



NGAUS

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 2025

A black and white photograph of a C-130-J Super Hercules aircraft on a runway. The aircraft is viewed from the front, positioned on a paved path that leads towards it. In the foreground, there are several rows of empty folding chairs, suggesting a formal event or ceremony. The sky is overcast with heavy clouds. The text 'TABLE OF CONTENTS' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

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A C-130-J Super Hercules aircraft awaits the next sortie on the flight line of the Kentucky Air National Guard Base in Louisville, KY.



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A LETTER FROM OUR CHAIRMAN



On behalf of the nearly 45,000 members of the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS), it is my privilege to present our organization's Fiscal Year 2025 Legislative Resolutions. As the Department of Defense leans more on our capabilities amid new threats and challenges in the world, our association advocates for the equipment, force structure, and benefits needed to respond to missions at home and abroad.

I am incredibly proud to serve as chairman for the professional organization that has served me and my family for generations – not only have I been a lifelong member, but my father was as well. I'd like to thank all our members, who are always ready and always there when our nation and our communities need us. There are guardsmen in every ZIP code who have proven, in combat and crisis, their dedication to the promise of protecting our homeland.

Our nation leans heavily on the Guard, and the numbers prove how much we add to our country's national security. At the 145th NGAUS General Conference and Exhibition in Reno, Nevada, Air Force Secretary Frank Kendall said, "Our greatest strategic asset as a country is our national partnership with countries that share our values ... We must demonstrate our integrated power in Europe and the Pacific... we cannot be behind [in] air tactical superiority." Kendall also quoted Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who said, "The history of failure can almost be summed up in two words: too late." This stresses the importance of ensuring that the Guard continues to receive equipment modernization and parity with our active component counterparts.

On the home front, the Guard has had a busy year in disaster relief. Guardsmen responded to devastating fires in Hawaii, the East Palestine train wreck, Tropical Storm Bolaven in the Pacific, flooding in Vermont, mudslides in California's Hoopa Valley, winds and tornadoes in Missouri, and Hurricane Lee on the East Coast. The Guard is also on the front lines of the opioid epidemic that is killing over 100,000 Americans a year.

So far this year, 8,500 people have been rescued by Guardsmen. Additionally, the Guard celebrated the 30th anniversary and added three partner nations to the State Partnership Program, expanding the initiative to include 100 partner nations.

Amid ongoing uncertainty, the Guard stands strong. As Gen. Daniel R. Hokanson said at the 145th General Conference and Exhibition, "When faced with a crisis ... a rare, special few fight for others. That is what being a Guardsman is all about. You deploy, respond, and lead."

This book includes the resolutions that originate from our members: Guard soldiers, airmen, and veterans who serve their nation and communities throughout the 54 states, territories, and the District of Columbia.

The Guard is truly an indispensable force for our nation. NGAUS is committed to continuing to work with Congress to ensure the Guard is equipped and resourced to respond to any mission our nation requires. Thank you for your continued commitment to the National Guard and those who serve.

Sincerely,



Maj. Gen. Janson Boyles
NGAUS Chairman of the Board



ABOUT NGAUS

The National Guard Association of the United States is the Guard's primary advocate in Washington, educating Congress on the roles, capabilities, and requirements of the nation's first military force.

VISION

To serve as America's strongest advocate for promoting the highest levels of readiness, modernization, and quality of life for our National Guard family.

MISSION

A full strategic partner with our state associations and congressional delegations enabling effective communication of our message to continuously improve our relevance, readiness, modernization, and quality of life; while promoting our rich militia heritage as the nation's first military organization.

To learn about the resolutions process, visit www.ngaus.org/legislation/resolutions.



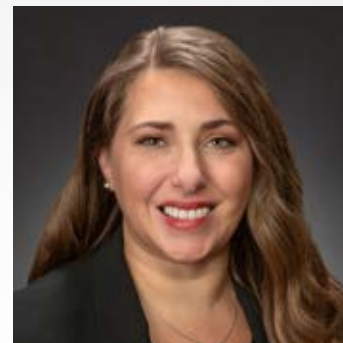
NGAUS President

Brig. Gen. (Ret.)
Roy Robinson
roy.robinson@ngaus.org



**Vice President,
Government Affairs**

Col. (Ret.)
Mike Hadley
mike.hadley@ngaus.org



**Legislative Deputy
Director,
Army Programs**

Marcy Weldin
marcy.weldin@ngaus.org

NGAUS Legislative Team

A crew chief with the Oregon Air National Guard climbs the ladder of an F-15 C Eagle on the second to last day of Sentry Savannah at the Air Dominance Center, Savannah Air National Guard Base, GA.



**Legislative Affairs
Manager,
Air Programs**

Russel Read
russel.read@ngaus.org



**Legislative Affairs
Manager,
Joint-Personnel
Programs**

Julian Plamann
julian.plamann@ngaus.org



Legislative Analyst

Aubrey Powers
aubrey.powers@ngaus.org



Legislative Assistant

Alec Gonzalez
alec.gonzalez@ngaus.org



An M1A2 Abrams tank with the Mississippi Army National Guard conducts maneuvers during training at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, CA.



U.S. Army Guardsman participates in the individual weapons qualification event while representing his company in the 369th Special Troops Battalion's Best Warrior competition.

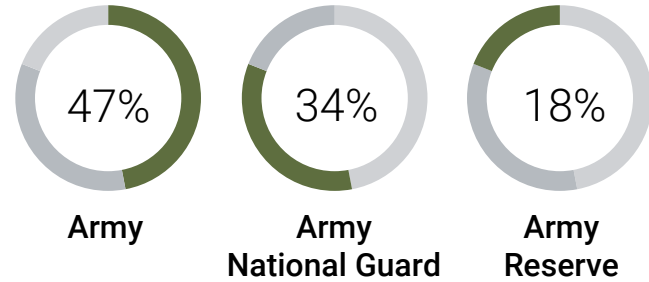
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FY23

End Strength: 325,000

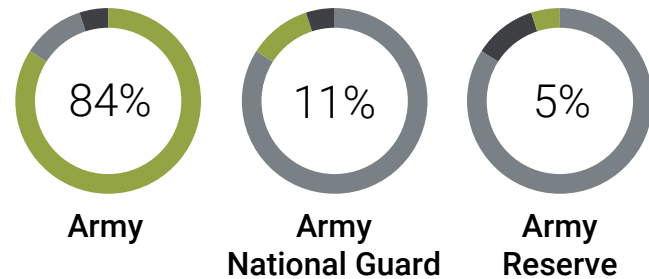
8 Division Headquarters

134 Operational Brigades/Groups

Army End Strength



Operation and Maintenance Funding



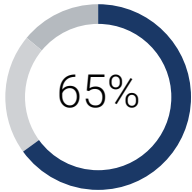
AIR NATIONAL GUARD FY23

End Strength: 108,400

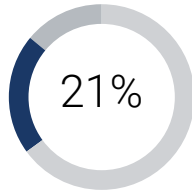
Operates 89 Flying Units

Operates 579 Mission Support Units

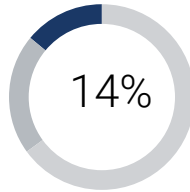
Air Force End Strength



Air Force

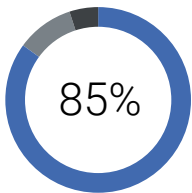


**Air
National Guard**

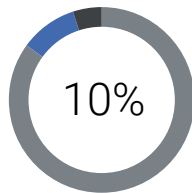


**Air Force
Reserve**

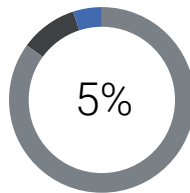
Operation and Maintenance Funding



Air Force



**Air
National Guard**



**Air Force
Reserve**

A formation of F-35 Lightning IIs from the 388th Fighter Wing and 419th FW stationed at Hill Air Force Base, UT, perform aerial maneuvers during as part of a combat power exercise over Utah Test and Training Range



RESOLUTIONS TIMELINE

The initiatives and programs NGAUS advocates for on Capitol Hill are generated by our Soldiers and Airmen, who serve our country and communities throughout all 50 States, three territories, and the District of Columbia through the NGAUS Resolutions process.

JANUARY–JUNE

State Associations review and approve Draft Resolutions

JUNE

NGAUS Legislative Staff receives and organizes Draft Resolutions

JULY 1

State-Certified Resolutions are due to NGAUS

JULY 31

State-Certified Emergency Resolutions due to NGAUS

SEPTEMBER

Resolutions Committees vote on Draft Resolutions, NGAUS Conference votes on Standing Resolutions

DECEMBER

Task Forces and NGAUS members develop advocacy ideas for upcoming Congressional Cycle

JULY

Draft Resolutions sent to Task Forces and NGB, posted to NGAUS website

AUGUST

Delegates review Draft Resolutions at NGAUS conference, NGAUS consolidates resolutions packages

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER

Task Forces prioritize Standing Resolutions and learn of upcoming requirements, NGAUS develops priorities



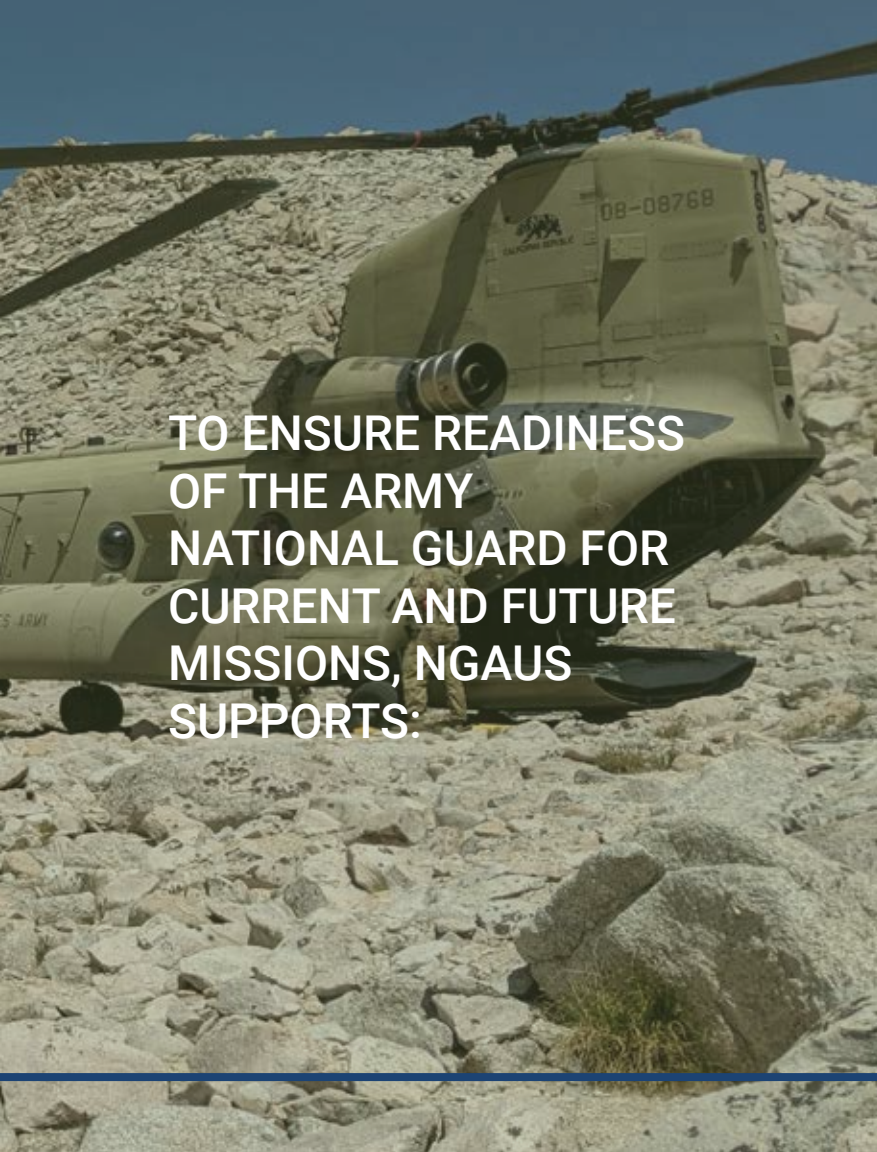
ARMY RESOLUTIONS



Soldiers attached to the 45th Infantry Brigade Combat Team scan the desert for targets during a live-fire exercise at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, CA.



A team from Inyo County Search and Rescue is inserted near Iceberg Lake on Mount Whitney by a U.S. Army CH-47F Chinook helicopter assigned to B Company, 1st Battalion, 126th Aviation Regiment, California Army National Guard, for a high-altitude hoist rescue of an injured hiker.



