Glossary

Song-Brown Program

Updated September 2017
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**Academic Year (AY)**  
An Academic Year is July 1—June 30.

**Accreditation**  
A voluntary process of evaluation and review based on published standards and following a prescribed process, performed by a non-governmental agency of peers.  
[http://acgme.org](http://acgme.org)

**Accreditation Commission for Education in Nursing (ACEN)**  
ACEN is a non-governmental association responsible for specialized accreditation of postsecondary and higher degree nursing education programs, either offering a certificate, diploma or recognized professional degree (clinical doctorate, master's/post-mater's certificate/ baccalaureate, associate, diploma and practical).  

**Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)**  
ACGME is a private professional organization responsible for the accreditation of residency education programs.  
[http://acgme.org](http://acgme.org)

**Accrediting Review Commission on Education for the Physician Assistant (ARC-PA)**  
The ARC-PA is an independent body authorized to accredit qualified Physician Assistant (PA) educational programs leading to the PA professional credential. The ARC-PA defines the standards for PA education and evaluates PA education programs within the territorial United States to ensure their compliance with those standards.  
[http://www.arc-pa.org/](http://www.arc-pa.org/)

**Ambulatory Care**  
Ambulatory care is a personal health care consultation, treatment, or intervention using advanced medical technology or procedures delivered on an outpatient basis where the patient’s stay at the hospital or clinic, from the time of registration to discharge, occurs on a single calendar day.

**American Indian, Native American, or Alaska Native**  
Persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community association.

**American Osteopathic Association (AOA)**  
AOA is the primary certifying body for Doctors of Osteopathic Medicine (DO). The AOA is the accrediting agency for all osteopathic medical schools and has federal authority to accredit hospital and other health care facilities.  
[www.osteopathic.org](http://www.osteopathic.org)

**Applicant**  
A program applying for funding through the Song-Brown Program.
Asian
Persons having native origins in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including for example: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand and Vietnam.

Associated / Affiliated
“Associated” and “affiliated” is the relationship, by virtue of a formal written agreement, between a hospital or other health care delivery system and an approved medical school that pertains to the primary care or family medicine training program requesting state contract funds.

Attrition Rate
The total number of students who withdrew or were dismissed from the program and were scheduled to complete the program between August 1 and July 31, divided by the total number of students enrolled who were scheduled to complete during the same time period. Attrition rates for California Schools of Nursing are found on the BRN website at http://www.rn.ca.gov/education/attrition.shtml

Black, African American, or African
Persons having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Board of Registered Nursing (BRN)
The BRN is a California State governmental agency established by law to protect the public by regulating the practice of registered nurses. The BRN is responsible for implementation and enforcement of the Nursing Practice Act.

California Responsive Electronic Application for California’s Healthcare (CalREACH)
CalREACH is the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development’s web based application system used to apply for grants, scholarships, and loan repayment assistance. https://calreach.oshpd.ca.gov

California Healthcare Workforce Policy Commission (Commission)
The Commission is a 15-member citizen advisory board that provides expert guidance and statewide perspectives on health professional education issues, reviews applications and recommends contract awards to the Director of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.

Capitation Funding
Capitation funding supports the education and training of one full-time resident or student. Capitation funding is available for all disciplines funded by the Song-Brown Program. Per resident/student capitation rates vary based on the discipline applying for funding.
Career pathways/pipelines
Career pathways/pipelines are linked education and training services that enable students to progress to the next level of employment and education.

Citation
A finding of a Residency Review Committee that a program or an institution is failing to comply substantially with a particular accreditation standard or policy or procedure. http://acgme.org

Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education (CCNE)
CCNE is a non-governmental accrediting agency that ensures the quality and integrity of baccalaureate, graduate, and residency programs in nursing. http://www.aacn.nche.edu/

Complement
The maximum number of residents or fellows approved by a Residency Review Committee per year and/or per program based upon availability of adequate resources. http://acgme.org

Contract Organization
The contract organization is the institution which will be legally and financially responsible and accountable for all state funds should an award be made.

Continuity Clinic
Setting for a longitudinal experience in which residents develop a continuous, long-term therapeutic relationship with a panel of patients. http://acgme.org

Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO)
A DO is a physician, who graduated from an American Osteopathic Association (AOA) approved residency program. DOs receive special training in the musculoskeletal system, which is the body’s interconnected system of nerves, muscles, and bones.

Existing Primary Care Residency Program
A program that is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association and will enroll at least one class by July 1.

Family Medicine
Family Medicine is the field of medical practice in which the physician, by virtue of training and experience, is qualified to practice: (1) in several fields of medicine and surgery, (2) with special emphasis on the family unit, (3) serving as the physician of first contact and means of entry into the health care system, (4) providing comprehensive and continuing health care, and (5) consulting with other medical experts where appropriate.

