

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Absentee ballot: A paper ballot requested by a person who cannot vote in person on election day. Absentee ballots must be submitted by the voter by a certain date in order for their vote counted in the election results.

Advisory primary: A primary which tallies nonbinding voters' ballots and gives results to convention delegates to aid in their candidate selection.

Ambassador: The head of an embassy and the highest diplomatic person in the host country for the representing nation.

Amendment: An official change to a document by adding, deleting, or altering text.

American Exceptionalism: The idea held by some Americans that our country stands out as a moral beacon, a city on a hill, an example to the world of how a society should function.

Anti-federalist: Those who supported state rights over a strong central government. They generally argued against ratification of the Constitution.

Apolitical: Not political in nature.

Appellate court: A court that hears appeals from lower courts.

Appellate review: The hearing of appeal cases.

Article I courts: Special courts as which are derived from Article I of the Constitution.

Article III courts: Courts established through Article III of the Constitution, including the Supreme court and most federal courts.

Associate justice: A members of the Supreme Court, not the Chief Justice.

Autocracy: A system in which all political power belongs to one person.

Ballot access: The process of determining who can appear on an election ballot.

Bias: A set of personal convictions and opinions that influence one’s presentation of a subject.

Bicameralism: Literally means “two houses.” Congress is bicameral since it has two chambers, a House of Representatives and a Senate.

Bill of Rights: The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution.

Bill: A proposal that is drafted for the purpose of making a law (much like a joint resolution). A bill is used for proposing anything that does not fall under the category of a joint resolution. In order to become law, it must pass both houses of Congress and be signed by the president.

Binding primary: Another name for a mandatory primary.

Blanket primary: A primary in which all registered voters in a state—regardless of party affiliation—may vote.

Body of a bill: The main text of a bill. It is divided into sections and subsections which discuss each proposed idea for implementation.

Bourgeois: The property owners in class warfare as described in classic communist literature.

Cabinet: A group of trusted advisors to the president.

Calendar: A list of bills that have been released from committee and are awaiting action by the chamber as a whole.

Campaign: An organized effort by a group of people to persuade voters to elect a given candidate or enact a particular policy proposal.

Canvassing: See “Literature Drop.”

Capitalism: A socio-economic system based on the recognition of individual rights, specifically property rights, in which most property is privately owned rather than publicly owned by the government.

Caucus: A method of candidate selection in which voters select delegates to advance to a meeting. At the meeting, more delegates are selected for the next level of meetings. Eventually the delegates are narrowed to a small pool at the highest meeting level, the state convention. The delegates chosen at the state convention attend the party’s national convention where they—together with the delegates from the other states—ultimately decide the party’s presidential candidate.

Centralized banking: Banking that operates from one central bank. Alexander Hamilton championed centralized banking early in America’s founding.

Centrist: Those who do not strongly identify with conservative or liberal views as a whole, but may embrace isolated or moderated tenets of either.

Chair: The leader of a committee or subcommittee, usually elected to the position based on experience and seniority.

Checks and balances: A check is when one branch of government monitors another branch’s actions to make sure they are constitutional. A balance is when the branches of government have competing interests. Checks and balances are foundational principles in American government.

Chief justice: The leading member of the Supreme Court.

Citizens: People born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or born to United States citizens.

Closed primary: Elections held within a party, in which only registered voters who have declared their affiliation with that party may vote, for the purpose of electing a candidate for the general election.

Committee of the Whole: A meeting of the entire House under committee rules for the consideration of a bill.

Committee: A select group of representatives or senators that decide the fate of a bill—whether it is moved on to whole-chamber debate or dies. A committee can debate a bill, amend a bill, pass a bill to the floor for a vote, or table a bill.

Common property resources: Resources that are not owned by any particular person, such as fish in the ocean and a cubic foot of air.

Communism: An economic system which advocates the common ownership of all property through the state. Popularized by Karl Marx and his book, *The Communist Manifesto*.

Comparative politics: The study of different structures of government.

Concurrent resolution: A type of resolution that must pass both houses of Congress, but does not go to the President. Concurrent resolutions are used for five main purposes: (1) to establish congressional budgets, (2) to authorize use of the Capitol rotunda for a ceremony, (3) to create a new joint committee of Congress, (4) to give Congress’s opinion on a matter (without making a law), and (5) to accomplish anything requiring the action of both chambers.

