

**June 11, 2007**

Be it resolved that the Great and General Court, assembled in Easton support this bill before the Congress of the United States.

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**A BILL**

To provide for the general defense of the United States of America, all young persons throughout the country, including women, are required to perform a period of military service or a period of civilian service, upon the age of eighteen, in furtherance of the national defense and homeland security, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America*

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**Section 2: Obligation**

(a) OBLIGATION FOR YOUNG PERSONS - It is the obligation of every citizen of the United States, and every other person residing in the United States, who is 18 years of age to perform a period of national service as prescribed in this Act unless exempted under the provisions of this Act.

(b) FORM OF NATIONAL SERVICE - National service under this Act shall be performed either...

- (1) as a member of an active or reserve component of the uniformed services; or
- (2) in a civilian capacity that, as determined by the President, promotes the national defense, including national or community service and homeland security.

(c) SELECTION FOR UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE - Based upon the needs of the United States of America, persons are selected for national service through the following process...

- (1) once a young man or women turns 18 year olds, they must register with the Selective Service System
- (2) in order to maintain equality, at the age of 18, every young man and women must perform 2 years of uniformed service or civilian service
- (3) upon registration, applicants may request either military or civilian service to fulfill the requirements of this Act; however, final delegation is determined by the President

(d) SELECTION FOR MILITARY SERVICE - Based upon the needs of the uniformed services, the President shall...

- (1) determine the number of persons whose service is to be performed as a member of an active or reserve component of the uniformed services and those who are allowed to perform civilian service

(e) CIVILIAN SERVICE - Persons who are not selected for or choose military service shall perform their national service obligation under this Act in a civilian capacity, in furtherance of the national defense and homeland security, and for other purposes

### **Section 3: Two-year period for service**

(a) GENERAL RULE - Except as otherwise provided in this section, the period of national service performed by a person under this Act shall be two years.

(b) GROUNDS FOR EXTENSION - At the discretion of the President, the period of military service for a member of the uniformed services under this Act may be extended...

- (1) with the consent of the member, for the purpose of hospitalization, medical, or surgical care for injury or illness incurred in line of duty; or
- (2) for the purpose of requiring the member to compensate for any time lost to training for any cause.

(c) EARLY TERMINATION - The period of national service for a person under this Act shall be terminated before the end of such period under the following circumstances:

- (1) The voluntary enlistment and active service of the person in an active or reverse component of the uniformed services for a period of at least two years

- (2) The admission and service of the person as member of the United States Military, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the Coast Guard, or the United States Marines.
- (3) Such other grounds as the President may establish.

#### **Section 4: Implementation by the President**

(a) IN GENERAL - The President shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) MATTER TO BE COVERED BY REGULATIONS - Such regulations shall include specification of the following:

- (1) The types of civilian service that may be performed for a person's national service obligation under this Act.
- (2) Standards for satisfactory performance of civilian service and of penalties for failure to perform civilian service satisfactorily.
- (3) A means to determine questions or claims with respect to inclusion for, or exemption or deferment from induction under this Act, including questions of conscientious objection.
- (4) Such other matters as the President determines necessary to carry out this Act.

#### **Section 5: Induction**

(a) IN GENERAL - Every person subject to induction for national service under this Act, except those whose training is deferred or postponed in accordance with this Act, shall be called and inducted by the President for such service at the time and place specified by the President.

(b) AGE LIMITS - A person may be inducted under this Act only if the person has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 26.

(c) VOLUNTARY INDUCTION - A person subject to induction under this Act may volunteer for induction at a time other than the time at which the person is otherwise called for induction.

(d) EXAMINATION - Every person subject to induction under this Act shall, before induction, be physically and mentally examined and shall be classified as to fitness to perform national service. The President may apply different classification standards for fitness for military service and fitness for civilian service.

#### **Section 6: Postponements**

(a) HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS - A person who is pursuing a standard course of study, on a full-time basis, in a secondary school or similar institution of learning shall be entitled to have induction under this Act postponed until the person...

- (1) obtains a high school diploma;
- (2) ceases to pursue satisfactorily such course of study; or:
- (3) attains the age of 20.

