

# EPSDT and Title V Collaboration to Improve Child Health

## Linkages to Other Public Programs

### Children with Special Health Care Needs Programs

Many children identified by Title V Agencies as CSHCN are Medicaid recipients. Program linkages can improve care, reduce expenditures, and better support families.

- An [EPSDT Check list](#) prepared by the National Health Law Project, which can be used to guide planning for CSHCN.
- [Policy brief](#) discusses Medicaid and EPSDT, as well as home and community based services for CSHCN

### Child Welfare Programs, including Foster Care

Children entering the foster care system are entitled to Medicaid and an initial or periodic EPSDT screen. States have a variety of approaches to fulfilling this obligation.

- [FAQs](#) on how Arizona's EPSDT program pays for medically necessary services for a child in foster care.

### IDEA Part C Early Intervention Program

Under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C program, states provide early intervention services for infants and toddlers (birth to age 3) that have or have a high risk for experiencing developmental delays. Some children qualify for both Medicaid and IDEA financing. Medicaid financing for certain services provided to a child and family under a Part C is permitted by federal law.

- [State Plan Language Regarding Linkages Between IDEA and Medicaid](#)

### Head Start Programs

A majority of children served in Head Start programs are Medicaid eligible. The [Federal Head Start rules](#) calls for linkages and coordination.

- See one description of [major roles](#) Head Start programs can play in EPSDT: outreach, case management, and delivery.
- [More](#) about how Head Start providers can become involved in their state EPSDT programs.