GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Meaning
42 CFR Part 2	Part 2 stipulates that no substance use record may be used to initiate or substantiate criminal charges against a patient or to conduct any investigation of a patient, and it additionally enforces a limitation of scenarios in which court orders authorizing the disclosure of such records can be implemented.
AB 109	California Assembly Bill (AB 109) shifted supervision of many low-level, non-violent felons from state prisons to counties to reduce overcrowding. Counties manage sentences, probation, and post-release supervision through Community Corrections Partnerships, coordinating corrections, courts, and behavioral health to support reentry and public safety.
Advanced Premium Tax Credit	The Affordable Care Act provides advanced premium tax credits to help individuals and families with incomes between 100–400% of the Federal Poverty Level buy insurance through Health Insurance Exchanges. The credits reduce premiums upfront and are later reconciled through federal income tax based on actual income.
Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)	A community-based model of care where mental health services are provided in a person's home or in a community location. ACT has the goal of keeping people with serious mental disorders in the community and trying to decrease hospital admittance.
APIC Framework	A set of guidelines for ensuring people in custody receive treatment that continues and is effective across transitions. The APIC framework includes four steps: Assessment, Planning, Identifying, and Coordinating treatment.
Arraignment	Arraignment is a criminal proceeding in which a defendant is brought before a court, charges against the defendant are read, and the defendant is asked to enter a plea. When bail is available, it is typically set at arraignment. Most jurisdictions require that arraignment take place within a reasonable amount of time after arrest, typically 48 - 72 hours.
Bail	Bail is a form of property deposited or pledged to a court to persuade it to release a defendant from jail, on the understanding that the defendant will return for trial or forfeit the bail
Benchmark	A benchmark defines the minimum benefits a health plan must offer. In commercial insurance, states select a benchmark plan to set essential health benefits for individual and small group plans. In Medicaid, benchmarks guide Alternative Benefit Plans using one of four state-defined coverage options.
Blue Button	The Blue Button is a feature on patient health portals that allows individuals to easily access and download their personal health records. Blue Button Plus expands this capability by enabling patients to obtain, print, and securely share their health information in

	both human-readable and machine-readable formats. This supports greater patient control, data portability, and interoperability across healthcare systems.
Booking	Refers to the processes and procedures performed by law enforcement officers immediately following arrest. Booking procedures vary by law enforcement agency, but typically encompass the following activities: obtaining basic personal information, obtaining fingerprints, recording details of the alleged offense, and placing the arrested individual in a detention facility such as a police department holding facility or a local jail.
Bridge Medication	At release, many correctional institutions provide inmates with a supply of some or all of the medications that they were prescribed while incarcerated to prevent a lapse in treatment. Typically, a supply of three to thirty days is provided at the time of release.
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) is the federal agency under the federal Department of Health and Human Services that administers the Medicare and Medicaid programs as well as the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
Certified Alcohol And Drug Counselor (CADC)	State certification for a professional who provides substance use counseling, also known as addiction counseling.
Civil Commitment	A court order requiring involuntary treatment, and sometimes confinement, for a person who has become unsafe due to a mental disorder.
Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (CRIPA)	A federal law that allows the federal government to protect the civil rights of people who are in a facility such as a jail, prison, juvenile hall, or state hospital.
Clinical Document Architecture, Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture	Health Level Seven International developed the Clinical Document Architecture (CDA), an XML-based standard for exchanging electronic clinical documents that can be read by humans or processed by machines. The Consolidated Clinical Document Architecture (CCDA) unified multiple CDA templates into standardized formats for common clinical documents, supporting interoperability and requirements for Meaningful Use Stage 2 reporting.
Consent Decree	Court-approved settlement in which both parties agree to specific terms to resolve a legal dispute. Unlike a standard judgment, the defendant helps negotiate the terms, and the agreement carries the legal force of a court order. In correctional settings, consent decrees are often used to require improvements in jail operations, including health care services.
Continuity of Care Document	A Continuity of Care Document (CCD) is an electronic document that is used to share patient summary information according to specific interoperability standards. This specialized set of information includes the most commonly needed, pertinent information about a