1 The Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, American Osteopathic Association, and the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine will transition to a single accreditation system for graduate medical education in the U.S. effective July 2020.
Family Medicine Residency Program
An accredited graduate medical education-training program for primary care physicians (Medical Doctor—M.D. or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine—D.O.) who receive training in the area of family medicine.

Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP)
An FNP is a registered nurse who successfully completes Board of Registered Nursing requirements (BRN) as specified in the California Nursing Practice Act. FNPs serve as primary healthcare providers under a physician, can serve as sole healthcare providers, and can run their own practices.

Family Physician
A family physician is a primary care physician who is prepared to and renders continued comprehensive and preventative health care services to families and who has received specialized training in an approved family medicine residency for three years after graduation from an accredited medical school.

Family Practice Center
A family practice center is a medical facility that specializes in providing continuing, comprehensive health care (e.g. primary medical care, preventative health services, chronic disease management, patient support services) for individuals and families of all ages.

Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)
FQHC is a reimbursement designation from the Bureau of Primary Health Care and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. FQHCs include all organizations receiving grants under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act (PHSA). FQHCs qualify for enhanced reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid, as well as other benefits. FQHCs must serve an underserved area or population, offer a sliding fee scale, provide comprehensive services, have an ongoing quality assurance program, and have a governing board of directors. Certain tribal organizations and FQHC Look-Alikes (an organization that meets PHSA Section 330 eligibility requirements, but does not receive grant funding) also may receive special Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement. www.hrsa.gov

Final Reports
A final report is a grant agreement deliverable for all Song-Brown awardees. Final reports are due at the end of the payment period and affect the final grantee payment. Final reports must include program outcomes and documented expenditures.

Generic Students
Students who enter the program in the first nursing course.²

Graduate Medical Education (GME)
The period of didactic and clinical education in a medical specialty which follows the completion of a recognized undergraduate medical education and which prepares physicians for the independent practice of medicine in that specialty, also referred to as residency education. The term also applies to the period of didactic and clinical education in a medical subspecialty which follows the completion of education in a recognized medical specialty and which prepares physicians for the independent practice of medicine in that subspecialty. [http://acgme.org](http://acgme.org)

Graduate Practice Site
A graduate practice site is: (1) a location where a resident works after completing a family medicine or primary care residency program, (2) a location where a student works after graduating from a family nurse practitioner, physician assistant, and/or registered nurse education training program.

Grant Preparer
A grant preparer is an authorized Program Director representative assisting in completing the Song-Brown grant application.

Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA)
Areas designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration as having shortages of primary medical care, dental, or mental health providers. These may be geographic (a county or service area), population (low income or Medicaid eligible), or facilities (e.g. federally qualified health center or other state or federal prisons) shortage designations. [www.hrsa.gov](http://www.hrsa.gov)

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
HRSA is the primary federal agency for improving access to healthcare services for people who are uninsured, isolated, or medically vulnerable. [www.hrsa.gov](http://www.hrsa.gov)

Healthcare Workforce Development Division (HWDD)
HWDD is a division within the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development that encourages demographically underrepresented groups to pursue healthcare careers, identifies geographic areas of unmet need, and encourages primary care physicians and non-physician practitioners to provide health care in health professional shortage areas of California. [http://oshpd.ca.gov/HWDD/](http://oshpd.ca.gov/HWDD/)

Indirect Costs
Indirect costs is a budget category allowable for the administration cost related to Special Programs grant agreements. Eight percent is the maximum amount of allowable indirect costs.

Initial Accreditation
A status of Initial Accreditation is conferred when an accrediting body’s Review Committee determines that an application for a new program or sponsoring institution substantially complies with the requirements. Initial accreditation is considered a developmental stage. [http://acgme.org](http://acgme.org)
**Inter-professional Education (IPE)**

IPE is learning occurring when two or more professions learn with, from, and about each other to enable effective collaboration and improve health outcomes. (World Health Organization, ‘Framework for Action on Interprofessional Education and Collaborative Practice’ 2010)

**Internal Medicine**

Internal Medicine is the field of medical practice in which the physician, by virtue of training and experience, is qualified to handle the broad and comprehensive spectrum of illnesses that affect adults. Internal Medicine doctors are recognized as experts in diagnosis, treatment of chronic illness, and health promotion and disease prevention not limited to one type of medical problem or organ system.

