GEORGIA
SYSTEM
of
CARE

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Little Green Book

A behavioral health glossary

provided by the

Interagency Directors Team

May 2018

Terms in italics are defined in this glossary

Access – The timely use, capacity, and availability of health services to achieve the best health outcomes.

Acute Care Facility – A facility that generally provides care for a short period of time to treat a certain illness or condition. Care can include short-term hospital stays or doctor's office visits.

Anxiety Disorder – Excessive fear, nervousness, or anxiousness that hinders the ability to function normally and can cause individuals to try to avoid situations that trigger or worsen their symptoms of anxiety.

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) Services – Intense, *community-based services* that use a multidisciplinary team approach to provide comprehensive treatment and support to individuals with severe and persistent *mental illness*.

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) – A common mental disorder characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity that causes distress and/or other problems at home, at school, or in social settings.

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) – A complex *developmental disorder* that varies in presentation. ASD ranges in severity and combinations of signs, symptoms, and characteristics but may include communications issues, difficulty interacting socially, and repetitive body movements and/or behaviors.

Babies Can't Wait – An early intervention system that provides a coordinated, comprehensive, and integrated system of services for infants and toddlers with special needs, ages 0–3 years, and their families through early identification and screening.

Behavioral Health – A state of mental and emotional being and/or choices and actions that affect wellness. Behavioral health challenges include substance abuse or misuse, alcohol and drug addiction, serious psychological distress, suicidal ideation, and mental disorders.

Behavioral Health Coordinating Council (BHCC) – A group of state agency commissioners, legislators, consumers, consumer family members, and state ombudsman in the *System of Care* that identifies overlapping services, as well as funding and policy issues in the *behavioral health system*.
Website: dbhdd.georgia.gov/georgia-behavioral-health-coordinating-council

Bipolar Disorder – A disorder that alters a person's mood, energy, and overall capability to function. Consists of mood episodes that are either manic, hypomanic, or depressive.

Blending – The process of combining funds from different sources (e.g., *Medicaid* and block grant monies) into a single pool to fund a program. Unlike *braiding*, the original source of funds is no longer identifiable.

Braiding – The process of combining funds from different sources to support a common program or service. Unlike *blending*, funds can still be tracked and accounted for separately.

Bright from the Start: Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL) – State agency responsible for meeting the child care and early education needs of Georgia's children and their families. The agency administers Georgia's Pre-K Program, licenses child care centers and home-based child care, administers Georgia's Childcare and Parent Services program, oversees federal nutrition programs, and manages Quality Rated, Georgia's community-powered child care rating system.
Website: decal.ga.gov

Care Coordination – A voluntary service provided to *care management* or administrative service organization members with complex *behavioral health* service needs. Services include assessment, advocacy, referral, linkage, and coordination of wraparound services according to an individualized *recovery* plan incorporating the input of individuals and their families or other *natural supports*. Care coordination is distinct from *intensive customized care coordination (IC3), care management,* and *case management*.

Care Management Entity (CME) – A partnership that uses the High-Fidelity Wraparound model to serve youth throughout Georgia with significant *behavioral health needs* who are at risk of out-of-home placements. The CME is a partnership with the *Georgia Department*

of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities' Community-Based Alternatives for Youth program and provides *intensive customized care coordination* and *System of Care* coordination.

Care Manager – An agent of a managed care plan that provides a link between health providers and payers by coordinating client services.

Case Management – Coordination of care and services in the community for individuals living with *mental illness*. Assistance is provided for obtaining housing and linking the person to rehabilitation services and income programs such as Supplemental Support Income and Social Security Disability Insurance.

Center of Excellence for Children's Behavioral Health (COE) – An organization housed within Georgia State University's Georgia Health Policy Center. The center was created in partnership with the *Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities* to provide fidelity monitoring, program evaluation, policy and financing analysis, workforce development and training, and technical assistance for quality improvement within the *System of Care* framework for the child and adolescent *behavioral health* system in Georgia.
Website: ghpc.gsu.edu/coe/

Certified Peer Specialist (CPS) Services – A program responsible for the implementation of peer-support services, which are *Medicaid* reimbursable. The CPS program provides *System of Care*–informed and recovery-oriented peer certification, continuing

education training, and workforce development for parents and youth with lived experience.

Children 1st – A population-based system in Georgia designed to serve as an entry point into all public health–related services for children 0–5 years old. Children 1st facilitates early identification of at-risk children and links them with early interventions and services, as well as other community-based resources.