**TO ENSURE READINESS
OF THE ARMY
NATIONAL GUARD FOR
CURRENT AND FUTURE
MISSIONS, NGAUS
SUPPORTS:**

Army Aviation

- Modernize the four Army National Guard Attack Reconnaissance Battalions (ARB) with 24 AH64E airframes each in accordance with the Army's AH64E Fielding Plan and timeline. (2019)
- An accelerated UH-60 modernization program of record. (2020)
- Procure the Fixed-Wing Utility Aircraft (FUA) to replace the aging C-12 and C-26 aircraft to sustain ARNG Fixed Wing with distribution of at least 1 x FUA to each State, the District of Columbia, select US Territories and Fixed Wing ARNG Aviation Training Site (FWAATS). (2020)
- A required CH-47F modernization program. (2020)

- The LUH-72A Lakota program and replace aging UH-72 legacy aircraft to provide cost effective aviation support for continually emerging Homeland Defense & Domestic Response requirements; upgrade the UH-72A obsolete searchlight with a lighter, more powerful, safer, and NVG compatible searchlight; upgrade the communication package to include a beyond line of sight (BLOS), push to talk (PTT), Voice over Internet (VOIP), Satellite Communication (SATCOM) receiver that integrates with a real time aircraft health monitoring, recording, and emergency support system. (2020)
- Crashworthy, ballistically-tolerant auxiliary fuel systems throughout the ARNG aviation fleet.
- Removable Medical Evacuation Systems for ARNG's rotary wing aircraft.
- Development, testing and fielding of Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP), which will replace the General Electric T700 in the UH-60 Black Hawk and AH-64 Apache, improving fuel consumption, power, durability and cost. (2020)
- Field ARNG Aviation Battalions with Future Vertical Lift (FVL) concurrently and proportionately with Active Army Aviation units. (2019)
- To ensure wartime readiness of the ARNG CABs, and proportionality with Regular Army CABs, field the ARNG with the latest version of the Tactical Unmanned Aerial System (TUAS), and eight companies of the Gray Eagle Extended Range (MQ-1C). (2020)
- Include ARNG technician pilots under the Special Salary Rate Tables -2181 and -0346 pilot positions. (2019)
- Support ARNG Aviation units staffed at 100% Manning Level of Resource (MLR) as applied to full-time manning for both Technician and AGR. (2019)
- Support a consolidate training plan and location for ARNG AH-64D Battalions until all units are modernized to AH-64E or Future Reconnaissance/Attack Aircraft. (2021)
- Supports funding for the US Army's requirement for the next generation Aviation Ground Power Unit (AGPU), and for the timely fielding of the new AGPU to all US Army National Guard Aviation units according to their MTOE. (2022)

- Provide National Guard Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA) funding for the acquisition of TB37000A Tow Bridle Load Out kit to support safe, quick aircraft loading and deployments. (2022)
- Provide NGREA funding for the acquisition of HS-45 Helicopter Step to increase operational readiness by providing a safe work surface maintenance area above the composite roof on the UH-72A. (2022)
- Life Cycle Extension for the Army National Guard C12 Transport Aircraft Fleet. (2022)
- Continue procurement of helmet mounted display units to aid in degraded visual environment conditions for the Army National Guard aircraft. (2022)
- Allocate funding to equip Guard helicopters with Apache Tactical Engagement Simulation System (TESS) and Training Aircraft Survivability Equipment Stimulation Suite (TASS) and establish 6 training sites similar to the 12 COMPO 1 sites fielded under the current Program of Record (with fielding through 2029 at the Combat Training Centers and 8 COMPO 1 operational installations). (2023)
- Modernization of the Lakota fleet through continued procurement of UH-72B aircraft to enhance domestic response capabilities including support of natural disasters, border security, counter drug and other support to civil / military organizations. (2023)



Several companies from the Idaho Army National Guard ventured out on to the Orchard Combat Training Center during the spring and summer of 2021. B Company from the Combined Arms Battalion finished their training with evening gunnery before ending their field training.

Ground Combat

- ABCTs: The latest configuration ground combat platforms and equipment, including associated current configuration training device be fielded to ARNG Armored brigade combat teams (ABCTs) in a concurrent and proportional manner with Regular Army Fielding. (Fielding, Modernization, and Sustainment concurrent with Regular Army units) (2018)
- IBCTs: The latest configuration ground combat platforms and equipment, including associated current configuration training device be fielded to ARNG Infantry brigade combat teams (IBCTs) in a concurrent and proportional manner with Regular Army Fielding. (Fielding, Modernization, and Sustainment concurrent with Regular Army units) (2018)
- SBCTs: The latest configuration ground combat platforms and equipment, including associated current configuration training device be fielded to ARNG Stryker brigade combat teams in a concurrent and proportional manner with Regular Army Fielding. (Fielding, Modernization, and Sustainment concurrent with Regular Army units) (2018)
- Mounted Machine Gun Optics: Authorization and funding for dedicated Logistics Assistance Representatives (LARs) for Army National Guard units molded after the same LAR support currently assigned to Active Component units. (2018)
- M1A2SEPV3 (modernized Abrams tank). Plan for 87 per Armored Brigade Combat Teams. (2022)
- Increase Congressional funding for one (1) additional M2A4 (Bradley Fighting Vehicle) ABCT set in COMPO1 per FY. (2022)
- Increase firepower by integrating and fielding the Javelin Weapon System into the Military Police Combat Support Units. (2019)
- Fully fund the 92 ARNG authorized platforms required and assess requirements for the platforms in other cold weather states (National Guard Arctic Interest Council) as well as Air National Guard bases in cold weather climates. (2023)
- Fielding the modular vehicle protection platform to increase IED survivability. (2023)

C4I

- Reviewing, validating and integrating Standard Information Technology package into Military Table of Equipping (MTOE) documentation.
- Eight ARNG Space Support Team (ARSST) equipment sets and one Commercial Exploitation Team (CET) equipment set; this equipment is highly specialized hardware and software, identical to the ARSST and CET equipment sets found in the active component's 1st Space Battalion.
- To maintain funding in the Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) for the enduring requirement for hardware refresh and application support until the Army has subsumed these functions with an acceptable solution. (2019)
- That Army National Guard Infantry Brigade Combat Teams receive proportional and concurrent fielding of Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit (HMS) tactical radios. (2021)
- The National Guard be adequately funded to provide one virtual desktop license per National Guard Soldier/DA Civilian/Contractor to access the common primary email and collaboration platform used by the other Army Components. (2023)
- Provide Persistent Network Access for Traditional Guardsmen. (2023)
- Increase Congressional funding to field the Dismounted Assured Positioning, Navigation, and Timing System (DAPS) to Army National Guard Infantry Brigade Combat Teams, Maneuver Enhancement Brigades, Field Artillery Brigades, Special Forces Groups and Air National Guard Air Support Operations Squadrons. (2023)
- To include National Guard Cyber Forces in the definition of the Department of Defense Cyber Operations Forces (DOD COF). (2023)



Soldiers in the CCNA Collaboration ITTC-002 Course install a monitoring tool to track error messages in the Cisco Unified Communications Manager. This is one of the final labs before end of course testing. The Information Technology Training Center course at the National Guard Professional Education Center provides functional training for Signal Support Systems Specialists and officers assigned the additional duty of VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) switching systems administrator or operator. The class, held on Camp Robinson Maneuver Training Center, North Little Rock, AR.

U.S. Army Soldiers assigned to the Louisiana National Guard's Company C, 2nd Battalion, 156th Infantry Regiment, and 2nd Platoon, Battery C, 1st Battalion, 141st Field Artillery Regiment, both elements of the 256th Brigade Combat Team, conduct crew training on an M777 Howitzer at Mission Support Site Conoco, Syria.

Fire Support

- Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)/M109A7/M1299 Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA). (2022)
- Avenger Sustainment. (2018)
- Counter Battery Target Acquisition Radars (Q-53 and LCMR Q-50).
- M777A2 Lightweight 155mm Howitzer Sustainment. (2022)
- Fire Support Sensors. (2022)
- Tactical Information Network System and Expeditionary Mission Command Node. (2019)
- Bradley Fire Support Team (BFIST) modernization to accommodate Fire Support Sensor System (FS3) capability.
- Indirect Fire Protection Capability Increment 2 (IFPC Inc 2). (2019)
- Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Modernization. (2023)
- Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS).

- Expedited fielding of a Lightweight Azimuth Determining System (LADS). (2022)
- Provide ARNG Air Defense Units with an improved secure communications capability. (2019)
- Procure OBSAT technologies and integrate into the Stinger Field Handling Trainer, the Training Set Guided Missile M134 and the Stinger Tracking Head Trainer for Stinger Missile MANPADS training. (2020)
- Expedited fielding of a Lightweight Azimuth Determining System (LADS). (2022)
- Deployment of portable Call for Fire Training System to be used by the NG to practice Forward Observer Skills needed to call in indirect fire support and better prepare them for combat situations. (2022)
- Align National Guard HIMARS (High Mobility Artillery Rocket System) battalions at 3x9 (3 batteries with 9 launchers in each) to meet emerging strategic priorities, maintain combat parity with the Active Component to ensure interoperability in support of the geographic combatant commander mission sets. (2022)
- Army National Guard Air Defense Battalions modernize to Maneuver-Short Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD) concurrently with Active Component growth. (2023)
- Expedited decision on Next Generation Howitzer with concurrent planned fielding of Army National Guard and Active Component formations. (2023)

Sustainment

- High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV) Modernization. (2023)
- Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV), Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT), Palletized Load System (PLS) trucks and trailers, Enhanced Container Handling Unit (ECHU), and modernize Heavy Equipment Transport System (HETS).
- M872 series tactical semi-trailer fielding initiatives.
- Medical Equipment Sets Ground Ambulance fielding to the ARNG medical formations.
- Chemical Biological Protected Shelter (CBPS).
- Divestiture of the legacy Rough Terrain Container Handlers (RTCH) and modernization/sustainment of the replacement RTCH. (2015)
- Man-portable thermal binocular systems for the ARNG in theater operations.
- Blast tolerant fuel containment fuel systems on all ground combat and tactical vehicles including but not limited to Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Stryker, Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV), Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT, Palletized Load System (PLS) Trucks, Line Haul Tractors and Dump Trucks (M915 Family of Vehicles), Armored Security Vehicles (ASV) and future wheeled vehicles including Joint Light Tactical Vehicle.
- Support purchase of anti-corrosion protection and prevention covers with Vapor Corrosion Inhibitor (VCI) and accelerate the availability of National Stock Numbers (NSNs). (2015)
- Develop and procure improved Tow Bars for vehicle recovery operations. (2015)
- Fund and field engine-off heating systems for the Army and Army National Guard tactical vehicles. (2015)
- Fund and field organic capability to safely change High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) runflat tires by a Field Maintenance Shop and/or Combined Support Maintenance Shop. (2015)



Soldiers of 40th Infantry Division test new High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) modification kits in the field.



Army National Guard Soldiers with the South Carolina National Guard return to McCrady Training Center in Eastover, SC, after providing support to the Louisiana National Guard in the aftermath of Hurricane Ida.

- Support incremental readiness, modernization and standardization of secondary containers by authorizing and appropriating additional funding to procure secondary containers. (2019)
- Field power articulation hitches on selected heavy and medium wheeled vehicles to save Soldiers' lives, prevent injuries and equipment damage, and speed the execution of critical missions. (2020)
- Support incremental readiness, modernization and standardization of a containerized ice making system by authorizing and appropriating additional funding to procure/field the dual use Containerized Ice Making System capability to the National Guard. (2020)
- Secondary-Combustion Ignition-Prevention (SCIP) provides automatic life saving passive fire suppression technology for vehicle fuel tanks. SCIP is a light weight matrix of expanded aluminum foil mesh that can prevent fires and reduce secondary explosions in fuel and storage tanks of all designs. (2021)

- Army National Guard Avenger Short Range Air Defense Units should be fielded authorized, modern equipment in order to conduct required expeditionary operations in support of Combatant Commanders (AMDPCS variants AN/TSQ-252, 253(v)1-5). (2023)
- Modernization of the current weapons rack systems found in the ARNG to be better suited for modern arms storage, transport, and future weapons systems prior to receipt of the M7 and M250 Next Generation Squad Weapons. (2023)
- Modernization of the Small Arms Simulation Modernization systems found in the National Guard. (2023)
- Authorization and funding for mechanical ammunition loading device for Army National Guard units. (2023)
- Restarting and modernizing National Guard Control Humidity Preservation (CHP) sites will result in significant cost avoidance, higher asset readiness levels, reduced maintenance costs, extended equipment lifecycles, and compliance with Army Regulation 11-42. (2023)



An AN/TWQ-1 Avenger with the Mississippi Army National Guard fires a Stinger missile at a drone during a live fire exercise at Fort Bliss, TX.

Engineer

- M870A4 40-Ton Semi-Trailers.
- Assault Breach Vehicle and Joint Assault Bridge. (2023)
- One Joint Network Node (JNN), one Command Post Node (CPN), and two High-capacity Line of Sight (HCLOS) systems at the Army Engineer Brigade Headquarters level MTOE as well as one CPN and one HCLOS at the Army Engineer Battalion level MTOE as the solution for the Army Engineer Brigades and Battalions tactical communications problem.
- Command Launch Unit (CLU) for Combat Engineer Units. (2023)
- Support full divestiture of the M113 platform in engineer units and fielding in the same platform as the supported maneuver element (i.e. Armored force with BFVs/AMPVs/OMFVs, Stryker with Stryker, Infantry with JLTVs, etc). (2023)
- Fully fund the replacement and modernization of the Army 22.5 Ton Heavy Dump Truck (HDT) fleet. (2020)
- Allowing Non-commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers to work on civil works in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Districts. (2020)
- Congress should fund fielding 90 Bradley Fighting Vehicles (M2A3 or higher variant) to the Army National Guard concurrent with the 10 scheduled National Guard Combat Engineer Company - Armor (CEC-A) conversions. (2022)
- Service Life Extension for High Mobility Engineer Excavator Type 1. (2023)



Sgt. Alexander Korte, Alpha Company, 156 Expeditionary Signal Battalion, Team Chief, Satellite Terminal Section, Michigan National Guard, adjusts signal settings on the Satellite Transportable Terminal (STT) feeding the Joint Network Node (JNN).


AIR RESOLUTIONS



F-35A Lightning IIs from the Vermont Air National Guard prepare to launch training exercises during Red Flag 21-3 at Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, NV.



Members assigned to the 153rd Airlift Wing prepare and load a C-130 Hercules aircraft with a Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System (MAFFS) at the Wyoming Air National Guard base, Cheyenne, WY.



TO ENSURE READINESS
OF THE AIR NATIONAL
GUARD FOR CURRENT AND
FUTURE MISSIONS, NGAUS
SUPPORTS THE FOLLOWING
PRINCIPLES INTENDED TO
GUIDE POLICYMAKERS IN
DECISIONS CONCERNING AIR
NATIONAL GUARD RESET:

NGAUS Leadership

The Future of the Air National Guard

- The militia-based concept connects the Air Force to local communities and provides agile and quick response to dispersed threats; retain ANG flying missions while supporting the Air Expeditionary Force (AEF).
- The cost efficiencies, capabilities and community support generated by ANG units at the state level should be included as an integral part of the Future Total Force (FTF).
- A baseline force for civil support, Defense Support of Civil Authorities, and homeland defense including civil engineering, medical, security forces, logistics, mobility airlift, and air sovereignty be maintained.
- A continuing dialogue that involves the USAF, NGB, ANG, NGAUS and the adjutants general to effectively plan for evolving threats and new missions.
- Revisions of the Air National Guard role in the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), Total Force and threat analysis are necessary.
- ANG should be a full partner, working with the active force to develop new and emerging mission areas.

