

Health & Human Services Committee

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HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES COMMITTEE

LEGISLATION ENACTED

financial responsibility; verification; technical correction (PREV NOW: DCS oversight committee) (NOW: DCS; investigations; custody; oversight committee) (S.B. 1003) – Chapter 282

Temporary Custody – Beginning July 1, 2018, permits the superior court to issue an order authorizing the Department of Child Safety (DCS) to take temporary custody of a child in non-exigent circumstances if either a dependency petition or a sworn statement is submitted by a peace officer, a child welfare investigator or a child safety worker, instead of requiring both. The Superior Court is required to determine that it is contrary to the child's welfare to remain in the home before authorizing removal. Specifies a child may be taken into temporary custody without a court order if the child is a victim or will imminently become a victim of abuse or neglect in the time it would take to obtain a court order. Requires DCS to submit a report by January 1, 2018, that includes: 1) an overview of how it will implement the process for obtaining a court order before removing a child from the home; and 2) the technological and staffing needs of DCS and the judicial system to implement the removal process.

Voice Stress Analysis – Prohibits DCS, beginning July 1, 2018, from using covert voice stress analysis during an investigation to determine if abuse or neglect exists. Prohibits DCS from using overt voice stress analysis during an investigation unless the person whose voice is being analyzed gives informed consent. The results of computer voice stress analysis are inadmissible in court. Allows a parent or legal guardian to record conversations with DCS, except in judicial proceedings.

Joint Oversight Committee – Establishes the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on DCS (Committee) and outlines Committee membership and requirements.

Report Consolidation – Outlines requirements of DCS related to report consolidation required by Laws 2014, Second Special Session, Chapter 1, and requires DCS to submit a report to the Committee and to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee as outlined by December 31, 2017.

technical correction; real estate licensing (NOW: human rights committee; membership) (S.B. 1004) – Chapter 184

Allows each Human Rights Committee (HRC) on the mentally ill to hold at least one community forum each year to receive comments regarding the experiences of individuals living with serious mental illness, and their family members and caregivers, across the care continuum. Adds members with expertise in criminal justice and public safety to the HRC on the mentally ill.

Requires the Division of Developmental Disabilities within the Department of Economic Security to provide each HRC on developmental disabilities information as outlined.

Allows each HRC to include subject-matter experts to serve as nonvoting members whose presence is not counted for the purpose of determining a quorum. Requires the appropriate department director to provide HRC members the opportunity to review potential changes to rules or policies that affect the HRC.

dispensers; prescription drug monitoring (S.B. 1023) – Chapter 283

Adds *schedule V drugs* to the substances tracked by the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program and to medical practitioners' dispensing reports submitted to the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board).

Allows the Board to release patient and prescriber information to the Department of Health Services (DHS) to address opioid overuse or abuse, upon enactment of H.B. 2493. Stipulates DHS must provide written documentation justifying the need for the information. H.B. 2493 (Laws 2017, Chapter 234) was signed by the Governor on May 1, 2017.

behavioral health examiners; continuation (S.B. 1026) – Chapter 254

Continues the Arizona Board of Behavioral Health Examiners for eight years, until July 1, 2025, retroactive to July 1, 2017.

respiratory care examiners; continuation (S.B. 1027) – Chapter 255

Continues the Arizona State Board of Respiratory Care Examiners for eight years, until July 1, 2025, retroactive to July 1, 2017.

osteopathic board; continuation (S.B. 1028) – Chapter 256

Continues the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners in Medicine and Surgery for eight years, until July 1, 2025, retroactive to July 1, 2017.

pharmacy board; licensure; fees (S.B. 1029) – Chapter 102

Increases, from 24 to 36 months, the licensing period for pharmacy technician trainees, and prohibits the license from being renewed or reissued. Removes proration fees for all other new licenses and permits issued by the Board of Pharmacy (Board).

Exempts the Board from rulemaking requirements for one year after the general effective date to address pharmacy technician trainees who received initial licenses prior to this legislation, provided there is public notice and an opportunity to receive public comment as outlined.

