

Arizona Statutes and Rules Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. What does A.R.S. § 12-542 primarily address?**
 - A. The timeframe for personal injury claims**
 - B. The statute of limitations related to real property claims**
 - C. Consumer fraud regulations**
 - D. Child custody laws**
- 2. Which of the following actions would lead to disciplinary action related to contractor licensing?**
 - A. Working on personal projects**
 - B. Noncompliance with labor laws**
 - C. Securing contracts without proper licensing**
 - D. Changing business names without notifying the board**
- 3. What term is used when a license is no longer active yet has not been officially revoked?**
 - A. Cancelled**
 - B. Suspended**
 - C. Inactivated**
 - D. Revoked**
- 4. What is the minimum wage in Arizona as of 2023?**
 - A. \$12.00 per hour**
 - B. \$13.85 per hour**
 - C. \$15.00 per hour**
 - D. \$14.50 per hour**
- 5. What should contractors ensure regarding wood-destroying pests in new builds?**
 - A. They are not present at time of building**
 - B. Contractors must treat the wood prior to construction**
 - C. They are completely eradicated after the construction**
 - D. They are only assessed once the build is complete**

- 6. A license that has not been renewed by the renewal date is automatically classified as what?**
- A. Suspended**
 - B. Cancelled**
 - C. Revoked**
 - D. Inactivated**
- 7. If a lien has been filed against a licensed contractor, how many days do they have to dispute it?**
- A. 60 days**
 - B. 120 days**
 - C. 20 days**
 - D. 10 days**
- 8. Which title governs probate law in Arizona?**
- A. A.R.S. Title 16**
 - B. A.R.S. Title 14**
 - C. A.R.S. Title 12**
 - D. A.R.S. Title 18**
- 9. If a license application is either returned or withdrawn, which fee will NOT be refunded to the applicant?**
- A. Application processing fee**
 - B. Biennial license fee**
 - C. Recovery fund assessment**
 - D. All of the above**
- 10. In what cases can a contractor's license be denied renewal?**
- A. If they change their business model**
 - B. If there are outstanding debts**
 - C. If they have a felony conviction indicating a lack of good character**
 - D. If they operate without insurance**

Answers

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- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. C**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. A**
- 7. D**
- 8. B**
- 9. A**
- 10. C**

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Explanations

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1. What does A.R.S. § 12-542 primarily address?

- A. The timeframe for personal injury claims**
- B. The statute of limitations related to real property claims**
- C. Consumer fraud regulations**
- D. Child custody laws**

A.R.S. § 12-542 primarily addresses the statute of limitations for claims related to real property. This statute outlines the specific duration within which a party must file a lawsuit concerning interests in real property, ensuring that such claims are made within a reasonable timeframe. This provision aims to promote legal certainty and protect the rights of property owners by preventing the indefinite threat of litigation over stale claims. The focus of this statute is critical for individuals and entities involved in real estate transactions or disputes, as it delineates the allowable period during which they can assert their rights. Knowing this timeframe helps parties to act promptly, ensuring they do not lose their right to seek redress due to delays. Thus, the correct answer emphasizes the importance of timely action in matters of real property claims under Arizona law.

2. Which of the following actions would lead to disciplinary action related to contractor licensing?

- A. Working on personal projects**
- B. Noncompliance with labor laws**
- C. Securing contracts without proper licensing**
- D. Changing business names without notifying the board**

Noncompliance with labor laws is a serious violation that can lead to disciplinary action related to contractor licensing. Contractors are expected to adhere to all applicable labor laws, which include respecting employee rights, ensuring safe working conditions, and providing fair wages. Failing to comply with these laws not only undermines the integrity of the contracting profession but also puts workers at risk, leading regulatory bodies to take action against such contractors. This can include fines, suspension, or revocation of their contractor license as a means to enforce compliance with established legal standards. Working on personal projects generally does not necessarily involve professional licensing issues; it pertains more to personal endeavors rather than the conduct of contracted work. Securing contracts without proper licensing is also a significant violation, but this option suggests a focus solely on the lack of a license rather than ongoing compliance standards. Changing business names without notifying the board, while a procedural oversight, is less critical compared to the direct implications of labor law violations on worker welfare and public safety. Thus, the focus on labor law compliance aligns with the core responsibilities expected from licensed contractors.

3. What term is used when a license is no longer active yet has not been officially revoked?

- A. Cancelled**
- B. Suspended**
- C. Inactivated**
- D. Revoked**

The term used when a license is no longer active but has not been officially revoked is "inactivated." This status typically indicates that the license holder has not met certain requirements or has chosen to take a break from practicing but has not committed any offenses that would lead to a suspension or revocation. When a license is inactivated, it means the individual is not authorized to practice but retains the option to reactivate the license by fulfilling the necessary conditions. This status is distinct from a suspension, which involves penalties due to violations, or a revocation, which is a more severe action resulting in the loss of license altogether. In comparison, a canceled license implies it has been permanently terminated and is no longer in existence. Thus, "inactivated" accurately describes a situation where the license exists but is not currently active.