**Managed Care**

Managed care is a payer category that includes patients who receive health care from providers on a pre-negotiated or per diem basis, usually involving utilization review (including Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO), Health Maintenance Organizations with Point-of-Service option (POS), Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO), Exclusive Provider Organizations (EPO), Exclusive Provider Organizations with Point-of-Service option, etc.). [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**Major Equipment**

Major equipment is a budget category that includes any single piece of equipment over $500.

**Medi-Cal Managed Care**

Medi-Cal Managed Care is a payer category that includes contracts for healthcare services through established networks of organized systems of care, which emphasize primary and preventive care. This payer category includes patients who are qualified as needy under state laws and was previously reported in the Other Third Parties category. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**Medi-Cal Traditional**

Medi-Cal Traditional is a payer category that includes patients who are qualified as needy under state laws and were previously reported in the Medi-Cal category. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**Medically Underserved Areas (MUA)**

MUAs are HRSA designated areas having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty and/or a high elderly population. [www.hrsa.gov](http://www.hrsa.gov)

**Medically Underserved Populations (MUP)**

MUPs are HRSA designated populations having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty and/or a high elderly population. These are groups with economic barriers, or cultural and/or linguistic access to primary medical care services. [http://www.hrsa.gov](http://www.hrsa.gov)
**Medicare**

Medicare is a payer category that includes the federal health insurance program administered by the Social Security Administration that provides health care for people age 65 and older, certain younger people under age 65 with certain disabilities, and people of all ages with End-Stage Renal Disease (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a transplant). [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**Medicare-Managed Care**

Medicare–Managed Care is a payer category that includes patients who are covered by a Medicare funded managed care plan. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**Medicare-Traditional**

Medicare-Traditional is a payer category that includes patients covered under the Social Security Amendments of 1965 and were previously reported in the Medicare category. These patients are primarily the aged and needy. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA)**

The NCQA is a private, 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization dedicated to improving healthcare quality. Since its founding in 1990, NCQA has been a central figure in driving improvement throughout the healthcare system, helping to elevate the issue of healthcare quality to the top of the national agenda. [http://www.ncqa.org](http://www.ncqa.org)

**National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX)**

The NCLEX-RN examination is designed to test knowledge, skills, and abilities essential to the safe and effective practice of nursing at the entry level. NCLEX Pass rates for California Schools of Nursing are found on the BRN website at [http://www.rn.ca.gov/education/passrates.shtml](http://www.rn.ca.gov/education/passrates.shtml)

**National Health Service Corps (NHSC)**

The NHSC is a federal government program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, HRSA, Bureau of Health Workforce. The NHSC awards scholarships and loan repayment to primary care providers in NHSC-eligible disciplines. NHSC providers, in turn, commit to serving for at least two years at an NHSC-approved site located in a HPSA. [http://nhsc.hrsa.gov/](http://nhsc.hrsa.gov/)

**National Provider Identifier Number (NPI)**

The NPI is a unique identification number for covered health care providers. The NPI is a Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) Administrative Simplification Standard. [https://www.cms.gov](https://www.cms.gov)

**New Program**

A new program is a primary care residency program that will receive accreditation by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association after July 1, 2016.

**New Primary Care Residency Slots for Existing Programs (Expansion)**

A permanent increase in the number of Accreditation Council on Graduate Medical Education or American Osteopathic Association approved primary care residency slots for an existing primary care program as evidenced by a letter from the appropriate accrediting body.
Non-physician practitioners
Non-physician practitioners are licensed providers who practice either in collaboration with or under the supervision of a physician. This term is usually used to describe advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants.

Nurse Practitioner
A Nurse Practitioner is a registered nurse with at least a master’s degree in nursing and advanced education in a medical specialty.

Obstetrics and Gynecology (OB/GYN)
Obstetrics and Gynecology is the field of medical practice in which the physician, by virtue of satisfactory completion of an accredited program of graduate medical education, possesses special knowledge, skills, and professional capability in the medical and surgical care of women related to pregnancy and disorders of the female reproductive system.

Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD)
OSHPD is a California state department that promotes an equitably distributed healthcare workforce, and publishes valuable information about healthcare outcomes. OSHPD also monitors the construction, renovation, and seismic safety of hospitals and skilled nursing facilities and provides loan insurance to assist the capital needs of California's not-for-profit healthcare facilities. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

Operating Expenses
Operating expenses is a budget category that includes but is not limited to supplies, equipment under $500, postage, duplication, equipment maintenance, communication, and memberships.

Osteopathic Medicine
Osteopathic medicine is a distinct branch of medical practice in the United States. Doctors of osteopathic medicine see an interrelated unity in all systems of the body, with each working with the other to heal in times of illness. Upon graduation, Osteopathic medical students graduate with a Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO).