DES; ownership; land; building (S.B. 1079) – Chapter 129

Requires the Department of Economic Security to retain ownership of the land and building at 1717 West Jefferson Street in Phoenix.

permanent guardianship (NOW: child; family advocacy center; fund) (S.B. 1107) – Chapter 257

Establishes the Child and Family Advocacy Center Fund (Fund) and requires the Attorney General (AG) to administer the Fund. Allows the AG to accept private grants, gifts, contributions and devices to be used for the administration of the Fund. Outlines reporting requirements, including expenditures of any monies appropriated to the Fund in a prior fiscal year.

Outlines requirements of advocacy centers that wish to receive Fund monies. An advocacy center must be a private, nonprofit incorporated agency or a governmental entity that either: 1) is accredited; or 2) annually certifies to the AG that the advocacy center meets certain standards.

Immunizes an employee or designated agent of an advocacy center that is eligible for Fund monies from any civil liability that arises from participation in the investigation process and services provided by the advocacy center, unless the employee or agent: 1) acted with malice; or 2) was charged with or suspected of abusing or neglecting a child who was the subject of the investigation or services provided.

cash assistance; children (S.B. 1108) – Chapter 330

The Department of Economic Security considers a family's net monthly income when determining eligibility for cash assistance and the cash assistance payment amount. However, in a child-only case, only the income of the dependent child is considered, and any time limit on the benefit does not apply. S.B. 1108 adds to the definition of *child-only case* cases in which the eligible dependent child is in the legal custody of a tribal court or a tribal child welfare agency located in Arizona.

Removes the cash assistance benefit cap for an otherwise eligible dependent child during the period in which the dependent child is in the legal custody of the Department of Child Safety, a tribal court or a tribal child welfare agency located in Arizona and is placed in unlicensed kinship foster care with an unrelated adult.

fingerprinting; child placement; IT contractors (S.B. 1109) – Chapter 130

Requires an employee of a contractor or subcontractor who is employed in an information technology position and who will have access to Department of Child Safety (DCS) information to have a valid fingerprint clearance card. Outlines who is responsible for the cost of obtaining the employee's fingerprint clearance card.

Prohibits DCS from placing a child with a relative or with a person who has a significant relationship with the child during an emergency situation unless each adult member of the person's household consents to: 1) a preliminary state and federal name-based background check; and 2) within 15 calendar days after the name-based background check is conducted, the submission of a full set of fingerprints for the purpose of obtaining a state and federal criminal records check. If any adult resident of the home fails to provide fingerprints, DCS is required to immediately remove the child from the home and, if the placement was court-ordered, request from the court a change of physical custody.

Clarifies that a person who has a significant relationship with the child is also considered kinship care.

hospital survey; exclusion; fetal death (S.B. 1128) – Chapter 108

Requires the Director of the Department of Health Services (DHS) to prescribe an exclusion for fetal demise cases from the Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems survey (HCAHPS). Until DHS adopts the exclusion, the HCAHPS may not include patients who experience a fetal demise. *Fetal demise* means a fetal death that occurs or is confirmed in a licensed hospital and does not include an abortion.

certified nurse midwives; nurse practitioners (S.B. 1133) – Chapter 80

Establishes educational and certification requirements for a certified nurse midwife (CNM) and codifies existing rules from the Arizona State Board of Nursing (Board). Clarifies the scope of a CNM, includes assessing patients, analyzing data and providing appropriate healthcare treatment as outlined.

Stipulates criteria for when a registered nurse practitioner (RNP) or CNM refers patients to other appropriate healthcare professionals. Removes requirements that Board-established acts be performed by a RNP in collaboration with a licensed physician.

pharmacy board; required permitting; violation (S.B. 1134) – Chapter 160

Requires a person who sells certain drugs, devices or chemicals within or into Arizona to hold a valid permit issued by the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board). Allows the Board to investigate evidence that appears to show a person violated the requirement and outlines the actions the Board may take. Subjects persons in violation to disciplinary action.