Children in Need of Service (CHINS) – Minors who have committed status offenses and are in need of guidance, counseling, structure, supervision, treatment, or rehabilitation. CHINS offenses may include habitual truancy, running away, possessing alcohol or being found in a bar, violating curfew hours, or being found ungovernable by parents and putting themselves in danger.

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) – A program that provides federal matching funds for states to spend on health coverage for uninsured children. Georgia's CHIP program is *PeachCare for Kids®*.

Chronic Condition – A condition or disease with persistent, long-lasting impact or effects of three months or more.

Clinical Psychologists – Professionals who provide continuing and comprehensive mental and *behavioral health* care for individuals and families; consultation to agencies and communities; training, education, and supervision to behavioral health providers; and research-based practice.

Community-Based Services – Health and social services provided to an individual or family in their place of residence for the purpose of promoting, maintaining, or restoring health or minimizing the effects of illness and disability.

Community-Based Alternatives for Youth (CBAY) – A program of the *Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities* and the *Georgia Department of Community Health* for youth ages 5–21 to prevent the need for care in a *psychiatric residential treatment facility*.

Community Service Boards (CSBs) – Georgia's public safety-net providers of *mental health*, *substance use disorder*, and intellectual and *developmental disability* treatment and services. CSBs are quasi-governmental agencies with oversight from the *Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities*.

Conduct Disorder – A more severe form of *oppositional defiant disorder* that consists of ongoing behavior that breaks rules in which the individual acts aggressively, engages in violent behaviors, violates rules, lies, steals, or destroys property.

Continuity of Care – The entire spectrum of specialized health, rehabilitative, and residential services available to individuals who are frail or chronically ill. Clinical services provided during a single inpatient hospitalization or for multiple conditions over a lifetime. Also referred to as continuum of care.

Co-Occurring Disorders – A situation that occurs when individuals have both a *substance use disorder* and a mental health disorder. Also referred to as dual disorders.

Core Provider – A provider that offers a set of essential benefit package services as defined by the Affordable Care Act. Examples of services include psychiatric treatment; nursing treatment; individual, family, and group counseling; *case management*; and *behavioral health* assessments.

Counselors – Professionals who help clients identify goals and potential solutions to problems causing emotional turmoil. They seek to improve communication and coping skills, strengthen self-esteem, and promote behavior change and optimal mental health.

Crisis services – A continuum of services to stabilize and improve psychological symptoms of distress and to engage individuals in an appropriate treatment service to address the problem that led to the crisis. Also referred to as crisis care or crisis continuum.

Crisis Stabilization Unit (CSU) – Small residential facilities of fewer than 16 beds for people in a mental health crisis whose needs cannot be met safely in *psychiatric residential treatment facility* settings. CSUs may be designed to admit on a voluntary or involuntary basis when the person needs a safe, secure environment that offers psychiatric stabilization and withdrawal management services in a setting that is less restrictive than a hospital.

Culturally and Linguistically Competent – When individuals and systems have the ability to respond respectfully and effectively to people of all cultures, classes, races, ethnic backgrounds, sexual orientations, and faiths or religions in a manner that recognizes, affirms, and values the worth and protects the dignity of individuals, families, tribes, and communities.

Data-Driven – Using data and evidence to guide decisions.

Depressive Disorder – A common and serious, yet treatable, condition that affects the way an individual thinks, feels, acts, and handles daily activities. It is characterized as having a low mood.

Developmental Disability – A condition that begins during the critical milestones of a child's life and impairs physical, language, behavior, or learning areas.

Developmentally Appropriate Practice (DAP) – An approach to teaching grounded in the research of how young children develop and learn and designed to promote young children's optimal learning and development.

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) – A handbook used by mental health and health care professionals as a reference guide to the diagnosis of mental disorders.

Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder (DMDD) – A condition that includes extreme irritability, anger, and outbursts that can result in severe impairment.

Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) – A program required in every state and designed to improve the health of low-income children under age 21 years receiving *Medicaid* by financing appropriate and necessary pediatric services.

Eating Disorder – A condition in which an individual is fixated on eating behaviors — especially food consumption and body weight — and the thoughts and emotions associated with them.

Emerging Adult Support Services (EASS) – A program that includes several initiatives focused on improving the lives of individuals ages 16–26 years, including *supported employment* and first-episode psychosis early treatment programming.

Evidence-Based Practice – The use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individuals. This approach must balance the best evidence with the desires of the individual and the clinical expertise of health care providers.

