

2020 Arizona State Legislature Session

SB 1552: Developmental Disability Providers; Rates; Appropriations

Appropriates the following amounts in the following fiscal years to the Department of Economic Security to provide reimbursement rate increases for services to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities: \$50 million from the general fund and \$166.7 million in Medicaid expenditure authority in FY2020-21, and an unspecified amount (blank in original) from the general fund and an unspecified amount (blank in original) in Medicaid expenditure authority in FY2021-22 and FY2022-23. The Dept is required to use the FY2019-20 rate rebase study to provide reimbursement rate increases for all services provided to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities in FY2020-21, FY2021-22 and FY2022-23 so that each service receives an increase in each of the three fiscal years, unless a service reaches 100 percent of the benchmark rate. The Dept is required to ensure that all reimbursement rates for services provided to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities are at 100 percent of the benchmark rates by the end of FY2022-23. The Dept is required to report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee by September 1 each fiscal year describing its plans to implement these provider rate increases. Contains a legislative intent section.

SB 1349: Appropriation; Students with Disabilities

Appropriates \$1 million from the general fund in FY2020-21 to the Department of Health Services for grants to statewide organizations that are dedicated to promoting evidenced-based health, unified sports, leadership and transition programs for students with intellectual and developmental disabilities in preschool and kindergarten programs and grades 1 through 12. The monies may be spent only when the organization collect matching monies of gifts, grants and donations from sources other than the state.

SB 1291: Emergency Assistance; Falls; Liability

A person who in good faith renders emergency care or emergency assistance to a person who has fallen at the specific direction of an emergency dispatch operator, or to prevent further imminent and serious injury, or when the fallen person appeared to not be injured and requested to be assisted, is not liable for any civil damages as the result of any act or omission, unless the person acted with gross negligence while rendering the emergency care or emergency assistance. Skilled nursing facilities and assisted living facilities are required to develop and administer a training program for all facility staff regarding fall prevention and fall recovery. AS PASSED SENATE.

SB 1210: Assisted Living; Caregivers; Training

For certification as an assisted living facility caregiver, an individual is required to successfully complete either 62 hours of on-the-job training under the "direct supervision" (defined) of a licensed health professional or the Board of Examiners of Nursing Care Institution Administrators and Assisted Living Facility Managers' required curriculum and examination for assisted living facility caregiver certification. The Board is required to prescribe standards for the on-the-job training by rule.

HB 2769: Supported Decision-Making; Guardianship

Adds a new article to Title 14 (Trusts, Estates and Protective Proceedings) regulating "supported decision-making agreements," defined as an agreement between an adult with a "disability" (defined as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities) and a "supporter" (defined) to enable the adult to make life decisions without impeding the adult's self-determination. An adult is authorized to voluntarily enter into a supported decision-making agreement to authorize the supporter to provide supported decision-making, assist the adult with accessing relevant information and understanding that information, and assist the adult in communicating the adult's decisions to appropriate persons. The supported decision-making agreement is required to set forth the rights and obligations of both the adult and the supporter. If the supporter acts with intimidation or deception in procuring the supported decision-making agreement, the supporter is subject to criminal prosecution and civil penalties. The supporter is prohibited from receiving compensation as a result of the supporter's duties under a supported-decision making agreement. An "interested person" (defined) is authorized to file a verified petition with the superior court to determine the validity of the supported decision-making agreement. A supported decision-making agreement is required to be signed by the adult and the supporter in the presence of two or more subscribing witnesses or a notary public. A supported decision-making agreement terminates if at any time the adult becomes an "incapacitated person" (defined elsewhere in statute) or on the appointment of a guardian. Establishes a standard form for supported decision-making agreements and requires supported decision-making agreements to be in substantially that form. A supported decision-making agreement is added to the definition of "governing instrument" for the purpose of Title 14 (Trusts, Estates and Protective Proceedings). Effective January 1, 2021. AS PASSED HOUSE.

HB 2540: Emotional Abuse; Vulnerable Adults

For the purpose of Adult Protective Services statutes, the definition of "abuse" is expanded to include "emotional abuse" (defined).

HB 2764 / SB 1523: Mental Health Omnibus. ENACTED

Numbers:
1581 bills posted
7 bills passed