DCS; foster parent; medical consent (S.B. 1194) – Chapter 107

Allows the Department of Child Safety (DCS) to consent to certain medical and dental evaluations, treatments and procedures for a child who is in the legal custody of DCS, including testing for the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus. However, DCS is prohibited from consenting to abortions for the child. Requires DCS, to the extent possible, to consult with each biological parent of the child whose parental rights have not been terminated when making healthcare decisions for the child.

medical examiner; communicable diseases; disclosure (S.B. 1201) – Chapter 270

Allows a Good Samaritan to petition the court for an order authorizing the testing of a deceased person for certain diseases if there are reasonable grounds to believe an exposure occurred and the deceased person transferred blood or other bodily fluids through the skin or membranes of the Good Samaritan. The court must hear the petition promptly and order the medical examiner (ME) to draw two specimens of blood for testing. A blood sample will only be drawn during an autopsy or other examination if: 1) the blood is available; 2) the collection or

release of the blood sample will not interfere with a medical examination, autopsy or certification of death; and 3) the ME receives a written notice from the Department of Health Services authorizing the blood to be drawn. Requires the blood samples be tested by a private healthcare provider or facility specified in the court order at the Good Samaritan's expense. If the court does not issue the order within 30 days, the ME is required to destroy the blood specimen.

podiatry; amputation (S.B. 1235) – Chapter 82

Allows a registered and licensed podiatrist to perform an amputation of the toe and specifies an amputation does not include the entire foot.

pharmacists; scope of practice (S.B. 1269) – Chapter 117

Expands a pharmacist's scope of practice to include dispensing of emergency refills for certain medications if outlined conditions are met, and subjects a pharmacist who does not comply with the dispensing requirements to disciplinary action by the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board). The amount of medication dispensed may not exceed either: 1) a 30-day supply for medications that are prepackaged in a form that prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing a lesser supply; or 2) a 7-day supply for all other medications. The pharmacy is required to maintain a record of any emergency refills dispensed for at least one year.

Allows a licensed pharmacist to prescribe and administer oral fluoride varnish if the pharmacist successfully completes training and meets certain requirements. The pharmacist is required to make and keep records for at least one year following the administration of the oral fluoride.

Allows a licensed pharmacist who meets certain requirements and successfully completes training to prescribe and dispense tobacco cessation drug therapies to qualified patients. Outlines requirements of the pharmacist, including recordkeeping and notification to the patient's primary care provider.

nursing facilities; assisted living; advertising (S.B. 1325) – Chapter 71

Prohibits an advertisement from using the results of state compliance surveys of nursing care and assisted living facilities or federal certification surveys of skilled nursing facilities unless the advertisement includes other specified information. This prohibition does not prevent the survey results or other information about the survey from being used in a criminal investigation or prosecution.

behavior analysts; committee; licensure; regulation (S.B. 1335) – Chapter 273

Beginning November 1, 2017, establishes the Committee on Behavior Analysts (Committee) within the Arizona Board of Psychologist Examiners (Board) and outlines Committee membership and duties. Outlines requirements of Committee members, including term limits, qualifications, training and reimbursement eligibility. Requires the Committee to make recommendations to the Board on all matters relating to the licensing and regulation of behavior

analysts. Allows the Committee to recommend regulatory changes to the Board that are not specific to an individual licensee; however, the Committee is required to obtain public input from behavior analyst licensees or their designated representatives before making any final recommendation to the Board.

nurse anesthetists; prescribing authority; limitation (S.B. 1336) – Chapter 182

Modifies anesthesia guidelines allowing a Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA) to administer anesthetics in the presence of a physician, to state *presence* means within the same healthcare institution or office of a licensed healthcare professional and available as necessary.

Specifies a medication order issued by a CRNA includes controlled substances and outlines prescribing authority. Stipulates a physician or surgeon is not liable for any act or omission of a CRNA who orders or administers anesthetics.

foster children; motor vehicle insurance (S.B. 1341) – Chapter 263

SEE THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

permanent guardianship; dependency proceedings; reunification (NOW: dependency proceedings; permanent guardianships; reunification) (S.B. 1360) – Chapter 338

Permanent Guardianships – Allows the court to establish a permanent guardianship for a child who is the subject of a pending dependency petition filed by the Department of Child Safety (DCS) if all the parties consent. Modifies related requirements, requires a prospective permanent guardian to obtain a fingerprint clearance card or submit a full set of fingerprints and establishes requirements for a guardian to file a petition to revoke the permanent guardianship. If the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the parent has remedied the grounds alleged in the guardianship petition and also finds by clear and convincing evidence that the return of the child would not create a substantial risk of harm to the child, the court may revoke the guardianship order.

