Timeline of National Events in the History of Developmental Disabilities

6

1965: Title XIX (19) of the *Social Security Act* created a cooperative federal/state entitlement program, known as Medicaid, which pays medical costs for certain individuals with disabilities and families with low incomes.



1973: Section 504 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973* makes it illegal for any federal or public institutions receiving any federal funds to discriminate on the basis of disability.



1975: The Education for Handicapped Children Act of 1975 is signed into law and guarantees a free, appropriate, public education for all children with disabilities in the least restrictive environment (renamed Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in 1990).



1990: The *Americans with Disabilities Act* (ADA) is signed into law by President George H. W. Bush alongside its "founding father," Justin Dart.



1999: In *Olmstead v. L.C.*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that unnecessary institutionalization of people with disabilities constitutes discrimination and violates the ADA, that individuals have a right to receive benefits in the "most integrated setting appropriate to their needs," and that failure to find community-based placements for qualifying people with disabilities is illegal discrimination.



2008: The *ADA Amendments Act* broadens the scope of how disability is defined.



1963: The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 set aside money for established University Affiliated Facilities, which are now known as University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs).



1970: The *Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Amendments* contained the first legal definition of developmental disabilities, and authorized grants for services and facilities for the rehabilitation of people with developmental disabilities and state Developmental Disabilities Councils.



1974: <u>Halderman v. Pennhurst</u> highlighted conditions at state schools for people with intellectual disabilities, and became a precedent in the battle for deinstitutionalization, establishing a right to community services for people with developmental disabilities.



1975: The Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act became law in the U.S., and provided federal funds to programs serving people with developmental disabilities and outlined a series of rights for those who are institutionalized, establishing a protection and advocacy system (amended several times over the next several decades).



1999: The Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvements Act of 1999 (TWWIIA) expands the availability of Medicare and Medicaid so that beneficiaries with disabilities who return to work will not lose their medical benefits.



2000: The *Developmental Disabilities and Bill of Rights Act* amended legislation to include in the Bill of Rights that provision of care should be free of abuse and increased the accountability of programs funded under the Act.

Timeline of State Events in the History of Developmental Disabilities

1952: Arizona Training Program in Coolidge opened. 1970: The Arizona Legislature passed Senate Bill 1967: The Institute for Human Development at 1057 (A.R.S. 3655) which required that a patient must Northern Arizona University opened in Flagstaff. be dangerous to themselves or others in order to be confined to the State Hospital. Resident census decreased from 2,000 to 300 in a matter of months. 62 1970-73: The Arizona Training Programs in Tucson and Phoenix are built. 1978: Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest, now organized as the Arizona Center for Disability Law, is designated as the Protection and Advocacy System 1973: The State Division of Developmental Disabilities for Persons with Developmental Disabilities in Arizona. is created as the Bureau of Mental Retardation. 1979: Legislative mandate is issued forbidding new 1978: Arizona Developmental Disabilities Planning and residents of Arizona Training Program in Coolidge. Advocacy Council is created, (by statute in 1983 as the Governor's Council on Developmental Disability.) 1986: Division of Behavioral Health is created at Arizona Department of Health Services by statute. 82 1982: Arizona joined the Medicaid program with its rollout of The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). 1988: The Arizona Long Term Care System (ALTCS) was created to allow Arizona to implement a long-term care (LTC) program for older adults and people with 1988: Arizona Training Program in Phoenix is closed. physical and mental disability. 1992: The Office for Children with Special Health 1992: The Regional Behavioral Health Authorities are started. Care Needs within the Arizona Department of Health Ō Services is established. 1997: Arizona Training Program in Tucson is closed. 2001: Arizona creates its own Olmstead Plan. 2006: Sonoran University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD) is created at the University of Arizona in Tucson.



