Arizona
Developmental
Disabilities
Planning Council
ONE Community Working Together
Presented to
Karla Phillips
Parent Advocate
and
Council Vice-Chair
In recognition of your
dedication and service
to the Council
2009-2012

Timeline of State Events
in the History of Developmental Disabilities

1952: Arizona Training Program in Coolidge opened.

1967: The Institute for Human Development at Northern Arizona University opened in Flagstaff.

1970-73: The Arizona Training Programs in Tucson and Phoenix are built.

1973: The State Division of Developmental Disabilities is created as the Bureau of Mental Retardation.

1978: Arizona Developmental Disabilities Planning and Advocacy Council is created, (by statute in 1983 as the Governor's Council on Developmental Disability.)

1982: Arizona joined the Medicaid program with its rollout of The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS).

1988: Arizona Training Program in Phoenix is closed.

1992: The Regional Behavioral Health Authorities are started.

1997: Arizona Training Program in Tucson is closed.

2006: Sonoran University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD) is created at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

1970: The Arizona Legislature passed Senate Bill 1057 (A.R.S. 3655) which required that a patient must 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.

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 for Persons with Developmental Disabilities in Arizona.

1979: Legislative mandate is issued forbidding new residents of Arizona Training Program in Coolidge.

1986: Division of Behavioral Health is created at Arizona Department of Health Services by statute.

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 physical and mental disability.

1992: The Office for Children with Special Health Care Needs within the Arizona Department of Health Services is established.

2001: Arizona creates its own Olmstead Plan.

Arizona Developmental Disabilities Planning Council℠

ASU College of Public Programs
ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

Timeline of National Events
in the History of Developmental Disabilities

1963

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).

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.

1970

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.

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.

1974: *Halderman v. Pennhurst* 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 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).

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).

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: *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.

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.

2000

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.

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