Reunification Services – Outlines when DCS must provide reunification services to the parent of a dependent child who has a permanent guardian. Requires the court to order reunification services for the parent if a dependency petition is properly filed and the parent: 1) is willing to care for the child; 2) makes a request to participate in the services; and 3) proves by clear and convincing evidence that there has been a significant change in circumstances that indicates the parent may be able to care for the child and that services are in the child's best interest. If the court has ordered that no reunification services be provided, the child's case plan of guardianship may remain in place even if no successor permanent guardian has been found.

Joint Oversight Committee – Establishes the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on DCS (Committee) and outlines Committee membership and requirements.

Foster Home Notification – Prohibits DCS from notifying a foster home in which a child has previously resided that the child has been removed from the child's home again if the foster home has substantiated or outstanding allegations, reports or investigations.

Report Consolidation – Outlines requirements of DCS related to report consolidation required by Laws 2014, Second Special Session, Chapter 1, and requires DCS to submit a report to the Committee and to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee as outlined by December 31, 2017.

dental board; dentists; dental hygienists (S.B. 1362) – Chapter 174

Modifies requirements of dental hygienists and dental assistants who wish to perform certain procedures, including authorized procedures specified in an affiliated practice agreement with a dentist. Allows certain out-of-state examinations to satisfy examination requirements for licensure in Arizona. Modifies fees for initial licensure and licensure by credential by prescribing a maximum dollar amount. Requires the Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners to provide a one-time fee waiver for certain licensees and certificate holders who were licensed in Arizona before January 1, 2018.

abortion; live delivery; report; definition (S.B. 1367) – Chapter 133

Requires a physician performing an abortion to document and report the measures performed to maintain the life of a fetus or embryo that was delivered alive. Requires abortion clinics performing or inducing an abortion for a woman whose unborn child is the gestational age of 20 weeks or more to establish, document and implement policies and procedures prescribed by the Department of Health Services to ensure compliance with the duty to promote the life of a fetus or embryo delivered alive. Outlines procedural and reporting requirements of a physician if an abortion is performed on a fetus or embryo with a lethal fetal condition and that is delivered alive.

Requires an action to enforce these requirements to be brought in the name of the state by the Attorney General or the county attorney of the county in which any violation occurred. Allows specified persons affected by a physician's failure to comply with the duty to promote the life of a fetus or embryo delivered alive the right to file a civil action within six years after the violation occurred.

newborn screening; fees (S.B. 1368) – Chapter 339 RFE

Effective May 22, 2017, and subject to the requirements for enactment (Proposition 108), which requires the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislature, increases the maximum fee for certain newborn screening tests from \$30 to \$36.

controlled substances; approved medications (S.B. 1377) – Chapter 188

Allows any compound, mixture or preparation that contains cannabidiol to be prescribed in Arizona if it is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and rescheduled by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. The act does not become effective unless by January 1, 2021,

a cannabidiol investigational product is approved as a prescription medication pursuant to federal law, is controlled under a federal interim final rule and published in the federal register.

DCS; background checks; central registry (S.B. 1380) – Chapter 72

Expands the list of persons who may use the services of a confidential intermediary listed with the court to include members of the adoptee's extended biological family, including a biological grandparent of an adoptee, regardless of whether the adoptee's birth parent is deceased. States the denial, suspension or revocation of a foster home license due to a failure to obtain or maintain a Level I fingerprint clearance card is not an appealable agency action. Requires the Department of Child Safety (DCS) to conduct central registry background checks and to use the information obtained as a factor to determine qualifications for individuals who are applying for child welfare agency licensing or employment with a child welfare agency in positions that provide direct services to children or vulnerable adults. Allows DCS to provide by personal service the notice of the intention to substantiate an allegation of abuse or neglect in the central registry.

art therapy services; contracting requirements (S.B. 1434) – Chapter 242

Prohibits a person from using the title of *art therapist* unless he or she is a Registered Art Therapist with the Art Therapy Credentials Board (Board). Allows the Attorney General to investigate violations and take appropriate action.

