2. LICENSING

R19-1-202. Application Required

- A. An individual or entity that wishes to obtain a license or other approval from the Department shall complete and submit ~~to the Department~~ an application ~~using a form that is available from the Department at its office or online~~ through the Department's website.

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B. An individual or entity that is unable to submit required materials through the Department's website may request an exemption from the Department.

~~**B.C.** This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-201, 4-202, 4-203, 4-203.01, 4-203.04, and 4-228.~~

R19-1-205. Requirements for a Special Event License; Responsibilities of a Special Event Licensee

~~A. To apply for a special event license, an entity authorized under A.R.S. § 4-203.02 (B) shall submit to the Department an application form, which is available from the Department. As specified under A.R.S. § 4-203.02(E), only a government entity, political or campaign committee supporting a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, or nonprofit entity may obtain a special event license.~~

~~B. At the same time application is made to the Department under subsection (A), the entity shall submit a copy of the application form to the board of supervisors if the special event is to be held in an unincorporated area or to the governing body of a city or town if the special event is to be held in a city or town. The Department shall issue a special event license subject to the approval of the board of supervisors or governing body.~~ Requirements.

1. To apply for a special event license, an authorized member of the government entity, political or campaign committee supporting a candidate for public office or a ballot measure, or nonprofit entity shall submit an application through the Department's website and pay the fee specified in A.R.S. § 4-203.02. The applicant shall ensure the application for a special event license is submitted to the Department at least 10 days before the proposed special event.

2. If the proposed special event will occur partially or wholly on an unlicensed premises, the applicant shall obtain approval for the proposed special event from the local governing body before submitting the application to the Department.

3. If the proposed special event will occur on the licensed premises of a licensed retailer, the applicant shall attach to the application a letter of permission and explanation from the retail licensee indicating which provision of subsection (C)(2) will apply to the special event.

~~C.4.~~ The Department shall issue a special event license to an entity authorized under A.R.S. § 4-203.02 (B) under subsection (A) for no more than 10 days in each calendar year.

C. Responsibilities.

1. If the special event will occur partially or wholly on an unlicensed premises, the special event licensee shall conduct all dispensing, serving, and selling of spirituous liquor;

2. If the special event will occur on the licensed premises of a licensed retailer, the special event licensee shall ensure one of the following occurs during the special event:

a. The licensed retailer places the license in non-use status and ceases to sell spirituous liquor while the special event licensee dispenses and serves spirituous liquor, purchased by or donated to the special event licensee, on the licensed premises under the special event license;

b. The licensed retailer dispenses and serves spirituous liquor, purchased from a licensed wholesaler, at the special event under the retailer's license and the special event licensee does not dispense or serve spirituous liquor; or

c. The licensed premises of the licensed retailer is divided into two areas:

i. In the first area, spirituous liquor is dispensed and served as specified in subsection (C)(2)(a); and

ii. In the second area, spirituous liquor is dispensed and served as specified in subsection (C)(2)(b); and

3. During a special event, the licensee dispensing and serving spirituous liquor shall ensure all sales of spirituous liquor comply with A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter; and

4. If a special event occurring at the licensed premises of a licensed retailer involves sampling spirituous liquor, the special event licensee shall comply with the procedures at A.R.S. § 4-243(B).

~~D.~~ This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-203.02.

R19-1-206. Criteria for Issuing a Restaurant License

~~A. As required under A.R.S. § 4-205.02, before issuing a restaurant license, the Department shall not issue a restaurant license to conduct a site inspection and assess whether an the applicant if the Department finds there is sufficient evidence that the applicant will be unable to operate as is a restaurant as defined in A.R.S. § 4-205.02(M)(2);~~

1. Regularly open for serving food to guests for compensation;

2. Has kitchen facilities connected with the restaurant;

3. Uses the kitchen facilities to keep, cook, and prepare foods; and

4. Serves ordinary meals, as described in subsection (B)(5), to guests.

~~B. The Department shall use the following criteria are as evidence of an ability to operate applicant is a restaurant as defined in subsection (A) A.R.S. § 4-205.02(M)(2). The Department shall consider these criteria when determining whether to issue a restaurant license to an applicant:~~

1. Number of cooks, other food preparation personnel, and wait staff are sufficient to prepare and provide the proposed restaurant services. Complies fully with the standards established by the Arizona Department of Health Services under 9 A.A.C. 8, Article 1 for a food establishment including all incorporated provisions of the U.S. FDA Food Code;

2. Restaurant equipment is of sufficient grade or appropriate for the offered menu. Has a food facility health permit issued by the city or county in which the applicant is located;

3. During all hours the kitchen is open and ordinary meals are being served, has a person in charge on the premises who is certified as a food protection manager;

4. Ensures all employees involved in food handling have a valid food handler's permit.

~~3-5.~~ Proposed Has a proposed menu is of a type and price likely to achieve 40 percent food sales that offers ordinary meals rather than snacks or single-food items to guests. As used in this Section, an ordinary meal consists of food items from at least three of the following categories:

a. Proteins including meat, seafood, legumes, eggs, and nuts;

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- b. Fruits and vegetables;
- c. Grains including rice, pasta, breads, cereal, and ancient grains; and
- d. Dairy and dairy alternatives including milk, cream, cheese, and yogurt; and
- 4. Dinnerware and small ware, including dining utensils, are compatible with the offered menu;
- 6. Holds the premises out to the public as a restaurant so an individual goes to the premises primarily to eat an ordinary meal rather than to participate in entertainment such as watching TV, a movie, or any live performance or to engage in a game, sporting event, or other amusement; and
- 7. The applicant's kitchen:
 - a. Complies with all national and local health and safety codes and regulations; and
 - b. Has commercial food equipment for mixing, cooking, cutting, baking, and refrigerating that meets applicable NSF/ANSI standards and is sufficient for the offered menu.
- C. The following criteria are evidence of an inability to operate a restaurant as defined in A.R.S. § 4-205.02(M)(2). The ~~Only~~ after the Department shall consider these criteria when determining whether to issue determines an applicant is a restaurant ~~license to an applicant~~ under subsections (A) and (B), will the Department assess whether the applicant is likely to derive at least 40 percent of its gross revenue from the sale of food, including no more than 15 percent of gross revenue from food sold for consumption off the licensed premises. The Department shall use the following criteria as evidence an applicant is likely to meet this standard:
 - 1. ~~More than 60~~ No more than 25 percent of the applicant's public seating area consists of barstools, cocktail tables, and similar seating indicating the area is used primarily for consumption of spirituous liquor;
 - 2. At least 60 percent of the applicant's public seating area consists of dining tables;
 - 3. No more than 30 percent of the applicant's total floor area is designated for entertainment; and
 - 2-4. ~~Name; The name and all signage, or and promotional materials of the proposed applicant business premises indicate the applicant is a restaurant rather than a contain a term such as bar, tavern, pub, spirits, club, lounge, cabaret, or saloon, or that denotes sale of spirituous liquor; entertainment center.~~
 - 3. Proposed business premises has a jukebox, live entertainment, or dance floor; and
 - 4. Proposed business premises contain bar games and equipment.
- D. The Department shall issue a restaurant license to an applicant only if the Department determines the applicant:
 - 1. Is a restaurant under subsections (A) and (B); and
 - 2. Is likely to derive at least 40 percent of its gross revenue from the sale of food, including no more than 15 percent of gross revenue from food sold for consumption off the licensed premises.

~~D-E.~~ This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-205.02(E).

R19-1-207. Extension of Premises; Joint Premises Permit

- A. Extension of premises.
 - 1. A licensee with on-sale retail privileges shall ensure ~~that~~ no spirituous liquor is served to a customer seated outside the licensed premises, as defined in A.R.S. § ~~4-101(31)~~ 4-101(32), without first making application for an extension of premises and paying the fee established by the Department; and
 - ~~B-2.~~ An application under subsection (A)(1) is required for either a temporary or permanent extension of premises.
 - B. Joint premises permit. One or more licensees with the same series of license may apply for a joint premises permit by submitting an application to the Director and paying the fee established by the Department.
 - C. A licensee under subsection (A) or (B) shall submit a copy of the application to the local governing body before submitting the application to the Director.
- ~~C-D.~~ This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ ~~4-101(31)~~ 4-101(32), 4-207.02, and ~~4-203(B)~~ 4-207.03.

R19-1-209. Licensing Time Frames

- A. For the purpose of compliance with A.R.S. § 41-1073, the Department establishes time frames that apply to licenses issued by the Department. The licensing time frames consist of an administrative completeness review time frame, a substantive review time frame, and an overall time frame as defined in A.R.S. § 41-1072.
 - B. The Department shall ~~not~~ forward a liquor license application for review and consideration by the local governing authorities body ~~until~~ only when the application is administratively complete. A liquor license application is administratively complete when:
 - 1. Every piece of information required by the form prescribed by the Department is provided;
 - 2. All required materials specified on the form prescribed by the Department are attached to the form;
 - 3. The non-refundable license application fee specified at A.R.S. § 4-209(A) is attached to the form; and
 - 4. If required, a questionnaire and complete set of electronic fingerprints are attached to the form from:
 - a. Every individual who is a controlling person of the business to be licensed,
 - b. Every individual who has an aggregate beneficial interest of at least 10 percent in the business to be licensed,
 - c. Every individual who owns at least 10 percent of the business to be licensed,
 - d. Every individual who holds a beneficial interest of at least 10 percent of the liabilities of the business to be licensed, and
 - e. The agent and managers of the business to be licensed.
 - C. Within 60 days after the Department acts under subsection (B), the local governing body shall enter an order recommending approval or disapproval of the liquor license for which application was made. An aggrieved party may request a hearing or file a protest regarding the application within the time specified under A.R.S. § 4-201(E).
- ~~C-D.~~ Except as provided in subsection ~~(D)~~ (E), the time frame for the Department to act on a license application is as follows:
- 1. Administrative completeness review time frame: 75 days;
 - 2. Substantive review time frame: 30 days; and
 - 3. Over-all time frame: 105 days.

