

government spending icivics

government spending icivics is a crucial topic for understanding how public resources are allocated and managed in the United States. This article explores the fundamentals of government spending, the role it plays in the economy, and how iCivics, an educational platform, helps students and citizens grasp these complex concepts. Government spending directly influences public services, infrastructure, national defense, and social welfare programs, making it essential for informed civic participation. By examining the types, sources, and impacts of government expenditures, alongside educational tools like iCivics, readers can gain a comprehensive overview of fiscal policy and budgeting processes. The following sections will cover the basics of government spending, its economic effects, the iCivics approach to teaching this subject, and the importance of civic education in promoting financial literacy and responsible citizenship.

- Understanding Government Spending
- The Economic Impact of Government Spending
- Government Spending in iCivics Educational Resources
- Importance of Civic Education on Public Finance

Understanding Government Spending

Government spending refers to the total amount of money that federal, state, and local governments allocate to various public services and programs. It encompasses expenditures on defense, education, healthcare, infrastructure, social security, and more. Understanding the nature of government spending is essential to comprehend how governments prioritize resources and address societal needs.

Types of Government Spending

Government spending typically falls into two broad categories: mandatory and discretionary spending. Mandatory spending includes expenditures required by law, such as Social Security, Medicare, and interest on the national debt. Discretionary spending covers areas where government officials have the flexibility to decide funding levels annually, including defense, education, and transportation.

Sources of Government Revenue

To fund spending, governments rely on various revenue sources. The primary source is taxation, including income taxes, corporate taxes, payroll taxes, and excise taxes. Additionally, governments may borrow money through issuing bonds to cover budget deficits. Understanding these revenue sources is critical for analyzing the sustainability and implications of government spending.

Budgeting and Appropriations Process

The government budgeting process involves proposing, reviewing, and approving spending plans. The executive branch typically submits a budget proposal, which the legislative branch reviews and modifies before passing appropriations bills. This process determines the allocation of public funds and reflects policy priorities.

The Economic Impact of Government Spending

Government spending plays a significant role in shaping economic conditions. Whether stimulating growth during recessions or managing inflation during expansions, fiscal policy tools involving public expenditure affect employment, inflation, and overall economic stability.

Fiscal Policy and Economic Stabilization

Through expansionary fiscal policy, increased government spending can boost economic activity by creating jobs and increasing demand. Conversely, contractionary fiscal policy involves reducing spending or increasing taxes to control inflation. The balance of these policies influences economic cycles and long-term growth.

Multiplier Effect of Government Spending

The multiplier effect describes how an initial increase in government spending leads to a larger overall increase in economic output. For example, government investment in infrastructure can create jobs, increase demand for materials, and stimulate related industries, amplifying the impact on the economy.

Challenges and Criticisms

While government spending supports essential services and economic growth, it also faces challenges such as inefficiency, waste, and the risk of excessive public debt. Critics argue for more prudent fiscal management to ensure long-term economic health and equitable resource distribution.

Government Spending in iCivics Educational Resources

iCivics offers a range of interactive tools and lesson plans designed to educate students about government functions, including the complexities of government spending. By using simulations and games, iCivics makes fiscal policy accessible and engaging for learners.

Interactive Simulations on Budgeting

One of iCivics' key features is its budgeting games, where students assume the role of government officials balancing budgets. These activities help users understand trade-offs in spending decisions,

revenue collection, and the consequences of budget deficits or surpluses.

Curriculum Integration

iCivics provides educators with lesson plans that integrate government spending topics into broader civics education. These materials align with educational standards and support critical thinking about how public funds are allocated and the impact of these decisions on society.

Empowering Civic Engagement

By educating young people on government spending and budgeting, iCivics fosters informed citizenship. Understanding fiscal policies enables individuals to participate knowledgeably in democratic processes, including voting and public discourse on government priorities.

Importance of Civic Education on Public Finance

Civic education that covers government spending is vital for promoting financial literacy and democratic participation. Knowledgeable citizens can better evaluate policy proposals, hold elected officials accountable, and contribute to public debates on budgetary issues.