Conscientious objection: The legal way for a person to avoid participation in military service on religious or ethical grounds.

Constitution: A document that embodies the principles of a people and outlines the structure and limitations of a government to protect the people’s rights.

Consul: The head of a consulate.

Consulate: A diplomatic mission, smaller than regular embassies and offering fewer services.

Cooperative federalism: The system in which the states still have the final say in some areas of governance, but the national government is the ultimate authority.

County government: A step above municipal government. Each of the 50 states is divided into counties (also known as parishes or boroughs), which cover specific geographic areas that encompass and oversee several municipalities.

Deficit: The gap formed when more money is spent than received in revenue.

Demand: The amount of a good or service people want to purchase.

Democracy: A government in which the people hold the power to govern. In a pure democracy, the people govern themselves by direct vote on every issue.

Diplomacy: A government's establishment and maintenance of international relations.

Diplomat: Members of the State Department who maintain relations with other countries and their diplomats.

Diplomatic ties: Official relations with other nations.

Direct election: Elections in which the winner is determined by the popular vote.

Direct governance: Citizens exercising political power by directly voting on each issue.

Dissenting opinion: A non-binding opinion written by a justice of the Supreme Court in opposition to the majority opinion.

Divided government: A situation in which one party controls the presidency, while another controls one or both houses of Congress.

Domestic economy: The economic system within the United States.

Dove: A nickname for internationalists highlighting their emphasis on using diplomatic means over military force to maintain peace between nations.

Dual federalism: A system of government in which states govern issues that directly affect the people, and the federal government deals mainly with foreign affairs. The system in effect until the Civil War.

Due Process Clause: Clause in the 14th Amendment which applied the Bill of Rights to the states, protecting citizen's rights from being threatened by their state government.

Economic and Social Council: The United Nations agency that helps the General Assembly by gathering information, talking with member nations about economic and social cooperation and development, and making recommendations.

Economics: The production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.

Economy: Economics occurring in a particular geographic region.

Elector: A member of the Electoral College who is elected by the members of his state and who casts a vote for the president and vice president.

Electoral College: The system by which we elect a president, involving electors chosen to represent the people in their state. The votes of the electors, not the popular vote, determine who becomes president.

Embassy: A permanent diplomatic mission.

Eminent domain: The government's power to convert private property into public.

Enactment Clause: The final portion of a bill that explains when a bill will take effect if it is passed. Enactment dates are generally more than 90 days after the passage of the bill.

Enrolling: The process in which a piece of legislation, after being passed by both houses of Congress, is signed by their presiding officers and sent to the president for signing.

Equal Protection Clause: The clause in the 14th Amendment which requires states to apply their laws equally to all people within their respective jurisdictions.

Equilibrium: A balance between supply and demand.

Executive branch: The president and his agencies that execute (enforce) the laws Congress makes.

Executive order: A discretionary legislative ability of the president that allows him to make policies.

Exit polls: An election poll taken as voters leave a polling place.

Exploratory committee: A committee formed to identify funding sources and evaluate whether a candidate has the personal commitment and sufficient party backing to run for president.

Export: The sending of goods made in America to other countries.

External factors: Objective or environmental factors which affect a purchaser's decision to buy.

Faction: A number of citizens who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.

Federal holidays: Official holidays recognized by the government for specific observation as a nation.

Federal Reserve: The central bank of the United States which serves as the government's banker (dealing with payments, taxes, government payroll checks,

and fiscal policy).

Federalism: Federalism refers to the structure of power sharing and power separation between the federal and state governments. The balance of power between the federal and state governments changed after the Civil War.

Federalist: Those who supported a strong federal (central) government. They argued for ratification of the Constitution.

Fiscal conservative: Fiscal conservatives focus on an economic policy of restraint that respects the ownership of private property, emphasizes low taxes with little or no government debt, and encourages a flourishing free market.

Fiscal liberal: Fiscal liberals see wealth as a public good, something to be shared in common and redistributed to make everyone's financial standing more equal.

Fiscal policy: The spending of government revenue collected from taxes to effect a desired economic outcome.

Foreign policy: Official action or attitude towards another nation.