- Ensure ANG is properly represented in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Department of the Air Force corporate decision-making processes, particularly in the studies and actions that directly impact ANG missions, resourcing, and funding.
- Concurrent and balanced fielding of new capabilities and weapons systems for active duty, Air National Guard and Reserve Components.
- Full funding of validated positions, allowing ANG units to effectively fulfill their federal and state missions. (2016)
- Allowing USC Title 32 ANG Technicians to utilize the federally-funded tuition assistance program available to Active Guard Reserve and active duty members. (2017)
- The National Guard Bureau should implement a national marketing campaign to specifically brand the Air National Guard effectively throughout the U.S. and Territories with a supplemental discretionary budget administered by the Recruiting and Retention (RRS) at the state level, allowing state branding to accompany the national logo in local markets. (2018)
- Advocate to HAC-D and SAC-D to fully recapitalize legacy-equipped ANG units over the next 10 years. (2023)
- ANG JWICS FOJ INITIATIVE: The ANG needs the ability to access and incorporate information at the Top-Secret Level. Fighting on Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communication System (JWICS) (FoJ) for all weapon systems. This allows for the ANG to receive the most relevant and timely intelligence information available at the time. Without it, ANG units are handicapped by lack of information timeliness or relevancy. (2021)
- Advocate for legislation that requires the recapitalization of ANG fighter force structure divestitures at a one-for-one rate which directs the retention of all ANG fighter force structure, maintaining 25 ANG Fighter Squadrons. (2023)
- Remove “Pass-through” funding from all service budgets to achieve budget clarity and service parity in funding. (2022)



An F-15 Eagle assigned to the 104th Fighter Wing, Massachusetts Air National Guard, sits on the flight line at Bradley Air National Guard Base, East Granby, CT.



A black and grey U.S. Air Force A-10 Thunderbolt II from the Indiana Air National Guard's 122nd Fighter Wing "Blacksnakes," painted at the Air National Guard paint facility in Sioux City, IA.

Combat Air Forces

Modernization of Air National Guard A-10 Aircraft

- Carriage and integration of advanced weapons to support 5th/6th generation operations. (2023)
- Integration of an Automated Digital Electronic Warfare suite. (2023)
- Procurement of a Digital High-Definition Targeting Pod Interface, Display, and Recording system. (2023)
- The ability to Find, Fix, and Target within a Contested, Degraded, and Operationally Limited environment. (2023)
- Upgraded communications systems for Contested, Degraded, and Operationally Limited environments. (2023)



Aircraft maintenance crew chiefs with the Indiana Air National Guard perform a post-flight inspection on an A-10C Thunderbolt II aircraft at MacDill Air Force Base, FL.

Modernization of Air National Guard F-15 Aircraft

- Provide \$50m in RDT&E Funding for Electronic Warfare Warning System Upgrade. (2018)
- Fund and procure Multi-spectral search / track / target capabilities. (2017)
- Fund and procure Persistent Air Dominance Enabler to include Conformal Fuel Tanks (CFT) and Multi-Rail Missile Launcher. (2017)
- F-15 RF Expendable Decoy as an adjunct or replacement for towed RF decoys to protect from Radar Guided Threats. (2018)
- Advocate for refresh or recapitalization of the Air National Guard F-15C/D fleet. (2019)
- Acquiring area navigation (RNAV) approach capability for the F-15EX. (2022)
- Emerging Air-to-Air Weapons Integration. (2023)
- Fund and procure F-15 EX Open Mission System Processor. (2023)
- Fund and procure Datalink and Advanced Central Computer (Link-16 MIDS-J, ADCP-II, BU2). (2023)
- Fund and procure F-15 EX Pilot Zero-G, Next Generation Helmet. (2023)
- Fund and procure F-15EX Stations 5A/B capability. (2023)



A F-15C Eagle from the 144th Fighter Wing, California Air National Guard, takes off while participating in exercise Vigilant Shield.



U.S. Air Force F-16C Fighting Falcons, from the New Jersey Air National Guard fly in formation over the Bahama Islands after aerial refueling enroute to Naval Air Station Key West, FL.

Modernization of Air National Guard F-16 Aircraft

- Fully fund and procure Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radar for ANG F-16 fleet. (2017)
- Fund additional High Resolution Display – Center Display Unit (CDU) for all F-16s (Block 30/40/50 Models). (2017)
- Fund and procure Link-16 Datalink Capability for all F-16s (Block 30/40/50 Models). (2017)
- Investigating advanced decoy dispenser systems which provide significant improvements in aircraft survivability given the increase in the service life of the F-16. (2020)
- An RF Expendable Jammer as a Launch and Leave Electronic Decoy Round. (2020)
- Air Combat Command's request for an additional 150 F-16 Service Life Extension Program slots in the FY21 Program Objective Memorandum and ensure selection of aircraft for modification balances the services need for training and combat assets. (2020)
- ANG fighter aircraft require legislation and funding for an RF Expendable Decoy to supply enough electronic warfare techniques against "Ground to Air" threats to decoy all radar guided missiles that are targeting the aircraft, away from the aircraft. (2021)
- Provide a maintenance capability to verify system integrity of the target Line Replaceable Unit (LRU) to detect system anomalies and ensure the system has not been modified or otherwise tampered with prior to the start of a mission providing cyber security to existing legacy systems without modifications to hardware or aircraft wiring. (2021)

Modernization and Sustainment of Air National Guard F-22 Aircraft

- Color Helmet Mounted Display.
- Procure and funding for Link-16 Datalink. (2016)
- Field Open System Architecture. (2016)
- Procure and fund Beyond Line of Sight Communications. (2016)
- Field survivability enhancements. (2016)
- F-22 Crypto Management Modernization. (2018)
- Smaller PAO (Polyalphaolefin) cooling system servicing cart to troubleshoot and maintain the F-22. (2019)
- F-22 externally-mounted Antenna capable of delivering a live commercial and military satellite signals into the cockpit to meet January 1, 2020 FAA automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast (ADS-B) capability requirement. (2019)
- Secure, low-probability of detection Datalink network capability that smartly integrates with Link-16 and has the ability to effectively operate in hostile jamming environments while preserving the low observable characteristics of the F-22 and allowing effective data share between F-22, F-35, 4th Generation, and 6th Generation fighter aircraft. (2019)
- Controlled Reception Pattern Global Positioning System (Gps) Antenna. (2020)
- Low-drag pylons and external fuel tanks. (2020)



An F-22 Raptor flies over McEntire Joint National Guard Base, NC, to practice maneuvers in a controlled air space.

The 20th and final F-35A Lightning II to be assigned to the 158th Fighter Wing, Vermont Air National Guard, arrives during a ceremony held at the South Burlington Air National Guard Base, South Burlington, VT.



Air National Guard F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Aircraft

- Funding to procure and field the F-35 JSF directly to the Air National Guard, concurrent and balanced to active duty fielding of this weapon system at a ratio of two active component combat coded aircraft to one Air National Guard combat coded aircraft (one out of every three F-35 will go to the Air National Guard).
- Ensure that the ANG interests in F-35 propulsion modernization are accounted for and the F135 Engine Core Upgrade is fully funded. (2023)
- F-35 Power and Thermal System (PTMS) defined requirements. (2023)



An RC-26B aircraft from the Florida Air National Guard, 125th Fighter Wing, based out of Jacksonville, FL, flew a training mission off the coast of Jacksonville, FL.

Modernization of E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Aircraft

- Ensure the Air Force does not program or implement any reduction in ANG end-strength tied to the E-8C. (2018)
- Ensure Air National Guard fully integrated with the Advanced Air Battle Management System (ABMS) fielding process and provide for continued sustainment and modernization of the E-8C and all Air National Guard elements of Theater Air Control Systems until ABMS is brought on line in accordance with Fiscal Year 2019 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) language and the National Defense Strategy (NDS). (2019)





U.S. Airmen with the 116th Air Control Wing, Georgia Air National Guard, and the 461st Air Control Wing prepare to guide an E-8C Joint STARS aircraft from the flightline to a hangar for maintenance at Robins Air Force Base, GA.

Procurement of Flight Simulators for Air National Guard Combat Air Force Wings

- High Fidelity Fighter Simulators as well as upgrade and sustainment funding for existing Regional Mission Training Centers (RMTC), Distributed Training Operations Center (DTC) and Air National Guard Training Systems Program Office (ATSPPO).
- Acquisition of five additional A-10C Full Mission Trainers (FMTs) for a minimum requirement of two A-10C simulators at every A-10C location.
- Acquisition of eight additional F-16C FMTs for RMTCs at two additional ANG F-16 locations to complement the existing RMTC at Burlington, VT.
- Upgrades to west coast RMTC (Klamath Falls, OR) and east coast RMTC (Langley AFB, VA) at current locations.
- Support Headquarters Air Force (HAF) and Air Combat Command (ACC) acquisition of four F-22A FMTs for the Hawaii Air National Guard.
- 8-ship Home-Station Simulator (Software Concurrent with Advanced Threat Environment) Training to Meet Ready Aircrew Program Tasking Message. (2023)
- Continue to develop an HH-60G simulator for three ANG rescue wings.
- Upgrade MQ-9 Distributed Mission Operations Capable Simulators with Advanced Payload Digital Twins. (2023)
- Fund and Procure HC-130J Weapons System Trainer full flight simulators at each of the ANG Rescue wings. (2023)



Capt. Alex McArdel, 141st Air Refueling Wing RC-26B aircraft mission systems officer, uses the aircraft's camera to map and detect wildland fires in the north-western region of the United States.

Air National Guard MQ-9 Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA), Ground Control Equipment, and Squadron Operations Centers

- Establishing an Air Terminal Function at all RPA Wings without an active flying mission in order to (IOT) reestablish the capability to receive and deploy troops and equipment UTCs via Mission Readiness Aircraft (MRA) from military ramp space in support of (ISO) state and federal taskings. Further, it would provide extant capability to ship/receive via MRA larger GCE/RPA components or support future Launch and Recovery Element (LRE) requirements. (2021)
- Procuring/developing software/hardware solutions to provide MQ-9 full motion video (FMV) and data from both classified and unclassified Ground Control Stations (GCSs) to public internet to improve support of DOMOPS missions and other agencies. (2021)
- Procuring additional Detect and Avoid Airborne Systems (DAAS) to allow unrestricted ANG MQ-9 operations within the National Airspace System (NAS). (2021)
- Recapitalizing the 12 ANG Remotely Pilot Aircraft (RPA) wings to meet National Defense Strategy (NDS) needs and remain proportionally aligned with the active duty RPA/Next Gen construct as it develops. (2021)
- Funding efforts to ensure the ANG MQ-9 fleet matches the active duty MQ-9 Multi-Doman Operations (M2DO) configuration of Block 5 aircraft and Block 30 Ground Control Stations (GCS). (2021)
- Procuring aircraft and GCS access to commercial space internet services to enable increased flexibility for MQ-9 employment and data dissemination. (2021)
- Upgrading the Multi-Spectral Targeting System to increase processing power and incorporate Sensor Open System Architecture. (2023)
- Fund the secure tactical chat communication software solution to assist with Command and Control and situational awareness across the Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) community. (2023)



An MQ-9 Reaper remotely piloted aircraft assigned to the 163d Attack Wing soars over Southern California skies on a training flight to March Air Reserve Base, CA.

Mobility Air Forces

Air National Guard Rescue Wings

- Fund and Procure HC & MC-130J Weapon System Trainer full flight simulators at each of the ANG Rescue wings. (2018)



A West Virginia Air National Guard C-17 Globemaster III, crewed by active-duty Airmen, carrying Afghanistan evacuees arrives at Naval Air Station Sigonella.

Procurement and Assignment of C-17 Globemaster III Aircraft

- Full funding for the C-17 Patient Support Pallet- Large (PSP-L) to the support aero-medical evacuation mission.
- Additional virtual training tools and capability at C-17 ANG Mobility Air Forces (MAF) wings. (2020)
- Facilitate the transfer of C-17 aircraft with the Extended Range Fuel Tanks to the Air National Guard units at a rate concurrent and balanced with active duty.
- Modify each ANG C-17 Non-Extended Range aircraft to Extended Range configuration. (2020)
- Electronic Flight Bags.
- High Resolution, Large Area Display.
- Procurement and funding for integrated solution with High Resolution Display, Secure Communication, and Warning Threat Systems. (2020)
- Procurement and funding of 3D audio system. (2016)
- ALR-69A DRWR continue to be funded as an ANG requirement for ALL aircraft CONUS and OCONUS C17 missions. (2019)
- Modify existing On Board Inert Gas Generating System I/I.I equipped aircraft to OBIGGS II configuration. (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable passenger stair. (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable cargo docking (Portable High Line Dock) for use with palletized cargo. This cargo handling dock will enhance pallet build up capabilities at home station and deployed locations and will reduce the amount of time it takes to stage and load aircraft. (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable lightweight military cargo loader. The current cargo loader used by the US Military is antiquated. The new loader uses state of the art technology. Troubleshooting and maintenance of the asset will be enhanced along with more efficient loading of the equipment for deployments and improved capability to load aircraft quicker. (2020)
- Extended Range Modifications for Air National Guard C-17 Units. (2023)

A C-130 Hercules aircraft travels to the Mountain Home Range Complex in southeast Idaho, en route to perform an integrated mission sortie by conducting a simulated airdrop with a F-15E Strike Eagle escort.



