

## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

<b>ACA</b>	Affordable Care Act, short reference to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, also known as Obamacare.
<b>ACF</b>	Administration for Children and Families. Includes the Children’s Bureau, responsible for implementation and oversight of the Family First Prevention Services Act.
<b>CBO</b>	The Congressional Budget Office is an independent federal agency in the legislative branch that provides economic information to Congress. The CBO “scores” the cost of proposed legislation and its effect on the national debt, issues periodic reports about fiscal policy and projections of the federal budget, and produces an analysis of the president’s annual budget proposals.
<b>CHIP</b>	The Children’s Health Insurance Program is a federal-state partnership that provides health coverage for low-income children and adolescents whose family incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid. States have more flexibility in their CHIP program design than in Medicaid, and receive a higher federal match for state funding. Unlike Medicaid, which is an entitlement for individuals who meet eligibility criteria, CHIP plans may establish waiting lists or otherwise cap enrollment to remain within state budget limits. States may choose to expand their Medicaid plans to serve CHIP beneficiaries, or create a freestanding plan.
<b>CMS</b>	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Includes the Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services (CMCS), responsible for federal policy development and oversight of those two programs.
<b>CR</b>	Continuing Resolution. Used by Congress to fund federal agencies when regular appropriations bills have not been completed, at current funding levels, until formal appropriations are enacted.
<b>DHA</b>	Defense Health Agency. Responsible for oversight of military health policy and programs, including military treatment facilities (MTFs), the TRICARE program and its managed care support contractors, and the Extended Care Health Option (ECHO) program.
<b>EPSDT</b>	Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment is a required benefit for most Medicaid enrollees under age 21. (“Medically needy” enrollees are not federally entitled to EPSDT, but states may choose to cover it, as specified in their State Medicaid Plans.) EPSDT entitles eligible beneficiaries to health and developmental screening, diagnostic services, and treatment needed to correct or ameliorate defects and physical and mental health conditions. It is the route by which many child and adolescent Medicaid beneficiaries receive mental health services. Those “residing” in certain settings, such as excluded Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs), are not entitled to EPSDT or any other Medicaid coverage, until unconditionally discharged from the excluded setting.

<b>FFP</b>	Federal financial participation is federal reimbursement to match a percentage of states' spending on programs such as Medicaid and IV-E foster care and adoption assistance.
<b>FFPSA</b>	Family First Prevention Services Act, or Family First. Comprehensive child welfare reform law passed in February 2018, as part of the larger Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018.
<b>FMAP</b>	The Federal Medical Assistance Percentage is FFP for Medicaid. Determined for each state annually, FMAP is designed so that the federal government pays a larger portion of Medicaid costs in states with lower per capita income relative to the national average, and vice versa for states with higher per capita incomes, ranging between 50% and 83% for most services. (FMAP for most administrative expenses is 50% in every state.) Higher FMAP is occasionally offered to incentivize state activities such as developing health homes, modernizing Medicaid IT systems, or other initiatives.
<b>GAO</b>	The U.S. Government Accountability Office is known as "the investigative arm of Congress" and "the congressional watchdog." GAO supports Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and helps improve the performance and accountability of the federal government. Investigations, audits and reports are generated at the request of Congressional committees and subcommittees, and as required by public laws and committee reports.
<b>HHS</b>	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
<b>IMD</b>	Under Medicaid, an Institution for Mental Diseases. See separate fact sheet, <b><i>What is an IMD?</i></b>
<b>JJDPA</b>	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, most recently reauthorized as the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018. Provides formula grants to states to implement the four core protections: identifying and addressing disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system, establishing non-institutional responses to status offenses (e.g., truancy, which would not be a crime for an adult); removing juveniles from adult jails, with very limited exceptions; in those limited exceptions, ensuring juveniles' sight and sound separation from adult inmates. Also provides funding for competitive discretionary grants across a range of research programs, services for youth, and training and technical assistance for state agencies.
<b>MACPAC</b>	Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission. Non-partisan legislative branch agency that provides policy and data analysis and makes recommendations to Congress, HHS, and the states. Focus areas include Medicaid and CHIP payment, eligibility, enrollment and retention, coverage, access to care, quality of care, and the programs' interaction with other public and private health care programs.
<b>MHPAEA</b>	The Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008, actually passed in February 2009. Acronym pronounced "muh-PEE-uh." Most comprehensive federal parity law to date.

<b>NQTL</b>	Under MHPAEA, non-quantitative treatment limitation. Non-numerical (versus day or dollar) limits to the scope or duration of treatment services, such as utilization management practices, provider network standards, prescription formulary design, exclusions based on failure to complete a course of treatment or requirement to “fail up” to a higher level of treatment, etc. In short: processes, strategies, evidentiary standards and other factors that, under parity, may not be more restrictive for mental health or substance use disorder treatment than they are for physical health treatment.
<b>OIG</b>	Office of the Inspector General. While all federal agencies have IGs, when NACBH refers to “the OIG” it is generally the Inspector General at HHS.
<b>OJJDP</b>	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, at the U.S. Department of Justice.
<b>OMB</b>	White House Office of Management and Budget. OMB's primary mission is to assist the President in overseeing the preparation of the federal budget and to supervise its administration in executive branch agencies. In helping to formulate the President's spending plans, OMB evaluates the effectiveness of agency programs, policies, and procedures, assesses competing funding demands among agencies, and sets funding priorities. OMB ensures that agency reports, rules, testimony, and proposed legislation are consistent with the President's budget and with administration policies. OMB is also the final clearance level for all new, continuing, and amended federal Information Collections related to federal program operations.
<b>PRTF</b>	Under Medicaid, Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility. See separate fact sheet, <b><i>What is a PRTF?</i></b>
<b>QRTP</b>	Under the Family First Prevention Services Act, a Qualified Residential Treatment Program. See separate fact sheet, <b><i>What is a QRTP?</i></b>
<b>SAMHSA</b>	The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration provides oversight of federal block grants to states for community-based mental health treatment, and substance use disorder prevention and treatment. Administers a variety of competitive grants to increase treatment capacity and demonstrate advances in treatment and support services, and produces data and policy analysis to inform the field.
<b>TRICARE</b>	Not an acronym. Name of the program formerly called CHAMPUS, the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services. Health benefits program (as distinguished from health insurance) for dependents of active duty military service members, as well as retirees and their dependents, some National Guard/Reserve family members, and commissioned officers of the U.S. Public Health Service and their family members.