Foreign Service Officer (FSO): Diplomats who serve in official diplomatic mission facilities such as embassies and consulates.

Fractional-reserve banking: A form of banking in which banks only hold a fraction of the money deposited by customers.

General Assembly: The assembly of all member states of the United Nations.

Global economy: The world as one giant economic system.

Government: An institution or political body that has the power to make and enforce laws over a certain group of people, territory, or collection of property.

GPO: The Government Printing Office, which prints bills and distributes copies to

each representative or senator.

Hard money: Money given directly to a political campaign.

Hawk: A nickname for interventionists because of their willingness to use the military at a moment's notice to resolve tension between nations.

Hegemon: A country that exercises great influence over other countries without directly ruling or having political authority over them.

Hegemony: A Greek word meaning "leadership" or influence. It refers to an entity that exerts indirect influence over others.

Hopper: A box under the oversight of the clerk of the House or Senate, into which new legislative proposals are placed.

Host country: A country that hosts an American embassy or consulate and allows the State Department to promote American values within its borders.

I Have a Dream: Speech given by African American civil rights activist Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. advocating equal social treatment for all people regardless of skin color.

Illegal aliens: Also known as illegal immigrants or undocumented aliens; people who cross national borders and reside in the U.S. in a way that violates the immigration laws.

Impeachment: The process by which a president can be removed from office.

Import: The bringing of goods made by one country into another country.

Inalienable rights: Certain basic freedoms that God gave every human.

Inauguration: The ceremony in which the president-elect takes the oath of office and assumes the role of president.

Incentive: A benefit for the buyer that makes them willing to behave a certain way to achieve it.

Independent cities: Cities that operate outside the jurisdiction of any county government. There are just over 40 independent cities in the United States—mostly in Virginia.

Independents: Individuals who are not affiliated with any political party.

Indirect election: Elections in which the winner is voted in by representatives of the people.

Indirect governance: The way citizens exercise political power through representatives they elect to make political decisions on their behalf.

Inflation: A situation in which more money is printed than can be backed by gold.

Initiative: Voters sign a petition asking for a specific law to be made. If enough people sign the petition, then voters will be given the chance to vote on the proposed law. If a majority (more than half) of the votes are in favor of the law, then it goes into effect.

Interest rate: The rate that the Federal Reserve sets for banks to charge or give interest on loans or bank accounts.

Internal factors: Subjective factors, such as matters of preference, which affect a purchaser's decision to buy.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS): The government collection agency responsible for enforcing tax laws.

International Court of Justice: The United Nation's judicial body, responsible for hearing and deciding disputes among nations.

International relations: Relationships between nations.

Internationalist: A person who thinks America should maintain her position as world superpower to ensure global stability. They seek to use diplomatic means as their primary tool instead of military force.

Interventionist: A person who believes that America's foreign policy should be based on self-interest, meaning that all diplomatic and military endeavors should be decided on what is best for America.

Isolationism: The idea that America should totally isolate herself from the rest of the world and not engage in international trade or be party to any treaties.

Joint committee: A committee composed of members from both chambers.

Joint resolution: Used to make national law. Joint resolutions are traditionally used when a measure is (1) seeking to amend the Constitution, (2) for continuing appropriations, (3) for the purpose of disapproving of executive actions or federal agency regulations, or (4) to declare war. They must pass both houses of Congress and be presented to the president in order to become law.

Judicial branch: Composed of the Supreme Court and its administrative staff, this branch hears cases of national or constitutional importance.

Judicial pragmatism: The theory that the Constitution is a "living document" and that its meaning can adapt for modern political and cultural viewpoints.

Judicial review: The process by which the judicial branch evaluates the constitutionality of laws.

Jury: The job of the jury is to determine, based on the evidence, whether a person is guilty of the charges brought against him.

Justice system: The network of state and federal courts.

Laffer curve: Named for its originator, Arthur Laffer, the Laffer curve posits a relationship between government revenue and taxation.

Lame duck effect: The tendency of outgoing presidents and Congress to do nothing in the time between an election and an inauguration. This period of time was shortened by the 20th Amendment.

Legislation: A matter of business for or under consideration by a legislative body—for Congress, usually a bill.

Legislative branch: The lawmaking part of government. Congress.