Permits the Department of Health Services, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System and the Division of Developmental Disabilities to contract directly for art therapy services only with a Board-certified Art Therapist or a supervised master's level graduate in art therapy as outlined. Specifies there is no requirement to contract or reimburse for those services.

osteopaths; fingerprinting (NOW: health care professionals; fingerprinting) (S.B. 1435) – Chapter 265 E *

An emergency measure, effective May 5, 2017, that requires applicants for licensure and applicants for expedited licensure through the Medical Licensure Compact to submit to the Arizona Board of Osteopathic Examiners a full set of fingerprints for the purpose of obtaining a state and federal criminal records check. Requires an applicant for licensure as a physical therapist and an applicant for certification as a physical therapist assistant to obtain a valid fingerprint clearance card.

end-of-life; discrimination; prohibition (S.B. 1439) – Chapter 73

Prohibits a person from discriminating against a healthcare entity because it does not provide, assist in providing or facilitate in providing any item or service that results in the death of an individual, including: 1) assisted suicide; 2) euthanasia; and 3) mercy killing. A health care entity is not liable in any civil, criminal or administrative action for declining to provide any healthcare item for the purpose of causing or assisting in causing the death of an individual. The discrimination prohibition and the liability immunity does not apply to the withholding of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) pursuant to a valid prehospital medical directive or a similar

order to withhold CPR issued by a licensed healthcare provider. Authorizes a healthcare entity to bring a civil action in superior court for a violation as outlined.

The bill does not create or recognize the right to assisted suicide, euthanasia or mercy killing. States the Legislature does not intend to make lawful any action intended to cause or assist in causing a person's death that is currently unlawful.

AHCCCS; clinical oversight committee (S.B. 1440) – Chapter 207

Requires the Director of the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) to establish an internal clinical oversight review committee (Committee) to review clinical data from agency initiatives and populations including behavioral health services data.

Committee membership includes the Director or their designee and AHCCCS experts in quality performance, behavioral health, operations, finance and data analytics. Requires the Committee to meet at least once every three months to review clinical data from AHCCCS initiatives, analyze system performance and make recommendations to the Director on ways to enhance service delivery. Requires the Committee to solicit additional information and perspectives on behavioral health services.

Requires the Committee to annually submit a report by February 1 to the Governor, leaders of the House and Senate, chairpersons of the respective health committees and the Secretary of State.

~~insurers; health providers; claims mediation~~ (NOW: insurers; health providers; claims arbitration) (S.B. 1441) – Chapter 190

SEE THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

orthotics; prosthetics; standards (S.B. 1451) – Chapter 268

Beginning January 1, 2018, requires a custom orthotic or custom prosthetic device (device) furnished to an individual to meet the following requirements: 1) except for devices provided by certain healthcare providers, be provided by a fabricator or supplier that is accredited by a federally approved independent accreditation organization; 2) be provided by a healthcare provider that is a qualified practitioner or is licensed pursuant to Arizona regulations; and 3) have a valid prescription. A healthcare provider that does not receive insurance payment for a device because it fails to meet the requirements may not attempt to collect payment or reimbursement from the patient for the amount of the coverage denial.

health profession regulatory boards (S.B. 1452) – Chapter 191

Beginning January 1, 2018, modifies statutes governing health profession regulatory boards (boards) as follows:

Public Access to Board Actions – Requires a board to post all final disciplinary and non-disciplinary orders or actions on a board's website, except letters of concern and advisory letters. Non-disciplinary actions posted on a board's website may be posted for up to five years. Prohibits pending complaints and investigations from being disclosed to the public.

Terms of Board Members – Limits a board member to two full terms of service on a board, in addition to any time served to fill a vacancy. Prohibits a person from being reappointed to a board unless the person has not served on that board for a period of at least two terms. This limitation only applies to the following boards: 1) Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners; 2) Arizona Medical Board; 3) Arizona State Board of Nursing; and 4) Arizona State Board of Pharmacy. A person who is currently serving on one of the aforementioned boards may complete any term to which the person has been appointed regardless of the number of terms the person has served.

