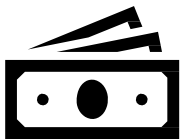




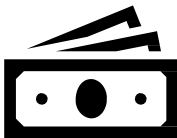
**Affirmative Action**: rules that the government or an organization (like a university) use to include different kinds of voices. Affirmative action is used to include people of different races, genders, sexualities, disabilities, and more.



**Affordability**: The ability to pay for a service or thing, deciding if something is too expensive, and how it will be paid for.



**Appropriations**: Money that is set aside by formal action by Congress for a specific use. Appropriations happen once a year.



**Budget**: Money that is requested by formal action the President's Administration or by Congress for a specific use. Appropriations happen once a year.



**Beneficiary**: A person who benefits or receives payments or services from a program like Medicaid or Social Security.



**Bi-Partisan**: When people of both political parties (Democratic and Republican) work together on a law.



**Bi-Cameral**: When people of both the House of Representatives and Senate work together on a law.



**Caucus**: A group of people, belonging to the same political party or with similar interests that will make recommendations or make decisions on policy.



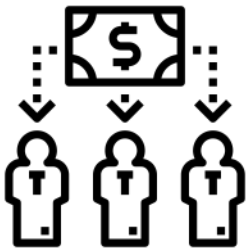
**Census**: A count of how many people live in the country, along with some descriptions of the people. It happens every ten years.



**Chamber**: The two different parts of Congress – The House of Representatives (The House for short) and The Senate.



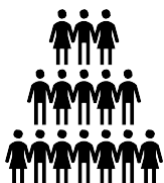
**Complex**: Complicated or difficult to break down and understand.



**Competitive Integrated Employment**: Full or part-time work at minimum wage or higher, with wages and benefits similar to that for people without disabilities doing the same work, and fully integrated with coworkers without disabilities.



**Continuing resolution**: This is also called a CR for short. This is something that Congress might pass to extend the federal budget if they cannot agree on a new budget by the deadline. The federal budget ends on September 30<sup>th</sup> every year, and if Congress cannot agree on a new budget, they will pass a CR to avoid a government shutdown.



**Constituents**: The people that live in the area (called a district, usually one of more zip-codes) or a state that an elected official represents. Example: people in Pennsylvania are Senator Casey and Senator Fetterman's constituents and people in Pennsylvania's first district are Representative Fitzpatrick's constituents. Click on [this link](#) and type in your zipcode to find your Representative.



**Ethnicity**: A group of people who share their own culture, history, language, religion, or set of traditions



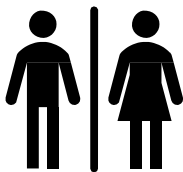
**Evidence-based**: Making decisions and policy that apply the findings of the best available current research or studies.



**Filibuster**: The attempt to stop or slow down a vote in the Senate by talking about it for a long time, trying to change the rules, or anything else to delay the vote.



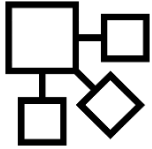
**Home and Community Based Services (HCBS)**: Supports and services to help people with disabilities live their everyday lives in their communities



**Gender Identity**: The way a person feels about themselves and how they choose to express themselves – male, female, both, neither, or in between.



**Initiatives**: Plans, activities, and strategies that work toward a goal.



**Infrastructure**: The basic things needed to make something work.



**Institutions of Higher Learning**: Colleges, community colleges, and universities.



**Jeopardizing**: At risk of losing something like a service or program



**Legislation**: Policies, or other matters under consideration by Congress or other parts of government that create or change laws.



**Long-term Supports and Services (LTSS)**: Services that help people with disabilities to live everyday lives. Some examples of LTSS are job coaches, transportation, and personal care assistants that help you do things in your house.



**Markup**: This is when a group of Senators or Representatives meet to talk about a bill and make changes to it before voting on it.



**Minimum wage**: the lowest amount of money that a person can legally be paid for doing a job.



**Onset**: The beginning of something.



**Paid Leave**: Time off from work, with pay.



**Poverty**: Not having enough money to live.



**Policy priorities**: Issues that our network or other organizations have decided are the most important to work to fix.



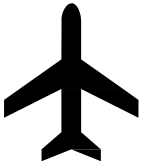
**Provision**: Part of a law or regulation.



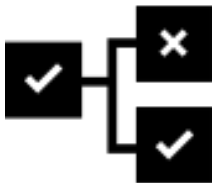
**Race**: A way we talk about groups of people based on how they look or their family history



**Reauthorization**: Pass or give money to again, for example approve funding for a program that was already a law.



**Recess**: When Congress goes on break and the Members travel home to their states and districts to talk to constituents. Check out this [Tuesday's With Liz](#) episode for more information!



**Regulation**: Instructions from a federal agency on how a law needs to be enforced.



**Relief**: Lessening the negatives effects of an issue or policy sometimes by providing money to people



**Restraint**: The action of physically keeping someone in one place.



**Restrictive**: Putting limits on someone's freedom.

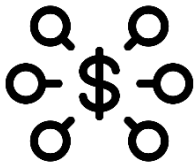


**Revenues**: The money that a city, county, state, or country government brings in as income, usually as taxes.

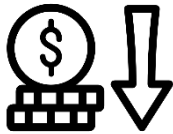


**Seclusion**: The state of being isolated or kept away from others.





**Solvency**: Having enough money to cover the costs of a program.



**Subminimum Wage**: Pay for a job that is less money than legally allowed.



**Surplus**: Extra or left-over funds.



**Universal Design**: Products or features that are accessible to everyone and benefit everyone.



**Vaccine**: a shot that keeps us from getting sick



**Work Incentives**: Programs from the Social Security Administration that allow people with disabilities to work and receive their monthly payments. The programs can be different in each state or territory.