	patient's past and current health status in a form that can be shared among multiple computerized health information systems, including electronic health and medical record systems
Co-Occurring Mental Disorder	A mental disorder diagnosed in a person who also experiences (an)other mental disorder(s), most frequently referring to a mental disorder along with a substance use disorder.
Commitment Hearing	Legal proceeding, often in a mental hygiene court, to determine if an individual with a mental health condition requires involuntary, court-ordered treatment (inpatient or outpatient) because they pose a danger to themselves or others.
Competency Evaluation	An assessment that considers a person's mental capability in light of the legal standard for competence in their jurisdiction and then offers a professional opinion as to whether the person is legally competent.
Criminal Commitment	Term used to describe commitments (involuntary treatment and/or confinement) by operation of law in the context of a criminal case. A commitment is not a conviction or a punishment.
Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training	A program aimed at training criminal justice professionals to safely and effectively respond to individuals experiencing mental health crises. CIT emphasizes de-escalation techniques and referrals to mental health and social services.
CVX	CVX is a numerical code that identifies vaccines. ONC has adopted CVX as a standard for the entry of structured data regarding immunizations in certified EHR technology.
Data Segmentation	Process of separating certain sensitive data elements within a health record to limit how they are accessed or shared. The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology has promoted initiatives to tag medical record sections with metadata, allowing controlled information exchange while respecting patient privacy preferences, particularly for sensitive conditions such as HIV and substance use treatment records.
Deliberate Indifference	Deliberate indifference to a jail or prison inmate's serious medical needs constitutes a violation of the Eighth Amendment's protection against cruel and unusual punishment. The court held that a jail or prison official acts with deliberate indifference only if he or she knows of and disregards an excessive risk to inmate health and safety.
Direct	A secure messaging system that allows healthcare providers to send clinical information electronically using encrypted email protocols. Developed through the Nationwide Health Information Network (now eHealth Exchange), it supports secure provider-to-provider data sharing, such as sending patient summaries or discharge information. It also helps providers meet Meaningful Use Stage 2 requirements for secure electronic communication.
Discharge Planning	The process of preparing incarcerated individuals for release and successful reentry into the community. It may include connections to healthcare, mental health or substance use treatment, housing,

	employment support, and temporary medications. In jails, discharge planning varies widely and is complicated by unpredictable release times and circumstances.
Diversion	Refers to programs that redirect individuals away from the traditional justice process and toward community-based services. Examples include Crisis Intervention Teams, pretrial supervision, and specialty courts, which connect people, often those with mental health or substance use disorders, to treatment and supervision instead of incarceration.
Emergency Hold (Hospital Hold)	A process allowing a doctor to order that a person be kept under medical supervision so their mental health can be assessed and stabilized. A hold can be a first step in involuntary commitment proceedings.
Electronic Medical Record, Electronic Health Record, Personal Health Record	An electronic medical record (EMR) is a digital version of a patient's medical record and the system used by healthcare organizations to create and manage it. An electronic health record (EHR**)** functions similarly but is designed to support the interoperable exchange of health information. A personal health record (PHR) allows patients to independently access and manage parts of their health information.
Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97	Decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1976, Estelle v. Gamble established the constitutional right to health care for people held in jails and prisons. The court established the criteria that deliberate indifference to an inmate's serious medical needs would constitute a violation of the Eighth Amendment's ban on cruel and unusual punishment. The cases that have followed Estelle have established three basic rights: the right to access to care, the right to care that is ordered, and the right to a professional medical judgment.
Federal Poverty Level	The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) is a guideline calculated annually by the Census Bureau for statistical purposes and to determine eligibility for certain state and federal programs. The Affordable Care Act gives states the option to expand Medicaid eligibility to individuals with income up to 138% of the FPL.
Felony vs. Misdemeanor	Although definitions differ by state, in most jurisdictions in the United States, a felony is a more serious crime punishable by more than one year of incarceration, while a misdemeanor is a less serious crime punishable by up to one year of incarceration. People convicted of misdemeanors are often sentenced to incarceration in local jails or to alternatives to incarceration such as probation, whereas people convicted of felonies are usually sentenced to incarceration in prisons.
Global	The Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative is a coalition of law enforcement, public safety, and criminal justice organizations that advises the U.S. Attorney General on justice information sharing. It