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~~D-E.~~ The time frame for the Department to act on an application for a special event license, ~~wine craft producer~~ festival or fair license, temporary extension or change of licensed premises, or approval of a liquor law training course is as follows:

1. Administrative completeness review time frame: ~~40~~ 5 days;
2. Substantive review time frame: ~~20~~ 5 days; and
3. Over-all time frame: ~~30~~ 10 days.

~~F.~~ The time frame for the Department to act on an application for a permanent extension or change of licensed premises is:

1. Administrative completeness review time frame: 10 days;
2. Substantive review time frame: 20 days; and
3. Over-all time frame: 30 days.

~~F-G.~~ Administrative completeness review time frame.

1. The administrative completeness review time frame begins when the Department receives an application. During the administrative completeness review-time frame, the Department shall determine whether the application is:
 - a. Complete,
 - b. Contains a technical error, or
 - c. Contains a non-technical error.
2. If the Department determines ~~that~~ an application is incomplete or contains a non-technical error, the Department shall return the application to the applicant. If the applicant wishes to be considered further for a license, the applicant shall submit to the Department a new, completed application and non-refundable application fee.
3. If the Department determines ~~that~~ an application contains a technical error, the Department shall notify the applicant in writing of the technical error.
4. An applicant that receives a notice regarding a technical error in an application shall correct the technical error within 30 days from the date of the notice or within the time specified by the Department. The administrative completeness review and over-all time frames are suspended from the date of the notice referenced under subsection ~~(F)(3)~~ (F)(3) until the date the technical error is corrected.
5. If an applicant fails to correct a technical error within the specified time, the Department shall close the file. An applicant whose file is closed may apply again for a license by submitting a new, completed application and non-refundable application fee.

~~F-H.~~ Substantive review time frame.

1. The substantive review time frame begins when an application is administratively complete or at the end of the administrative completeness review time frame listed in subsection ~~(C)(1) or (D)(1), (E)(1), or (F)(1)~~. If a hearing is required under A.R.S. § 4-201 regarding the license application, the Department shall ensure ~~that~~ the hearing occurs during the substantive review time frame.
2. If the Department determines during the substantive review that additional information is needed, the Department shall send the applicant a comprehensive written request for additional information. An applicant from whom additional information is requested shall supply the additional information within 30 days from the date of the request or within the time specified by the Department. Both the substantive review and over-all time frames are suspended from the date of the Department's request until the date ~~that~~ the Department receives the additional information.
3. If an applicant fails to submit the requested information within the specified time, the Department shall close the file. An applicant whose file is closed may apply again for a license by submitting a new, completed application and non-refundable application fee.

~~G-I.~~ Within the overall time frame, the Department shall:

1. Deny a license to an applicant if the Department determines ~~that~~ the applicant does not meet all the substantive criteria required by A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter, or
2. Grant a license to an applicant if the Department determines ~~that~~ the applicant meets all the substantive criteria required by A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter.

~~H-J.~~ If the Department denies a license under subsection ~~(G)(1)(1)~~, the Department shall provide a written notice of denial to the applicant that explains:

1. The reason for the denial, with citations to supporting statutes or rules;
2. The applicant's right to appeal the denial; and
3. The time for appealing the denial.

~~I-K.~~ This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 41-1073, 4-201(E), and 4-202(B).

ARTICLE 3. LICENSEE RESPONSIBILITIES

R19-1-304. Storing Spirituous Liquor on Unlicensed Premises

- A. Except as provided in subsection (B), a licensee shall not accept delivery of or store spirituous liquor at any premises other than the business premises described on the license issued to the licensee under A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter.
- B. The Department shall authorize a licensee to accept delivery of or store spirituous liquor at a premises other than the business premises described on the license issued to the licensee under A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter if:
 1. The licensee submits a written request to the Department that:
 - a. Identifies the unlicensed premises,
 - b. Provides a diagram that shows the geographical location of the unlicensed premises in relation to the business premises, and
 - c. Explains how the licensee will safeguard the spirituous liquor at the unlicensed premises; and

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2. The Department determines ~~that~~ the licensee will safeguard the spirituous liquor at the unlicensed premises in a manner that protects the public health, safety, and welfare and that authorizing the licensee to store spirituous liquor at the unlicensed premises is consistent with the best interest of the state.
- C. A licensee granted authorization under subsection (B) shall provide evidence of the authorization to a wholesaler or craft producer before asking the wholesaler or craft producer to make delivery of spirituous liquor at the unlicensed premises.
- D. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-203(B).

R19-1-305. Paying Taxes Required

- A. The Director shall not issue an interim permit on a quota license if the Director has notice ~~that~~ the quota-license licensee is delinquent in paying any tax to the state or a political subdivision unless:
 1. The licensee or transferee enters into an agreement with the taxing authority to pay the delinquent tax; and
 2. The taxing authority submits written verification of the agreement to the Director.
- B. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-112(B)(1)(c), ~~4-205.04(E)~~ 4-205.04(H)(1), and 4-210(A)(5).

R19-1-307. Bottle Reuse or Refilling Prohibited

- A. Except as authorized under A.R.S. § 4-244(32), a retail licensee shall ensure ~~that~~ a bottle or other container authorized by law for packaging spirituous liquor:
 1. Is not reused to package spirituous liquor after the spirituous liquor originally packaged in the bottle or other container is removed from the bottle or other container, and
 2. Bears a label that accurately indicates the kind and brand of spirituous liquor in the bottle or other container.
- B. Except as authorized under A.R.S. § 4-244(32) and (45), a retail licensee shall ensure ~~that~~ no substance is added to a bottle or other container authorized by law for packaging spirituous liquor that has the effect of increasing the amount of liquid originally packaged or remaining in the bottle or other container.
- C. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-244~~(21)~~, (32); and (45).

R19-1-317. Responsibilities of a Hotel-Motel or Restaurant Licensee

- A. If a hotel-motel or restaurant licensee ceases to provide complete restaurant services before 10:00 p.m., the licensee shall cease to sell spirituous liquor at the same time ~~that~~ the licensee ceases to provide complete restaurant services.
- B. If a hotel-motel or restaurant licensee provides complete restaurant services until at least 10:00 p.m., the licensee may continue to sell spirituous liquor during the hours allowed by law.
- C. If a hotel-motel or restaurant licensee refuses to serve a meal requested before 10:00 p.m. and continues to serve spirituous liquor, the Department shall assume ~~that~~ the hotel-motel or restaurant licensee has ceased to operate as a restaurant and has the primary purpose of selling or dispensing spirituous liquor for consumption.
- D. ~~In the event of~~ When the Department conducts an audit to determine whether a hotel-motel or restaurant licensee meets the standard at A.R.S. § 4-205.02(M), the licensee shall submit records that enable the Department to determine the amount of gross revenue ~~that~~ the licensee derives from the sale of food and from the sale of spirituous liquor. If the Department is unable to determine the amount of gross revenue attributed to the sale of food, the Department shall assume ~~that~~ the licensee does not meet the standard at A.R.S. § 4-205.02(M).
- E. To ensure ~~that~~ the Department is able to determine the amount of gross revenue derived from the sale of food and from the sale of spirituous liquor, a hotel-motel or restaurant licensee shall maintain the majority of the following documents in the following order for the time specified in R19-1-501:
 1. Vendor invoices. Sorted by vendor by year;
 2. Inventory records; financial statements; general ledger; sales journals or schedules; cash receipts or disbursement journals; and bank statements. Sorted by month by year;
 3. Daily sales report, guest checks, and cash register journal. Segregated by the sale of food and the sale of spirituous liquor and sorted by day by month by year;
 4. Bank deposit slips. Sorted by day by month by year and maintained with the daily sales report, guest checks, and cash register journal;
 5. Transaction privilege tax returns. Sorted by month by year;
 6. Income tax returns. Sorted by year; and
 7. Payroll records. Sorted by pay period by year.
- F. If a licensee holds multiple licenses for a business premises, one of which is for a hotel-motel or restaurant, the licensee shall ensure ~~that~~ records for purchases and sales for the hotel-motel or restaurant are maintained and accounted for separate from records for purchases and sales for the other license on the same business premises.
- G. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-205.01 and 4-205.02.