Modernization of Air National Guard C-130 Aircraft

- Ensure completion of funding and instillation for NP2000 and 3.5 engine modification to ensure no capability gap between the delivery of C-130J appropriations and C-130H retirements. (2023)
- Data Link with integrated defensive systems compatible with ALR-69A upgrades. (2018)
- Replacement of the APN-241 with a commercial off the shelf (COTS) radar that provides current and future modes of operation to include 6-inch synthetic aperture radar (SAR) and terrain avoidance (TA) modes leading to an all-weather single pass vs. multiple passes over the target drop area. (2021)
- Recapitalization of C-130J aircraft distributed and fielded in concurrence with the active component. (2016)
- “Procure and fund open mission podded systems compliant with digital backbone executing processing at the forward edge and ability to connect the platform to Air Battle Management System and Joint All Domain Command and Control architectures allowing for open architecture solutions to meet mission requirements.” (2023)
- Develop a strategy for the ANG to obtain engine Infrared Suppression Systems (IRSS) for C-130H and C-130J aircraft as part of the total self-protection package in order to minimize aircraft signature and maximize combat effectiveness of the platform. (2018)
- Redundant, reliable, scalable, LINK16 access w/high-speed IP-based beyond-line-of-sight (BLOS) connectivity for all MAF platforms. (2023)
- Continued advocacy from AMP Increment 2 Program of Record. (2023)
- Continued funding for ALR-69A Digital Radar Warning Receiver (DRWR) as an ANG requirement for all CONUS and OCONUS missions. (2019)
- Add a C-130 refuel/defuel capability to locations CONUS and OCONUS. (2019)
- Radio-frequency (RF) expendable decoy electronic warfare (EW) survivability upgrades. (2019)

- Fully fund new rapidly deployable cargo docking (Portable High Line Dock) for use with palletized cargo. This cargo handling dock will enhance pallet build up capabilities at home station and deployed locations and will reduce the amount of time it takes to stage and load aircraft. (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable lightweight military cargo loader. The current cargo loader used by the US Military is antiquated. The new loader uses state-of-the-art technology. Troubleshooting and maintenance of the asset will be enhanced along with more efficient loading of the equipment for deployments and improved capability to load aircraft quicker. (2020)
- The C-130 aircraft, operated by the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard, are the military's primary combat delivery aircraft and are currently used in varied tactical missions with low cloud decks, fog, rain, snow, smoke, and wildfires where enhanced vision systems would provide increased mission success and safety margins. (2021)
- The C-130 Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) Increment 2 effort requires modification to include a digital overhead panel which is currently listed as a critical capability in the FY21 Modernization Priorities Book. (2021)
- Increase production rate for C-130 J model Block 8 upgrade. (2023)

A Utah Air National Guard KC-135R Stratotanker casts its reflection on a watered down flight line at the Roland R. Wright Air National Guard Base.



Modernization of Air National Guard KC-135 Aircraft

- Advanced infrared counter measures defensive systems.
- Obtain a secure mission computer for all mission sets. (2017)
- Fuel tank fire explosion protection.
- Aircraft ground cooling capability.
- External overt/covert lighting.
- Improved cargo compartment lighting.
- KC-135 Night Vision Imaging System (NVIS) Compatible Lighting.
- Soft Basket Quick Connect Boom Drogue Adapter. (2017)
- Auto Throttles Modifications to the KC-135R fleet.
- Block 45 Upgrade Service Life extension for entire KC-135R fleet.

- High Resolution Cockpit Display Units.
- Procure new Common Interface Computer (CIC) upgrade for KC-135 Aircraft. (2015)
- Procurement and funding of 3D audio system. (2016)
- Fully Fund and Procure 69A Digital Radar Warning Receiver (DRWR). (2019)
- Maintenance of aircrew breathing systems. (2017)
- Upgrade to Real Time Information into the Cockpit (RTIC). (2018)
- Emergency Response Refueling Equipment Kit (ERREK) to provide Refueling/Defueling Capability, on aircraft/ auxiliary power, for locations CONUS and OCONUS where agile combat environment, man-made, natural or disaster response (Iraq/Afghanistan, Puerto Rico, Hurricane Katrina, 911) is required and there is no infrastructure, no fuel trucks, no fueling capability available. (2022)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable passenger stair. (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable cargo docking (Portable High Line Dock) for use with palletized cargo. This cargo handling dock will enhance pallet build up capabilities at home station and deployed locations and will reduce the amount of time it takes to stage and load aircraft. (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable lightweight military cargo loader. The current cargo loader used by the US Military is antiquated. The new loader uses state of the art technology. Troubleshooting and maintenance of the asset will be enhanced along with more efficient loading of the equipment for deployments and improved capability to load aircraft quicker. (2020)
- KC-135 infrastructure digital backbone upgrade. (2021)
- KC-135 winglets. (2021)

Procurement of Flight Simulators for Air National Guard Mobility Air Forces Wings

- New flight simulator technology to be used by ANG Mobility Air Force (MAF) wings.
- Additional simulators to be based at ANG MAF wings.



Capt. Tristan Stonger, a pilot from the Kentucky Air National Guard's 165th Airlift Squadron, uses a C-130 simulator for training at the Kentucky Air National Guard Base in Louisville, KY.



Procurement and Assignment of the KC-46 Air Refueling Tanker

- Modern air refueling replacement aircraft for the KC-135 (KC-46), distributed and fielded concurrent and balanced with the active component, fielded at a ratio of one active component aircraft to one Air National Guard aircraft.
- Fully support and fund KC-46 or NGAS (Next Generation Air-Refueling System) to replace KC-135 fleet. (2023)


A KC-46A Pegasus, assigned to the 157th Air Refueling Wing, performs a low boom pass in front of thousands of spectators during the Thunder Over New Hampshire air show.

Aerial Fire Fighting Capability

- Highlight the need to the Interior Department and the Forest Service for development of additional firefighting systems.
- Develop and procure new system to disperse fire retardant and airdrop capability generic to all C-130 units. This capability would ensure that all C-130s could contribute to the Fire Fighting mission.
- Codify the operational firefighting mission in Title 32.
- Provide survivor benefit parity between Title 10 and Title 32.
- Adjudicate firefighting services by allowing immediate employment of Modular Aerial Fire Fighting.

The California National Guard's 146th Airlift Wing prepares aircraft up to support CALFIRE and help its Ventura County neighbors impacted by the Thomas Fire.





U.S. Air National Guard Tech. Sgt. Michael Baldrige, an aircraft hydraulics systems specialist with the 121st Air Refueling Wing, fixes the hydraulics on the refueling system of a KC-135 Stratotanker.

Combat Air Forces/Mobility Air Forces

Air National Guard Maintenance Core Competencies

- Recognizing that ANG maintenance is a core competency of the Air Force and should be structured and funded accordingly to support the inherently increased workload associated with aging airframes and aircraft modifications.
- Issue appropriate test equipment to enable 3-level maintenance to adequately maintain ANG aircraft.
- Acquiring satellite communications (SATCOM) field equipment to test, troubleshoot, maintain, and sustain ARC- 210 radio systems and other similar equipment supporting fighter aircraft and domestic operations.
- Securing funds to refurbish aerial lift trucks used to load external stores and munitions on aircraft with the goal of reducing harmful emissions to personnel when used indoors and on the flightline.
- Leveraging potential capability and existing expertise in the Air National Guard when expanding Repair Network Integration (RNI) initiatives.

- Modernizing leak detection capability for pressurized systems on combat aircraft to reduce time-consuming methods to analyze root cause and verify correct operations using ultrasonic technology.
- Procuring of a Common Armament Tester to replace unsupportable legacy systems with expansion capability to test and troubleshoot future munitions and 5th generation fighters.
- Procure Common Optical Emitter Test Systems (COETS), Electronic Warfare (EW) Ultra-Violet (UV) and Infrared Laser Electro-Optical ground tester systems for entire ANG C-130 fleet.
- Provide and authorize the state-of-the-art tow vehicle replacement capability that relies on advanced technologies.
- Sustain Light-Emitting Diode (LED) tower systems.
- Procurement of Ceramic Oxygen Generation System (COGS). (2016)
- Fully fund new mobile aircraft power cart and air cycle machine used for ground maintenance and servicing of legacy (F-16 and others) fighter aircraft. (2021)
- For all ANG aircraft provide a core cyber capability to (1) verify system integrity of targeted Line Replacement Units (LRUs) to detect system anomalies and ensure the system has not been modified or otherwise tampered with prior to the start of a mission, and (2) provide the ability to detect and mitigate system anomalies during conduct of a mission – provide cyber security to existing legacy systems without modifications to aircraft or aircraft. (2023)



Combat Support/Mission Support

Procurement and Assignment of Distributed Common Ground Systems

- Networked simulator with fully integrated suite of Distributed Training Operations Center equipment, software and connectivity.

U.S. Airmen with the 156th Communications Flight, Puerto Rico Air National Guard, assemble a point-to-point microwave to receive network capabilities from the Joint Incident Site Communications Capability to their alternate location during training at the Roosevelt Roads U.S. Army Reserve Center in Ceiba, PR.

Air and Space Operations Center

- Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AISR) platform.
- Distributed Mission Operations (DMO) training equipment at DTOC's.
- Joint Range Extension (JRE) with Joint Distributed Operational Training System (JDOTS) in order to meet Air Combat Command (ACC)-mandated Interface Control Team (ICT) Training Task Lists (TTL) in garrison.
- Multi Source Correlator Trackers (MSCT).
- Two additional Targeting Application Workstation Systems (TAWS) and two 14.5 terabyte servers on Secure Internet Protocol Network (SIPRNET) for ANG AOC.
- AOC Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology.
- Core Radio Package System (CRPS) and Radio IP Bridge.
- Recurring Event (RE)-11 Upgrade.
- Cross Domain Solution with a Trusted Gateway System (TGS).
- Mission Appropriate Bandwidth.
- Creation of a Space National Guard to provide National Guard support to newly-created U.S. Space Command and within the proposed U.S. Space Force. (2019)
- Propose expansion of the Air National Guard (ANG) space operational intelligence capability to support United States (US) Space Operations. (2019)
- Ensure battlespace awareness in a near peer environment and enhanced efficiency at Air Reserve Component Air Operations Centers and ensure readiness of the Air National Guard with Air and Space Operations Center training upgrades. (2019)
- Ensure battlespace awareness in a near peer environment and enhanced efficiency at Air Reserve Component Air Operations Centers and ensure readiness of the Air National Guard with Air and Space Operations Center training upgrades. (2019)
- Weapon System Modernization. (2023)



Soldiers from the 207th Engineer Utilities Detachment carried their tactical gear to their bivouac site during cold weather indoctrination training at Camp Carroll, AK, practicing building arctic fighting positions, driving various cold weather vehicles, single channel ground and airborne radio systems and combat lifesaver training.

Battlefield Airmen

- Human Contested Command and Control Packages. (2023)
- INDOPACOM Area of Operation (AO) Equipment Modernization. (2023)
- Survey data collection. (2023)
- Broad-spectrum battlefield identification modernization. (2023)
- Extreme cold weather package. (2023)

Air Control Squadron's Command and Control New Platform Conversion

- Fund construction of in-garrison bed down facilities for the new tactical command and control system. (2019)
- Provide Air Control Squadrons (ACS) with modern, state-of-the-art facilities containing sufficient intrusion detection systems (IDS) to meet DoD mission requirements in the area of command and control (C2). (2019)



U.S. Air Force Airmen participate in a Personnel Deployment Function Line (PDF Line) on Channel Islands Air National Guard Station, CA.



Procurement and modernization of HH-60G/W

- Expendable, Federated Radio Frequency Countermeasures. (2023)
- In-Flight Simulators for Contested Degraded Operations Training Tasks. (2023)
- Fund the development and integration of an aircraft sensor to improve HH-60G/W safety in degraded visual environments. (2023)
- Weapons Lethality Enhancements to Mounts, Targeting System, and Configuration. (2023)
- Carry-on Shared Situational Awareness Suite. (2023)

An HH-60G Pave Hawk of the Alaska National Guard conducts personnel recovery operation training.

Guardian Angel Units

- Human Performance Optimization. (2023)
- Austere Airfield Operations Kit. (2023)
- INDOPACOM Area of Operations Modernization. (2023)
- Cold Weather Search and Rescue Warfare Package. (2023)
- Maritime Operations Modernization. (2023)
- Combat Survivability Suite. (2023)

HC-130J

- Combat Search and Rescue Mission Management Suite. (2023)
- Countermeasure Modernization. (2023)
- On-Board Secure Global Networked Connectivity. (2023)
- Precision Geolocation & Authentication of Isolated Personnel. (2023)
- Intercommunication System Update. (2023)

Tactical Air Control Party Units

- Command and Control Mobile Communications Package. (2023)
- Mission Planning and Debrief System. (2023)
- SUAS that is lightweight and modular with WO/IR FMV capabilities. (2023)
- Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Awareness and Attack Suite. (2023)
- Ground Radio Optimization. (2023)
- Build Human Performance Program (HPP) capacity and capability commensurate with its Active Component counterparts. (2023)
- Secure tactical chat communication software systems. (2023)

Special Tactics Units

- Human Contested Command and Control Packages. (2023)
- INDOPACOM Area of Operation (AO) Equipment Modernization. (2023)
- Survey data collection. (2023)
- Broad-spectrum battlefield identification modernization. (2023)
- Extreme cold weather package. (2023)



Upgraded Early Missile Warning RADAR system operated by the 213 Space Warning Squadron at Clear Space Force Station, AK.