Family-Driven Approach – Principle by which families have the primary role in decisions regarding their children. Also applies to the policies and procedures governing the well-being of all children in a community, state, tribe, territory, and nation.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) – A federal law that prohibits the inappropriate disclosure of personally identifiable information taken from education records.

Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) – A community-based organization that provides comprehensive primary care and preventive care, including health, oral, and mental health/substance abuse services, to persons of all ages, regardless of their ability to pay or health insurance status. Thus, they are a critical component of the health care safety net.

Georgia Crisis and Access Line (GCAL) – A toll-free number, 1-800-715-4225, that is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, from anywhere in Georgia. Callers are connected to a trained professional who links them to the most appropriate services for a *behavioral health* crisis, a crisis related to an intellectual or *developmental disability*, or a *substance use* crisis, as close to their location as possible.

Georgia Department of Administrative Services (DOAS) – The state agency that provides business solutions to Georgia's state and local government entities. DOAS' product and service offerings encompass a broad spectrum that includes purchasing (procurement), risk management, enterprise human resources, fleet support services, and surplus property transactions. Website: doas.ga.gov/

Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) – The state agency that provides treatment and support services to people with *mental health* challenges and *substance use disorders*, and assists individuals who live with intellectual and *developmental disabilities*. Its Office of Children, Young Adults, and Families offers children, young adults, and their families a range of treatment

and support services to address emotional and behavioral challenges.
Website: dbhdd.georgia.gov

Georgia Department of Community Health (DCH) – The state agency that provides health care benefits to more than 2 million Georgia citizens under the *Medicaid* and *PeachCare for Kids®* programs. The agency also oversees the State Health Benefit Plan and Healthcare Facility Regulation, and houses the Health Information Technology Division.
Website: dch.georgia.gov

Georgia Department of Education (DOE) – The state agency that oversees public education throughout the state, ensuring that laws and regulations pertaining to education are followed and that state and federal money intended for education is properly allocated to local school systems.
Website: gadoe.org

Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) – The state agency that serves juvenile offenders up to the age of 21 years in 26 facilities and 97 community services offices throughout the state. The agency's Office of Behavioral Health Services (OBHS) ensures that youth in DJJ facilities receive the services they need and manages and administers the *behavioral health* service program in all DJJ facilities. Services include *mental health* treatment, general counseling, *case management*, and substance abuse treatment. OBHS also oversees DJJ's *Positive Behavioral Intervention and Supports* program in secure facilities.
Website: djj.georgia.gov/

Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) – The lead state agency in preventing disease, injury, and disability; promoting health and well-being; and preparing for and responding to disasters. DPH's main divisions include Health Promotion and Disease Prevention, Maternal and Child Health, Infectious Disease and Immunization, Environmental Health, Epidemiology, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Emergency Medical Services, Pharmacy, Nursing, Volunteer Health Care, the Office of Health Equity, Vital Records, and the State Public Health Laboratory.
Website: dph.georgia.gov

Georgia Division of Family and Children Services (DFCS) – The state agency that investigates reports of child abuse; finds foster and adoptive homes for abused and neglected children; manages Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, *Medicaid*, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and child care assistance to low-income families; helps out-of-work parents get back to work; and provides numerous support services and innovative programs to help families in need.
Website: dfcs.georgia.gov/

Georgia Medicaid Care Management Organizations (CMOs) – Organizations that provide benefits and services for Georgia's *Medicaid* recipients. Georgia's CMOs are Amerigroup Community Care, WellCare, Peach State Health Plan, and CareSource.

Georgia Network for Educational and Therapeutic Supports (GNETS) – A system composed of 24 programs that support local school systems' continuum of services for students with disabilities, ages 5–21 years. The programs provide comprehensive educational and therapeutic support services to students who might otherwise require residential or other more restrictive placements due to the severity of one or more of the characteristics of the disability category of emotional and behavioral disorders.

Georgia Parent Support Network (GPSN) – A grassroots, family-run nonprofit organization established to provide support, education, and advocacy and *case management* for children and youth with *mental illness*, emotional disturbances, and behavioral differences.
Website: gpsn.org/

Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency (GVRA) – A state agency that helps eligible individuals with physical, mental, or emotional disabilities to prepare for a job, get a job, or keep their current job.
Website: gvs.georgia.gov/

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) – Federal law that includes various health insurance coverage and patient privacy protections. The rules were established to protect patients' privacy through the strict enforcement of confidentiality of medical records and other health information provided to health plans, doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers.