R19-1-318. Responsibilities of a Special Event Licensee Repealed

- ~~A. If a special event occurs at an otherwise unlicensed location, the special event licensee shall conduct all dispensing, serving, and selling of spirituous liquor;~~
- ~~B. If a special event occurs at the licensed premises of a licensed retailer, the special event licensee shall ensure that one of the following occurs during the special event:
 1. The licensed retailer places the license in non-use status and ceases to sell spirituous liquor and the special event licensee dispenses and serves spirituous liquor and ensures that all sales of spirituous liquor comply with A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter;~~

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2. ~~The licensed retailer dispenses and serves all spirituous liquor under the licensed retailer's license and the special event licensee does not dispense or serve spirituous liquor. The licensed retailer shall dispense and serve only spirituous liquor purchased from a wholesaler and ensure that all sales of spirituous liquor comply with A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter;~~
 3. ~~The licensed retailer dispenses and serves all spirituous liquor under the special event license and the special event licensee does not dispense or serve spirituous liquor. The licensed retailer shall dispense and serve only spirituous liquor purchased by or donated to the special event licensee. Both the licensed retailer and special event licensee shall ensure that all sales of spirituous liquor comply with A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter; or~~
 4. ~~The licensed premises of the licensed retailer are divided into two areas as follows:
 - a. ~~In the first area, the licensed retailer shall dispense and serve spirituous liquor that is purchased from a wholesaler and ensure that all sales of spirituous liquor comply with A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter; and~~
 - b. ~~In the second area, the special event licensee shall dispense and serve spirituous liquor purchased by or donated to the special event licensee and ensure that all sales of spirituous liquor comply with A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter.~~~~
- ~~C. If a special event involving sampling of spirituous liquor occurs at the licensed premises of a licensed retailer, the special event licensee shall comply with the procedures in A.R.S. § 4-243(B).~~
- ~~D. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-112(B)(1)(b) and 4-203.02(E).~~

R19-1-319. Commercial Coercion or Bribery Prohibited

- A. A distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier, blender, or other producer or wholesaler shall not directly or indirectly or through an affiliate engage in any of the following activities unless specifically authorized under A.R.S. Title 4 or this Chapter:
1. Furnishing, giving, renting, lending, or selling to a licensed retailer an article of primary utilitarian value in the conduct of the business;
 2. Selling food or food products to a licensed retailer at less than the cost ~~that~~ the producer or wholesaler paid for the food or food products;
 3. Selling non-alcoholic malt beverage, non-alcoholic wine, or other non-alcoholic beverage or cocktail mixer to a licensed retailer at less than the cost ~~that~~ the producer or wholesaler paid for the non-alcoholic malt beverage, non-alcoholic wine, or cocktail mixer.
 4. Extending credit or furnishing financing to a licensed retailer through the licensed retailer's purchase of spirituous liquor or other products;
 5. Providing a service to a licensed retailer, including stocking, resetting, or pricing merchandise;
 6. Paying or crediting a licensed retailer for a promotion, advertising, display, public relations effort, or distribution service;
 7. Sharing with a licensed retailer the cost of a promotion or advertising through any medium;
 8. Guaranteeing a loan to or repayment of a financial obligation of a licensed retailer;
 9. Providing financial assistance to a licensed retailer;
 10. Engaging in a practice that requires a licensed retailer to take and dispose of a quota of spirituous liquor;
 11. Offering or giving a meal, local ground transportation, or event ticket to a licensed retailer unless the item is deductible as a business entertainment expense under the Internal Revenue Code;
 12. Offering a product to an on-sale licensee at a price not available to all on-sale licensees. A price based on the volume delivered within a 24-hour period is ~~permitted~~ allowed if the volume-based price is available to all on-sale licensees; or
 13. Offering a product to an off-sale licensee at a price not available to all off-sale licensees. A price based on the volume delivered within a 24-hour period is ~~permitted~~ allowed if the volume-based price is available to all off-sale licensees.
- B. A licensed retailer shall not require ~~that~~ a producer or wholesaler to provide stocking or resetting services as a condition for being allocated shelf, cold box, or product display space.
- C. A licensed retailer shall not solicit from a distiller, vintner, brewer, rectified, blender, or other producer or wholesaler any activity outlined in subsections (A)(1) through (A)(13) unless specifically authorized under A.R.S. Title 4 or this Chapter.
- D. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-243(A).

R19-1-320. Practices ~~Permitted~~ Allowed by a Producer or Wholesaler

- A. In addition to practices specifically authorized under A.R.S. Title 4 and 27 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, the practices outlined in subsections (B) through (Q) allow a distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier, blender, or other producer or wholesaler to furnish something of value to a licensed retailer or other specified licensee as long as the producer or wholesaler does not furnish something of value to induce the licensed retailer or other specified licensee to purchase spirituous liquor from the producer or wholesaler to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of another producer or wholesaler. A distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier, blender, or other producer or wholesaler shall not furnish something of value to a licensed retailer or other specified licensee unless specifically authorized under A.R.S. Title 4, 27 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, or this Chapter. If there is a conflict between the practices authorized in 27 CFR, Chapter 1, Subsection A and this Chapter, this Chapter governs.
- B. A licensed retailer shall not solicit or knowingly accept from a distiller, vintner, brewer, rectifier, blender, or other producer or wholesaler any activity not outlined in subsections (C) through (Q) unless the activity is specifically authorized under A.R.S. Title 4 or this Chapter.
- C. Participating in a special event.
1. A producer or wholesaler may furnish advertising, sponsorship, services, or other things of value at a special event at which spirituous liquor is sold if:
 - a. A special event license is issued for the special event. A producer or wholesaler shall not pay for advertising, sponsorship, services, or other things of value until the wholesaler or producer confirms ~~that~~ a special event application has been submitted for approval under A.R.S. § 4-203.02;
 - b. The special event license is issued to a charitable, civic, religious, or fraternal organization;

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- c. The special event license is not issued to a political committee or organization;
 - d. The producer or wholesaler ensures ~~that~~ nothing of value given to a licensed retailer or employees of a licensed retailer during or after the special event is left on the licensed premises of ~~a~~ the licensed retailer except ~~that~~ the wholesaler may leave items of value with the licensed retailer or at the licensed premises if the retailer is an on-sale retailer and leaving the items of value complies with the restrictions at A.R.S. § 4-243(D); and
 - e. The producer or wholesaler pays financial sponsorship, if any, to the organization to which the special event license is issued.
2. A producer or wholesaler may donate spirituous liquor to a special event licensee identified under subsection (C)(1)(b).
 3. A producer or wholesaler may dispense spirituous liquor donated by the producer or wholesaler at a special event.
 4. A producer or wholesaler may provide a sign to a special event licensee identified under subsection (C)(1)(b). If the producer or wholesaler provides a sign to a special event licensee, the sign is not subject to ~~R19-1-313~~ R19-1-110.
 5. A producer or wholesaler may furnish a vehicle for use by a special event licensee identified under subsection (C)(1)(b). The producer or wholesaler shall ensure the vehicle is used to dispense spirituous liquor only during the days of the special event.
- D.** Providing an item of value to a customer of a licensed retailer. A producer or wholesaler or its employee or independent contractor may provide an item of value to a customer of a licensed retailer if:
1. The item is provided directly to the customer of the licensed retailer by the producer or wholesaler or an employee or independent contractor of the producer or wholesaler except ~~that~~ a schedule of sporting events, as defined in subsection (F), may be provided to the customer through the licensed retailer;
 2. The item provided has a value less than \$5 and bears advertising about the producer, wholesaler, or spirituous liquor available from the producer or wholesaler. The producer or wholesaler may provide an unlimited number of items;
 3. The item provided has a value more than \$5 and bears advertising about the producer, wholesaler, or spirituous liquor available from the producer or wholesaler. The producer or wholesaler shall ensure ~~that~~ the total value of all items provided does not exceed \$100 during any 6:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m. period per licensed premises; and
 4. The producer or wholesaler ensures ~~that~~ no item of value is provided to the licensed retailer or an employee of the licensed retailer or is left on the licensed premises.
- E.** Furnishing advertising. A producer or wholesaler may furnish advertising copy in the form of a digital file or camera- or internet-ready images of nominal value to a licensed retailer.
- F.** Sponsoring a sporting event. If the licensed premises of a licensed retailer has a permanent occupancy of more than 1,000 people and is used primarily for live sporting events, a producer or wholesaler may sponsor and provide advertising to the licensed retailer in conjunction with a live sporting event or telecast of a sporting event at the licensed premises. If the producer or wholesaler provides a sign as part of the sponsorship of a sporting event, the sign is not subject to the value limitation or information content restrictions in ~~R19-1-313~~ R19-1-110. The producer or wholesaler shall ensure no item of value remains with the licensed retailer or at the licensed premises after the sporting event except ~~that~~ the wholesaler may leave items of value with the licensed retailer or at the licensed premises if the retailer is an on-sale retailer and leaving the items of value complies with the restrictions at A.R.S. § 4-243(D). For the purpose of this subsection, live sporting event means an athletic competition governed by a set of rules or customs to which pre-sold tickets are made available to the public. For nationally recognized sporting events that are seasonal, including but not limited to baseball, football, basketball, soccer, and NASCAR, the conclusion of a live sporting event occurs when the season ends rather than after each individual event of the season. A golf tournament is not a live sporting event unless:
1. The golf tournament is regulated by a golf association; or
 2. The golf tournament is held for the benefit of an unlicensed organization and the sponsoring producer or wholesaler ensures ~~that~~:
 - a. All sponsorship proceeds are provided to the unlicensed organization, and
 - b. Nothing of utilitarian value or other consideration is provided to a licensed retailer.
- G.** Sponsoring a concert.
1. If the licensed premises of a licensed retailer has a permanent occupancy of more than 1,000 people and is used primarily as a concert ~~or live sporting event~~ venue, a producer or wholesaler may sponsor and provide advertising to the licensed retailer in conjunction with a concert at the licensed premises. For the purpose of this subsection, "concert" is a live event with pre-sold tickets for a musical, vocal, theatrical, or comedic performance at the licensed premises or a live musical, vocal, theatrical, or comedic performance at the licensed premises that is not open to the public. If the producer or wholesaler provides a sign as part of the sponsorship of a concert, the sign is not subject to the value limitation or information content restrictions in ~~R19-1-313~~ R19-1-110. The producer or wholesaler shall ensure ~~that~~ no item of value remains with the licensed retailer or at the licensed premises after the conclusion of the concert event except ~~that~~ the wholesaler may leave items of value with the licensed retailer or at the licensed premises if the retailer is an on-sale retailer and leaving the items of value complies with the restrictions at A.R.S. § 4-243(D).
 2. If the licensed premises of a licensed retailer has a temporary occupancy of more than 1,000 people under a temporary extension of premises approved under A.R.S. § 4-207.03, is used primarily as a concert venue, and is located adjacent to a multipurpose facility, as defined at A.R.S. § 5-801, a producer or wholesaler may sponsor and provide advertising to the licensed retailer during the term of the temporary extension of premises.
- H.** Participating in a tradeshow or convention. A producer or wholesaler may provide for a licensee sampling, advertising, and event sponsorship to a trade association in conjunction with a tradeshow or convention if the trade association consists of five or more retail licensees that have no common ownership. If the producer or wholesaler provides a sign as part of the sponsorship of a tradeshow or convention, the sign is not subject to the value limitation or information content restrictions in ~~R19-1-313~~ R19-1-110. The producer or wholesaler shall ensure the sign is physically placed at the location where the tradeshow or convention is held. The producer or wholesaler shall remove the sign within one business day after the conclusion of the tradeshow or convention and ensure ~~that~~ no item of value remains with the licensed retailer after the conclusion of the tradeshow or convention event except ~~that~~ the wholesaler may