Liberty Enlightening the World: The official name of the Statue of Liberty.

Line-item veto: The power to veto individual sections of a bill while still passing the rest of it. It was declared unconstitutional for presidents to possess this power—presidents can only veto a bill in its entirety.

Literature drop: The door-to-door distribution of campaign brochures to garner support for a candidate or register people to vote.

Majority leader: The head of the majority party. In the House, the majority leader is second to the Speaker of the House. In the Senate, the majority leader holds the most powerful position and is the *de facto* leader of the Senate, since the U.S. vice president rarely presides.

Majority opinion: The ruling of the Supreme Court expressing the opinions of at least five of the nine justices.

Majority party: The political party with the greatest number of representatives or senators. The majority party holds more political power, and members of this party chair most of the committees.

Mandatory primary: A primary in which delegates to the party's national convention are required to vote in accordance with the voter's preferences.

Margin of error: An estimate of the accuracy of a sample. Generally, +/- 3%.

Market: The arena in which economic exchanges take place.

Military Draft: A forced conscription of young, able-bodied men for military service.

Minority leader: The highest-ranking member of the minority party.

Minority party: The political party with the smaller number of representatives or senators.

Miranda warning: The warning police must read to a suspect before arresting him, advising him of his fifth amendment rights.

Monetary policy: The set of strategies the Federal Reserve uses to effect economic change

Monopoly: A monopoly exists when one supplier of a good undercuts all the other suppliers, forcing them out of business until there is only one supplier offering that good on the market.

Monroe Doctrine: The doctrine stated by President James Monroe in 1823 that the Americas were closed to further European colonization.

Muckraker journalism: A form of journalism prominent in the early 1900s in which journalists writing for popular magazines investigated government organizations and powerful industries looking for sensational material.

Municipality: Government at the town or city level. The most local form of government.

Nationals: Natives of certain American territories like American Samoa; while they do not have the same political privileges of citizens, they are guaranteed the same legal protections as citizens.

Natural born: People who are born in the United States or on a U.S. facility

overseas, such as a military base.

Natural rights: The idea that man is born with certain inherent rights.

Naturalized: People born in a foreign country who become U.S. citizens by going through a naturalization process.

Neutrality: A neutral stance towards all nations, favoring none.

The New Colossus: The poem by Emma Lazarus posted inside the Statue of Liberty featuring the line “give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.”

New Deal: The New Deal was a two-part bundle of programs created by Franklin Roosevelt’s presidential administration aimed at providing immediate relief, economic recovery, and reform to prevent such a disaster from happening again.

New England towns: Governing bodies known as New England towns, which exercise powers of the county government.

New media: A form of media which emphasizes on-demand news, interactive content, and an opportunity for dialogue and participation, usually via the Internet.

Non-interventionist: A person who believes that America should not be involved in global affairs and should instead focus on domestic issues.

Nonpartisan issues: Issues that transcend party lines and do not demand a specific party response.

Nonresident aliens: Citizens of other countries who are visiting or passing through U.S. territories, such as tourists.

Open primary: A primary in which all registered voters in a state—regardless of party affiliation—may vote, but only if they have not voted in another primary.

Original intent: A theory that seeks to interpret the Constitution from the mindset of those who originally wrote it.

Original jurisdiction: The power of a court to hear a case for the first time, as opposed to appellate jurisdiction, where a court hears a case after it has been heard by other courts.

Pacifism: Belief that war is never acceptable and that disputes should be solved through nonviolent means.

Party whip: Both parties have a representative and a senator who make sure the party members vote according to the preference of the party leadership. These people are called the party whips and there are two in each chamber, a majority whip and a minority whip. A whip often has a team of deputy whips to help him.

Petition for certiorari: A request that a state supreme court or U.S. Supreme Court will hear a case.

Phone bank: A collection of phones set up at a campaign headquarters where volunteers call lists of potential voters and encourage them to vote for the candidate.

Platform: The aims and principles of a political party.

Pocket veto: When a president does nothing with the bill, and Congress adjourns within 10 days of giving the bill to him. The bill loses its chance to become law.

Political Action Committee (PAC): An organization created to campaign for or against political candidates, ballot initiatives, and legislation.