Individualized Education Program (IEP)/504 Plan – A federally mandated statement written for each child with a disability that is developed, reviewed, and revised in a meeting with parents and school officials in accordance with outlined regulations.

Individualized Services – Services that are in accordance with a person's unique needs and guided by their individually tailored service plan.

Inpatient Care – Care for a period of time in a hospital or *psychiatric residential treatment facility* during which an individual can be closely monitored to provide accurate diagnosis, to help adjust or stabilize medications, or during an acute episode when a person's *mental illness* temporarily worsens.

Intensive Customized Care Coordination (IC3) – A provider-based High-Fidelity Wraparound model composed of a team selected by the family or caregiver to develop a strategy to reach goals related to *recovery* and *resiliency*. IC3 assists individuals in identifying and gaining *access* to required services and supports, including medical, social, educational, and developmental, regardless of the funding source for the services sought.

Intensive Family Intervention (IFI) – A service intended to improve family functioning by clinically stabilizing the living arrangement, promoting reunification, or preventing the use of out-of-home therapeutic venues (e.g., psychiatric hospital, therapeutic foster care, *psychiatric residential treatment facilities*, or therapeutic residential intervention services) for the identified youth.

Interagency Directors Team (IDT) – The working group of the *Behavioral Health Coordinating Council* composed of director-level members from all child-service agencies in Georgia, as well as members of partner organizations representing youth, family, and providers. IDT's mission is to manage, design, facilitate, and implement the *System of Care* in Georgia.
Website: gacoeonline.gsu.edu/idt/

Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW) – An individual with a master's degree and state licensure in social work who provides mental health services including assessing, diagnosing, and therapy.

Local Interagency Planning Team (LIPT) – A team established at the local level to improve and coordinate services for children and youth with *severe emotional disturbance*. Their main charge is to ensure that children and youth receive necessary and coordinated services and supports in their community.

Medicaid – A state-administered health insurance program that provides medical benefits to qualified low-income adults, children, pregnant women, elderly adults, and people with disabilities. The program is federally aided and jointly funded by the state and federal governments. The *Georgia Department of Community Health* administers Georgia's Medicaid program.

Medical Home – A care model that involves the coordinated care of an individual's overall health care needs. Also referred to as person-centered medical home or patient-centered medical home.

Mental Health America of Georgia (MHAG) – Formerly known as the National Mental Health Association of Georgia, MHAG is a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the lives of Georgians with mental health challenges, as well as promoting mental wellness through education, outreach, and advocacy. Website: mhageorgia.org/

Mental Illness – A condition that affects a person's thinking, feeling, or mood. Such conditions may affect an individual's ability to relate to others and function each day.

Mobile Crisis – Twenty-four-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week mobile response to a crisis through assessment, de-escalation, consultation, and referral with post-crisis follow-up to ensure linkage with recommended services. These services may be accessed by calling the toll-free *Georgia Crisis and Access Line* at 1-800-715-4225. See also *Georgia Crisis and Access Line*.

Mood Disorder – A disorder often characterized through the lowering, elevating, or both combination of lowering and elevating of a person's mood.

National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) – The nation's largest grassroots mental health organization dedicated to building better lives for the millions of Americans affected by *mental illness*. NAMI is an association of hundreds of local affiliates, state organizations, and volunteers working in the community to raise awareness and provide support and education that was not previously available to

those in need.
Website: nami.org/

Natural Supports/Natural Helping Networks – The systems of support and assistance that flow from the relationships developed in natural environments such as an individual's family, school, work, and community.

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome – A group of problems that occur in a newborn who was exposed to certain drugs, including opiates, while in the mother's womb.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder – A type of *anxiety disorder* where an individual has recurring, unwanted thoughts, ideas, or sensations that drive them to do something repetitively.

Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) – A disruptive disorder that is characterized by an angry or irritable mood, argumentative or defiant behavior, and/or vindictiveness.

Panic Disorder – Sudden and repeated attacks of fear that last for several minutes or longer. Also referred to as panic attacks.

PeachCare for Kids® – A comprehensive free or low-cost health care program for uninsured children living in Georgia. The health benefits include primary, preventive, specialist, dental, and vision care. The program targets children in families with incomes up to 235% of the federal poverty level. See also *Children's Health Insurance Program*.
Website: peachcare.org

Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports (PBIS) – Efforts aimed at implementing a multitiered approach to social, emotional, and behavioral support in schools. PBIS improves social, emotional, and academic outcomes for all students, including students with disabilities and students from underrepresented groups.