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leave items of value with the licensed retailer if the retailer is an on-sale retailer and leaving the items of value complies with the restrictions at A.R.S. § 4-243(D).

- I. Participating in an educational seminar. A producer or wholesaler may participate in an educational seminar for employees of a licensed retailer if:
 - 1. The educational seminar occurs on the licensed premises of a producer, wholesaler, or retailer;
 - 2. Content of the educational seminar is substantially related to spirituous liquor available from the producer or wholesaler;
 - 3. Lodging and transportation expenses incurred by employees of the licensed retailer or the licensed retailer to attend the educational seminar are not paid or reimbursed by the producer or wholesaler. The producer or wholesaler may provide a meal and snacks of nominal value to participants in the education seminar;
 - 4. The retailer's expenses associated with organizing, producing, or hosting the educational seminar are not paid or reimbursed by the producer or wholesaler; and
 - 5. No item of value remains with the licensed retailer after the conclusion of the educational seminar event except ~~that~~ the wholesaler may leave items of value with the licensed retailer if the retailer is an on-sale retailer and leaving the items of value complies with the restrictions at A.R.S. § 4-243(D).
- J. Furnishing a printed menu. A producer or wholesaler may furnish a printed menu for use by a retailer if:
 - 1. All printed menus furnished to the licensed retailer during a calendar year have a fair market value within the limit prescribed by A.R.S. § 4-243(D),
 - 2. A similar menu is made available to all retail accounts that use menus,
 - 3. The menu has no utilitarian value to the licensed retailer except as a menu, and
 - 4. The menu conspicuously bears the name of spirituous liquor available from the producer or wholesaler or the name of the producer or wholesaler.
- K. Distributing coupons or rebates. A producer or wholesaler may distribute coupons or rebates to consumers by any means including providing the coupons or rebates to a licensed retailer if the coupons or rebates:
 - 1. Can be used only for an off-sale purchase by the consumer from a licensed retailer,
 - 2. Do not specify a licensed retailer at which the coupons or rebates are required to be used, and
 - 3. Are available in approximately the same number of qualifying products the licensed retailer has available for customers if the coupons or rebates are ultimately redeemed by the licensed retailer.
- L. Providing holiday decorations. A producer or wholesaler may lend decorations commonly associated with a specific holiday to a licensed retailer for use on the licensed premises if the decorations:
 - 1. Bear advertising about a brand, producer, or wholesaler that is substantial, conspicuous, and permanently inscribed or securely affixed; and
 - 2. The decorations have no utilitarian value to the licensed retailer other than as decorations for a specific holiday.
- M. Providing a sample to a customer of a licensed retailer. A producer or wholesaler may provide a sample of spirituous liquor to a customer of a licensed:
 - 1. On-sale retailer without off-sale privileges if the producer or wholesaler complies with the procedures at A.R.S. § 4-243(B)(2)(b), which limit sampling to ~~42~~ 16 ounces of beer or cooler product, six ounces of wine, or two ounces of distilled spirits per person, per brand to be consumed on the licensed premises;
 - 2. Off-sale retailer if the producer or wholesaler complies with the procedures at A.R.S. § 4-243(B)(3)(c), which limit sampling to three ounces of beer, one and one-half ounces of wine, or one ounce of distilled spirits per person, per day if consumed on the licensed premises. If the sample provided is for consumption off the licensed premises, the producer or wholesaler shall ensure the sample is limited to 72 ounces of beer and two ounces of distilled spirits per person per day; or
 - 3. On-sale retailer with off-sale privileges if the producer or wholesaler complies with subsection (M)(1) when providing samples under the on-sale portion of the license and subsection (M)(2) when providing samples under the off-sale portion of the license.
- N. Conducting market research. A producer or wholesaler may participate in market research regarding spirituous liquor under the following conditions:
 - 1. The spirituous liquor is provided to research participants by personal delivery or through a delivery service provider;
 - 2. The spirituous liquor provided to research participants is obtained from or shipped through a wholesaler;
 - 3. All research participants are of legal drinking age;
 - 4. Any employee of the producer or wholesaler and any employee of a marketing research business conducting the market research that handles the spirituous liquor is at least 19 years old; and
 - 5. The amount of spirituous liquor provided to each research participant does not exceed 72 ounces of beer, cooler product, or wine or 750 milliliters of distilled spirits.
- O. Providing a sample to a licensed retailer. A producer or wholesaler may provide a licensed retailer with a sample of a brand of spirituous liquor ~~that~~ the licensed retailer has not purchased for sale within the last 12 months if the sample does not exceed the following:
 - 1. Wine. Three liters;
 - 2. Beer. Three gallons; and
 - 3. Distilled spirits. Three liters.
- P. Providing a shelf plan or schematic. A producer or wholesaler may provide a recommended shelf plan or schematic for use by a licensed retailer in displaying spirituous liquor or other product in a point-of-sale area.
- Q. Providing meals, beverages, event tickets, and local ground transportation. Except as provided under subsection (I), a producer or wholesaler may provide a licensed retailer with meals, beverages, event tickets, and local ground transportation if:
 - 1. The producer or wholesaler accompanies the licensed retailer while meals and beverages are consumed and ground transportation is used; and

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2. The value of the meals, beverages, event tickets, and local ground transportation is deductible as a business entertainment expense under the Internal Revenue Code.
- R. A producer or wholesaler that sells spirituous liquor to another producer or wholesaler is exempt from the credit prohibition in A.R.S. § 4-242.
- S. Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-242, 4-243 and 4-244(3).

R19-1-321. Practices ~~Permitted~~ Allowed by a Wholesaler

- A. In addition to practices specifically authorized under A.R.S. Title 4 and 27 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, the following practices allow a wholesaler to furnish something of value to a licensed retailer or other specified licensee as long as the wholesaler does not furnish something of value to induce the licensed retailer or other specified licensee to purchase spirituous liquor from the wholesaler to the exclusion, in whole or in part, of another wholesaler. A wholesaler shall not furnish something of value to a licensed retailer or other specified licensee unless specifically authorized under A.R.S. Title 4, 27 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter A, or this Chapter. If there is a conflict between the practices authorized in 27 CFR, Chapter 1, Subsection A and this Chapter, this Chapter governs.
- B. A licensed retailer shall not solicit or knowingly accept from a wholesaler any activity not outlined in subsections (C) through (N) unless the activity is specifically authorized under A.R.S. Title 4 or this Chapter.
- C. Providing stocking services. A wholesaler may stock any spirituous liquor or other product ~~that~~ the wholesaler sells to a licensed retailer. The stocking service provided by a wholesaler:
 1. Shall not alter or disturb any spirituous liquor or other product of another wholesaler;
 2. Shall be performed at a point-of-sale area, including a cold box, from which a consumer may purchase spirituous liquor sold by the retailer. A wholesaler may move spirituous liquor to or from the following locations on the licensed premises:
 - a. A designated delivery entrance, and
 - b. A storage area; and
 3. May include:
 - a. Rotating, cleaning, or otherwise preparing the spirituous liquor or other product for sale at a point-of-sale area; and
 - b. Furnishing advertising materials displayed at a point-of-sale area as authorized under ~~R19-1-313~~ R19-1-110.
- D. Providing resetting services. A wholesaler may reset spirituous liquor sold to a licensed retailer if requested by the licensed retailer and the resetting does not alter or disturb the product of another wholesaler. The resetting services provided by a wholesaler:
 1. Shall be performed only in a point-of-sale area, including a cold box;
 2. Shall not be performed unless the retailer provides at least two working days' notice to any other wholesaler whose product needs to be affected so the resetting can be performed; and
 3. Shall not be performed more frequently than once per year if the resetting involves a substantial reconfiguration of the spirituous liquor department of a retailer.
- E. Furnishing tapping equipment. A wholesaler may furnish tapping equipment under R19-1-326 to a retail licensee.
- F. Making a driver sale. A wholesaler may sell to a licensed retailer, through a driver sale, at the current market price, spirituous liquor not previously ordered.
- G. Delivering a specially discounted quantity purchase. A wholesaler may provide a licensed retailer with a specially discounted price for a quantity purchase if the wholesaler delivers the entire quantity purchased to an approved storage facility of the licensed retailer.
- H. Accepting returned spirituous liquor products.
 1. A wholesaler may allow a licensed retailer that intends to be closed for at least 30 days to exchange beer or other malt beverage products purchased from the wholesaler or to receive a credit for or refund of the amount paid for the malt beverage products;
 2. With permission from the Director, a wholesaler may allow a licensed retailer that is discontinuing sale of a particular beer or other malt beverage product to exchange the product purchased from the wholesaler or to receive a credit for or refund of the amount paid for the beer or other malt beverage product; and
 3. A wholesaler may exchange or accept return of other spirituous liquors as ~~permitted~~ allowed under 27 U.S.C. 205(d) and 27 C.F.R. Subchapter A, Part 11.
- I. Selling tobacco products or foodstuffs. A wholesaler may sell tobacco products or foodstuffs to a licensed retailer if the price paid by the retailer equals or exceeds the cost to the wholesaler.
- J. Furnishing promotional items. A wholesaler may provide promotional items to an on-sale retailer. Promotional items, as defined and limited by A.R.S. § 4-243(D) does not include spirituous liquor.
- K. Facilitating a special event. A wholesaler may facilitate a special event by:
 1. Donating spirituous liquor directly to the special event licensee and issuing a net zero cost billing invoice in the name of the special event licensee,
 2. Leaving a delivery vehicle and other equipment necessary for the sale or service of spirituous liquor on the premises of the special event for the duration of the special event and up to one business day before and after the special event,
 3. Leaving spirituous liquor at the special event if:
 - a. The spirituous liquor is properly described on a preliminary billing invoice issued in the names of both the off-sale retailer from which the special event licensee is purchasing the spirituous liquor and the special event licensee,
 - b. The wholesaler issues a final billing invoice in the names of both the off-sale retailer from which the special event licensee is purchasing the spirituous liquor and the special event licensee within five business days after the special event ends, and
 - c. The spirituous liquor is stored securely to ensure only intended persons gain access to the spirituous liquor; ~~and~~
 4. Selling spirituous liquor directly to the special event licensee at the same price the wholesaler sells the spirituous liquor to on-sale retailers. If the wholesaler sells spirituous liquor directly to the special event licensee, both the preliminary and final billing invoices shall be in the name of the special event licensee; and