Board Meeting Recordings/Website – Requires a board to make a digital recording of all open meetings and to maintain the recordings for at least three years. The board must post the digital recording on its website or post a notice of the availability of the recording within five business days. Requires each board to provide on its website a list of all board-specific contract employment opportunities and a link to the State Procurement Office to apply for those positions.

Monitoring Program – Allows each board to establish a non-disciplinary, confidential monitoring program for qualifying licensees, including those who may be chemically dependent or have a substance misuse history or for those licensees who may have a medical, psychiatric, psychological or behavioral health disorder that may impact their ability to practice.

Time Limitations/Complaints – Prohibits a board from acting on its own motion or on any complaint in which an allegation of unprofessional conduct or any other violation occurred more than four years before the complaint was received by the board, with exceptions.

Reimbursement of Fees – Allows a board to require reimbursement of fees paid to a licensee by or on behalf of a patient if requested by the patient on a board-prescribed complaint form.

health; budget reconciliation; 2017-2018 (S.B. 1527/H.B. 2542) – Chapter 309

SEE THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

human services; budget reconciliation; 2017-2018 (S.B. 1529/H.B. 2544) – Chapter 311

SEE THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

pharmacy; virtual manufacturers; virtual wholesalers (H.B. 2031) – Chapter 22

Establishes *virtual wholesalers* and *virtual manufacturers* as entities under the jurisdiction of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board) and directs the Board to define each entity in rule.

pharmacy board; notice requirements (H.B. 2032) – Chapter 74

Requires a licensee or permittee to create an online profile using the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy's licensing software, and allows a licensee or permittee to update the online profile in order to satisfy notice requirements. Adds the licensee's contact information and employer's address to the list of information that a licensee must report when a change occurs. Failure to report a change in the aforementioned information constitutes unprofessional conduct.

controlled substances; definition (H.B. 2033) – Chapter 53

Classifies various substances as dangerous drugs, narcotic drugs or schedule I substances.

DHS; health care institutions; licensure (H.B. 2041) – Chapter 122

Eliminates renewal licenses for healthcare institutions. Instead, a license does not expire and remains valid unless the Department of Health Services (DHS) subsequently revokes or suspends the license or the license is considered void because the licensee did not pay the licensing fee by the due date.

Requires the DHS Director to establish: 1) a grace period and a fee for the late payment of licensing fees; 2) a process to notify a licensee of the fee due date; and 3) a process for the licensee to request a different due date.

Requires an abortion clinic to submit to the DHS Director all required documentation by the anniversary of the abortion clinic's license issue date.

DHS; fingerprinting requirements (H.B. 2042) – Chapter 24

Exempts certain individuals who are employed by or who volunteer with a children's behavioral health program, including kinship foster care parents who participate in group activities that include their children who are receiving behavioral health services from the program, from fingerprinting requirements. Exempts an employee or contractor who provides services to residents or patients within a residential or nursing care institution or a home health agency from fingerprinting requirements if the person has applied for a good cause exception and is providing services under the direct visual supervision of an owner or employee who has a valid fingerprint clearance card.

state hospital; property leases (H.B. 2043) – Chapter 288

Allows the Department of Health Services (DHS) Director to take all necessary steps to enhance the highest and best use of the Arizona State Hospital property, including entering into short-term and long-term lease agreements and contracting with third parties to provide services. Requires DHS to hold a public hearing within a specified timeframe to receive community and provider input regarding the highest and best use of the State Hospital property. Requires any lease or sublease of the State Hospital property to be reviewed by the Joint Committee on Capital Review. Establishes the State Hospital Charitable Trust Fund (Fund) and requires monies collected from the contracts and lease agreements to be deposited into the Fund.

radiation regulatory agency; DHS; transfer (H.B. 2075) – Chapter 313

Beginning January 1, 2018, transfers the authority, powers, duties and responsibilities of the Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency, the Radiation Regulatory Hearing Board and the Medical Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners to the Department of Health Services.

advanced directives registry; provider access (H.B. 2076) – Chapter 154

Requires the Secretary of State, by December 31, 2018, to establish a process for healthcare providers to access the Advanced Directive Registry (Registry). Immunizes the state and certain contractors from civil liability relating to the administration and use of the Registry.

