One of the most widely used important deliberative procedures is deliberative polling, designed by James Fishkin. In their article "Deliberative Polling - From Experiment to Community Resource," James Fishkin, and Cynthia Farrar present the theoretical and the practical issues involved in the transformation of this procedure from a thought experiment to a democratic practice in numerous different communities in the United States and around the world. They define the deliberative polling as "a poll of citizens before and after they had the chance to arrive at considered judgments based on information and exposure to the views of their fellow citizens" (Fishkin and Farrar, 2005: 68). They argue that the deliberative poll is a distinctive form of public consultation that combines two key values, political equality and deliberation. By, understanding by political equality, they mean equal consideration of everyone’s preferences; and by deliberation, they refer to a process of discussion in which people weigh competing arguments on their merits. In their opinions, for a quality deliberation there are four standards that should be met: (a) Completeness: the extent to which arguments offered on one side of an issue are answered by arguments from another side which are then answered in turn; (b) Information: the extent to which the information that people employ is reasonable and accurate; (c) Consciousness: the extent to which those involved desire to decide people participate with the aim of deciding the issue on its merits; and (d) Diversity: the extent to which those who deliberate represent the full range of viewpoints in the relevant population.