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5. Exchanging or accepting return of spirituous liquors from the special event licensee as allowed under 27 U.S.C. 205(d) and 27 C.F.R. Subchapter A, Part 11.
- L. Providing shelves, bins, or racks. A wholesaler may lend a shelf, bin, or rack to a licensed off-sale retailer if the following conditions are met:
1. The shelf, bin, or rack lent to the licensed off-sale retailer is located in a point-of-sale area.
 2. The shelf, bin, or rack lent to the licensed off-sale retailer does not have an actual cost of more than \$300 per brand, as defined at 27 C.F.R. Subchapter A, Section 6.11, at any one time in the licensed premises. The cost of the shelf, bin, or rack excludes the cost of transporting and installing the shelf, bin, or rack. The wholesaler shall not pool or combine dollar limitations to provide the licensed off-sale retailer with a shelf, bin, or rack that exceeds the dollar limitation in this subsection;
 3. The shelf, bin, or rack bears advertising regarding spirituous liquor available from the wholesaler that is conspicuous, substantial, and permanently inscribed or securely affixed. The name and address of the licensed off-sale retailer may appear on the shelf, bin, or rack;
 4. The primary function of the shelf, bin, or rack is to hold and display spirituous liquor available from the wholesaler;
 5. The spirituous liquor on the shelf, bin, or rack is only the spirituous liquor advertised on the shelf, bin, or rack by the wholesaler. The shelf, bin, or rack may also hold non-spirituous-liquor products that are being promoted or advertised with the spirituous liquor available from the wholesaler; and
 6. The shelf, bin, or rack is not temperature controlled.
- M. Providing product display enhancers. A wholesaler may lend to a licensed off-sale retailer a non-functional copy or reproduction of an item that enhances the display of spirituous liquor sold from the display.
- N. Providing staff assistance. A wholesaler may use its staff to provide a licensed retailer with assistance in performing the activities outlined in this Section. A wholesaler shall not maintain full-time staff or permanently occupy office space on the licensed premises or at the corporate office of a licensed retailer.
- O. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-203.02(H) through (J) and 4-243.

R19-1-324. Standards for Exemption of an Unlicensed Business

- A. The owner of a small restaurant or business establishment, business premises, or association hosting a private social function at a premises over which the small restaurant, business establishment, business premises, or association has permanent and exclusive control may act under A.R.S. § 4-244.05 if the owner of the small restaurant or business establishment, business premises, or association hosting a private social function:
1. Submits a Request for Exemption form, ~~which is available from the Department and on its web site~~ through the Department's website;
 2. Pays the inspection fee specified in R19-1-102~~(F)~~; and
 3. Ensures ~~that~~:
 - a. Possession or consumption of spirituous liquor on the business premises is ~~permitted~~ allowed only as an incidental convenience to customers;
 - b. Possession or consumption of spirituous liquor on the business premises is limited as follows:
 - i. Small restaurant: between noon and 10:00 p.m.; and
 - ii. Business establishment, business premises, or association hosting a private social function: between 4:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.
 - c. A customer is allowed to possess or consume no more than:
 - i. ~~Forty~~ Fifty ounces of beer,
 - ii. Seven hundred fifty milliliters of wine, or
 - iii. Four ounces of distilled spirits;
 - d. The occupancy limitation of the small restaurant or business establishment, business premises, or association hosting a private social function does not exceed the following maximum:
 - i. Small restaurant: 50; and
 - ii. Business establishment, business premises, or association hosting a private social function: 300; and
 - e. The owner, manager, comptroller, controlling person, and any employee of the small restaurant or business establishment, business premises, or association hosting a private social function complies with all applicable provisions of A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter.
- B. As provided under A.R.S. § 4-244.05 (J)(4), the Director, agent of the Director, or peace officer empowered to enforce A.R.S. Title 4 and this Chapter may visit and inspect a small restaurant, business establishment, business premises, or association operating under A.R.S. § 4-244.05 and this Section during business hours of the premises.
- C. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-244.05.

R19-1-325. Display of Warning Sign Regarding Consumption of Alcohol; Posting Notice Regarding Firearms

- A. As prescribed under A.R.S. § 4-261, a licensed retailer shall post one or more warning signs, which are available without charge from the Department, regarding consumption of alcohol during pregnancy.
- B. An on-sale retailer that wishes to prohibit possession of a weapon on the licensed premises shall post the notice described in A.R.S. § 4-229, which is available without charge from the Department:
1. In a conspicuous location accessible to the general public, and
 2. Immediately adjacent to the license posted as required under A.R.S. § 4-262 ~~and R19-1-301~~.
- C. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-229, 4-261 and 4-262.

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ARTICLE 4. REQUIRED NOTICES TO DEPARTMENT

R19-1-403. Hotel-Motel or Restaurant Licensee: Notice of Change to Restaurant Facility

- A. Under A.R.S. §§ 4-205.01(E) or 4-205.02(F) and 4-207.01, a hotel-motel or restaurant licensee that intends to alter the seating capacity or dimensions of a restaurant facility shall provide ~~advance~~ notice to and obtain approval from the Department at least 30 days before the planned alteration is made.
- B. To provide the notice required under subsection (A), a hotel-motel or restaurant licensee shall complete and submit ~~to the Department the form prescribed by the Department~~ the prescribed form through the Department's website.
- C. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-205.02(F) and 4-207.01.

R19-1-405. Notice of Change in Status: Active or Nonuse

- A. A licensee that ceases to manufacture, sell, or deal in spirituous liquor for 30 consecutive days shall submit notice to the Department; ~~on a form that is available from the Department through the Department's website.~~
- B. If the Director determines a license is not being used as intended to manufacture, sell, or deal in spirituous liquor for 30 consecutive days, the Department may place the license on nonuse status.
- C. If an application to transfer a license from one person to another is withdrawn, the Department shall place the license on nonuse status until the issue of ownership is clarified.
- ~~B-D.~~ Except as provided in subsection ~~(D)~~ (F), a licensee that puts a license on nonuse status ~~by complying with~~ under subsection (A) or (B) may ~~be~~ put the license on active status by the licensee submitting notice ~~to the Department, on a form that is available from the Department through the Department's website.~~
- ~~C-E.~~ If a license is on nonuse status for more than five months, the licensee shall pay the surcharge prescribed at A.R.S. § 4-203(G) when the license is returned to active status by complying with subsection ~~(B)~~ (D).
- ~~D-E.~~ Under A.R.S. § 4-203(G), if a license is on nonuse status for 36 months, the license automatically reverts to the state unless extended by the Director for good cause.
- ~~E-G.~~ This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-203.

ARTICLE 5. REQUIRED RECORDS AND REPORTS

R19-1-502. On-sale Retail Personnel Records

- A. As required by A.R.S. § 4-119, an on-sale retail licensee shall maintain ~~a~~ an electronic or paper record of every employee of the business that includes the following information about the employee:
 - 1. Full legal name,
 - 2. Residential address,
 - 3. Date of birth, and
 - 4. Description of the employee's responsibilities.
- B. A licensee shall maintain the records required under subsection (A) for two years after an individual ceases to be an employee of the business.
- C. A licensee shall make the records maintained under subsection (A) available, upon request, to the Department for examination.
- D. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-119.