TANF; SNAP; finger imaging; repeal (H.B. 2091) – Chapter 317

Repeals statute requiring finger-imaging as part of the application process for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance programs.

schools; children's camps; sunscreen use (H.B. 2134) – Chapter 193

SEE THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

child support; driver license restriction (H.B. 2192) – Chapter 183

SEE THE TRANSPORTATION & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE.

medical board; licensure; disciplinary action (H.B. 2195) – Chapter 92

Makes various changes to the Arizona Medical Board's (Board) statutes relating to licensure, treatment programs and Board member compensation.

Licensure – Removes the requirement that an applicant for initial licensure submit to the Board verification of all hospital affiliations. Instead, the applicant is required to submit medical employment that includes all medical professional activities. Allows a licensee whose license has been revoked or surrendered to be eligible for licensure by endorsement instead of requiring the person to apply through the initial licensure process.

Allows the Board to suspend, deny or revoke a temporary license and withdraw the application for initial licensure if the applicant has made a misrepresentation on the temporary license application. Modifies the information to be submitted to the Board for temporary licensure and removes the condition that an applicant not be a subject of an unresolved complaint in another state. Allows the Board to accept confirmation of information about an applicant's license in another state through the use of the other regulatory boards' website.

Treatment Programs – Adds an intensive outpatient treatment program to the list of treatment options for a licensee with a substance use disorder. Modifies the behavioral and physical health treatment program to allow licensees who have committed statutory violations to participate.

Board Member Compensation – Modifies the amount of compensation Board members can receive for serving on the Board.

residential care institutions; employment (H.B. 2196) – Chapter 134

Exempts recidivism reduction staff at adult residential care institutions from the requirement to obtain a fingerprint clearance card. The exemption applies if the applicant successfully completes recidivism treatment and passes a background and screening evaluation conducted by the institution demonstrating he or she is not a threat to the health or safety of staff or residents.

Requires the Department of Health Services (DHS) to adopt related rules and allows staff members to continue to provide services until DHS adopts such rules if the institution complies with statutory requirements.

telemedicine; audio visual requirements (H.B. 2197) – Chapter 164

Eliminates the requirement that telemedicine audio and video capability meet standards outlined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services when a physical or mental health examination is conducted during a real-time telemedicine encounter.

DHS; commission; task force; repeal (H.B. 2205) – Chapter 136

Repeals the Advisory Health Council and the Arizona Biomedical Research Commission.

~~inhalers; administration; schools; authorized entities~~ (NOW: inhaler administration; schools) (H.B. 2208) – Chapter 58

Authorizes employees of school districts, charter schools and authorized entities to administer or assist in administering an inhaler to a person believed to be in respiratory distress if the administration is pursuant to a standing order and the administering employee is trained. Immunizes from civil liability certain persons involved in the administration of the inhaler, excluding cases of gross negligence, willful misconduct and intentional wrongdoing. Requires the State Board of Education to adopt rules for school districts and charter schools that elect to administer inhalers and outlines what the rules should include.

controlled substances prescription monitoring program (H.B. 2307) – Chapter 61

Increases the amount of money that may be transferred annually from the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board) Fund to the Controlled Substances Prescription Monitoring Program (CSPMP) Fund. Requires the CSPMP be operated, monitored, maintained and staffed by the Board.

Modifies the process by which a medical practitioner gains access to the CSPMP. Removes the requirement that registration with the CSPMP be renewed biannually and instead makes the registration valid in conjunction with a medical practitioner's DEA number and the license issued

by the medical practitioner's regulatory board. Requires a person authorized to access the CSPMP to do so using only that person's assigned identifier.