Political dissent: Any expression designed to convey dissatisfaction with or opposition to the policies of a governing body.

Political party: A group of like-minded people who organize to attain political influence and seat candidates representative of their viewpoints in office.

Politics: The relations of citizens to each other in the context of governance, involving decision-making for a society.

Poll taxes: A tax requiring citizens to pay for the privilege of voting.

Pollster: A person who conducts public opinion polls.

Popular vote: The tally of all votes cast by the people.

Preamble: The opening lines of a document stating its purpose.

Precinct: Each state is divided into voting districts or precincts. A citizen may only vote at the designated polling place within his precinct.

President of the Senate: The head of the Senate; also the Vice President of the United States.

President pro tem: The officer who takes the place of the vice president when he is unable to preside over the Senate.

Profit: The gain in wealth a producer makes on his product.

Progressives: People at the end of the 19th century who advocated social and economic change (progression). They were successful in affecting a number of political changes, including several amendments.

Prohibition: Making the sale of alcohol illegal by the 18th Amendment.

Proletariat: The working class as defined by communist thought.

Proportional representation: Representation that is based on the proportional population of each state.

Protectionism: Strong support of domestic industry over foreign production through tariffs and taxes.

Proxy war: Wars fought through proxies as during the Cold War when the U.S. and the Soviet Union never directly engaged, but fought through countries such as Korea, Vietnam, and Afghanistan.

Public good: A good, service, or property that is provided by the government, not the market, for the public's benefit.

Public opinion polls: A survey of public opinion concerning a candidate or issue gained from a sample of the voters.

Public policy: The political issues that occupy the public's mind, whether the economy, immigration, terrorism, abortion, or the environment.

Public property: Land or real estate owned by the government including parks, roads, libraries, and most government buildings.

Quota: Restrictions on the number of goods that can be imported.

Ratify: To officially adopt in the legislature.

Recession: A period when the economy stops growing or shrinks.

Referendum: A law passed by a state legislature sent to voters for their acceptance or rejection. Like an initiative, the referendum passes or fails based on the majority vote.

Reporting it out: Releasing a bill. After a committee or subcommittee studies a bill and hears testimony, it can do one of three things: (1) release the bill with a recommendation to pass it, (2) revise the bill and release it, or (3) lay it aside so that it will not be voted on (also called tabling).

Republic: A type of representative government in which those who hold the right to vote possess sovereign power. Instead of all citizens governing directly by voting on every issue, citizens elect representatives who are responsible for carrying out the administration of the government according to the law.

Resident aliens: Citizens of other countries who obtain legal status to live in the U.S. through a visa or residence permit that regulates the terms of their employment and the length of their stay.

Resolution: Also known as a “simple resolution,” a resolution stays within the chamber in which it is introduced. Usually, simple resolutions can do three things: (1) speak on behalf of the chamber, (2) propose to change the rules of procedure in the chamber, or (3) seek to create a new committee. Simple resolutions do not go to the other body, and do not go to the president.

Rule of law: A written document (the law) and not a person is the supreme authority. A foundational principle in American government, no one, not even the president, is above the law.

Sample: The number of people being polled in a survey.

School districts: School districts are part of most state government structures, and are local entities designed to oversee public education.

Secretariat: The United Nations agency responsible for carrying out duties assigned to it by other U.N. bodies. It provides much of the research, information, and studies used in U.N. meetings.

Secretary of State: The head of the State Department and the chief diplomat of the United States.

Security Council: The council responsible for global peacekeeping and security. It is made of 5 permanent members and 10 nonpermanent members.

Select committee: Select committees are formed for a specific purpose, usually because an existing standing committee doesn’t have the scope necessary to appropriately consider a piece of legislation or conduct a hearing or investigation. These committees can be either permanent or temporary.

Self-government: The idea that the people govern themselves without the need of

external pressures to ensure conformity to the law.

Self-selection: A situation where individuals select themselves as participants in a poll, causing a biased sample.

Separation of powers: In American government, the idea that the powers of government should be apportioned between separate and distinct departments to prevent the accumulation of all power into one hand.

Sign waving: The placing of volunteers on prominent, well-traveled street corners to hold signs promoting the candidate to passing pedestrians and drivers.

