

Commonly Used Terms in EI/ECSE

Early Intervention (EI)	Educational services provided to eligible children between birth and three years old.
Early Childhood Special Education (ECSE)	Educational services provided to eligible children between three years old and school age.
Oregon Department of Education (ODE)	The department authorized by the Oregon legislature to provide funding and oversight for early intervention and early childhood special education.
Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)	An IFSP is a written plan that outlines the EI/ECSE services that will be provided to an eligible child and their family.
Educational Team	A group of professionals and the child's family who collaborate to support a young child with developmental delays or disabilities.
Least Restrictive Environment (LRE)	Federal and state law requires children receive their early childhood special education with typical peers to the greatest extent appropriate.
Supplemental Services, Adaptations and Accommodations	Services, adaptations, or accommodations provided to the child to support their ability to participate in preschool activities.
Modifications or Supports to Personnel	Modifications to a preschool environment or supports to preschool staff to help the child make progress on their goals.

Cognitive Skills	These skills include problem solving, memory, playing with toys, attention, and reasoning.
Adaptive Skills	These are self care and personal responsibility skills like eating, dressing, toileting, and being safe.
Social Skills	These skills include interaction and communication with adults and children. Doing what is asked, sharing, taking turns and showing an interest in others are common examples.
Gross Motor Skills	These skills describe activities that use large muscles to balance and move like walking, running, climbing, throwing, and riding a tricycle.
Fine Motor Skills	These skills describe activities that use the hands to manipulate objects like grasping, stacking objects, drawing lines or scribbling and building with materials.
Receptive Communication	This describes a child's understanding of language.
Expressive Communication	This describes the use of language to communicate thoughts, ideas or feelings.
Articulation	The clearness and pronunciation of words a child uses.
Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE)	FAPE is a legal right under federal law for students with disabilities to receive special education and related services that are tailored to their individual needs and provided at no cost to the parents.