Space Missions

- Creation of a Space National Guard to provide National Guard support to newly-created U.S. Space Command and within the proposed U.S. Space Force. (2023)
- Propose expansion of the Air National Guard (ANG) space operational intelligence capability to support United States (US) Space Operations. (2023)



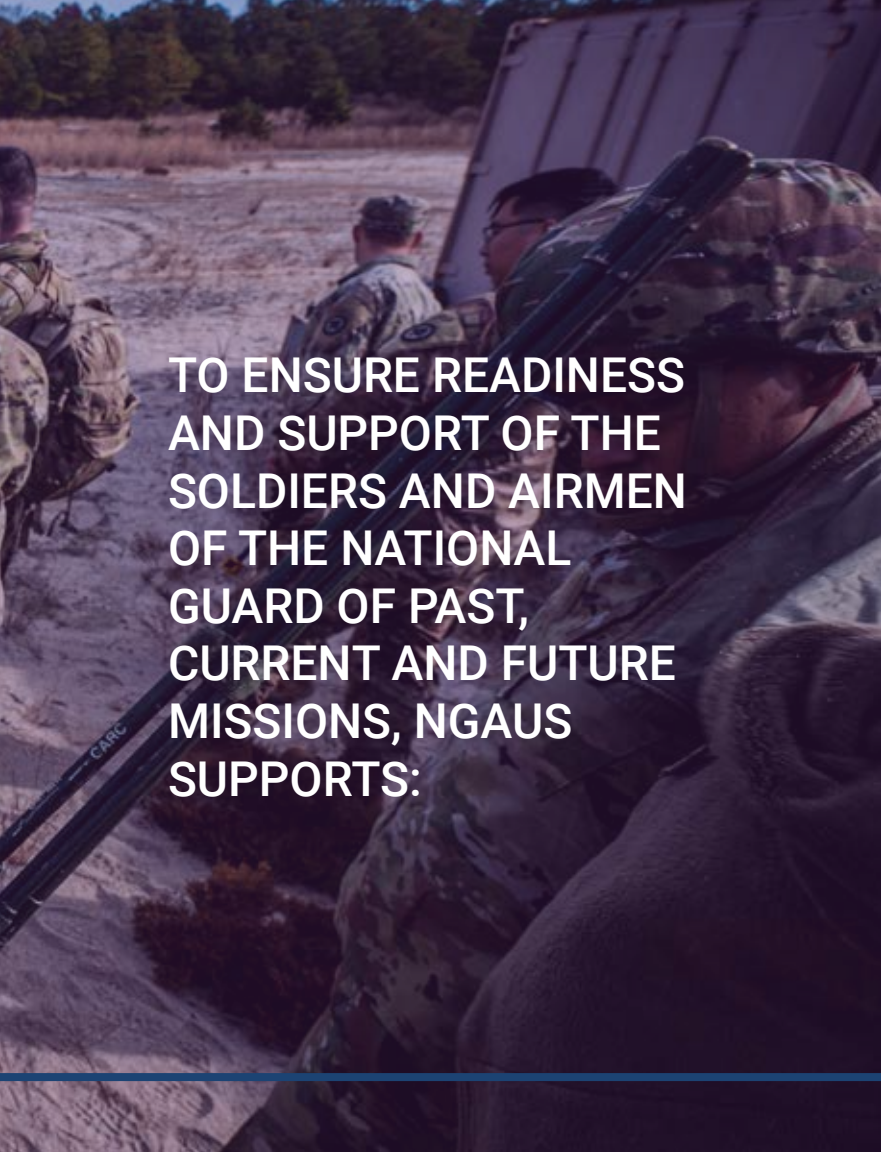
JOINT RESOLUTIONS



National Guard officials meet senior principals from partner nations in the the Department of Defense and National Guard State Partnership Program during a break between sessions at the DoD and National Guard SPP 30th Anniversary Conference.



U.S. Army National Guard Soldiers, 102nd Cavalry Regiment, during an after action report on Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ.



**TO ENSURE READINESS
AND SUPPORT OF THE
SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN
OF THE NATIONAL
GUARD OF PAST,
CURRENT AND FUTURE
MISSIONS, NGAUS
SUPPORTS:**

NGAUS Leadership

Level of Defense Spending as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product

- Defense budget of no less than 4% percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).



Domestic Operations

Transportation

- Debris clearance and route opening prime movers. (2015)
- Route opening package augmentation. (2015)
- Each state's civil engineering unit be provided with Dynamic Cone Penetrator equipment, software and required training in order to assess runway/ramp/taxiway serviceability after catastrophic events. (2018)

U.S. Soldiers from the Vermont National Guard rescue a civilian in Berlin, VT. The Vermont National Guard was activated to assist in flood disaster relief and search and rescue operations.

Communications

- NIMS-compliant base and mobile communication and data interoperable systems that enhance shared situational awareness including voice, data and maps information. Also, the creation of a user-defined operating picture that shares actionable knowledge with civilian authorities during domestic response operations, which include the following:
 1. Geographical Information Systems that publish, edit and consume data and map services.
 2. Interoperable cross-banding systems that enhance C4 emergency response.
 3. Field surge/emergency Dual Band SAT-COM systems.
 4. Procure and fund mobile mesh self-healing networking systems for all National Guard Civil Support Teams. (2015)
 5. Joint Incident Site Communications Capability Block 3 Network Management Enhancement Tool upgrades. (2015)
 6. Tactical Communications Path Diversity Suite. (2015)
- Providing Mission Critical Push-to-Talk (PTT) deployable kits for each FEMA Region for Domestic Operations communication-fielded surge/emergency mobile SATCOM systems to enable satellite voice and data, as well as cross banding for cellular and land mobile radios, to ensure always on, always available communications. (2017)
- Equipping the National Guard with an interoperable end-to-end platform, which can provide secure, unified, real-time communications, situational awareness and emergency response coordination capabilities for the public safety, local, state and national security capabilities. (2018)
- Direct funding to outfit border-deployed guardsmen with the same, compatible equipment as the Border Patrol and Local Law Enforcement and utilization of Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network to Support Domestic Operations. (2023)

Public Works and Engineering

- Environmentally friendly, operationally effective alternative back-up power supplies, to provide state operations centers with uninterrupted power for continuous operations.
- Lightweight, man portable and battery-operated contingency airfield lighting systems for quick deployment and redeployment in disaster and relief areas. (2016)
- Light weight, battery operated large area light kits. (2016)
- Mobile Electrical Power to sustain field operations. (2016)
- Distributed, remote, mobile power systems that harness solar and wind energy. (2015)
- Amending Title 10 Section 12310 to include Explosive Ordinance Disposal capabilities, for the purpose of providing unexploded ordinance (UXO) identification, stabilization, and removal to Civil Support Teams (CSTs) in all 54 states and territories. (2016)
- Continued funding for National Guard Civil Support Teams, Homeland Response Forces and CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages. (2017)
- Support the utilization of renewable energy. (2016)



Firefighting

- Enacting legislation to prevent the Department of Defense from federalizing historic National Guard modular airborne fighting systems missions to Title 10 forces, honoring capitol state flexibility to conduct the mission with military support they deem the most effective and appropriate. (2016)
- Codifying the operational firefighting mission for the National Guard in USC Title 32, provide survivor benefit parity between Title 10 and Title 32, and adjudicate firefighting services by allowing immediate employment of MAFF. (2014)
- Providing funding for COTS mobile fire suppression and extinguishing systems for National Guard platforms performing domestic emergency response. (2015)
- Procuring the Internal Aerial Wild-land Fire Suppression System, in an effort to combat the proliferation of wildfires that have devastated the Western North American Region as a result of drought, urban sprawl, and climate change. (2022)



Firefighters, assigned to the Ohio National Guard's 180th Fighter Wing, extinguish controlled fires during an exercise at the Toledo Express Airport in Swanton, OH.

The FEMA Region II Mobile Emergency Operations Center deployed at the New York State Preparedness Training Center here in support of New York National Guard Homeland Response Force training.



Information and Planning

- Using FEMA's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment processing to enhance state-level planning and interoperability.
- Equipping National Guard with extended cold weather clothing systems, and other items needed for winter storm, flooding, tornadoes and hurricane response and recovery efforts.
- Developing Geographical Information Systems which enable awareness and provide actionable knowledge for decision-making.
- Increasing joint and civilian emergency response exercises and emergency management staff training.
- Securing fully mission capable Incident Awareness and Assessment platforms to provide National Guard and civilian authorities with improved situational awareness during homeland support missions.
- Funding to support Mobile Emergency Operations Centers (MEOCs). (2015)
- Establish a National Guard Federal Emergency Response Fund. (2022)

Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

- Procuring multi-weather pre-engineered tension fabric structures, with reusable covers, for equipment and mobile living support amenities modules used in support of the National Guard's homeland emergency response efforts.
- Procuring a readily available, mobile and temporary all-weather holding shelters/billeting systems with life support amenities modules for emergency and mass patient care and housing of National Guard responders. (2014)
- Funding for Radiological Screening Portals for National Guard Homeland Response Forces (HRFs) and CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFPs). (2019)



Members of the Washington National Guard's 10th Homeland Response Force tend to simulated casualties at the Spokane Readiness Center.



Logistics

- Mobile loading dock for offloading of equipment, vehicles and supplies. (2015)
- Equipping states that have lost their Aviation Support Battalion (ASB) capability with a commercial off-the-shelf forward refueling point system solution for use in domestic operations. (2018)
- Providing domestic operations packages to states with a commercial off-the-shelf UAV to provide “over the horizon” visibility/capability. (2018)

Mississippi National Guard Soldiers, from the 113th Military Police Co. and the 114th Military Police Co, distribute Meals Ready to Eat (MREs) at Camp Shelby.

Public Health and Medical Services

- Making available telemedicine technology for Army and Air National Guard Medevac Units.
- The modernization and funding of National Guard medical equipment sets for ambulances using FEMA and American Medical Response Standards including Cardiac Defibrillator/Vital Monitor/Resuscitation Devices.
- Portable Electrostatic (Induction Charged) Decontamination/Disinfecting Sprayers and Associated Electrostatic Compatible Disinfectants (EPA Category IV) for optimal protection of Armories, Hangers, Maintenance Facilities, Living Quarters/Barracks and Office Facilities. (2020)



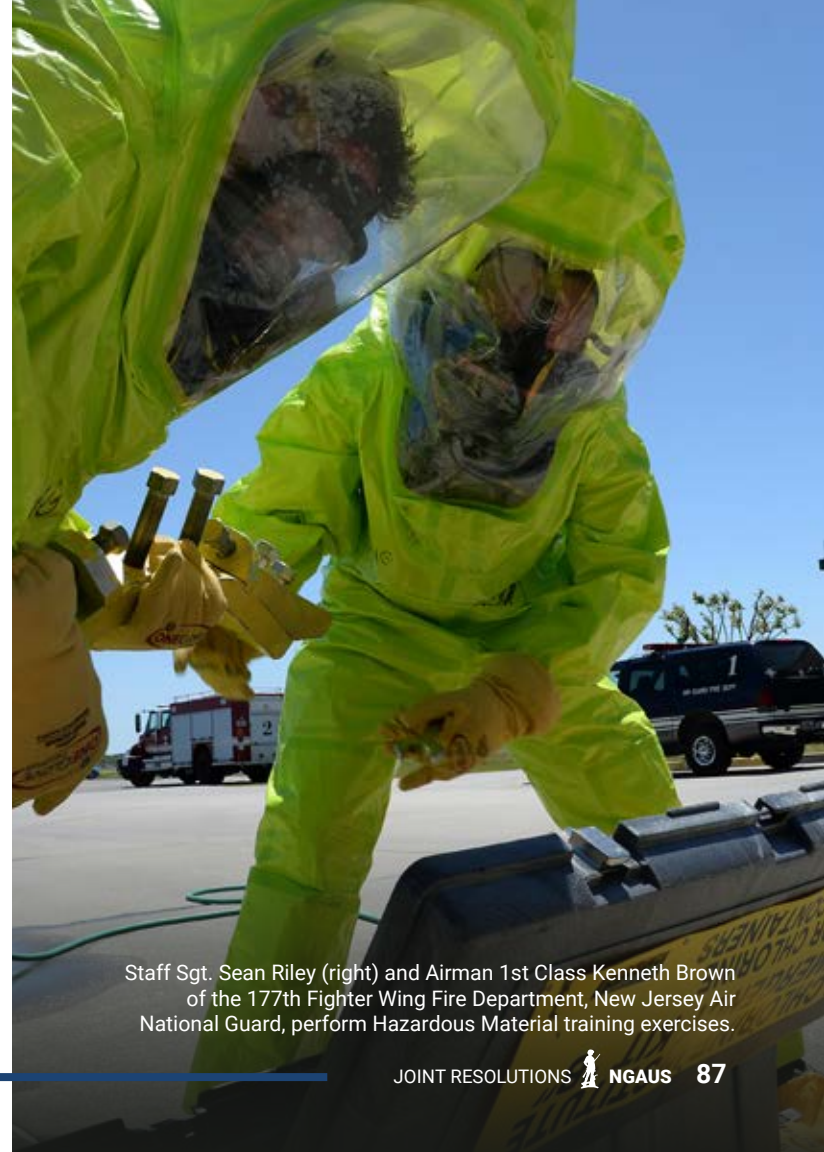
Soldiers help organize and distribute donated items to towns affected by flooding across Vermont.

Search and Rescue


- Funding to equip search and extraction elements of the Army National Guard and rescue technicians of the Air National Guard with modern, interoperable rapid extraction technology and equipment to assist civilian authorities with saving lives under any physical conditions.
- Procuring search and rescue (SAR) electronic tracking and monitoring electro-optical infrared sensors. (2015)
- Procuring light and secure all-terrain vehicles to include over-snow and/or amphibious capability if necessary, and which are equipped with thermal sighting to assist in search and rescue, and move wounded civilians, personnel and supplies to and from disaster areas where larger vehicles cannot reach. (2015)
- Providing each state with necessary cold weather transportation systems including composite vehicle covers and a mobility enhancing system that installs quickly and directly to each wheel hub on commercial pickup trucks, ATVs, HMMWVs, and FMTVs.
- Full funding for the Armored Security Vehicle (Image Intensified Sight Upgrade Program) for the homeland response forces in each Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region.
- Sufficient funding to fully equip Army National Guard Aviation Units and Air National Guard Pararescue units with a high-capacity extraction, insertion, personnel recovery, equipment, and cargo hoist system. (2017)
- An AN/PVS-14 Night Vision Monocular refresh that addresses older/lower Figure of Merit (FOM), blemished, or defective night vision tubes with latest high-performance white or green phosphor tubes and integrates the upgrade through the Guard's traditional maintenance program. (2018)
- Upgrading the Homeland Response Force and National Guard CERP, with a kit (in a transit case) that includes commercial off-the-shelf advanced night vision, thermal, and fused enablers to see in all blackout and extreme weather conditions. (2018)
- Army and Air National Guard helicopters conducting MEDEVAC, SAR, and Domestic Operations lack hoist stabilization systems, resulting in increased risk, increased training requirements, and environmentally induced inefficiency in a time critical mission set. (2022)

Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

- Making the Common Analytical Laboratory (CALs) National Guard variant 1, (Field Confirmatory) the first fielding priority "Priority of Fill" of the three variants, provide funding for the CALs three year fielding plan, and maintain the current CALs schedule with no further delays. (2014)



Staff Sgt. Sean Riley (right) and Airman 1st Class Kenneth Brown of the 177th Fighter Wing Fire Department, New Jersey Air National Guard, perform Hazardous Material training exercises.