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder – A condition that occurs when a person has experienced or witnessed a traumatic event (e.g., rape, violence, natural disaster, war, terrorism, or serious accident).

Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility (PRTF) – Any nonhospital facility providing inpatient service benefits to *Medicaid*-eligible individuals under the age of 21 years.

Psychiatrist – A doctor, either a medical doctor or a doctor of osteopathic medicine, who specializes in mental health, including *substance use disorders*. Psychiatrists assess both the mental and physical aspects of psychological problems.

Psychiatric Advanced Practice Nurse – A nurse who assesses, diagnoses, and treats individuals and families with psychiatric disorders by providing therapy and prescription of medication.

Psychiatric Physician Assistant – A professional who provides mental health services, such as diagnosing, assessing, and prescribing medication, under the supervision of a *psychiatrist*.

Psychologist – An individual who has a Ph.D., Psy.D., or Ed.D. who provides mental health services including evaluations and therapy.

Recovery – A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.

Resilience – The process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats, or significant sources of stress, such as family and relationship problems, serious health problems, or workplace and financial stressors.

Regional Interagency Action Teams (RIATs) – Teams created in each of the *Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities*' six service regions to support the work of the *Local Interagency Planning Teams (LIPTs)*. RIATs are composed of LIPT chairs in their respective regions.

Schizoaffective Disorder – A chronic mental health condition characterized primarily by symptoms of *schizophrenia*, such as hallucinations or delusions, and symptoms of a *mood disorder*, such as mania and depression.

Schizophrenia – A brain disorder that is characterized by delusions, hallucinations, difficulties thinking and concentrating, and lack of motivation.

School-Based Health Center (SBHC) – An increasingly common site for the provision of mental health services. Comprehensive SBHCs include both a primary care and *behavioral health* provider on-site.

School-Based Mental Health (SBMH) Program – A program based in the school setting that provides a continuum of *behavioral health care* to students and their families.

School-Based Mental Health Professional – Someone who provides mental health services at one or more schools. Depending on the program, school-based mental health providers are either employed by mental health providers that are contracted to provide services within schools or employed directly by schools, school systems, or school districts.

Self-Harm – Intentional, direct injury that is not typically used as a suicide attempt but rather as a coping mechanism. Also referred to as self-injury, self-mutilation, and cutting.

Severe Emotional Disturbance (SED) – A diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder experienced in the past year that resulted in functional impairment that substantially interfered with or limited a child's role or functioning in family, school, or community activities.

Social Worker – A professional who helps people solve and cope with problems in their everyday lives. Clinical social workers also diagnose and treat mental, behavioral, and emotional issues.

Strengths-Based – A perspective that emphasizes an individual or family's capabilities, support system, and motivation to meet challenges.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) – A federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that leads public health efforts to reduce the impact of substance abuse and *mental illness* on America's communities.
Website: samhsa.gov/

Substance Use Disorder – A disorder that occurs when the recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causes clinically and functionally significant impairment, such as health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home.

Suicidality – An umbrella term that includes suicidal ideation, suicide plans, and suicide attempts.

Supported Education – A promising practice that supports individuals with severe *mental illness* in navigating the transition from high school to higher education by providing important components related to *recovery*.

Supported Employment – Service available to eligible individuals who express a desire and have a goal for competitive employment in their individual *recovery* plan and who, due to the impact and severity of their *mental illness*, have recently lost employment or been underemployed or unemployed on a frequent or long-term basis. Services include benefits counseling; identification of vocational skills and interests; and development and implementation of a job search plan to obtain competitive employment in an integrated community setting that is based on the individual's

strengths, preferences, abilities, and needs.

System of Care (SOC) – A spectrum of effective *community-based services* and supports for children and youth with or at risk for *mental health* or other challenges and their families. An SOC is organized into a coordinated network, builds meaningful partnerships with families and youth, and addresses their cultural and linguistic needs in order to help them to function better at home, in school, in the community, and throughout life.
Website: gacoeonline.gsu.edu/soc/

Technical Assistance Network – The National Training and Technical Assistance Center for Children's Behavioral Health is a partnership of 13 organizations with expertise in *System of Care* (SOC) for children. The Technical Assistance Network provides training and technical assistance to *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration* SOC grantees and other state and local agencies seeking to improve children's *behavioral health* care.