Other Costs
Other costs is a budget category that includes but is not limited to travel, consultant fees, accreditation fees, and stipends.

Other Indigent
Other Indigent is a payer category that includes patients who are receiving charity care, and University of California teaching hospital patients receiving care with Support for Clinical Teaching funds. This category excludes those recorded in the County Indigent Programs payer category. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)
**Other Payers**
Other Payers is a payer category that includes all patients who do not belong in the other nine payer categories, such as those designated as self-pay. This category excludes the Other Indigent Payer Category on the 2000 Annual Financial Pivot Table. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**Other Third Parties–Managed Care**
Other Third Parties–Managed Care is a payer category that includes patients covered by managed care plans other than those funded by Medicare, Medi-Cal, or a county. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**Other Third Parties–Traditional**
Other Third Parties–Traditional is a payer category that includes all other forms of health coverage excluding managed care plans. Examples include Short-Doyle, CHAMPUS, IRCA/SLIAG, California Children’s Services, indemnity plans, fee-for-service plans, and Workers’ Compensation. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH)**
The PCMH provides primary health care that is relationship-based with an orientation toward the whole person. The PCMH actively supports patients in learning to manage and organize their own care at the level the patient chooses. Recognizing that patients and families are core members of the care team, PCMH’s ensure that they are fully informed partners in establishing care plans. [http://pcmh.ahrq.gov](http://pcmh.ahrq.gov)

**Payer Categories**
A payer category is a third-party or individual responsible for the predominant portion of a patient’s bill. OSHPD established 10 payer categories: Medicare-Traditional, Medicare-Managed Care, Medi-Cal–Traditional, Medi-Cal–Managed Care, County Indigent Programs–Traditional, County Indigent Programs–Managed Care, Other Third Parties–Traditional, Other Third Parties–Managed Care, Other Indigent, and Other Payers. [http://oshpd.ca.gov](http://oshpd.ca.gov)

**Payer Mix**
Payer mix is the proportion of revenue coming from private insurance, government insurance, or self-paying individuals.

**Personnel**
Personnel is a budget category that only includes faculty and staff.

**Physician’s Assistant**
A Physician’s Assistant is a primary care practitioner who meets the Div. 2, Ch. 7.7, Section 3501 of Business and Professions Code requirements, and is licensed by the Physician Assistant Examining Committee.
Pipeline Program
A pipeline program inspires and prepares students for careers in the health sciences through training, mentorship, educational or financial support, and other means. While the format of pipeline programs vary from school to school, many pipeline programs are designed to help underrepresented minorities get into the medical field. For example, University A offers students conditional acceptance into medical school as part of an accelerated baccalaureate-medical degree program. University B offers a special summer program for minority and disadvantaged students that includes mentoring, job shadowing experience, and academic advisement.

Placement Program
A placement program assists students or graduates in obtaining employment within medically underserved areas through job placement services. For example, through University A’s externship program, students are matched and assigned to a specific medical setting for on-the-job training and experience. Training program B offers relocation assistance to those providers who choose to work in a facility located in an area of unmet need.

Primary Care
Primary care refers to Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, OB/GYN, and Pediatric specialties.

Primary Care Physician
A primary care physician (M.D. – Medical Doctor or D.O. – Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine) is prepared to and renders continued comprehensive and preventative healthcare services, and has received specialized training in the areas of family medicine, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, or pediatrics.

Primary Care Residency Program
An accredited graduate medical education training program for primary care physicians (Medical Doctor–M.D. or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine–D.O.) who receive training in the areas of family medicine, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, or pediatrics.

Primary Care Shortage Area (PCSA)
PCSA is a California Healthcare Workforce Policy Commission designated area having an unusually high need for primary care physicians and a lack of access to health care in surrounding areas because of excessive distance, overutilization, or access barriers. http://oshpd.ca.gov

Principal/Primary Clinic
If the sponsoring institution is a hospital, it is by definition the principal or primary teaching hospital for the residency/fellowship program. If the sponsoring institution is a medical school, university, or consortium of hospitals, the hospital used most commonly in the residency/fellowship program is recognized as the primary clinical site. http://acgme.org
Program Director
The physician designated with authority and accountability for the operation of the residency/fellowship program. http://acgme.org  The program director is required to certify any expenditures related to the contract, sign all quarterly certifications, and submit all required reports.

Programs that train primary care physician’s assistants
A program that has been approved for the training of primary care physician assistants pursuant to Section 3513 of the Business and Professions Code.

Programs that train primary care nurse practitioners
A program operated by a California school of medicine or nursing, or is authorized by the Regents of the University of California or by the Trustees of the California State University, or that is approved by the Board of Registered Nursing.