A photograph showing a long line of C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft parked on a runway. The aircraft are viewed from a front-quarter perspective, receding into the distance. The runway is a light-colored concrete or asphalt, and the background shows a clear sky and some greenery.

Maintenance and aircrew Airmen assigned to the 139th Airlift Wing, Missouri Air National Guard, conducted a mass generation of seven C-130 Hercules aircraft at Rosecrans Air National Guard base, St. Joseph, MO.

Strategic

- Requiring DoD to fully consider the role of the National Guard in performing its homeland defense and state missions as defined by the governors when developing its force restructuring plans.
- Requiring DoD to assure Congress and the governors that potential changes in National Guard force structure will not impact the safety and security of the citizens of the United States.
- Updating statutory guidance for the funding, requirements and employment of National Guard forces performing homeland emergency response missions.
- Budget actions and authorization language that supports the full range of equipment, training and modernization needed by National Guard Civil Support Teams and CERF-P units responsible for protecting Americans during chemical, biological or nuclear events.
- Insuring comprehensive state National Guard input into the Base Realignment and Closure and Commission (BRAC) process.

- A National Security Reform Act modeled after Goldwater-Nichols Act, for a whole-of-government approach between the DoD and Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- Urging Congress to authorize and appropriate funds to eliminate the National Guard critical dual-use equipment shortages required to perform the responsibilities of the National Guard, pursuant to Sections 331, 332, 333, 12304(b), and 12406 of Title 10 United States Code, in response to an emergency or major disaster.
- Congressional recognition of the National Guard as an “operational force,” and federal investment in the Guard as a critical, cost-effective and combat-effective component of national defense; and calling on Congress to sustain force structure and ensure that the Guard is fully equipped to perform its missions. (2015)
- Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams with funding and policy for Unmanned Aircraft Systems equipped with Chemical, Biological, Radiological sensors, and Light Detecting And Ranging mapping technology in order to meet the demands of the current operational environment, maintain relevancy, and provide enhanced situational/domain awareness tools for incident commanders. (2019)
- Congress amending 10 USC §10171 to retain the statutory rank, roles, responsibilities, and functions of the Director, Army National Guard, and Chief of the Army Reserve but disestablish the U.S. Army Reserve Command. The Army should align remaining U.S. Army Reserve Operational, Functional, Support and Training Commands under appropriate Regular Army higher headquarters, and eliminate those considered redundant. The roles, responsibilities, and functions of disestablished and realigned organizations should be assumed by the Secretary of the Army, Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA), and Army Commands (e.g., FORSCOM [U.S. Army Forces Command], IMCOM [Installation Management Command], MEDCOM [U.S. Army Medical Command], OTJAG [Office of the Judge Advocate General]), all of which will have increased representation by Reserve Component Soldiers, as determined by the Secretary of the Army. (2021)

National Guard Counterdrug Program

- The unmatched successful partnership between the National Guard and local, state and federal law enforcement inherent in the National Guard Counterdrug Program. This partnership, executed under USC Title 32 Chapter 112 allows National Guard Soldiers and Airmen to protect and secure our communities, states, and the nations in support of our brothers and sisters in law enforcement. (2014)
- To allow for more effective planning and execution, providing a minimum of \$300 million dollars in annual funding to National Guard Counterdrug Program State Plans. Furthermore, Congress should fund the National Guard Counterdrug program state plans with a distinct line item in the Department of Defense Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account (CTA), and not as project code (PC7403). Setting a minimal level of baseline funding and distinct line items in the appropriations will stabilize this critical homeland defense mission and will ensure congressional intent is executed once appropriated. (2020)
- To allow for more effective planning and execution, providing a minimum of \$30 million in annual funding to National Guard Counterdrug (NGCD) Training Centers. Furthermore, congress should fund NGCD Training Centers with a distinct line item in the Department of Defense Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account (CTA), and not as a project code (PC 7415). Setting a minimum level of baseline funding and distinct line item in the appropriation will stabilize this critical homeland defense mission and will ensure congressional intent is clearly executed once appropriated. (2020)
- Enhancing the National Guard Counterdrug Program USC Title 32 Chapter 112 with language that more appropriately addresses the expanded threat to our nation from Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs). (2014)
- Codifying in law the National Guard Counterdrug Schools mission to include COCOMs, military to civilian, military to military, and civilian to civilian, but not at the expense of traditional Law Enforcement Agency customers.

- Amending public law Section 1004, 1991 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 101-510), to change additional support for Counterdrug activities language from “may” to “shall” ... “the Secretary shall provide support to Counterdrug schools to train local, state, federal, tribal law enforcement, and community-based organizations using subject matter experts and the most cost-effective means possible to include contracting services consistent with DoD practices.”
- Changing the law to allow the availability of annual congressionally-appropriated National Guard Counterdrug funds to change from one year to two years. (2016)



The Northeast's Counterdrug Training Center's High Risk Entry Facility at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA, provides realistic replica weapons that fire paint ball projectiles to provide as real of an experience as possible for trainees.

Public Safety

- Funding for light-weight armors, approved by the National Institute of Justice, in support of law enforcement. (2015)
- Funding, procuring and fielding modernized non-lethal capability kits to National Guard Reaction Forces. (2015)
- Funding semi-mobile security measures for stand-alone recruiting and retention storefronts across the National Guard enterprise to ensure protection of those inside the facilities and make the areas Department of the Army-compliant. (2017)
- Funding for color night vision imaging systems to support the National Guard during border patrol, counterdrug, and emergency response operations in the United States. (2016)
- Support modernization and innovation by procuring and/or establishing funding to field the fully mobile high definition thermal imagery system to the National Guard mission in support of Defense of Civil Authorities (DSCA). (2019)
- Restoring National Guard eligibility for Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding. (2020)
- Accelerate the fielding of Modular Scalable Vest Generation II equipment and plates in replacement of the Improved Outer Tactical Vest. (2023)
- Recommend fielding Dual Purpose Small Power Unit Systems to mirror current Army program of record for compo 1 units. (2023)

Installation Security

- Funding for security and barrier upgrades to access/entry gatehouses and visitor inspection areas, and purchase perimeter fencing for National Guard installations in order to meet current Department of Defense and Service protection standards. (2016)
- Funding for acoustic hailing devices for all National Guard units needing long range, non-lethal crowd dispersion capability. (2016)
- Providing an Electro-Optical/Infrared (EO/IR) UAS sensor/kinetic system that will provide: Full Motion Video (FMV), Video Data Link (VDL), increased Field of View (FOV), cursor-on target/infrared cueing, low-light television, hyper multi-spectral sensors, thermal imaging and a target laser range finder/designator capability on a Counter Unmanned Aerial System (CUAS) launch platform to enhance installation defense in CONUS and OCONUS locations. (2019)
- Support incremental modernization by procuring and/or establishing funding to field the fully mobile incidence awareness assessment system to the National Guard.




Military police scans identification cards at the front gate during Exercise Northern Strike 2016 at the Combat Readiness Training Center in Alpena, MI.

Military Construction

- Accelerating National Guard military construction (MILCON) programs to fund all new mission requirements, and provide a minimum sufficient balance to apply against the current mission backlog in the Army and Air National Guard.
- Resourcing long-term MILCON funding requirements.
- Amending Section 2805 of title 10, United States Code to allow the Secretary concerned to carry out minor military construction projects up to \$2,000,000 and projects intended solely to correct a deficiency that is life-threatening, health-threatening, or safety-threatening, costing equal to or less than \$4,500,000.
- Authorizing and appropriating funds to build essential sustainment and field-level maintenance facilities to effectively repair, service, and maintain National Guard equipment.
- Fully funding Sustainment, Restoration, and Maintenance account (SRM) in order to sustain/modernize current facilities.
- Asking Congress to create a separate National Guard MILCON Account (NGMA) in order to ensure the past inconsistent funding of National Guard MILCON is addressed.
- A temporary moratorium on all requirements for the state share of construction funding for all ARNG MILCON projects with continued state responsibility for suitable construction site in accordance with all current statutes, regulations, and policies.
- Increasing federal Base Operation Support (BOS) funds to states for utilities, fire and emergency services at the start of a fiscal year. (2015)
- Funding to procure web-based construction management software for administration of MILCON and SRM projects to achieve regulation compliance. (2016)
- Recognizing the importance of National Guard bases, armories, and related infrastructure in conducting Title 10, Title 32, and DSCA missions, support initiatives to incorporate utility and infrastructure improvements to enhance mission assurance through energy assurance. (2020)



Soldiers assigned to the New York Army National Guard's 1156th Engineer Company, 204th Engineer Battalion cut lumber for construction projects during annual training at Fort Drum, NY.



Emergency Management Personnel participate in the Emergency Management Battlefield Expeditionary Response (EMBER) Course at March Air Reserve Base, CA. The course was devised by the Citizen Airmen of the California Air National Guard to simulate realism and embrace the multi-capable Airmen concept.

Domestic Operations Force Management

- Allowing Title 32, USC AGR personnel to perform state emergency missions under the command and control of the governor.
- Requiring the DoD to consult with Congress and the governors regarding any proposed changes to National Guard force structure.
- Providing National Guard Homeland Response Force unit full time Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) employee's exemption.
- Updating laws to recognize existing and future combatant command homeland defense missions being conducted by Title 10 and Title 32 for AGRs and technicians.
- Enacting legislation to ensure that upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration in which National Guard members are projected to remain on duty more than seven consecutive days are automatically converted to Title 32, Section 502(f) on the eight day of continuous duty. This applies to National Guard members deployed via Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and National Guard members within their states.

- Creating Air National Guard policy that will allow Air National Guard leaders the ability to use annual and specialty training days to train members for domestic operation missions.
- Authorizing authority for Adjutants General to utilize all available AGR and FTNGD personnel, on a reimbursable basis, to support State Active Duty in steady state domestic response situations outside of their primary specialty and outside of Immediate Response Authority. (2017)
- Considering National Guard activities as excepted and not affected during a Federal lapse in appropriations. (2018)
- U.S. Code and DoD doctrine which supports rapid and efficient federal funding of National Guardsmen during large-scale, catastrophic natural disasters. Title 32 and Title 42 of U.S. Code and DoD Doctrine require modification to enable National Guard response in an appropriate federally funded status. (2020)
- Acquisition of Dedicated U.S. Army National Guard Force Structure for National Guard CBRN Response Enterprise Search & Extraction Element. (2021)
- Statutorily establish an enduring Homeland Response Force (HRF) and CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) mission and its associated funding requirement. (2021)
- Provide digital forensic capabilities to support on-site, real time information capabilities to formations during both Defense Support to Civil Authority missions, as well as federal missions. (2021)
- Permanent funding for CRE (CBRN Response Element) Full Time Employees (FTE). (2022)
- Amend title 32 to add a section mirroring the Counterdrug Program, which would provide stability for funding and service members employed by the CBRN (Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear) Response Enterprise. (2023)
- Expediate reimbursement of Funds for Use of National Guard Equipment During State Directed Missions. (2023)



Cyber Cyber Security

- Ensuring the National Guard is included as a critical partner in developing, planning, and executing the DoD's strategy in operating in cyberspace, and is appropriately resourced to support all facets of cyber operations. (2014)
- Establishing in each state and the District of Columbia, National Guard Cyber Security Incident Response Teams to perform analysis and protection in support of programs to prepare for and respond to emergencies involving an attack or natural disaster impacting state critical infrastructure and key resources. (2015)
- Providing additional full-time staffing authorizations to build the Defensive Cyber Operations Element (DCOE) in order to provide robust full time manning to conduct network defense. (2017)

Cyber-warfare specialists serving with the 175th Cyberspace Operations Group of the Maryland Air National Guard engage in weekend training at Warfield Air National Guard Base, Middle River, MD.

- Providing National Guard JFHQs and units with industry-leading cross-domain products to facilitate collaboration and critical information sharing between various security domains with improved efficiency and security. (2018)
- Instituting assignment incentive pay for National Guard Cyber personnel. (2019)
- Modify 10 U.S. Code § 10541 and DOD 7000.14-R to allow National Guard Reserve Equipment Appropriation funding to be used for software, not currently considered procurement. (2021)



Guardsmen attend a training course during Cybershield 2023, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, AR.

Personnel

Training

- Providing full funding to each state to send their officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted personnel to the joint, army, and air schools they need to effectively operate in their respective occupation and at their current rank.
- Authorizing a change in law to suspend the 30-day limitation on Reservists performing annual training days to provide Commanders flexibility in supporting training and operational support missions in the face of limited resources until an improved method of funding ARNG and ANG operational and training requirements is established.
- Amending the Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JTR) to provide temporary duty (TDY) status to any National Guard and Reserve member attending a service school in excess of 139 days.
- Amending USC Title 32 Chapter 10 Section 403 to provide an election by the member to receive Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) entitlement to ship household goods. Servicemember would be required to provide proof of mortgage for eligibility to receive BAH. (2014)
- Providing the National Guard with integrated live, virtual and constructive training environments at Home Station in order to train and evaluate individual and collective tasks in accordance with a unit's Combined Arms Training Strategy and Objective Task Evaluation Criteria. (2017)
- Changing Section 62(a)(2)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by striking "100 miles" and inserting "50 miles" to decrease the distance away from home required for a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces to be eligible for the above-the-line deduction for travel expenses. (2019)
- Providing a stipend for fitness memberships for National Guard servicemembers to maintain readiness, increase retention, and improve health. (2019)
- Vendor provided managed services supporting the National Guard trainers and evaluators in order to satisfy the requirements for training and certification of Combat Medic Specialist (MOS 68W), Medical Technicians (4N0), and the Pararescumen (1T2), and other combat and emergency care training and certifications. (2020)

- The Army Guard & Air National Guard should acquire & field individual marksmanship training capabilities which can be executed at the armory & in the field. The capability must support doctrinal marksmanship training using dry-fire, live-fire & augmented reality; delivering prediction of training outcomes, remedial training and improved operational readiness. (2022)



U.S. Army Sgt. Curtis Peaytt, left, and Sgt. 1st Class Jeffrey Grimm, medevac crew members with Charlie Company, 2-104th General Support Aviation Battalion, 28th Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigade, perform a hoist operation from a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter in the 28th ECAB's area of operations in the Middle East.