Promoting Transparency and Accountability

Educated citizens demand transparency in how governments collect and spend funds. Civic education encourages scrutiny of public budgets, fostering accountability and reducing corruption or mismanagement.

Enhancing Economic Understanding

Understanding government spending helps individuals grasp broader economic concepts such as taxation, debt, and fiscal responsibility. This knowledge supports informed decision-making both as voters and as participants in the economy.

Building Responsible Citizenship

Civic education that includes public finance empowers people to engage constructively with government institutions. It cultivates an awareness of the social contract and the collective responsibility involved in managing public resources for the common good.

- Mandatory vs. discretionary spending distinctions
- Revenue sources including taxes and borrowing

- Economic effects such as the multiplier effect
- Interactive learning tools from iCivics
- The role of civic education in promoting transparency and accountability

Frequently Asked Questions

What is government spending according to iCivics?

Government spending refers to the money the government uses to provide public services, such as education, defense, infrastructure, and social programs, as explained by iCivics.

Why is government spending important in a democracy?

Government spending is important because it funds essential services and programs that support citizens' well-being and help maintain the country's infrastructure and security, which are foundational for a functioning democracy.

How does iCivics explain the role of the federal budget in government spending?

iCivics explains that the federal budget is a plan for how the government will collect and spend money, outlining priorities for government spending over a fiscal year.

What are discretionary and mandatory spending in the context of government spending?

Discretionary spending is government spending that Congress can adjust annually, like funding for education and defense, while mandatory spending includes programs required by law, such as Social Security and Medicare, as described by iCivics.

How does government spending impact the economy?

According to iCivics, government spending can stimulate economic growth by creating jobs and funding infrastructure, but excessive spending can lead to deficits and debt, affecting the economy negatively.

What role do citizens have in influencing government spending?

iCivics highlights that citizens influence government spending by voting for representatives, participating in public debates, and communicating with lawmakers about spending priorities.

How does iCivics suggest balancing government spending and taxation?

iCivics suggests that balancing government spending and taxation is crucial to ensure the government has enough revenue to fund programs without causing excessive debt or burdening taxpayers.

Additional Resources

1. *Understanding Government Spending: A Civic Guide*

This book breaks down the basics of government spending, explaining where tax dollars go and how budgets are created. It offers young readers a clear look at public services, defense, infrastructure, and social programs funded by government expenditures. The book also discusses the importance of fiscal responsibility and the impact of spending decisions on communities.

2. *Budgeting in Democracy: How Governments Allocate Resources*

Focusing on the budgeting process, this book explores how elected officials decide on funding priorities. It covers the roles of different government branches, public input, and the challenges of balancing competing needs. Readers gain insight into the complexities of creating a budget that reflects citizens' values and needs.

3. *Taxes and Spending: The Civic Connection*

This title connects the dots between taxation and government spending, showing how citizens' tax contributions fund various public services. It explains different types of taxes and how they support education, healthcare, and infrastructure. The book encourages readers to think critically about tax policies and their effects on society.

4. *Civic Responsibilities: Understanding Public Funds*

Aimed at young learners, this book highlights the role of citizens in monitoring and influencing government spending. It discusses transparency, accountability, and the importance of voting in budget-related elections. The book emphasizes that an informed public is essential for effective government financial management.

5. *The Role of Government Spending in Society*

This book examines the broader impact of government expenditures on economic growth, social equity, and public welfare. It discusses how spending priorities reflect societal values and goals. Readers explore case studies of different spending initiatives and their outcomes.

6. *Public Budgeting and You: A Guide for Students*

Designed for classroom use, this guide provides practical lessons on how public budgets work. It includes activities that simulate budget decision-making processes, helping students understand trade-offs and consequences. The book fosters critical thinking about resource allocation in government.

7. *Government Spending and Economic Policy*

This title delves into the relationship between government expenditures and economic policy goals like inflation control and job creation. It explains fiscal policy tools and their effects on the economy. Readers learn about debates surrounding government intervention through spending.

8. *iCivics and Public Finance: Learning Through Simulation*

Integrating interactive learning, this book complements the iCivics platform by focusing on public finance topics. It guides readers through simulations that demonstrate how government spending decisions are made. The book encourages active participation and civic engagement.