ARTICLE 6. VIOLATIONS; HEARINGS; DISCIPLINE

R19-1-604. Closure ~~Due to Violence~~ for Public Safety

- A. If the Director determines ~~that an act of violence is apt to occur at a licensed premises and that action is needed to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, the Director shall order that~~ finds that the public health, safety, or welfare imperatively requires emergency action, the Director may order a summary suspension of the license pending a hearing before the State Liquor Board.
 - ~~1. The licensee closes the doors of the licensed premises to the public;~~
 - ~~2. No spirituous liquor be sold or served to any individual on the licensed premises; and~~
 - ~~3. Only the licensee, employees of the licensee, and peace officers are allowed on the licensed premises.~~
- B. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § ~~4-210~~ 41-1092.11(B).

ARTICLE 8. LEASING RESTAURANT PERMIT AUTHORIZING THE OFF-SALE PRIVILEGES PRIVILEGE OF BEER OR MIXED COCKTAILS

R19-1-801. ~~Leasing Off-sale Privileges: Preliminary Considerations~~ Obtaining a Permit

- A. ~~Only As specified under A.R.S. § 4-205.02(H), only a restaurant applicant or licensee that meets the requirements in A.R.S. § 4-207(A) may enter an agreement to lease purchase a permit authorizing the off-sale privileges of another licensee privilege of beer.~~
- B. A restaurant licensee may enter an agreement with only a bar or liquor store licensee to lease the bar or liquor store licensee's privilege to sell mixed cocktails, as defined at A.R.S. § 4-101, for consumption off the licensed premises As specified under A.R.S. § 4-205.02(K), only a restaurant applicant or licensee may purchase a permit authorizing the off-sale privilege of mixed cocktails.
- C. A restaurant licensee may enter an agreement with only a bar, beer and wine bar, or liquor store licensee to lease the bar, beer and wine bar, or liquor store licensee's privilege to sell spirituous liquor other than mixed cocktails for consumption off the licensed premises To apply for a permit under subsection (A) or (B), a restaurant applicant or licensee shall submit through the Department's website an application form and the fee established by the Department.
- D. ~~When the Director approves an agreement under subsection (B), the bar or liquor store licensee retains the bar or liquor store licensee's privilege to sell mixed cocktails for consumption off the licensed premises during the term of the lease.~~

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- ~~E. When the Director approves an agreement under subsection (C), the Director transfers the off sale privilege of the bar, beer and wine bar, or liquor store regarding spirituous liquor other than mixed cocktails to the restaurant licensee for the term of the lease and the bar, beer and wine bar, or liquor store licensee shall stop the off sale of spirituous liquor other than mixed cocktails.~~
- ~~F. A restaurant licensee that wishes to enter a privileges lease agreement under subsection (B) or (C) shall apply to the Department under R19-1-802 or R19-1-803 and obtain the Director's approval.~~
- ~~G. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-203.06 and 4-203.07 4-205(H) and (K).~~

R19-1-802. Leasing an Off sale Privilege Regarding Mixed Cocktails Repeal

- ~~A. Applicant responsibilities. To apply under A.R.S. § 4-203.06 to lease the privilege of a bar or liquor store licensee to sell mixed cocktails for consumption off the licensed premises, a restaurant licensee shall submit to the Department:
 1. An application form that is available from the Department at its office or on the Department's website;
 2. A non-refundable application fee of \$200; and
 3. A privileges lease form, which is available from the Department at its office or on the Department's website, signed and dated by the restaurant licensee.~~
- ~~B. Director responsibilities. The Director shall:
 1. Within 30 days after receiving an application under subsection (A), approve or deny the application based on the location or history of the applicant. If the Director denies the application, the Director shall provide to the restaurant licensee the notice required under R19-1-209(H);
 2. Randomly select a bar or liquor store licensee to enter a privileges lease agreement with the approved restaurant licensee to lease the bar or liquor store licensee's privilege to sell mixed cocktails for consumption off the licensed premises. A bar or liquor store licensee is not required to opt-in but may opt-out of being selected by the Director. The bar or liquor store licensee selected may be located in the same or a different county from the county of the restaurant licensee;
 3. Establish a lease amount to be paid by the restaurant licensee that fairly recognizes and is derived from the commercial value of the privilege being leased; and
 4. Act as a third party facilitator of the funds paid under subsection (C)(1) to ensure the lease payment is made to the bar or liquor store licensee.~~
- ~~C. Restaurant licensee responsibilities. A restaurant licensee whose application is approved under subsection (B)(1) shall:
 1. Pay in full to the Department the lease amount established under subsection (B)(3) when the application is approved under subsection (B)(1);
 2. Comply with all Department statutes and rules including:
 - a. A.R.S. § 4-203(S)(5) regarding the sale of menu food items, as defined at A.R.S. § 4-101;
 - b. A.R.S. § 4-205.02(M) regarding the percentage of gross revenue derived from the sale of food; and
 - c. A.R.S. § 4-206.01(G) regarding the percentage of spirituous liquor sales derived under the privileges lease agreement; and
 3. If desired, apply to the Department for renewal of the privileges lease agreement. To renew the privileges lease agreement, a restaurant licensee shall:
 - a. Submit to the Department a renewal application form that is available from the Department at its office or on the Department's website;
 - b. Pay a renewal fee that includes renewal of the restaurant license and is specified on the Department's website; and
 - c. Pay in full the lease amount established under subsection (B)(3).~~
- ~~D. This Section is authorized by A.R.S. § 4-203.06. Under A.R.S. § 4-203.06(A), this Section is not applicable on and after January 1, 2026.~~

R19-1-804. Registration of an Alcohol Delivery Contractor

- ~~A. To register as an alcohol delivery contractor, as defined at A.R.S. § 4-101, an individual a person, as defined at A.R.S. § 4-101(31), who is qualified under R19-1-201 shall submit to through the Department Department's website:
 1. An application form that is available from the Department at its office or on the Department's website;
 2. Documentation, as described in A.R.S. § 41-1080(A), of U.S. citizenship or alien status indicating presence in the U.S. is authorized under federal law; and
 3. A non-refundable application fee of \$100.~~
- ~~B. Within 30 days after receiving an application under subsection (A), the Director shall approve or deny the application. If the Director denies the application for good cause, the Director shall provide the notice required under R19-1-209(H).~~
- ~~C. If required by the Director, a newly registered alcohol delivery contractor shall complete an approved training course regarding knowledge of liquor law and pass any required examination.~~
- ~~D. Operational limits for delivery of spirituous liquor. A registered alcohol delivery contractor shall ensure that delivery of spirituous liquor as authorized under A.R.S. § 4-203(T):
 1. Is made only to an individual who is at least 21 years old;
 2. Is made only after an inspection of identification that complies with A.R.S. § 4-241(K) shows the individual accepting delivery of the spirituous liquor is of legal drinking age;
 3. Is made on the same business day, as defined at A.R.S. § 4-203(T), as the order for delivery of spirituous liquor is placed;
 4. Is not made to an intoxicated or disorderly individual; and
 5. Is not made to the licensed premises of a licensed retailer.~~
- ~~E. A registered alcohol delivery contractor shall refuse to complete a delivery if the registered alcohol delivery contractor believes the delivery may constitute a violation of A.R.S. Title 4 or this Chapter.~~
- ~~F. To renew a registration as an alcohol delivery contractor, the registered alcohol delivery contractor shall, by April 30 of each year:~~

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1. Submit to the Department a renewal application form that is available from the Department at its office or on through the Department's website; and
 2. Pay the renewal fee of \$25.
- G.** This Section is authorized by A.R.S. §§ 4-203(T) and 4-205.13.

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Volume 32, Issue 14, April 3, 2026

NOTICES OF FINAL RULEMAKING

An agency shall submit a Notice of Final Rulemaking to the Governor’s Regulatory Review Council (Council) or Attorney General for review within 120 days after the close of the record on a proposed rulemaking, and if applicable, supplemental proposed rulemaking, under A.R.S. § 41-1024.

The Notice of Final Rulemaking as published in this section has been filed with a certificate of approval from the Council or Attorney General.

An economic, small business and consumer impact statement is filed with this notice but not published in the *Register*.

The effective date of this notice is published in item #4 of the preamble.

Questions about the notice can be answered by the person listed in item #6 of the preamble.

The codified version of Notices of Final Rulemaking are published in the *Arizona Administrative Code* by title and chapter.

NOTICES OF FINAL RULEMAKING

TITLE 2. ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 20. CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

File Number: R26-40

PREAMBLE

1. Permission to proceed with this final rulemaking was granted under A.R.S. § 41-1039 by the governor on:

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1039(E)(2)(c), the Commission is not required to obtain permission to proceed with this rulemaking.

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

Rulemaking Action

R2-20-106

Amend

R2-20-706

New Section

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

Authorizing statute: A.R.S. § 16-956(A)(6)

Implementing statute: A.R.S. §§ 16-948, 16-953

4. The effective date of the rule:

March 9, 2026 (*immediately upon filing with the Office of the Secretary of State*)

a. If the agency selected a date earlier than the 60-day effective date as specified in A.R.S. § 41-1032(A), include the earlier date and state the reason the agency selected the earlier effective date as provided in A.R.S. § 41-1032(A)(1) through (5):

An immediate effective date is required under A.R.S. § 41-1032(A)(1) because this is a change necessary to prevent loss or potential losses to the Clean Elections Fund and candidates may begin filing for funding in January 2026.

b. If the agency selected a date later than the 60-day effective date as specified in A.R.S. § 41-1032(A), include the later date and state the reason the agency selected the later effective date as provided in A.R.S. § 41-1032(B):

Not applicable

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

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 31 A.A.R. 2255; Issue Date: July 4, 2025; Issue Number: 27; File Number: R25-145

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: 31 A.A.R. 2141; Issue Date: July 4, 2025; Issue Number: 27; File Number: R25-137

Notice of Supplemental Proposed Rulemaking: 31 A.A.R. 3917; Issue Date: October 3, 2025; Issue Number: 40; File Number: R25-225

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

Name: Thomas M. Collins
Title: Executive Director
Address: 1110 W. Washington, Suite 250
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Telephone: (602) 364-3477
Email: ccec@azcleelections.gov
Website: azcleelections.gov

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

The purpose of the new rule (R2-20-706) is to solve a problem created by the fact that the mandated reporting periods for campaign finance reports do not coincide with the issuance of funds for participating candidates from the Clean Elections Fund. The result is that a participating candidate who does not report timely after the issuance of funds may delay the Commission and the public from learning how they are making expenditures. The new rule ensures that the candidates will know that timely compliance with reporting obligations is critical to their agreement to participate. In parallel, the amendment to R2-20-106 provides candidates will have to attest to their compliance and understanding of their obligations once clean elections funding has been provided.