Alaska Air National Guardsmen assigned to the 212th Rescue Squadron, 176th Wing, make their way back to a staging area after loading patients on an Alaska Army National Guard UH-60L Black Hawk helicopter while conducting a full mission profile exercise at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, AK.

Force Management

- Funding 100 percent of the required full-time manning requirements of the National Guard.
- Enacting laws that reflect the Air Force Commission's recommendation that Active, Guard and Reserve staffs should reflect the principles of a Total Force.
- Enacting legislation that would allow active component officers to gain credit, under the Goldwater/Nichols Act, through an assignment to the National Guard or Reserves.
- Allowing the USC Title 32 Unit Vacancy Promotion Federal Recognition Board to be considered an adequate substitute for the Title 10 Department of the Army mandatory APL Board first look requirement.
- Allowing full-time National Guard employees to be eligible for all general officer billets without requiring them to surrender technician or AGR status, or requiring the position to count against active component endstrength.
- Authorizing the Chief of the National Bureau the ability to establish General Officer positions that enable to National Guard Bureau to fulfill requirements of a four-star joint activity organization of the Department of Defense.
- Amending the appropriate DoD, Army, Air Force regulations/instructions and policies to mandate a high-priority investigation, within 180 days, if a senior officer or warrant officer becomes subject of an Inspector General complaint that could adversely impact a promotion and/or assignment to a key leadership position. (2017)
- Amending USC Title 10, Section 164 to require that either the Commander or Deputy Commander of U.S. Northern Command be a member of the National Guard. (2017)
- Decreasing and/or removing the limitations set by the grade strength tables in USC Title 10, Sections 12011(a) and 12012(a) on the total number of commissioned officers and senior enlisted soldiers and airmen authorized to serve on Active Duty or on full-time Reserve Component duty in the pay grades of O-4 through O-6 and E-8 through E-9. (2017)
- Increasing the maximum TDY length at any one location for Reserve Component personnel before a PCS is required for Active Duty for Training (currently 140 days) and Active Duty for Other than Training (currently 180 days) to 365 days in both situations. (2017)

- Increasing military leave for Federal Employees, including federal technicians, from 120 to 160 hours annually. (2020)
- Revising USC Title 10, Sections 14504, 14505, 14506 and 14513, granting National Guard Adjutants General the statutory authority to re-appoint an officer candidate who has failed of selection for promotion to the next higher grade for the second time to the Reserve Active Status List for the purposes of accession into the Air National Guard. (2018)
- Delete verbiage in USC Title 10 Sections 12011 and 12012 to eliminate National Guard E-8 and O-4 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) control grades. (2022)
- Urging Congress to support the National Guard by encouraging veterans with a history of service in the National Guard to serve on the professional staffs of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Defense Appropriations Committees. (2020)
- Provide Regional Area Defense Counsel (ADC) Positions to Represent Air National Guardsmen. (2020)
- Seeking legislation that would require the ARNORTH Commander to be a qualified National Guard Officer. (2020)



Soldiers and Airmen training with the Cyber Yankee 2018 exercise prepare counter cyber-attacks to scenarios given them during the exercise at Joint Base Cape Cod, MA.



Idaho Army National Guard Soldiers, deployed to Southwest Asia in support of Operation Spartan Shield, return home to Gowen Field, ID.

Personnel Pay and Member Benefits

- Parity of compensation for special skills and qualifications consistent with active component special pays, compensation, and benefits.
- Revising USC Title 5 to allow military service performed under USC Title 32 to be treated equally with that performed under USC Title 10 for the purpose of obtaining credit for that service under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS).
- Streamlining reserve component duty statuses into the following three categories while standardizing benefits (2016):
 1. Active Duty for Operational Support.
 2. Active Duty for Training, Readiness and Administrative Functions.
 3. Inactive Duty.
- Authorizing eligibility to Army and Air National Guard members, who have been involuntarily released from deployment, to have the option to utilize Transition Assistance for Military Personnel (TAMP) benefits.
- Establishing parity in the survivor benefit program for the surviving spouses and children of casualties incurred during Inactive Duty Training Army and Air National Guard.
- Authorizing a pre-federal income tax deduction for TRICARE and State Sponsored Life Insurance (SSLI) premiums.
- Requiring National Guardsmen not serving under authority USC Title 10 or USC Title 32 to register in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP).
- Awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to members of the 200th and 515th Coast Artillery Regiments (New Mexico National Guard) and the 192nd Tank Battalion (Kentucky National Guard) who served in the Philippine Islands in defense of Bataan, Corregidor and Luzon between December 7, 1941 and April 9, 1942.
- Amending the Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP) regulatory guidance to allow newly commissioned and warrant officers to retain their enlisted SRIP eligibility for the remainder of their prior enlisted term.

- Providing pre-mobilization health care, reduced age for retirement, education assistance protections, and voluntary separation recoupment protection for mobilizations and activations under Title 10 Sections 12301d and 12304a/b. (2016)
- Providing for Reserve income replacement and high deployment allowance benefits provided under Title 37 USC Sections 910 and 436 for mobilizations and activations under 12301d and 12304b. (2016)
- Amending federal law to provide Title 5 USC benefits of Federal Civilian Differential Pay and Employee Leave entitlements for mobilizations and activations under Title 10 USC Sections 12301d and 12304a/b. (2016)
- Opposing any changes in law regarding consolidation of statutory authorities by which members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces may be ordered to perform duty that results in a reduction in monthly pay. (2016)
- Enacting legislation to allow servicemembers, on military orders for less than 31 days, to be paid prior to the end of the order. (2017)
- Amending the Expanded Homeowners Assistance Program to include Title 32 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) personnel meeting the criteria for Permanent Change of Station per service regulations.
- T32 Technicians Ability to keep incentives from enlistment. (2023)
- Creating and funding a bonus program for the retention of warrant officers in critically short specialties.
- Instituting a funding mandate to allow priority use of Qualified Military Buglers in a Retired Status (QMBIRS) at funeral honors when an active duty or reserve bugler is not available.
- Amending the law to allow members of the National Guard, retirees, their accompanied dependents and widows of retirees, to travel outside of the United States on a space available basis on military aircraft. (2017)
- Expanding applicability and entitlements afforded to the National Guard under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) by striking USC Title 50, Section 3911(2)(ii) and inserting the definition of “National Guard” as defined by USC Title 32, Section 101. (2017)

- Providing competitive bonuses and/or incentives to qualified drill-status soldiers and airmen in critical career fields or positions with extensive training requirements/credentialed to maintain readiness by retaining fully trained servicemembers. (2017)
- Changing Basic Allowance for Housing-Reserve Component (BAH-RC), as it discriminates against Guard and Reserve as the housing allowance rate is considerably less than the rate of Active Duty, Active Guard Reserve (AGR), or even a Dual-Status Guardsman (DSG) on an order 31 days or more. (2018)
- Modifying 37 U.S. Code regarding Aviator Incentive Pay and hazardous duty pay to include elimination of the 1/30 Rule for the National Guard and other Reserve Components as applicable. (2021)
- The DOD or the President authorizing a Cold War (Military) Service Ribbon (or Medal) to military service members or veterans entitled to the Cold War Certificate. (2019)
- Increasing the limitations on TSP/401K type contributions for Guardsmen, thus allowing them to utilize their full civilian sponsored retirement plan as well as their military retirement benefit. (2019)
- Amending regulations to prioritize reserve component service members at the same level as the active component when reserve component service members request use of Space-A travel. (2019)
- Providing access to readily available, affordable and reliable childcare for National Guard Service Members. (2019)
- Providing In-Kind BAS and uniforms to In-Active Duty status National Guard officers. (2019)
- SECDEF directing Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) to change OHA from a cost reimbursement-based allowance to a flat-rate allowance for the U.S. territories. (2020)
- Correcting the inconsistent policy affecting Parachute Riggers (MOSs: 92R and 921A)—all executing the same mission—in order to remove the restrictions placed on the Dual Status Riggers in the National Guard allowing them to receive the same pay and status as those on Active Duty. (2020)
- Supports the Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor Congressional Gold Medal Act, S.1079-117 Congress (2021-2022). (2021)



A member of the Oklahoma National Guard's Task Force Lexington, spends time with his son before his departure ceremony in Lexington, OK.

- Allow Technician Use of Military Leave while serving on State Active Duty. (2021)
- Financial assistance for childcare should be commensurate with the overall cost of living in a particular location. We recommend that the Army adopt the same method of calculating childcare fee assistance as the other uniformed services that takes into account high-cost localities. (2021)
- Revamp Student Loan Repayment Program (SLRP) to ensure loans are paid in a timely manner in an effort to positively impact retention of skilled professionals and other quality Solders. (2022)
- Modifying current OPM Special Pay Rate Tables to include Army National Guard 2181 series employees to receive access to the same pay rate table the Department of Air Force and Air National Guard 2181 series employees receive. (2022)
- Propose that ARNG Nurse Practitioners receive a yearly Bonus like Physicians and Physician Assistants. (2023)
- Line of Duty Injuries on State Active Duty Status. (2023)

Employment Rights

- Providing a tax credit for certain employers of reservists. The tax credit is equal to \$1,000 for each reservist employed during the year, plus an additional amount that ranges from \$3,000 to \$10,000, depending on the number of days the reservist serves in the uniformed services during the year. (2019)
- Updating the Uniformed Services Employment Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to allow persons to be reinstated in their employer-sponsored health plan if released early from TRICARE.
- Amending the USERRA to cover fulltime National Guard operational duty (other than for training) under USC Title 32 Section 502(f).
- Modifying the USERRA to afford the same or similar protection to Title 32 Excepted Service Technicians. (2016)
- Reserve Component military chaplains who encourage their religious institution employers to provide just and fair employment policies mirroring the USERRA. (2017)
- Amending the USERRA to include applicability of “coverage” to the spouse of a servicemember. (2017)
- Authorizing and funding direct placement employment programs for the National Guard, like California’s Work for Warriors employment initiative pilot program.
- Amending the law to waive Thrift Saving Plan (TSP) loan repayment penalties for disabled service members.
- Providing adequate coverage to National Guard Soldiers and Airmen called to State Active Duty under USERRA. (2020)
- Change gift giving amounts to a max of \$25 for subordinates, \$50 for others, and a max cap of \$1000 for a gift total from a group. (2023)
- Allowing T32 members to drill outside the state as a drill status guardsman to obtain time for Command or other growth opportunities. (2023)

Family, Community and International Programs

- Plan and budget STARBASE through the FYDP. (2015)
- Allowing the placement of State Partnership Program Coordinators and State Partnership Program Directors positions on the Joint Duty Assignment List (JDAL), allowing states to have access to becoming fully joint qualified officers within the National Guard. (2014)
- Annual funding to support the Family Support Group Youth Camps for Air National Guard families.
- Continued funding and, if possible, expansion of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (2018)
- Amending 32 USC Section 508 to authorize Adjutants General to designate charitable and nonprofit organizations to receive from members and units of the National Guard the services described in 32 US Section 508. (2019)
- Expanding SAFE HAVEN entitlement and eligibility to traditional Guardsmen (drill status members) in a State Active Duty Status, and their dependents. (2019)
- Reform State Partnership Program funding to allow combination of any National Guard travel, pay, and allowances with any Global Combatant Command funding, including adjustment of Humanitarian Assistance funds so that they can be used for NG days, and update 10 USC 34 to define State Partnership Program activities as “any activity which supports the security operations objectives of the U.S.” (2023)

U.S. Army Spc. James DeBisschop, a health care specialist assigned to the 142nd Area Support Medical Company, Connecticut Army National Guard, hugs his father, John DeBisschop, at the Connecticut Army National Guard Army Aviation Support Facility in Windsor Locks, CT.





Guardsmen spend time and talk with the veterans that served before them and thank them for their service at Southwestern Veterans center located in Pittsburgh, PA.

Retirement and Veteran Issues

- Reducing the age at which a member of the reserve component is eligible to receive military retirement pay by one day from age 60 for every day the individual serves on AD (Active Duty) status, either Title 10 or 32.
- Revising the annual limitation on the number of inactive duty points creditable toward reserve component retirement so that it is subject only to a cap of 365/366 on all annual points earned for reserve retirement.
- Authorizing National Guard members, activated by the Governor for a State Active Duty (SAD) mission (not to include training) where they are protecting citizens and their property, to accumulate federal retirement credit.
- Amending USC Titles 10 and 14 to provide for an increase in military retired pay for officers credited with extraordinary heroism on the same basis applied to enlisted members.
- Providing eligibility for retired National Guard members to receive federal retired annual payment for residency in state veterans' homes, and limit their required payment to no more than 50 percent of the allowed VA rates.
- Enacting law to allow members of the Guard and Reserve who have reached 20 years of service to pay into the Survivors Benefit plan before they reach age 60. (2016)
- Amending USC Title 10, Section 1074(b) to authorize concurrent receipt of military retiree health care under TRICARE for the retiree and family for those who qualify for reduced age retirement based on performance of certain types of active service as prescribed in USC Title 10, Section 12731(f). (2017)
- Changing Social Security regulations to allow retired personnel an opportunity to fill vacated positions of National Guard and Reserve members during deployments, while not penalizing their social security benefits.
- Amending the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 72(t)(10)(B) to add all members of the National Guard as Public Safety Employees of a state for the purposes of retirement. (2016)

- Supporting the Senate “The Veterans Health Care Staffing Improvement Act of 2016” and House “Improving Veterans Access to Quality Care Act of 2016” regarding expanding nurse practitioner and physician assistant responsibilities in veteran care. (2016)
- Providing full TRICARE eligibility to begin when eligible for retired pay. (2018)
- Amending USC Title 10, Section 1175 a(h)(1) to require payback of previous separation pay only if future retired/retainer pay was earned in the same service component from which separation pay was originally received. (2018)
- Amending USC Title 10, United States Code, to provide for retroactive calculation of active duty or active service performed as a member of the Ready Reserve to reduce the eligibility age for receipt of retired pay for non-regular service from January 28, 2008, to the start of combat operations in Afghanistan, October 7, 2001. (2019)
- Lowering Retirement Age for National Guardsmen by 30 day increments rather than 90 day increments. (2020)
- Qualifying Domestic Operations Service time as “non-regular service” creditable toward reduction in Grey Area retirement. (2020)
- Legislation allowing members of the National Guard and Reserve who been awarded a Service-Connected Disability by the VA, after retirement to qualify for retirement pay and retired TRICARE. (2020)
- Amend VA Form 21-8951 to allow for partial compensation for Service Members in the FY that they retire in. (2022)



National Guard Bureau joint chaplain and U.S. Army deputy chief of chaplains delivers the Easter message during the sunrise service at the Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery.