9. *Fiscal Responsibility and Civic Engagement*

This book stresses the importance of responsible government spending and citizen involvement. It discusses deficits, debt, and sustainable budgeting practices. Readers are motivated to become active participants in fiscal discussions to promote transparency and accountability.

Government Spending Icivics

Government Spending: An iCivics Guide

Where does your tax money go? Understanding government spending is crucial for every citizen. Are you confused by complex budgets, frustrated by inefficient spending, or worried about the impact of government decisions on your community? Do you want to be a more informed and engaged citizen, able to participate meaningfully in the democratic process? This ebook empowers you to understand the intricacies of government spending and hold your elected officials accountable.

This ebook, "Decoding Government Spending," by Anya Sharma, provides a clear and concise explanation of the process, its impact, and how you can make your voice heard.

Here's what you'll learn:

Introduction: What is government spending and why is it important?

Chapter 1: The Federal Budget Process: A step-by-step breakdown of how the government decides where to spend money.

Chapter 2: Types of Government Spending: Exploring discretionary vs. mandatory spending, entitlement programs, and defense budgets.

Chapter 3: The Impact of Government Spending: Analyzing the economic and social effects of government decisions.

Chapter 4: State and Local Government Spending: Understanding how state and local governments allocate their funds.

Chapter 5: Transparency and Accountability: Learning how to track government spending and advocate for responsible budgeting.

Chapter 6: Citizen Engagement: Practical steps to participate in the budget process and influence government decisions.

Conclusion: Becoming an informed and engaged citizen.

Decoding Government Spending: A Comprehensive Guide

Introduction: Understanding the Power of the Purse

Government spending is the lifeblood of any nation. It funds essential services like national defense, education, healthcare, infrastructure, and social welfare programs. Understanding how the government allocates its resources is crucial for informed citizenship. This introductory chapter establishes the fundamental concept of government spending, its importance in a functioning democracy, and the broad implications of budgetary choices on the economy, society, and the lives of individual citizens. We will explore the interconnectedness of government spending with taxation, economic growth, and social equity. The chapter will also briefly introduce the key players involved in the budget process and the political dynamics that shape spending decisions.

(SEO Keywords: government spending, budget, public finance, taxation, economic policy, social welfare)

Chapter 1: The Federal Budget Process: A Step-by-Step Guide

The federal budget process is a complex, multi-stage affair, involving the executive and legislative branches of government. This chapter will detail the entire process, from the President's budget proposal to congressional approval and eventual implementation. We will explore the roles of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the House and Senate Budget Committees, and the Appropriations Committees. The chapter will explain the difference between authorization and appropriation bills, the complexities of budget reconciliation, and the challenges of reaching bipartisan consensus on spending priorities. We will use real-world examples to illustrate each step of the process and highlight the political pressures and compromises that often shape the final budget.

(SEO Keywords: federal budget, budget process, OMB, CBO, Congressional Budget Office, Appropriations Committee, authorization bill, appropriation bill, budget reconciliation, bipartisan)

Chapter 2: Types of Government Spending: Discretionary vs. Mandatory

This chapter delves into the different categories of government spending. We will distinguish between discretionary spending (subject to annual appropriations) and mandatory spending (obligated by existing law). Examples of discretionary spending include defense, education, and infrastructure projects, while mandatory spending encompasses programs like Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. The chapter will analyze the relative proportions of discretionary and mandatory spending in the federal budget, examining historical trends and the factors driving changes in these proportions. We will also discuss the political and economic implications of these different types of spending and the ongoing debates surrounding their sustainability. The chapter

will further explore entitlement programs and their role in social welfare.

(SEO Keywords: discretionary spending, mandatory spending, entitlement programs, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, defense spending, budget allocation)

Chapter 3: The Impact of Government Spending: Economic and Social Effects

This chapter analyzes the broad economic and social consequences of government spending. We'll examine the multiplier effect of government spending, exploring how it can stimulate economic growth and create jobs. We will also discuss the potential for government spending to crowd out private investment and increase the national debt. The chapter will analyze the impact of government spending on income inequality, poverty rates, healthcare access, and educational attainment. We will examine both the intended and unintended consequences of government spending decisions and critically evaluate their effectiveness in achieving stated policy goals.