Simple majority: More than 50% of the vote. In the House, this is 218 votes out of a possible 435. In the Senate, it is 51 votes.

Simple veto: The president returns the bill to Congress without signing it, usually accompanied by an explanation of why he rejected the bill.

Social conservative: Social conservatives emphasize a respect for all human life and for the integrity of the traditional family unit of a married mother and father.

Social contract: Theory of governance that holds people originally lived in a state of freedom in which each man was responsible for himself. Then, man created government in order to provide for needs that he could not fulfill himself. In exchange for the order and protection that government provides, people agree to obey the government's authority.

Social liberal: People who hold to the belief that man is basically good, and that morality is private, not public, and should not be regulated by the government.

Socialism: A milder form of communism, socialism often adheres to communist ideas of property ownership without embracing its revolutionary policies.

Society: An organized group of individuals living within particular geographic boundaries.

Soft money: Money spent independently of a campaign to benefit a candidate.

Sovereignty: The independence of a country to make its own laws and craft its policies.

Speaker of the House: The head of the House of Representatives.

Special committee: While considered a different category of committee, special committees have no real difference in form or function from select committees. The terms are often used interchangeably.

Special districts: Special districts are all other organized entities authorized by state law to provide specific services and are sometimes known as boards, commissions, or authorities.

Special Interest Group (SIG): A group of people organized around a common interest for the purpose of lobbying for policies favorable to that interest.

Sponsor: The representative or senator who introduces a proposal in the House or Senate.

Standing committee: Permanent committees that handle important ongoing issues. Standing committees are the most common category of committee.

Structuralist: A theory that interprets the Constitution on the basis of its main structural provisions such as federalism and the separation of powers.

Subsidize: The paying of part of the production cost by the government, which artificially lowers domestic prices below that of the imported good.

Super-delegate: A senior civil servant, governor, ex-president, or other established party member who is given the privilege of voting for a nominee at a convention.

Supply: The idea that people will produce a good as long as the cost of production is less than the price they receive in exchange for it.

Supply-side economics: Economic theory that economic growth occurs when there are fewer barriers to market suppliers (less control over how and what they supply, and more money for them to invest in their products).

Supreme Court: The highest court in the land.

Tabling: Laying aside a bill so that it will not be voted on.

Tariff: Taxes levied on businesses for imported goods.

Textualist: A theory that looks only at the text of the Constitution and nothing else (such as the writer's intent or cultural concerns).

Theocracy: A theocracy is a government under the direct rule of God.

Third party: Any party that is not one of the two dominant parties.

Tomb of the Unknowns: A tomb at Arlington National Cemetery housing the remains of an unknown soldier from each world war and the Korean War.

Totalitarian: In a totalitarian state, the state holds ultimate power over everything. Citizens have little or no freedom of choice since the government controls every aspect of their lives (economic, social, religious, etc).

Town hall: A unique type of municipal government, in which residents of a town come together regularly to make decisions rather than leaving the town's administration up to an elected council. An example of direct democracy at work.

Township government: Some states have township governments, which are similar to county governments.

Uniform Holidays Act: An act of Congress in 1971 changing the official date of several federal holidays to Mondays for the sake of creating three-day weekends.

Union: An organization of workers in a given field dedicated to advocating the

rights of the workers and protecting the integrity of the line of work.

United Nations: The United Nations (or U.N.) was founded in 1945 to help nations cooperate in the advancement of human rights, world peace, international law, and the improvement of global economic and social conditions.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A document meant to define human rights and serve as a standard for U.N. members states.

Veto: When the president refuses to approve a bill or joint resolution, he vetoes it, preventing it from being passed into law. Congress can override a veto by a two-thirds vote of both chambers.

Visa: A residence permit that regulates the terms of employment and the length of stay.

Volunteerism: An aspect of American culture exemplified by the volunteering of individuals to perform any number of services to benefit society.

Voter registration: The process of registering to vote. It is mostly left to the states to regulate.

Winner-take-all: A system in which the winner of the popular vote in a state wins all of its electors in the Electoral College.

Women's suffrage: Allowing women the right to vote as established in the 19th Amendment.

Writ of certiorari: Permission for a case to be heard in the Supreme Court.

Write-in candidate: A candidate who does not appear on the ballot. Only allowed in some states.