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

Not applicable

9. 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

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

There is little to no economic, small business, or consumer impact, other than the cost to the Commission to pre-prepare the rule package, because the rulemaking simply clarifies statutory requirements and processes that already exist. Thus, the economic impact is minimized

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

13. 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:

Not applicable

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 rule does 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:

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

Arizona Administrative Register
NOTICES OF FINAL RULEMAKING

14. A list of any incorporated by reference material as specified in A.R.S. § 41-1028 and its location in the rules:
Not applicable

15. Whether the rule was previously made, amended or repealed as an emergency rule. If so, cite the notice published in the Register as specified in R1-1-409(A). Also, the agency shall state where the text was changed between the emergency and the final rulemaking packages:
Not applicable

16. The full text of the rules follows:

TITLE 2. ADMINISTRATION
CHAPTER 20. CITIZENS CLEAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION
ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section
R2-20-106. Distribution of Funds to Certified Candidates

ARTICLE 7. USE OF FUNDS AND REPAYMENT

Section
R2-20-706. ~~Repealed~~ Rebuttable Presumption of Funds Used for Direct Campaign Expenses

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

R2-20-106. Distribution of Funds to Certified Candidates

- A.** The Commission staff shall not authorize any disbursements to a participating candidate's campaign account until that candidate submits a sworn, notarized statement stating that under penalty of perjury:
1. All campaign finance reports have been filed.
 2. All campaign finance reports are complete and accurate including all reporting requirements related to vendors and subcontractors.
 3. All conditions related to the use consultants have been met.
 4. Stipulating that, once funding is authorized, the Commission may make a rebuttable presumption pursuant to R2-20-706 that a candidate has not used funds for direct campaign expenses within five days after the failure file a campaign finance report.
- B.** Before the initial disbursement of funds, the Commission shall review the candidate's funding application and all relevant facts and circumstances and:
1. Verify that the number of signatures on the candidate's nominating petitions equals or exceeds the number required pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-322 as follows:
 - a. If the application is submitted before the March 1 voter registration list is determined, the Commission shall verify that the number of signatures on the candidate's nominating petitions equals or exceeds 115 percent of the number required pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-322 based on the prior election voter registration list as determined by the Secretary of State; or
 - b. If the application is submitted after the current year March 1 voter registration list is determined, the Commission shall verify that the number of signatures on the candidate's nominating petitions is equal to or greater than the number required pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-322.
 2. Determine that the required number of qualifying contributions have been received and paid to the Secretary of State for deposit in the Fund; and
 3. Determine whether the candidate is opposed in the election.
- ~~**B.C.**~~ In making the determinations described in subsection ~~(A)(3)~~ ~~(B)(3)~~, the Commission shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances, and it shall not be bound by election formalities such as the filing of nominating petitions by others in determining whether an applicant is opposed. Among other evidence the Commission may consider is the existence of exploratory committees or filings made to organize campaign committees of opponents and other like indicia.
- ~~**C.D.**~~ The Commission may review and affirm or change its determination that the candidate is or is not opposed until the ballot for the election is established.
- ~~**D.E.**~~ Within seven days after a primary election and before the Secretary of State completes the canvass, the Commission shall disburse funds for general election campaigns to the participating candidates who received the greatest number of votes at each primary election, provided that the candidate with the highest number of votes out of the total number of votes, has at least two percentage points greater than the candidate with the next highest votes based on the unofficial results as of that date. In a legislative race for the Arizona House of Representatives, the Commission shall disburse funds for general election campaigns to participating candidates with the highest or second highest number of votes cast, provided such candidate received votes totaling at least two percentage points, of the total ballots cast, larger than the vote total cast for the candidate with the third highest vote total.
- ~~**E.F.**~~ Promptly after the Secretary of State completes the canvass, the Commission shall disburse funds for general election campaigns to all eligible participating candidates to whom payment has not been made. If a participating candidate has received funds from the Commission pursuant to subsection ~~(D)~~ ~~(E)~~ and the canvass or recount determines that the candidate is not eligible to appear on the general election ballot, the participating candidate shall return all unused funds to the Fund within 10 days after such determination is made. That candidate shall make no expenditures from general election funds from the date of the canvass.

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NOTICES OF FINAL RULEMAKING

~~F.G.~~ The Commission may refuse to distribute funds to participating candidates in cases in which the Commission finds evidence of fraud or illegal activity committed by the participating candidate.

~~G.H.~~ Pursuant to A.R.S. § 16-953, a participating candidate shall return to the Fund:

1. All primary election funds not committed to expenditures (1) during the primary election period; and (2) for goods or services directed to the primary election. A candidate shall not be deemed to have violated A.R.S. § 16-953(A) or this subsection on account of failure to use all materials purchased with primary election funds prior to the primary election, provided such candidate exercises good faith and diligent efforts to comply with the requirement that goods and services purchased with primary election funds be directed to the primary election. Subject to A.R.S. § 16-953(A) and this subsection, a candidate may continue to use goods purchased with primary election funds during the general election period.
2. All general funds not committed to expenditures (1) during the general election period; and (2) for goods or services directed to the general election.

~~H.I.~~ All funds returned to the Commission pursuant to subsection ~~(G)~~ (H) of this rule, shall be returned to the Fund by a cashier's check drawn on the candidate's campaign bank account. Any fee associated with the issuance of a cashier's check shall be deemed a direct campaign expenditure and reported on the candidate's campaign finance report.

~~I.J.~~ If a participating candidate does not account for any outstanding expenditures in the amount of the funds returned to the Commission, the participating candidate must reconcile the outstanding expenditures with personal monies. Once funds have been returned to the Commission, no further reimbursements from the Clean Elections Fund shall be permitted. Participating candidates may not exceed the primary or general election spending limits.

~~J.K.~~ Commission staff may waive the return of funds if:

1. The Commission staff determines the amount to be returned is de minimus;
2. The Commission staff determines the cost of recovery exceeds the amount of the return;
3. The funds to be returned shall not exceed \$25; and
4. The Commission is notified of any waiver of the return of funds.

ARTICLE 7. USE OF FUNDS AND REPAYMENT

R2-20-706. ~~Repealed~~ Rebuttable Presumption of Funds Used for Direct Campaign Expenses

Once a participating candidate receives clean elections funding, the Commission may make a rebuttable presumption that the participating candidate has not used funds for direct campaign expenses within five days after the participating candidate fails to file a timely campaign finance report.

Arizona Administrative Register
NOTICES OF RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING

Volume 32, Issue 14, April 3, 2026

NOTICES OF RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requires an agency file a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening which outlines its rulemaking intentions under [A.R.S. § 41-1021](#).

A docket opening and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking are often filed at the same time and published in the same *Register* issue.

If a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is not published in this *Register* that corresponds with a published docket in this week's issue, it simply means the agency has not filed the notice for consideration and public review.

An agency has one year from the publishing of this notice to propose a rule; after one year the docket expires.

Questions about the notice can be answered by the person listed in item #5 of the preamble.

Refer to item #6 in the preamble for information on how to comment on this notice.

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING
DEPARTMENT OF LIQUOR LICENSES AND CONTROL

File Number: R26-41

1. Permission to proceed with this docket was granted under A.R.S. § 41-1039 by the governor on:

July 15, 2025 and November 6, 2025

2. Title and its heading:

19. Alcohol, Horse and Dog Racing, Lottery, and Gaming

Chapter and its heading:

1. Department of Liquor Licenses and Control

Article and its heading:

1. General Provisions
2. Licensing
3. Licensee Responsibilities
4. Required Notices to Department
5. Required Records and Reports
6. Violations; Hearings; Discipline
8. Leasing Off-sale Privileges

Section number:

R19-1-101 through R19-1-103, R19-1-105, R19-1-110, R19-1-202, R19-1-205 through R19-1-207, R19-1-209, R19-1-304, R19-1-305, R19-1-307, R19-1-317 through R19-1-321, R19-1-324, R19-1-325, R19-1-403, R19-1-405, R19-1-502, R19-1-604, R19-1-801, R19-1-802, and R19-1-804

Sections may be added, amended, repealed, or renumbered as necessary.

3. The subject matter of the proposed rule:

The Department is amending rules to ensure they are consistent with statute and current Department practice and to improve the clarity and understandability of the rules. Of special concern is clarifying when an establishment is a restaurant and allowing the return of products provided for a special event.