(SEO Keywords: economic impact, social impact, multiplier effect, government debt, income inequality, poverty reduction, healthcare access, education)

Chapter 4: State and Local Government Spending: A Closer Look

While the federal budget receives significant attention, state and local governments play a crucial role in providing essential services and shaping public policy. This chapter will examine the structure of state and local budgets, exploring the sources of revenue (taxes, fees, federal grants) and the allocation of funds to different sectors (education, transportation, public safety). We will analyze the variations in spending priorities among different states and localities, reflecting different political contexts and economic conditions. The chapter will discuss the challenges faced by state and local governments in balancing their budgets and addressing growing demands for services.

(SEO Keywords: state budget, local budget, state government, local government, state taxes, local taxes, federal grants, state spending, local spending)

Chapter 5: Transparency and Accountability: Tracking Government Spending

This chapter focuses on ensuring transparency and accountability in government spending. We will examine the tools and resources available to citizens to track government spending, including online budget databases, government websites, and investigative journalism. The chapter will discuss the importance of open data initiatives and the role of watchdog organizations in holding government officials accountable for their spending decisions. We will also discuss strategies for citizens to effectively engage in oversight and advocate for responsible budgeting practices.

(SEO Keywords: government transparency, accountability, open data, budget transparency, watchdog organizations, citizen engagement, government oversight)

Chapter 6: Citizen Engagement: Making Your Voice Heard

This chapter provides practical steps for citizens to engage in the budget process and influence government decisions. We will discuss different avenues for participation, including contacting elected officials, attending public hearings, joining advocacy groups, and participating in grassroots movements. The chapter will emphasize the importance of informed civic engagement and provide resources and strategies for effective advocacy. It will also highlight the power of collective action in shaping public policy and holding government accountable for responsible spending.

(SEO Keywords: citizen engagement, civic participation, advocacy, grassroots activism, public hearings, lobbying, political participation)

Conclusion: Becoming an Informed and Engaged Citizen

This concluding chapter summarizes the key themes and insights of the ebook. It reinforces the importance of understanding government spending as a fundamental aspect of informed citizenship. It emphasizes the power of individual engagement in shaping public policy and holding government accountable. The chapter serves as a call to action, encouraging readers to become active participants in the democratic process and to continue learning about the complex issues surrounding government spending.

(SEO Keywords: informed citizenship, civic responsibility, democratic participation, government accountability)

FAQs

1. What is the difference between a budget deficit and national debt? A budget deficit is the shortfall between government spending and revenue in a single year, while the national debt is the accumulation of past budget deficits.
2. How can I find information about my local government's budget? Check your local government's website, usually under a section labeled "Finance," "Budget," or "Transparency."
3. What are some examples of entitlement programs? Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid are major examples.
4. What is the role of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO)? The CBO provides nonpartisan analysis of the federal budget to Congress.
5. How can I contact my elected officials to express my views on government spending? Look up their contact information on their official website or through government directories.
6. What are some common criticisms of government spending? Concerns include inefficiency, waste, and the potential for increased national debt.
7. How does government spending impact economic growth? It can stimulate demand and create jobs, but excessive spending can lead to inflation and crowd out private investment.
8. What is the difference between discretionary and mandatory spending? Discretionary spending is subject to annual appropriations, while mandatory spending is determined by existing laws.
9. Where can I find reliable data on government spending? The US Treasury Department, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Office of Management and Budget websites are good starting points.

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2. The Impact of Government Spending on Infrastructure: An analysis of how government investment in infrastructure affects economic growth and social well-being.
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4. State and Local Government Debt: A Comparative Analysis: A comparison of debt levels and fiscal challenges faced by state and local governments.
5. The Role of Tax Policy in Government Spending: An examination of how tax policy influences the government's ability to fund its programs.
6. Citizen Engagement and Budget Transparency: Strategies for promoting greater transparency and accountability in government spending.
7. Government Spending and Economic Inequality: An analysis of how government spending impacts income distribution and poverty rates.
8. The Future of Social Security and Medicare: A discussion of the long-term sustainability of these crucial entitlement programs.
9. Government Spending on Education: A Case Study: A detailed look at how government funding

affects educational outcomes.