(b) HARDSHIP AND DISABILITY - Deferments from national service under this Act may be made for...

- (1) extreme hardship; or:
- (2) physical or mental disability.

(c) TRAINING CAPACITY - The President may postpone or suspend the induction of persons for military service under this Act as necessary to limit the number of persons receiving basic military training and education to the maximum number that can be adequately trained.

### **Section 7: Exemptions**

(a) QUALIFICATIONS - No person may be inducted for military service under this Act unless the person is physically and mentally capable

(b) OTHER MILITARY SERVICE - No person shall be liable for induction under this Act who...

- (1) is serving, or has served for at least six months, in any component of the uniformed services on active duty; or
- (2) is or becomes a member of the United States Military, the United States Navy, the United States Air Force, the Coast Guard, or the United States Marines

### **Section 8: Objection**

(a) CLAIMS AS CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR - Any person selected under this Act for induction into the uniformed services who claims, because of religious training and belief may participate, when inducted, in military service that does not include any combatant training component.

(b) TRANSFER TO CIVILIAN SERVICE - Any such person whose claim is sustained may, at the discretion of the President, be transferred to a national service program for performance of such person's national service obligation under this Act.

### **Section 9: Discharge**

(a) DISCHARGE - Upon completion or termination of the obligation to perform national service under this Act, a person shall be discharged from the uniformed services or from civilian service, as the case may be, and shall not be subject to any further service under this Act.

### **Section 10: Definitions**

In this Act:

- (1) The term 'military service' means service performed as a member of an active or reserve component of the uniformed services.
- (2) The term 'United States', when used in a geographical sense, means the several States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.
- (3) The term 'uniformed services' means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and commissioned corps of the Public Health Service.

## Joint Resolution 853

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1. A resolution relating to the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-56), known as the USA PATRIOT Act passed by Congress on October 26<sup>th</sup> 2001; asking for the revision of the USA Patriot Act.
2. Whereas, the Federal government—including the CIA, FBI, and NSC—may violate 4<sup>th</sup> amendment rights to individual liberty and privacy through warrant-less search and seizure;
3. Whereas the 5<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> amendments provide for due process of law for each citizen of the United States of America, and the Patriot Act threatens this right;
4. Whereas, terrorism prevention and the protection of civil liberties are not mutually exclusive;
5. Whereas, eight states and 396 cities have passed resolutions condemning the Patriot Act;
6. Be it resolved that the 185<sup>th</sup> General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts adopt a resolution condemning the violations of civil liberties committed by the current USA Patriot Act and to call for revisions to better safeguard civil liberties of innocent American citizens.

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Governor  
Enacted on \_\_ June,  
in the year 2007.

Ben Polito  
Councilor: C4

Bill #1

Tax Subsidy for E85 and Hydrogen Fuel Cells

- E85 and Hydrogen fuel cell research and refinement is having difficulty becoming economically practical due to budget restraints. At this point E85 and Hydrogen fuel is too expensive to refine to be a practical alternative for the current standard of gasoline.
- The purpose of this tax subsidy is to provide a five to ten percent tax break for the research, refinement, and manufacturing processes of these gas alternatives. The extra funds the companies working on this research would help move along the process at an accelerated rate. Allowing these commodities to become consumer available all the more efficiently.

Bill #2

Profit Mark up Cap

- Franchise companies are currently buying crude oil for a little over a dollar a gallon, and yet the average consumer is spending somewhere around the national average of three dollars a gallon. This profit mark up by the franchises is reminiscent of the monopolies like railroad tycoons, with pure profits reaching all time highs in the trillions of dollars. This is simply outrageous and causes the common person to spend more money on gasoline to travel all over the country instead of pouring that money into other valuable assets in our economy.
- The cure to this problem is a profit mark up cap. This allows a shifting base following the price of crude oil and franchises to still make incredible profits of over a hundred percent, but would cut of this mark up of fuel costs to a limit of one hundred and fifty percent. This cut back would allow cheaper cost at the pump for the citizens of this state, while allowing the franchises to make enough profit to remain content.