Telehealth – The use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies to support and promote long-distance clinical health care, patient and professional health-related education, and public health and health administration.

Telemedicine – Technology that can be used for the delivery of mental health services via electronic means, usually videoconferencing.

Title 1 Part A – A section of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 that provides federal funds through the *Georgia Department of Education* to local educational agencies and public schools in Georgia with high numbers of poor children. Title 1 Part A helps to ensure that all children meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards.

Tourette Syndrome – A neurological disorder that is characterized by unwanted, involuntary movements and sounds. Also referred to as tics.

Transitional Age Youth and Young Adults (TAYYA) – People in the period between the ages of 14 and 26 years when adolescents are moving into adulthood. This group faces special challenges related to development, physical and mental health, *access* to care, housing, education, career training, employment, life skills, and relationships.

Trauma-Informed Care – An approach to engaging people with histories of trauma that recognizes the presence of trauma symptoms and acknowledges the role that trauma has played in their lives.

Youth-Guided – A part of family-centered practice that recognizes youth as advocates for themselves and engaging youth in the development of policy, program, and service design, as well as in decision-making, implementation, and evaluation. Also referred to as youth involvement or youth engagement.

Acronym Appendix

ACT:	Assertive Community Treatment
ADHD:	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
ASD:	Autism Spectrum Disorder
BHCC:	Behavioral Health Coordinating Council
CBAY:	Community-Based Alternatives for Youth
CHINS:	Children in Need of Service
CHIP:	Children's Health Insurance Program
CME:	Care Management Entity
CMO:	Care Management Organization
COE:	Center of Excellence for Children's Behavioral Health
CPS-P:	Certified Peer Specialist–Parent
CPS-Y:	Certified Peer Specialist–Youth
CSB:	Community Service Board
CSU:	Crisis Stabilization Unit
DAP:	Developmentally Appropriate Practice
DBHDD:	Georgia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities

DCH:	Georgia Department of Community Health
DECAL:	Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning
DFCS:	Division of Family and Children Services
DJJ:	Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice
DMDD:	Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorders
DOAS:	Georgia Department of Administrative Services
DOE:	Georgia Department of Education
DPH:	Georgia Department of Public Health
DSM:	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
EASS:	Emerging Adult Support Services
Ed.D.:	Doctor of Education
EPSDT:	Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment
FERPA:	Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act
FQHC:	Federally Qualified Health Center
GCAL:	Georgia Crisis and Access Line
GNETS:	Georgia Network for Educational and Therapeutic Supports
GPSN:	Georgia Parent Support Network
GVRA:	Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency

HIPAA:	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
IC3:	Intensive Customized Care Coordination
IEP:	Individualized Education Program
IFI:	Intensive Family Intervention
IDT:	Interagency Directors Team
LCSW:	Licensed Clinical Social Worker
LEA:	Local Educational Agency
LIPT:	Local Interagency Planning Team
MHAG:	Mental Health America of Georgia
NAMI:	National Alliance on Mental Illness
ODD:	Oppositional Defiant Disorder
PBIS:	Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports
PCMH:	Patient-Centered Medical Home
Ph.D.:	Doctor of Philosophy
PRTF:	Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility
Psy.D.:	Doctor of Psychology
RIAT:	Regional Interagency Action Team
SAMHSA:	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SBHC:	School-Based Health Center

SBMH:	School-Based Mental Health
SED:	Severe Emotional Disturbance
SOC:	System of Care
TAYYA:	Transitional Age Youth and Young Adults

For more information about behavioral health
in Georgia, please contact:
Center of Excellence for Children's Behavioral Health
Georgia Health Policy Center
Georgia State University
404-413-0314
gacoeonline.gsu.edu
gacoeonline@gsu.edu

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The Georgia Health Policy Center, established in 1995, provides evidence-based research, program development, and policy guidance at local, state, and national levels to improve health status at the community level.

Located within Georgia State University's Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, the center distills qualitative and quantitative research findings to connect decision-makers with the evidence-based research and guidance needed to make informed decisions about health policy and programming.

Today, the center is at work nationwide focusing on some of the most complex policy issues facing health care today, including behavioral health, child health and well-being, community health systems development, health and health care financing, health in all policies, health system transformation, long-term services and supports, population health, and rural health.

Georgia Health Policy Center

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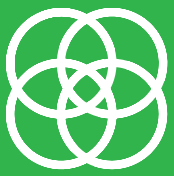

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