4. What is the minimum wage in Arizona as of 2023?

- A. \$12.00 per hour**
- B. \$13.85 per hour**
- C. \$15.00 per hour**
- D. \$14.50 per hour**

As of 2023, Arizona's minimum wage is set at \$13.85 per hour. This figure reflects a gradual increase from previous years as part of a voter-approved initiative aimed at raising the state's minimum wage in increments. The increase in minimum wage is intended to provide workers with a living wage that keeps pace with inflation and rising living costs. The amount of \$13.85 also aligns with the state's efforts to balance the economic needs of workers with the realities faced by businesses in terms of operational costs. Understanding the context behind the change in minimum wage is crucial, as it relates to both employee rights and economic policies that impact the overall workforce in Arizona.

5. What should contractors ensure regarding wood-destroying pests in new builds?

- A. They are not present at time of building**
- B. Contractors must treat the wood prior to construction**
- C. They are completely eradicated after the construction**
- D. They are only assessed once the build is complete**

Contractors must treat the wood prior to construction to minimize the risk of wood-destroying pests. This preventative measure is essential because it protects the structural integrity of the building from potential damage caused by insects like termites and other pests that can infest untreated wood. By taking proactive steps to treat the materials before construction begins, contractors can help ensure that the wood is less susceptible to infestation, which can lead to costly repairs and safety issues down the line. This approach follows best practices in construction and pest management, focusing on prevention rather than reaction after pests have caused damage. Other options might relate to different aspects of pest management, but they do not reflect the proactive approach needed in this context. For instance, simply ensuring that no pests are present at the time of building or only assessing them after construction would not adequately protect the wood in the long term.

6. A license that has not been renewed by the renewal date is automatically classified as what?

- A. Suspended**
- B. Cancelled**
- C. Revoked**
- D. Inactivated**

A license that has not been renewed by the renewal date is automatically classified as "inactivated." When a license is inactivated, it means that the licensee can no longer legally operate under that license until it is renewed. This status occurs when the renewal deadline passes without the necessary action from the licensee, but it does not have the more severe implications associated with suspensions, cancellations, or revocations. While the terms "suspended," "cancelled," and "revoked" imply more severe penalties that involve some level of disciplinary action or termination by a regulatory authority, inactivation typically represents a status that can be corrected simply by renewing the license. This allows the licensee the opportunity to reactivate their license without additional penalties beyond the lapse in active status.

7. If a lien has been filed against a licensed contractor, how many days do they have to dispute it?

- A. 60 days**
- B. 120 days**
- C. 20 days**
- D. 10 days**

When a lien is filed against a licensed contractor in Arizona, the contractor has a specific timeframe to dispute the lien. According to Arizona's statutes related to mechanics liens, a contractor must contest the validity of the lien within a certain number of days, which is set at 10 days. This period is crucial because it provides a legal avenue for contractors to ensure that any claims against their property or services are justified and can be handled expeditiously. The 10-day window to dispute is essential for maintaining fair business practices and protecting the rights of contractors against potentially erroneous or unfounded claims. Knowing this timeframe helps contractors respond promptly to challenges regarding their lien status, thereby avoiding further complications or escalation of legal proceedings.

8. Which title governs probate law in Arizona?

- A. A.R.S. Title 16**
- B. A.R.S. Title 14**
- C. A.R.S. Title 12**
- D. A.R.S. Title 18**

The correct choice is A.R.S. Title 14, which specifically addresses probate law in Arizona. This title encompasses the laws and procedures necessary for the administration of estates, wills, intestate succession, guardianship, and conservatorship, among other related issues. Understanding Title 14 is essential for anyone involved in estate planning, managing the distribution of a deceased person's assets, or navigating any disputes that may arise in the probate process. Other titles mentioned focus on different legal aspects: Title 16 pertains to elections, Title 12 deals with courts and civil procedure, and Title 18 covers water management. Each of these titles has its own specialized focus that does not encompass the specific needs and legal framework surrounding probate law in Arizona. Therefore, Title 14 stands out as the comprehensive source for rules governing probate matters.

9. If a license application is either returned or withdrawn, which fee will NOT be refunded to the applicant?

- A. Application processing fee**
- B. Biennial license fee**
- C. Recovery fund assessment**
- D. All of the above**

The correct answer is that the application processing fee will NOT be refunded to the applicant if the license application is returned or withdrawn. This fee is typically charged to cover the administrative costs associated with reviewing and processing the application. Since it represents a service that has already been rendered—regardless of the outcome of the application—they do not return this fee once the processing has begun. In contrast, both the biennial license fee and the recovery fund assessment may be refunded under certain circumstances, such as if an application is withdrawn before any significant processing has taken place. Therefore, the application processing fee stands out as the fee that is non-refundable in these situations.

10. In what cases can a contractor's license be denied renewal?

- A. If they change their business model**
- B. If there are outstanding debts**
- C. If they have a felony conviction indicating a lack of good character**
- D. If they operate without insurance**

A contractor's license can be denied renewal if the individual has a felony conviction that suggests a lack of good character. This is in line with the regulatory framework that assesses a contractor's suitability to operate within the industry based on their moral and ethical standards. A felony conviction, particularly one that is relevant to the conduct of the business or shows a disregard for the law, can raise significant concerns regarding the contractor's ability to act responsibly and in accordance with legal requirements. The statutes governing contractor licenses often include provisions that require applicants and renewals to demonstrate good moral character, and a history of criminal behavior is a critical factor in this determination. Thus, having a felony conviction can be directly linked to the decision to deny renewal, as it implies a potential risk to clients, the public, and the integrity of the contracting profession as a whole.