# Glossary of School Health Terms

## Achievement Gap

The difference in performance between each ESEA subgroup as identified under ESEA section 1111(b)(2)(C)(v)(II) within a participating LEA or school and the statewide average performance of the LEAs of the State’s highest achieving subgroups in reading/language arts and mathematics

## Early Intervention (EI)

Refers to the services and supports available to babies and young children with developmental delays and disabilities. EI may include speech therapy, physical therapy, and other similar services.

## Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT)

A Medicaid benefit that provides comprehensive and preventive health care services for enrolled children who are less than 21 years of age.

## Free, Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)

Authorized under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, school districts must provide a “Free, Appropriate Public Education” to each qualified person with a disability who lives within the school’s jurisdiction, regardless of the nature or severity of the disability. The school will evaluate and place the student with the disability in effort to best provide special education or related services. Parents and guardians are entitled to due process procedures that allow them to receive required notices; review their child’s records; and challenge identification, evaluation and placement decisions.

## Individualized Educational Plan/Program (IEP)

Authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1975, an education plan for a child with a disability attending primary or secondary school to ensure the deliverance of specialized instruction and related services. The IEP is created by a team usually consisting of the child with the disability, the family of the child, individuals from various educational disciplines, and/or designated advocates.

## Individualized Family Services Plan (IFSP)

Authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1975, a family centered treatment plan for a child with a disability that delineates the early intervention (EI) services the child will receive and when.

## Local Education Agency (LEA)

A public board of education or other public authority responsible for the coordination and supervision of elementary and secondary public schools within a given city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a State as designated by the Governor or State law.

## Personalized Learning Plan (PLP)

A formal document shared between the student, parents, and teachers that delineates student learning goals based on academic and career interests organizes content and skill development to achieve those goals and graduate the student on time. The PLP is updated regularly based on student assessments and performance across several activities.

## School-Based Health Center (SBHC)

Health clinics based in the schools that emphasize prevention, early intervention, and risk reduction, typically through the provision of primary medical care, mental and behavioral health care, dental and oral health care, health education and promotion, substance misuse counseling, case management, and nutrition education. School-based health centers often operate through a partnership between the school and a community health center, hospital, or local health department. The specifics of the relationship depend on the needs and resources of the community.

## Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)

The process through which individuals learn and apply the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to recognize and manage emotions, set and achieve goals, feel and show empathy for others, maintain interpersonal relationships, and make responsible decisions. Social and emotional learning programs focus on developing the individual through five core competencies: self- awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills, and responsible decision making.

## Special Health Care Needs (SHCN)

Learning disabilities; developmental disabilities; behavioral disabilities; physical disabilities; temporary physical limitations; and chronic medical conditions, such as diabetes, asthma, and scoliosis.

## State Education Agency (SEA)

The state board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the state-level coordination and supervision of elementary and secondary public schools as designated by the Governor or State law.

## State Plan Amendment (SPA)

The method by which a state makes amendments to and updates their State Medicaid programs. First, the state send the revised pages with an official transmittal form to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). Then, CMS has 90 days to decide or request additional information, or the proposed change goes into effect immediately. CMS may request additional information, thus “stopping the clock” on the 90 days, only once per SPA. SPAs are not required to meet a budgetary restraint, but states must indicate the expected federal financial impact.

## Whole School, Whole Community, Whole Child (WSCC) Model

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s most recent framework to align education and health efforts to support the development of healthy and successful children by focusing on 10 key school health domains: 1. Physical education and physical activity; 2. Nutrition environment and services; 3. Health education; 4. Social and emotional school climate; 5. Physical environment; 6. Health services; 7. Counseling, psychological, and social services; 8. Employee wellness; 9. Community involvement; and 10. Family engagement.