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technical understanding of public budgets, including familiarity with government spending, tax rates and public debt and; (ii) the ability to engage in the budget process, comprising of practical knowledge on day-to-day issues, as well as an elementary understanding of the economic, social and political implications of budget policies, the stakeholders involved and when and how to provide inputs during the annual budget cycle. Given that no international standards or guidelines have been established for budget literacy education to date, this book seeks to address this gap by taking stock of illustrative initiatives promoting budget literacy for youth in selected countries. The underlying presumption is that when supply-side actors in the budget process -- governments -- simplify and disseminate budget information for demand-side actors -- citizens -- this information will then be used by citizens to provide feedback on the budget. However, since citizens are often insufficiently informed about public budgets to constructively participate in budget processes one way to empower them and to remedy the problem of budget illiteracy is to provide budget-literacy education in schools to youth, helping them evolve into civic-minded adults with the essential knowledge needed for analyzing their government's fiscal policy objectives and measures, and the confidence and sense of social responsibility to participate in the oversight of public resources. This book elaborates on approaches, learning outcomes, pedagogical strategies and assessment approaches for budget literacy education, and presents lessons that are relevant for the development, improvement, or scaling up of budget literacy initiatives.

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Campaign for the Civic Mission of Schools (2011) lamented the “lack of high-quality civic education in America’s schools [that] leaves millions of citizens without the wherewithal to make sense of our system of government” (p. 4). Preus et al. (2016) cited literature to support their observation of “a decline in high-quality civic education and a low rate of civic engagement of young people” (p. 67). Shapiro and Brown (2018) asserted that “civic knowledge and public engagement is at an all-time low” (p. 1). Writing as a college senior, Flaherty (2020) urged educators to “bravely interpret ... national, local, and even school-level incidents as chances for enhanced civic education and to discuss them with students in both formal and casual settings” (p. 6). In this eighth volume in the Current Perspectives on School/University/Community Research series, we feature the work of brave educators who are engaged in schooluniversity-community collaborative educational endeavors. Authors focus on a wide range of projects oriented to civic education writ large—some that have been completed and some that are still in progress—but all authors evince the passion for civic education that underpins engagement in the democratic project.

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doing so, the approach seeks to provide instructors with ample opportunities to open discussions, extend and update concepts, and drive deeper engagement.

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Richard K. Vedder, Lowell Eugene Gallaway, 1998

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policies cannot be sustained. In light of these projections, *Choosing the Nation's Fiscal Future* assesses the options and possibilities for a sustainable federal budget. This comprehensive book considers a range of policy changes that could help put the budget on a sustainable path: reforms to reduce the rate of growth in spending for Medicare and Medicaid; options to reduce the growth rate of Social Security benefits or raise payroll taxes; and changes in many other government spending programs and tax policies. The book also examines how the federal budget process could be revised to be more far sighted and to hold leaders accountable for responsible stewardship of the nation's fiscal future. *Choosing the Nation's Fiscal Future* will provide readers with a practical framework to assess budget proposals for their consistency with long-term fiscal stability. It will help them assess what policy changes they want, consistent with their own values and their views of the proper role of the government and within the constraints of a responsible national budget. It will show how the perhaps difficult but possible policy changes could be combined to produce a wide range of budget scenarios to bring revenues and spending into alignment for the long term. This book will be uniquely valuable to everyone concerned about the current and projected fiscal health of the nation.