Allows the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System administration to use data collected from the CSPMP to help combat opioid overuse or abuse or for ensuring the continuity of care.

pharmacy board; logistics providers; permits (H.B. 2308) – Chapter 95

Requires a third-party logistics provider (3PL) that engages in the logistics services of prescription or over-the-counter dangerous drugs or devices into, within or from Arizona to hold a 3PL permit from the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (Board). Requires a 3PL to comply with storage practices, including suitable warehouse space, adequate security and policies and procedures as outlined. A 3PL must make its facilities available to the Board for inspection during regular business hours. Further, each 3PL must have a designated representative at each facility who has not been convicted of certain felonies and who has a valid fingerprint clearance card. Requires a 3PL to provide the Board on request a list of all manufacturers, wholesale distributors and dispensers for whom the 3PL provides services.

public benefits; fee waivers; requirements (H.B. 2372) – Chapter 323

Makes various changes to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (TANF).

TANF – Allows a needy family to receive cash assistance for an additional 12 months if: 1) certain work requirements are met; and 2) each dependent child in the house who is required to attend school has an attendance record of at least 90 percent, unless the child was excused.

SNAP – Allows a person who was convicted of a felony offense related to use or possession of a controlled substance to qualify for SNAP benefits if the person meets certain requirements, including submission to random drug testing. The Department of Economic Security (DES) is required to adopt rules relating to drug testing that include more frequent testing for offenses that occurred within 24 months of the application.

Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Cards – Outlines requirements of DES if a recipient requests multiple replacement EBT cards.

Spending Report – Requires DES to post on its website a spending report of the SNAP and TANF programs that includes information on benefits spent outside of Arizona.

Jobs Program – Adds educational programs an unmarried parent may attend in lieu of fulfilling standard work participation requirements. Requires DES to provide the Jobs Program to eligible families transitioning off Cash Assistance due to the time limit if needed to maintain or obtain employment or to receive a higher level of employment. The Jobs Program shall be provided for up to 12 months after Cash Assistance case closure if certain circumstances apply.

Sanctions – Modifies the graduated sanctions that must be imposed if the recipient voluntarily terminates paid employment without good cause or if the recipient uses, sells or possesses one of the statutorily prohibited controlled substances.

Licensure Fee Waiver – Requires an agency to waive any fee charged for an initial license for any individual applicant whose family does not exceed 200 percent of the federal poverty level guidelines if the individual is applying for that specific license in Arizona for the first time.

pharmaceuticals; misbranding; enforcement prohibited (H.B. 2382) – Chapter 42

Allows a pharmaceutical manufacturer or its representative to engage in the truthful promotion of an off-label use of a drug, biological product or device, and prohibits prosecution or action against the license of a pharmaceutical manufacturer or its representative for engaging in such truthful promotion. Specifies coverage for the cost of any off-label use is not required.

parents' rights; DCS website information (H.B. 2423) – Chapter 98

Requires the Department of Child Safety (DCS) to provide on its website homepage a conspicuous link to information on parents' rights and other information assisting parents and guardians in understanding the process of the removal of a child from the home. Requires any final DCS rule to be published on the DCS website and on the Secretary of State's website within specified timeframes.

drug overdose; review team; confidentiality (H.B. 2493) – Chapter 234

Establishes the Drug Overdose Review Team (Review Team) within the Department of Health Services, and outlines membership, duties, access to information and confidentiality requirements. Repeals the Review Team on January 1, 2022.

Modifies requirements relating to the dispensing and prescribing of an opioid antagonist for emergency purposes. Requires a pharmacist to receive a standing order to dispense naloxone or any other FDA-approved opioid antagonist for emergency purposes. A health professional is no longer allowed to require the person receiving the prescription to provide in writing a factual basis for a reasonable conclusion that the person is: 1) at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose or that person's family member is at risk; or 2) is in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

organ; tissue; donations; procurement organizations (H.B. 2497) – Chapter 171

Requires a non-transplant anatomical donation organization to be licensed by the Department of Health Services. Modifies the list of organizations exempt from the licensure requirement.

certificates of necessity; service area (NOW: ambulance operation; certificate of necessity) (H.B. 2514) – Chapter 143

States a merger or consolidation of two or more fire districts does not expand the service area boundaries of an existing Certificate of Necessity (CON).

Requires the director of the Department of Health Services to determine the need for expansion of the service area boundaries of a merged or consolidated political subdivision other than a city or town according to the laws and rules for amending a CON until October 1, 2018.