Programs that train registered nurses
A program operated by a California school of nursing and approved by the Board of Registered Nursing, or that is authorized by the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State University, or the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, and that is approved by the Board of Registered Nursing.

Program Year
Program year is the current year of education within a specific program. This designation may or may not correspond to the resident’s graduate year level. http://acgme.org

Progress Reports
A progress report is a grant agreement deliverable for all Song-Brown Special Programs awardees. Grantees complete reports mid-way through the grant agreement. The reports highlight current progress towards achieving grantee goals.

Re-allocated primary care residency slots
Re-allocated primary care residency slots are those slots that are being re-allocated from existing non-primary care positions to primary care positions.

Registered Nurse (RN)
A RN is a nurse who successfully completes a program meeting Board of Registered Nursing standards as specified in the California Nursing Practice Act. The practice of nursing as defined by Section 2725 of the California Nursing Practice Act means those functions, including basic health care, that help people cope with difficulties in daily living that are associated with their actual or potential health or illness problems or the treatment thereof, and that require a substantial amount of scientific knowledge or technical skill.

Registered Nurse Shortage Area (RNSA)
RNSA is a California Healthcare Workforce Policy Commission designated area having a high patient demand to nurse availability ratio.
**Resident**
A resident is a physician in an accredited graduate medical education program, including interns, residents, and fellows. Residents participate in the patient’s care under the direction of an attending physician. [http://acgme.org](http://acgme.org)

**Secondary Clinic**
A secondary clinic is a clinical site where residents spend less than six months of each training year.

**Slot**
A slot is a three-year period of funding provided for one resident of a family medicine or primary care residency program.

**Song-Brown Health Care Workforce Training Act**
Health and Safety Code Sections 128200-128241.
**Special Programs Funding**

Accredited training programs can request Special Programs funding for: a) development and funding of the training of health care teams of family medicine residents and primary care physician assistants, and/or family nurse practitioners, b) programs which link training programs with medically underserved communities in California which appear likely to result in the location and retention of training program graduates in such communities, c) development of undergraduate medical education programs in family medicine, d) development phase of new family medicine residency, primary care physician assistant, family nurse practitioner, or registered nurse education programs, e) programs which train in skills needed for serving as a teacher of family medicine residents, primary care physician assistants, family nurse practitioners or registered nurses, f) other programs consistent with statutes and activities of the California Healthcare Workforce Policy Commission.

**Sponsoring Institution**

The sponsoring institution is the organization (or entity) assuming the ultimate financial and academic responsibility for a program. The sponsoring institution’s primary purpose is to provide education programs and/or health care services. Examples of a sponsoring institution include a university, a medical school, a hospital, a school of public health, a health department, a public health agency, an organized health care delivery system, a medical examiner’s office, a consortium, or an educational foundation. [http://acgme.org](http://acgme.org)

**Structured Counseling Program**

A structured counseling program is a formalized program/process guiding a resident throughout residency and helping place them in areas of unmet need upon graduation. Examples include:

- Program A assigns each resident a faculty advisor who completes an academic and career goals assessment which includes debt management, discussion of NHSC placement, and loan repayment programs.
- Program B provides an orientation program for incoming residents that includes discussion of future practice interests, placement opportunities, and loan repayment.

**Teaching Health Center**

A teaching health center is a community-based ambulatory patient care center, operating a primary care residency program. Community-based ambulatory patient care settings include, but are not limited to, federally qualified health centers, community mental health centers, rural health clinics, health centers operated by the Indian Health Service, an Indian tribe or tribal organization, or an urban Indian organization, and entities receiving funds under Title X of the federal Public Health Service Act (Public Law 91-572). Health and Safety Code Section 128205 subdivision (h)
**Training Site**
A Training site is an organization providing educational experiences or educational assignments/rotations for residents/fellows. These can be primary, secondary, or continuity clinics. Examples of sites include: a university, a medical school, a teaching hospital which includes its ambulatory clinics and related facilities, a private medical practice or group practice, a nursing home, a school of public health, a health department, a federally qualified health center, a free clinic, or a public health agency. [www.acgme.org](http://www.acgme.org).

**Underrepresented Minorities (URM)**
Underrepresented minorities are racial and ethnic populations that are underrepresented in the health professions relative to their numbers in the total population under consideration. In most instances this will include Black, African Americans or Africans, Hispanics or Latinos, American Indians, Native Americans or Alaskan natives, Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders and Asians (other than: Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans, Malaysians, Pakistanis, Asian Indian, and Thai).

**Uninsured**
Individuals who have no health insurance or other source of third party coverage.