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government spending icivics: The Budget Puzzle John Cogan, Timothy Muris, Allen Schick, 1994-05-01 In the United States, the size and composition of the federal budget is arguably the most important single issue of the 1990's, yet most debates and commentaries on the subject are largely uninformed. Virtually no one - whether government official, member of Congress, journalist, or taxpayer - seems to understand how the budget is put together and what it means. This is hardly surprising, since the budget has become extraordinarily complicated. The structure of the budget reform act of 1911 has been maintained, with the changes of additional reforms (1974, 1986, and 1990) piled on top of it, while virtually nothing has been discarded. Most people are distressed at the enormous size of the federal deficit and perplexed because highly touted plans and agreements to bring the deficit down result in an even higher deficit. Why does this happen? Why is there a growing deficit amid cries of underfunding? Why is there general agreement on a format that has proved so misleading? This book comprises a series of essays about the federal budget - how and why it has grown so large, why most deficit-reduction measures are either shams or predestined to fail, and why understanding budget issues is so difficult. The authors offer a new perspective, a microbudgeting approach, which requires examining in detail how the federal government makes its budget decisions. Macrobudgeting, which is concerned with totals rather than parts, has prevailed for more than a generation in both Democratic and Republican administrations; the deficit-reduction drives of the 1980's, for example, failed because the parts added up to more than the targeted totals. By contrast, microbudgeting breaks the budget down into its basic elements, carefully reviews the assumptions underlying each program or account, and critically examines the methods by which savings are computed. Using this approach, the authors demonstrate that it is possible to understand the budget process and to make informed decisions on issues of public policy. Individual essays focus on such topics as: the changing Congressional budget processes that have been critically important in contributing to the federal budget deficits that have persisted since World War II; the origins, uses, and abuses of budget baselines; and the myth of the budget reductions of the Reagan presidency.

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This book is the first comprehensive, full-scale treatment of the politics, law, and economics with regard to the policies and policy instruments for budget stabilization at the local level. It examines budget stabilization in the United States from the 1910s to 2010 (from adoption of public budgeting in this country through the Great Recession). In addition, it provides details on the methods and results of empirical tests of the effects of budget stabilization instruments on government operations, key/basic services provision, and some other aspects of social and economic life at the local level, including full-purpose governments (county, metro city, municipality, township, and village) as well as special (single-) purpose governments (like school districts and transportation districts). This book dissects an important and pressing issue in public financial administration, analyzes a lesson that has been in the learning process, especially in the United States, and identifies theoretical threads for scholarly refinement, which will be put into specific contexts of policy design and implementation. This book will be of interest to scholars in political science, economics, public choice and in public administration, where it will also appeal to policy-makers.

government spending icivics: *Mandatory Spending Since 1962* D. A. Austin, Mindy R. Levit, 2010 Mandatory spending includes federal government spending on entitlement programs as well as other budget outlays controlled by laws other than appropriation acts. Entitlement programs such as Social Security and Medicare make up the bulk of mandatory spending. This report looks at mandatory spending and how it has grown over time relative to total federal spending and the size of the U.S. economy. It also analyzes future mandatory spending levels and how they are projected to impact the federal budget.

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complexity of the budgeting environment that pervades all governments today—industrialized or developing, large or small. For those who like to dive into the details, the book presents numerous examples of public budgeting as practiced and points to the wealth of data available for analyses of the budgetary context and process, budget shares and results regarding virtually any government of interest. Chapters cover the constitutional and statutory provisions for budgeting in selected governments. Budget and policy agenda setting and executive leadership, legislative budget powers and the influence of the judiciary on modern government budgets are exposed. Budget execution requirements of the bureaucracy, the input of customers, clients and citizens to government budgets, and media influences on public budgets and agencies are highlighted. Budget mechanics—budget types, formats, timelines and reforms—are introduced and compared. Taxes and intergovernmental revenues are considered, with predominant tax choices at every level of government in the United States and those in a select, developing country represented. The book introduces an emerging method for investigating the outcomes of government spending—human rights budget analysis—and includes as an example the assessment of budget reform and results of public health spending in one selected government. Highlights of Public Budgeting in Context Offers a comprehensive text for understanding public budgeting in governments of a variety of contexts and capacities and across different levels Written by a noted expert in the field of public budgeting and financial management Contains illustrative examples from industrialized and developing countries Guides to innumerable datasets with information about governments and their budgets Includes a companion website filled with templates for budget and fiscal analysis Unravel the complex issues of modern public budgeting using this unique presentation of its practice in a variety of governments in the U.S. and a select sample from around the world.

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