	develops standards and frameworks to improve interoperability, data exchange, and security across justice systems.
Health Insurance	Protects individuals from the financial costs of medical care. It includes private insurance, such as large group, small group, and individual plans, as well as public programs like Medicare and Medicaid, which often partner with private insurers to deliver health benefits.
HEDIS	The Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) is a widely used set of performance measures in the managed care industry. It is developed and maintained by the National Committee for Quality Assurance. HEDIS supports comparisons of health plan performance against other plans and against national benchmarks.
HIPAA	The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) is the key federal law pertaining to the privacy and sharing of health information. The HIPAA Privacy Rule pertains to covered entities that use and disclose protected health information (PHI). A covered entity must obtain informed consent from a patient before disclosing PHI unless the disclosure falls under one of several exceptions for permitted uses. These exceptions include: disclosures to the patient; disclosures for treatment by any health care provider; the use of PHI for payment activities or health care operations; disclosures that are court orders; and disclosures to correctional institutions
HITECH Act	The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, invested billions to promote health information technology and improve healthcare delivery. It also created incentives through Medicare and Medicaid to encourage providers to adopt and meaningfully use certified electronic health record systems.
Inmate Exception	Under the Social Security Act and the Code of Federal Regulations, individuals living in jails or prisons are considered “inmates of a public institution,” which generally prevents Medicaid from paying for their healthcare. However, Medicaid may reimburse services if the inmate receives inpatient care in a non-correctional medical facility for more than 24 hours.
Inmate Management System	Also called a jail management system or offender management system, is software used by correctional facilities to manage records, administration, and operations. Common functions include booking, scheduling, and biometrics, while medical features typically support basic tasks such as appointment scheduling, recording vital signs, tracking medical orders, and monitoring medication distribution.

Institution for Mental Diseases	Under the Social Security Act and the Code of Federal Regulations, an Institution for Mental Diseases (IMD**)** is a facility with more than 16 beds primarily treating individuals with mental disorders. Federal rules generally prohibit Medicaid from paying for services for people residing in these facilities.
Intake	Intake is the set of processes and procedures used to newly admit an individual to jail or prison custody. Although processes vary by jail and by prison, intake typically involves the collection of personal information, the issue of standard clothing, and the completion of health, mental health, and security risk assessments. While booking generally refers to the process immediately following arrest, intake refers to a more comprehensive process that takes place after an individual has been initially booked
Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise	Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise (IHE) is a project designed to advance the state of data integration in health care. IHE brings together medical professionals and the health care information and imaging systems industry to agree upon document standards and demonstrate standards-based methods of sharing information in support of optimal patient care.
Interoperability	Interoperability describes the extent to which systems and devices can exchange data and interpret shared data. For two systems to be interoperable, they must be able to exchange data and subsequently present those data such that they can be understood by a user. A key goal of Meaningful Use is to promote interoperability in order to lower costs and improve care.
Keep-On-Person	Keep-on-person (KOP) medications allow approved inmates to possess and self-administer certain prescribed drugs. Policies define which medications are permitted, while controlled substances and many psychotropic drugs are usually excluded. KOP differs from directly observed therapy (DOT)**,** where healthcare staff administer and document each dose.
Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes	Logical Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC) are a set of universal codes and names to identify laboratory and other clinical observations that facilitate exchange and pooling of results for clinical quality measures, outcomes management, and research. ONC has adopted LOINC as a standard for the entry of structured data for laboratory and clinical observation in certified EHR technology.
Managed Care	Managed care is a healthcare delivery and financing model in which managed care organizations (MCOs) contract with providers to deliver services, often using capitated payments. The model aims to control costs and improve care through preventive services, care coordination, and network-based providers. Common forms include Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) and Preferred Provider Organizations (PPOs)**,** used in both private insurance and public programs like Medicaid and Medicare.

Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)	Use of medication along with other therapies to treat substance use disorders. There are several medications that target alcohol use, as well as medications that treat opioid use disorder.
Medications For Alcohol Use Disorder (MAUD)	A medication-based approach for treating alcohol use disorders, reducing alcohol use, and sustaining recovery. The most common FDA-approved medications used to treat alcohol use disorders are acamprosate, disulfiram, and naltrexone.
Medications For Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)	A medication-based approach for treating opioid use disorders, preventing overdose, and sustaining recovery. The FDA has approved three medications for opioid use disorders: buprenorphine, methadone, and naltrexone.
Metadata	Metadata is structured data that describes, explains, locates, or otherwise makes it easier to retrieve, use, or manage data. Metadata is often called “data about data” or “information about information.”
M’Naghten Rule	A legal standard for the insanity defense, determining if a defendant can be held criminally responsible. It states that a defendant is not guilty by reason of insanity if, due to a "defect of reason" from a "disease of the mind," they did not know the nature of their act or did not know it was wrong.
Mobile Crisis Team	A team, often consisting of a mental health worker and a peer support provider, that responds to mental health crises in the community. Team members vary, and some operating under this name may include different types of professionals including law enforcement professionals.
National Commission on Correctional Health Care	The National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) is a nonprofit organization that establishes and publishes standards for health care in jails and prisons. NCCHC offers a voluntary accreditation service based on its standards.
National Crime Information Center	The National Crime Information Center is a centralized system maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that stores crime-related information collected from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. It allows authorized agencies to access records, including fingerprint data, to help identify individuals and support criminal justice investigations.
National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)	Leading U.S. agency for research on mental health issues, founded in 1949 pursuant to the National Mental Health Act, as part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The NIH is composed of 27 research institutes and centers and is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
Non-Qualifying Mental Disorder	Diagnoses that, while potentially very impactful, do not make a person eligible for the insanity defense under state law, generally because they are diagnosed based on rule-breaking behaviors. Examples include sexual disorders, substance use disorders, and personality disorders.

ONC/ASTP	The Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy (ASTP) / The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC) is at the forefront of the administration's health IT efforts and is a resource to the entire health system to support the adoption of health information technology and the promotion of nationwide, standards-based health information exchange to improve health care. ASTP/ONC is organizationally located within the Office of the Secretary for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
Parity	Requires health insurance plans to cover mental health and substance use disorder services under the same conditions as medical and surgical care. The Paul Wellstone and Pete Domenici Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 and the Affordable Care Act expanded these protections across large, small-group, individual, and certain Medicaid plans, preventing stricter limits like visit caps, higher copays, or network restrictions.
Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act	The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), signed by Barack Obama in 2010, reformed U.S. health insurance by expanding Medicaid, creating health insurance marketplaces, offering tax credits for individuals and small businesses, requiring essential health benefits, protecting people with pre-existing conditions, limiting premium discrimination, requiring most individuals to have coverage, and banning lifetime coverage limits.
Pending Disposition	An individual charged with a crime but not yet convicted. Many people in local jails are awaiting trial because they were denied bail, cannot afford bail, or lack alternatives to incarceration. Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, they may enroll in marketplace health plans, but not Medicaid due to the inmate exception.
Presumptive Eligibility	A process that allows hospitals or states to quickly grant temporary Medicaid coverage when a person appears to qualify based on reported income and family size. A full eligibility review occurs later. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act expanded PE so hospitals can apply it to more Medicaid-eligible populations, including newly eligible adults.
Pretrial	The stage of the criminal justice process from a person's first contact with law enforcement through the court's decision on the charges. During this period, a judge decides whether the defendant is released, released with bail, or held in jail, often using risk assessment tools to evaluate court appearance and public safety risk.
Pretrial Risk Assessment	A method used in the pretrial stage of the criminal justice process to evaluate whether a defendant should be released before trial. It uses objective data, such as criminal history and interview information, to estimate the likelihood of failing to appear in court or posing a risk to public safety.