4. A citation to all published notices relating to the current proceeding:

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: 32 A.A.R. 785, April 3, 2026 (*in this issue*); File Number: R26-39

5. The name and address of agency personnel with whom persons may communicate regarding the rule:

Name: Risa Williams
Title: Administrative Lieutenant
Address: 800 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007

NOTICES OF RULEMAKING DOCKET OPENING

Telephone: (602) 542-9071
Email: risa.williams@azliquor.gov
Website: azliquor.gov

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

Written comments about this proposed rulemaking will be accepted in person at the address provided under item #5, Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. except for state holidays. Comments will also be accepted by USPS or email at the addresses provided under item #5. Information regarding an oral proceeding will be included in the notice of proposed rulemaking.

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

Unknown

2026 REGISTER INDEXES

The Register is published by volume in a calendar year. Refer to the “Information” pages in the front of each issue for more details. 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
Refer to “emergency expired” under emergency rulemaking

CORRECTIONS

C = Corrections to Published Rules

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RULES EFFECTIVE DATES CALENDAR

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January

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

February

| Date Filed | | Effective Date |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| February 1 | effective | April 2 |
| February 2 | effective | April 3 |
| February 3 | effective | April 4 |
| February 4 | effective | April 5 |
| February 5 | effective | April 6 |
| February 6 | effective | April 7 |
| February 7 | effective | April 8 |
| February 8 | effective | April 9 |
| February 9 | effective | April 10 |
| February 10 | effective | April 11 |
| February 11 | effective | April 12 |
| February 12 | effective | April 13 |
| February 13 | effective | April 14 |
| February 14 | effective | April 15 |
| February 15 | effective | April 16 |
| February 16 | effective | April 17 |
| February 17 | effective | April 18 |
| February 18 | effective | April 19 |
| February 19 | effective | April 20 |
| February 20 | effective | April 21 |
| February 21 | effective | April 22 |
| February 22 | effective | April 23 |
| February 23 | effective | April 24 |
| February 24 | effective | April 25 |
| February 25 | effective | April 26 |
| February 26 | effective | April 27 |
| February 27 | effective | April 28 |
| February 28 | effective | April 29 |

March

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

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April

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

May

| Date Filed | | Effective Date |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| May 1 | effective | June 30 |
| May 2 | effective | July 1 |
| May 3 | effective | July 2 |
| May 4 | effective | July 3 |
| May 5 | effective | July 4 |
| May 6 | effective | July 5 |
| May 7 | effective | July 6 |
| May 8 | effective | July 7 |
| May 9 | effective | July 8 |
| May 10 | effective | July 9 |
| May 11 | effective | July 10 |
| May 12 | effective | July 11 |
| May 13 | effective | July 12 |
| May 14 | effective | July 13 |
| May 15 | effective | July 14 |
| May 16 | effective | July 15 |
| May 17 | effective | July 16 |
| May 18 | effective | July 17 |
| May 19 | effective | July 18 |
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| May 26 | effective | July 25 |
| May 27 | effective | July 26 |
| May 28 | effective | July 27 |
| May 29 | effective | July 28 |
| May 30 | effective | July 29 |
| May 31 | effective | July 30 |

June

| Date Filed | | Effective Date |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| June 1 | effective | July 31 |
| June 2 | effective | August 1 |
| June 3 | effective | August 2 |
| June 4 | effective | August 3 |
| June 5 | effective | August 4 |
| June 6 | effective | August 5 |
| June 7 | effective | August 6 |
| June 8 | effective | August 7 |
| June 9 | effective | August 8 |
| June 10 | effective | August 9 |
| June 11 | effective | August 10 |
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| June 15 | effective | August 14 |
| June 16 | effective | August 15 |
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| June 25 | effective | August 24 |
| June 26 | effective | August 25 |
| June 27 | effective | August 26 |
| June 28 | effective | August 27 |
| June 29 | effective | August 28 |
| June 30 | effective | August 29 |

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July

| Date Filed | | Effective Date |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| July 1 | effective | August 30 |
| July 2 | effective | August 31 |
| July 3 | effective | September 1 |
| July 4 | effective | September 2 |
| July 5 | effective | September 3 |
| July 6 | effective | September 4 |
| July 7 | effective | September 5 |
| July 8 | effective | September 6 |
| July 9 | effective | September 7 |
| July 10 | effective | September 8 |
| July 11 | effective | September 9 |
| July 12 | effective | September 10 |
| July 13 | effective | September 11 |
| July 14 | effective | September 12 |
| July 15 | effective | September 13 |
| July 16 | effective | September 14 |
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| July 27 | effective | September 25 |
| July 28 | effective | September 26 |
| July 29 | effective | September 27 |
| July 30 | effective | September 28 |
| July 31 | effective | September 29 |

August

| Date Filed | | Effective Date |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| August 1 | effective | September 30 |
| August 2 | effective | October 1 |
| August 3 | effective | October 2 |
| August 4 | effective | October 3 |
| August 5 | effective | October 4 |
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| August 7 | effective | October 6 |
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| August 10 | effective | October 9 |
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| August 31 | effective | October 30 |

September

| Date Filed | | Effective Date |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| September 1 | effective | October 31 |
| September 2 | effective | November 1 |
| September 3 | effective | November 2 |
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| September 30 | effective | November 29 |

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October

| Date Filed | | Effective Date |
|------------|-----------|----------------|
| October 1 | effective | November 30 |
| October 2 | effective | December 1 |
| October 3 | effective | December 2 |
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| October 26 | effective | December 25 |
| October 27 | effective | December 26 |
| October 28 | effective | December 27 |
| October 29 | effective | December 28 |
| October 30 | effective | December 29 |
| October 31 | effective | December 30 |

November

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

December

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

Arizona Administrative Register
RULES EFFECTIVE DATES CALENDAR

REGISTER DEADLINES

The Secretary of State’s Office publishes the *Register* weekly. There is a three-week delay between the deadline date to file a notice and the *Register* date in which the notice is published. The weekly deadline dates are listed in the first column and issue dates are provided in the second column. Listed in the third column 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*. Governor Regulatory Review Council meetings and *Register* deadlines do not correlate.

| Deadline Date Friday, 5:00 p.m. | <i>Register</i> Publication Date | Oral Proceeding may be scheduled on or after |
|--|---|---|
| January 9, 2026 | January 30, 2026 | March 2, 2026 |
| January 16, 2026 | February 6, 2026 | March 9, 2026 |
| January 23, 2026 | February 13, 2026 | March 16, 2026 |
| January 30, 2026 | February 20, 2026 | March 23, 2026 |
| February 6, 2026 | February 27, 2026 | March 30, 2026 |
| February 13, 2026 | March 6, 2026 | April 6, 2026 |
| February 20, 2026 | March 13, 2026 | April 13, 2026 |
| February 27, 2026 | March 20, 2026 | April 20, 2026 |
| March 6, 2026 | March 27, 2026 | April 27, 2026 |
| March 13, 2026 | April 3, 2026 | May 4, 2026 |
| March 20, 2026 | April 10, 2026 | May 11, 2026 |
| March 27, 2026 | April 17, 2026 | May 18, 2026 |
| April 3, 2026 | April 24, 2026 | May 26, 2026 Earlier date due to a holiday |
| April 10, 2026 | May 1, 2026 | June 1, 2026 |
| April 17, 2026 | May 8, 2026 | June 8, 2026 |
| April 24, 2026 | May 15, 2026 | June 15, 2026 |
| May 1, 2026 | May 22, 2026 | June 22, 2026 |
| May 8, 2026 | May 29, 2026 | June 29, 2026 |
| May 15, 2026 | June 5, 2026 | July 6, 2026 |
| May 22, 2026 | June 12, 2026 | July 13, 2026 |
| May 29, 2026 | June 19, 2026 | July 20, 2026 |
| June 5, 2026 | June 26, 2026 | July 27, 2026 |
| June 12, 2026 | July 3, 2026 | August 3, 2026 |

GOVERNOR’S REGULATORY REVIEW COUNCIL DEADLINES

Volume 32, Issue 14, April 3, 2026

GOVERNOR’S REGULATORY REVIEW COUNCIL DEADLINES

MEETING DATES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

The deadlines provided in the following table apply to all Five-Year Review Reports and any rulemaking notice submitted for review to the Governor’s Regulatory Review Council (Council). The Office publishes these deadlines under A.R.S. [41-1013\(B\)\(15\)](#).

Council meetings and *Register* deadlines do not correlate.

All rulemaking notices submitted for review 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 305, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

For more information, call (602) 542-2058 or visit the Council’s website at <https://grrc.az.gov>.

File Number: M25-79

| DEADLINE FOR PLACEMENT ON AGENDA Materials must be submitted by 5 p.m. on dates listed as a deadline for placement on a particular agenda. Placement on a particular agenda is not guaranteed. | FINAL MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO COUNCIL | DATE OF COUNCIL STUDY SESSION | DATE OF COUNCIL MEETING |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Tuesday</i> January 20, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> February 17, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> February 24, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> March 3, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> February 17, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> March 24, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> March 31, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> April 7, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> March 24, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> April 21, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> April 28, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> May 5, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> April 21, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> May 19, 2026 | Wednesday May 27, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> June 2, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> May 19, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> June 23, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> June 30, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> July 7, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> June 23, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> July 21, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> July 28, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> August 4, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> July 21, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> August 18, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> August 25, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> September 1, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> August 18, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> September 22, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> September 29, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> October 6, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> September 22, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> October 20, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> October 27, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> November 3, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> October 20, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> November 17, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> November 24, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> December 1, 2026 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> November 17, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> December 22, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> December 29, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> January 5, 2027 |
| <i>Tuesday</i> December 22, 2026 | <i>Tuesday</i> January 19, 2027 | <i>Tuesday</i> January 26, 2027 | <i>Tuesday</i> February 2, 2027 |