

Dr. Coppenger

1. For Dr. Coppenger: Throughout American history, military service has been a pathway to citizenship and civil rights for individuals who have served. We have heard arguments that excluding women from the obligation of military service relegates women to a separate class of citizenship? How would you respond to such arguments?
2. For Dr. Coppenger: From your perspective, what is the relationship between men and women's obligations to the teachings of your faith and government requirements, particularly in wartime? Do you see a distinction between men's and women's obligation to military service, and how does that interact with potential government requirements should registration be expanded to all Americans?
3. For Dr. Coppenger: To what extent do current draft exemptions/deferrals that protect single parents and men with dependents from being drafted ease concerns over expanding registration to women? What additional exemptions and deferrals should the law provide if women are included in a draft?
4. For Dr. Coppenger: Is your concern about conscription for women centered on whether they are employed in combat roles specifically, or military service more broadly? What about non-combat roles such as medical positions?
5. For Dr. Coppenger: During the Commission's listening tour across the country, some of the individuals we met held the opinion that the current registration system and consequences for failing to register amounted to an unfair tax on men. How would you respond to those individuals?

Ms. Randall

1. For Ms. Randall: In your view, should women from communities with religious or moral belief systems that make a distinction between the role of men and women in warfare be considered Conscientious Objectors?
2. For Ms. Randall: Assuming a mandatory draft contingency system is maintained, what recommendation could the Commission make to allow for registration compliance among most Conscientious Objectors without violation of their conscience?
3. For Ms. Randall or Mr. Hasbrouck: If the Selective Service System provided the opportunity for people to self-identify as Conscientious Objectors at the time of registration, would that ease concerns about registering for the Selective Service System from the conscientious objector community?
4. For Ms. Randall: Assuming some form of draft mechanism remains in place, what would be an ideal process to protect Conscientious Objectors?
5. For Ms. Randall: If Congress maintains the Selective Service System and women are required to register, what protections or changes to the current system would you like to see?
6. For Ms. Randall and Mr. Hasbrouck: The requirement for active registration imposes sanctions on individuals who forget or refuse to register. Would passive, automatic registration from various existing state and federal databases that does not include peacetime civil or criminal penalties be preferable to the current system? Why or why not?

7. For Ms. Randall: In your opinion, is the current concept and structure of alternative service acceptable? Should a draft contingency be maintained, are there other forms of alternative service that you would recommend making available to conscientious objectors?
8. For Ms. Randall: What guidelines would you propose that the local boards use to adjudicate Conscientious Objector status?

Ms. Eden

1. For Ms. Eden: We have heard arguments that women should not be required to register with selective service due to possible concerns over male-female interactions in a future draft scenario that involves women, such as sexual harassment or assault. Do you share these concerns, and if so, can you tell us why?
2. For Ms. Eden: Proponents of the draft highlight four value propositions: 1) that the draft provides a low-cost insurance policy, 2) that it deters U.S. opponents, 3) that it causes young Americans to consider their potential for military service (voluntary) and 4) a citizen's obligation for military service. How does the status quo enhance these arguments? How would the requirement that all Americans register impact these arguments?
3. For Ms. Eden: Assuming all inductees were effectively screened at Military Entrance Processing Stations and in initial military training to ensure they meet all appropriate standards before being assigned, what additional concerns would you have about female conscripts serving in combat units? What policy suggestions would you commend our commission consider in light of your concerns?
4. For Ms. Eden: How would extending draft registration to women impact logistical issues, such as training or equipment, during a mass-mobilization scenario? How might these issues be addressed?
5. For Ms. Eden: Historically, the United States military has adjusted military standards to achieve accessions goals for both volunteers and conscripts. Given that nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of young people cannot meet current enlistment standards, how would you ensure that the military continues to receive high quality personnel if required to rely upon conscription?

Mr. Hasbrouck

1. For Mr. Hasbrouck: If women were required to register for the Selective Service System, would you assume compliance rates would be relatively similar between the sexes, or might there be a marked difference? Can you cite any data that informs this opinion?
2. For Mr. Hasbrouck: What is your assessment of the accuracy of the statistics on registration noncompliance reported by the Selective Service System? Can you cite any data that informs this assessment?
3. For Mr. Hasbrouck: You have spoken extensively about your concerns regarding compliance for registration or a future draft. What assumptions do you make in projecting how upcoming generations would or would not comply with the law in a future conflict?
4. For Mr. Hasbrouck: You have spoken about the need for an assessment from the Department of Justice for a plan and budget for enforcement of a draft. What considerations would you recommend concerning enforcement?
5. For Mr. Hasbrouck: How would you react to proposals to suspend active registration in favor of waiting until Congressional authorization before passively collecting personal

contact information from other state and federal databases to register and send induction notices to Americans during a potential future draft?

6. For Mr. Hasbrouck: Can you imagine any situation in which the United States might fail to raise adequate voluntary personnel in a war in which the sovereignty of the nation is a stake? Is there any point at which you would agree that a draft would be appropriate?
7. For Mr. Hasbrouck: As we traveled around the country, the Commission heard from individuals who were penalized for failing to register for SSS—many of whom were unaware of the requirement until they sought certain benefits. What impact would creating a statute of limitations on penalties associated with failure to register have on the SSS? Do you believe it would impact compliance rates?

Ms. McGuire

1. For Ms. McGuire: If registration were extended to women, what would be the best practice for ensuring respect for communities that make a doctrinal distinction between the role of men and women, particularly in regard to military service?
2. For Ms. McGuire: Why is the compulsory service of men different from women, from your theological perspective?
3. For Ms. McGuire: Does your faith inform your perspective on women voluntarily serving in the military - and if so, is there a theological distinction that separates voluntary military service from compulsory military service? For Ms. McGuire: Is there debate among members of your congregation or faith about this topic? If so, is the debate theological in nature, or is it reactive to other considerations?
4. For Ms. Randall and Ms. McGuire: If Congress extends registration to women and, in a future draft, women were able to request an exemption due to their strongly-held belief that women ought not serve in the military during war, would this change your opinion regarding extending the registration of women?
5. For Ms. McGuire: Are there any secular arguments for not extending draft registration to women that you take into consideration in developing your opinion?

Any

1. For Any (Ms. Eden, Dr. Coppenger, Ms. McGuire): What is your reaction to the federal court ruling that declared the current all-male draft registration requirement unconstitutional?
2. For Any (Mr. Hasbrouck, Ms. Randall): What is the importance, if any, of the fact that the Selective Service System maintains the registration database separate from the DOD? Are the concerns of the conscientious objector community impacted by which agency manages any future military mobilization system? For example, would it matter to you if the DOD took over the responsibility of registering personnel for Selective Service?
3. For Any (Ms. Randall, Mr. Hasbrouck): If Congress were to make the process for adjudicating conscientious objector status easier or decide to allow a broader range of perspectives to claim conscientious objector status, how would the draft achieve a fair and equitable outcome for all Americans?

4. For Any (Ms. Eden, Dr. Coppenger, Ms. McGuire): One idea presented to the Commission was that women not be required to register, but able to voluntarily sign up for the Selective Service to be called for a future draft. Would you support or oppose this option?