Pretrial Services	Programs or agencies that assist courts during the pretrial period by recommending whether a defendant should be released and supervising those released into the community. They may use risk assessments, monitor compliance with conditions, remind defendants of court dates, connect them to services, and report progress or violations to the court.
Probation vs. Parole	Forms of community supervision in the criminal justice system. Probation allows offenders to remain in the community instead of serving jail or prison time, under strict conditions. Parole is the conditional early release of a person from prison, requiring compliance with supervision rules to avoid returning to incarceration.
Protected Health Information	Protected health information (PHI), sometimes referred to as personal health information, is health information that is protected by the HIPAA Privacy Rule. The federal government defines PHI as information that is individually identifiable, is held or transmitted by a covered entity, and relates to an individual's past, present, or future health care.
Reentry	Reentry refers to the transition period between custody in jail or prison and the community. Resources are often available to facilitate the reentry process through discharge planning, which can help individuals find housing, health care, and employment. However, because of uncertain release times in jails, services often are not available to assist with reentry.
Regional Extension Center	A U.S. law that funded the expansion of health information technology. It created Health Information Technology Regional Extension Centers (RECs) to help physicians adopt and use electronic health records (EHRs), providing training, technical support, and guidance to meet Medicare and Medicaid EHR incentive program requirements.
Release on Own Recognizance	Individuals who have been arrested and charged with crimes can be released on their own recognizance (ROR, also referred to as "OR") from jail, meaning that they formally attest that they will appear in court. ROR is not subject to bail.
RxNorm	RxNorm is a vocabulary used to communicate medication data. ONC has adopted RxNorm as a standard for the entry of structured data for specifying medication and medication allergies in certified EHR technology.
Sick Call	According to the National Commission on Correctional Health Care's Essential Standard P-E-07, all incarcerated individuals request non-emergency medical, mental health, and dental attention through a clearly defined policy and procedure known as sick call. In general, patients submit oral or written requests for care that are triaged based on urgency and used to schedule time with clinical staff.

Small Business Health Options Program	Initiative of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act that allows small businesses (generally with 50 or fewer employees) to purchase health insurance for their workers through state marketplaces. Employers can compare plans, choose contribution levels for premiums, and some small businesses may qualify for tax credits to reduce costs.
SNOMED-CT	The Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine – Clinical Terminology (SNOMED-CT) is a systematically organized set of medical terms that can be used to record and transmit clinical data. ONC has adopted SNOMED-CT as a standard for the entry of structured data for problem lists in certified EHR technology
Specialty Court	A court that focuses on a specific type of case and combines treatment with close judicial supervision. These courts address underlying causes of non-violent offenses and promote rehabilitation instead of incarceration. Examples include drug courts, mental health courts, and veterans' courts, involving collaboration among judges, attorneys, treatment providers, and community partners.
Standardized Codes and Vocabularies	A federal health IT standard requiring the use of standardized medical coding systems to improve data sharing in electronic health records. These include SNOMED CT, ICD-10, LOINC, RxNorm, and CVX to ensure consistent clinical documentation and exchange of health information.
Standards and Interoperability Framework	The Standards and Interoperability (S&I) Framework is a collaborative community of providers, both private and public, that assists ONC in fulfilling its charge of enabling interoperability specifications to support national health outcomes and health care priorities. The S&I Framework currently supports multiple initiatives including data segmentation, transition of care, and Blue Button Plus.
State Health Information Exchange Cooperative Agreement Program	The State Health Information Exchange Cooperative Agreement Program was established under the HITECH Act of 2009 and is administered by ONC. The program is intended to build states' capacity for exchanging health information. Under this program, ONC has awarded a total of over $540 million to 56 states, eligible territories, and qualified State Designated Entities.
Structured Data	Data that resides in fixed fields within a record or file are referred to as structured data. Data in spreadsheets are an example of structured data. XML is also considered to be structured data. Even though XML files are not fixed in specific locations like traditional database records, they are nevertheless structured because the data are tagged and can be accurately identified.
Triple Aim	As defined by the Institute for Healthcare Improvement, the Triple Aim is the pursuit of three simultaneous goals: improving the health of the population, improving the experience of health care, and reducing per capita health care costs.

XML	A markup language that uses customizable tags to describe and organize data. Unlike HTML, which displays web content, XML provides information about the data itself (metadata). Its flexible structure allows complex data, such as health information, to be stored and shared between different software systems.