TRICARE and Medical Benefits

- Removing the prohibition on eligibility for TRICARE Reserve Select of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who are eligible to enroll in a health benefits plan under chapter 89 of USC Title 5. (2019)
- Expanding TRICARE benefits for behavioral and mental health services coverage for service members and their families.
- Authorizing legislation to provide reserve component members with access to mental health alternatives other than existing non-confidential military sources.
- Authorizing coverage for all members of the National Guard under TRICARE Prime, to include all medical and dental procedures necessary to bring the member into medical compliance for deployment.
- Amending USC Title 10 1097c to allow employers to offer incentives for National Guardsmen to enroll in TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS), decline employee-sponsored health plans, making the TRS premiums pretax dollars payable by the employer.
- Expanding existing healthcare coverage for families with autistic dependents and ensure equal coverage under TRICARE and TRS.
- Amending Section 1074(d)(1)(B), of USC Title 10, as follows: “if the needed information is not available to enter the member into the orders system, the member’s commander will generate a letter stating he/she will be serving an eligible active duty tour and submit to the appropriate department to manually enter into DEERS the needed data so the individual will get the entitlement. If unable to input the needed data, DoD SHALL reimburse the member TRICARE equivalent entitlements they expended during the eligibility period prior to the effective order date.”
- Enacting legislation to allow TRICARE to provide coverage for Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs) to those who access a Military Treatment Facility (MTF), as well as those who receive care through a civilian medical provider. (2014)

- Changing the federal statute that governs military healthcare qualifying requirements for members called to State Active Duty (SAD) from full-time National duty under 502 (f) of Title 32 to maintain medical coverage for member and family while called to SAD. (2015)
- Enacting laws to make TRICARE benefits available to members who retire from the National Guard or are honorably discharged persons before reaching age 60. (2016)
- Extending protection under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to encompass treatment of service-connected disabilities at the Department of Veteran Affairs health care facilities or other private health care facilities.
- The Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a plan to provide chiropractic healthcare services for certain covered beneficiaries as part of the TRICARE program. (2019)
- Subsidizing and funding TRS for all Soldiers and Airmen of the National Guard. (2020)
- The Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense to increase cancer screenings including novel screenings; and the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense to add liquid biopsies for cancer screening to physicals for all veterans service members as a voluntary option by January of 2023 with a preference on those with FDA approval. (2022)

Medical Operations Requirement

- Establishing a medical information management system with self-contained wireless capability that will allow access and integration compatibility between the National Guard, Department of Defense, Veterans Administration (VA), and civilian health care providers to ensure continuity of care.
- Annual funding to digitize National Guard records to ensure medical information management systems are compatible between the DoD, the VA, and civilian health care providers, to facilitate the full exchange of health-related medical information as the service member transitions through active service to either retired or civilian status.
- Authorizing DoD-funded scholarship programs to recruit health care professionals to enter the Reserve Components that would include but not be limited to needed medical specialists, nurses and physician assistants.
- Securing funding to ensure proper sterilization processes for National Guard medical facilities. (2014)
- The Secretary of Defense to include in periodic health assessments, separation history and physical examinations, and other assessments an evaluation of whether a member of the Armed Forces has been exposed to open burn pits or toxic airborne chemicals. (2019)
- Providing Whole Body – High Fidelity Patient Simulators for tactical combat casualty and trauma injury care for Army and Air National Guard Medical Personnel. (2020)

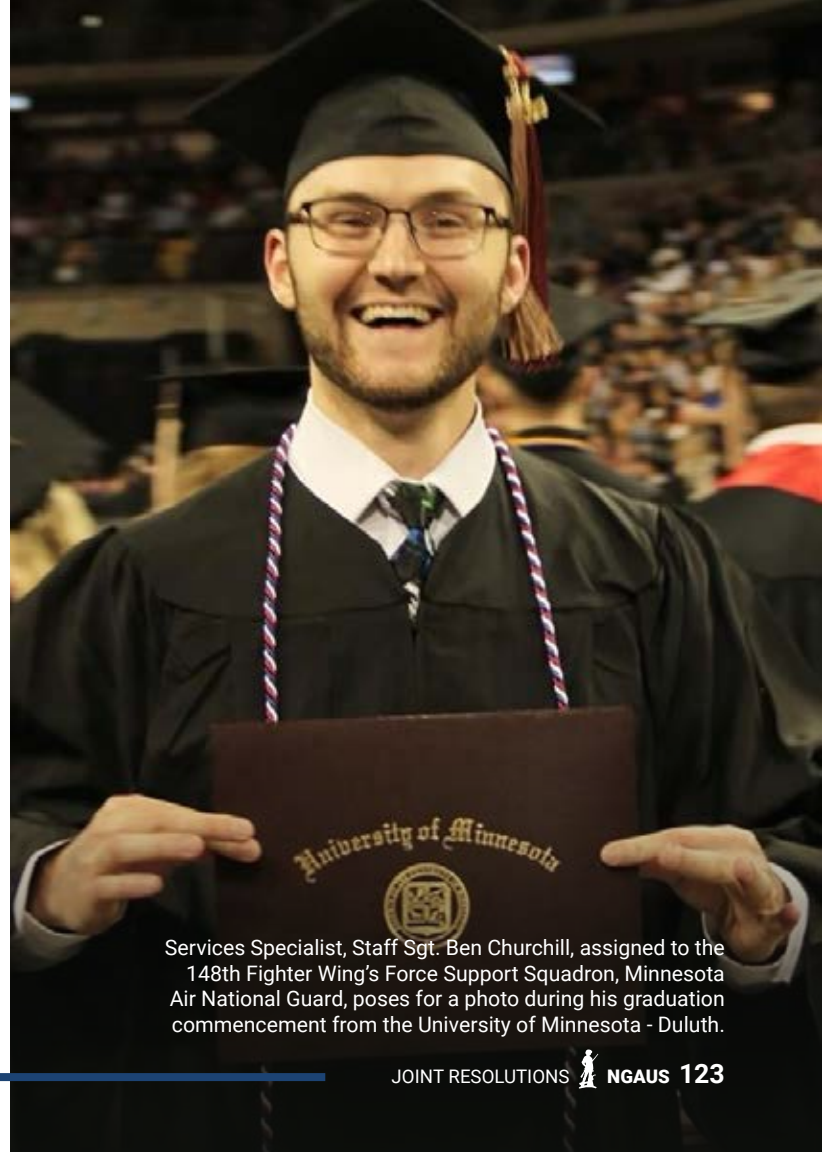


Soldiers from the 36th Sustainment Brigade, Texas National Guard, transfer patients to a UH-60 Black Hawk, 2-211th Aviation Regiment, Iowa National Guard, while participating in a medevac scenario during Northern Strike (NS) 21-2 at Grayling Maneuver Training Center, Grayling, MI.

Education and the GI Bill

- Establishing parity with the active forces in the administration, rates and eligibility standards set in USC Title 10 Chapter 1606 Montgomery GI Bill, including USC Title 32 full time active duty service.
- Amending the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) to allow a refund of college tuition payments for members who cannot complete a school term due to military service, and the protection of academic standing of service members deployed on active duty.
- Provide a full four-year college education to members of the National Guard who have been discharged because of a service-connected disability arising from Title 10 and Title 32 service.
- Amending the GI Bill to allow education benefits to be seen as an account for any family member, including:
 1. Chapter 33, Section 3311, USC Title 38 US) to include the spouse of service members who die in the line of duty after September 10, 2001 as “covered individuals” and entitled to educational assistance under this chapter.
 2. Allowing education benefits of a deceased member to be held in trust for any minor dependent, until the minor dependent reaches the age of 18, when the benefit should enter the 15-year use window, not the age 26 restriction currently in the law.
- Changing the law to allow full-time National Guard duty personnel that work in a permanent capacity in either the National Guard Counterdrug Program or other similar Title 32 operations that support national emergency response to be eligible and receive credit for Post-9/11 GI bill benefits. (2016)
- Amending the language in the Post 9/11 GI Bill to eliminate the service obligation after an election to transfer the benefit to a dependent.
- Amending USC Title 10 to permit otherwise eligible recipients of dedicated National Guard Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) scholarships to receive benefits under the Montgomery GI Bill for Selective Reserve.

- Changing the law to allow all Active Component and Reserve Component servicemembers to transfer unused Post 9/11 GI Bill benefits to family members regardless of how the servicemember earned a college degree prior to September 11, 2001. (2014)
- Providing for Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits and Training and Rehab benefit protections as prescribed in Title 38 USC for mobilizations and activations under Title 10 Sections 12304a/b. (2016)
- Reinstating GI Bill benefits to and forgiving VA debt related to school closure for servicemembers and veterans who attended and lost credits at a school that closed prior to degree completion. (2017)
- Requiring a “Truth in Education” form to be signed by a student and school before enrollment in any school receiving the Post-9/11 GI Bill, Montgomery GI Bill, or Transition Assistance funds, where the form discloses, relative to the course of study or program pursued by the student, any limitations in credits transfer or qualification for professional or vocational licensing in any state based on the course of study or education program once completed by the student. (2017)



Services Specialist, Staff Sgt. Ben Churchill, assigned to the 148th Fighter Wing's Force Support Squadron, Minnesota Air National Guard, poses for a photo during his graduation commencement from the University of Minnesota - Duluth.

- Amending the law to classify Post-9/11 GI Bill and Military Tuition Assistance funds paid to for-profit colleges as federal aid for purposes of applying the 90/10 rule, which prohibits for-profit colleges from receiving more than 90% of its revenues from federal aid. (2017)
- Amending USC Title 10, 16163(a)2 to include retention of Chapter 1607 entitlements for those service members who complete their service contract in both the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and Inactive National Guard (ING) (6 years selected reserve, 2 years IRR or ING) under honorable conditions.
- Eliminating delays in the Veterans Administration's processing of all Forever GI Bill provisions. (2019)
- Preserving and strengthening public service loan forgiveness. (2019)
- Aligning protections for students using the GI Bill with those in place at the Department of Education for students using Title IV funds and at the DoD for students using Tuition Assistance. (2019)
- Ensuring schools spend GI Bill and Tuition Assistance funds for the education benefit of veterans and service members. (2019)
- Protecting Veteran Administration and DoD education programs from abusive and fraudulent practices targeting veterans and military members. (2019)
- Support legislation adding a provision to Title 10 USC, section 16131 that authorizes the simultaneous use of Federal Tuition Assistance and Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve which will meet the request of the Office of Secretary of Defense Personnel and Readiness (OSD P&R). (2019)
- Restructuring the Student Loan Repayment Program to coordinate with Federal loan holders to permit qualifying Soldiers to make interest only payments on amounts covered by SLRP (less than \$50,000) and pro-rated payments on amounts greater than \$50k. (2021)

Technicians

- Modify the National Guard Technician retirement programs to match federal programs offered to Air Traffic Controllers, fire fighters, law enforcement officers, Capitol Police, Supreme Court Police, and nuclear Material Couriers. (2015)
- Raising the congressionally established ceiling on non-dual status (NDS) personnel to 5% of the total National Guard full-time, technician, and Active Guard Reserve (AGR) requirement to allow a combat disability exception to the non-dual status cap.
- A legislative remedy to extend technician officers beyond their Mandatory Removal Date and Mandatory Separation Date (MRD/MSD) to age 57, or until eligible, for an immediate unreduced civil service annuity, or an immediate full basic supplement annuity, whichever comes first.
- Immediate application of a cost-of-living-allowance indexing for FERS annuitants (technicians) who are forced to retire before age 62.
- Removing and compensating servicemembers for the Windfall Elimination Provision from Army and Air National Guard Social Security monthly pay calculation for National Guard Technicians. (2017)
- Amending the law to allow dual status technicians to receive enlistment, reenlistment or affiliation bonuses.
- Prevent earmarks on appropriations that reduce technician pay. (2023)

Force Reduction

- Authorizing the following force management tools for future end strength reductions that could impact the Guard and Reserve:
 1. Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA).
 2. 15-year military retirement for tradition guardsmen and start pension pay at age 55.
 3. One-year time-in-grade (TIG) retirement waivers for select senior enlisted and officers.
 4. Tricare Reserve Select and Tricare Dental offered for up to 6 months after discharge from military service due to a draw down.
 5. Involuntary Separation Pay for personnel separated due to unit manpower reduction or closure (Traditional, AGR, Technician).
 6. Gray Area retiree (age 55 instead of 60) eligibility for: TRICARE for Life, Space Available travel, retired pay.
 7. Fund Permanent Change of Station moves for mandatory transfers to another installation for traditional guardsmen and technicians.
 8. An authority that allows National Guard & Reserve to precisely target specific Lieutenants Colonels (O-5) and Colonels (O-6) with between 20 -29 years of service in certain specialties and warfare areas to separate and retire voluntarily.

Military Associations

- Ensuring that laws and regulations that govern professional military organizations like the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS), Association of the United States Army (AUSA), and Air Force Association (AFA) have standardized interpretations. (2014)
- Amending United States Code Title 32 Section 508(d) to include the National Guard Education Foundation as an eligible organization that many receive National Guard support. (2014)



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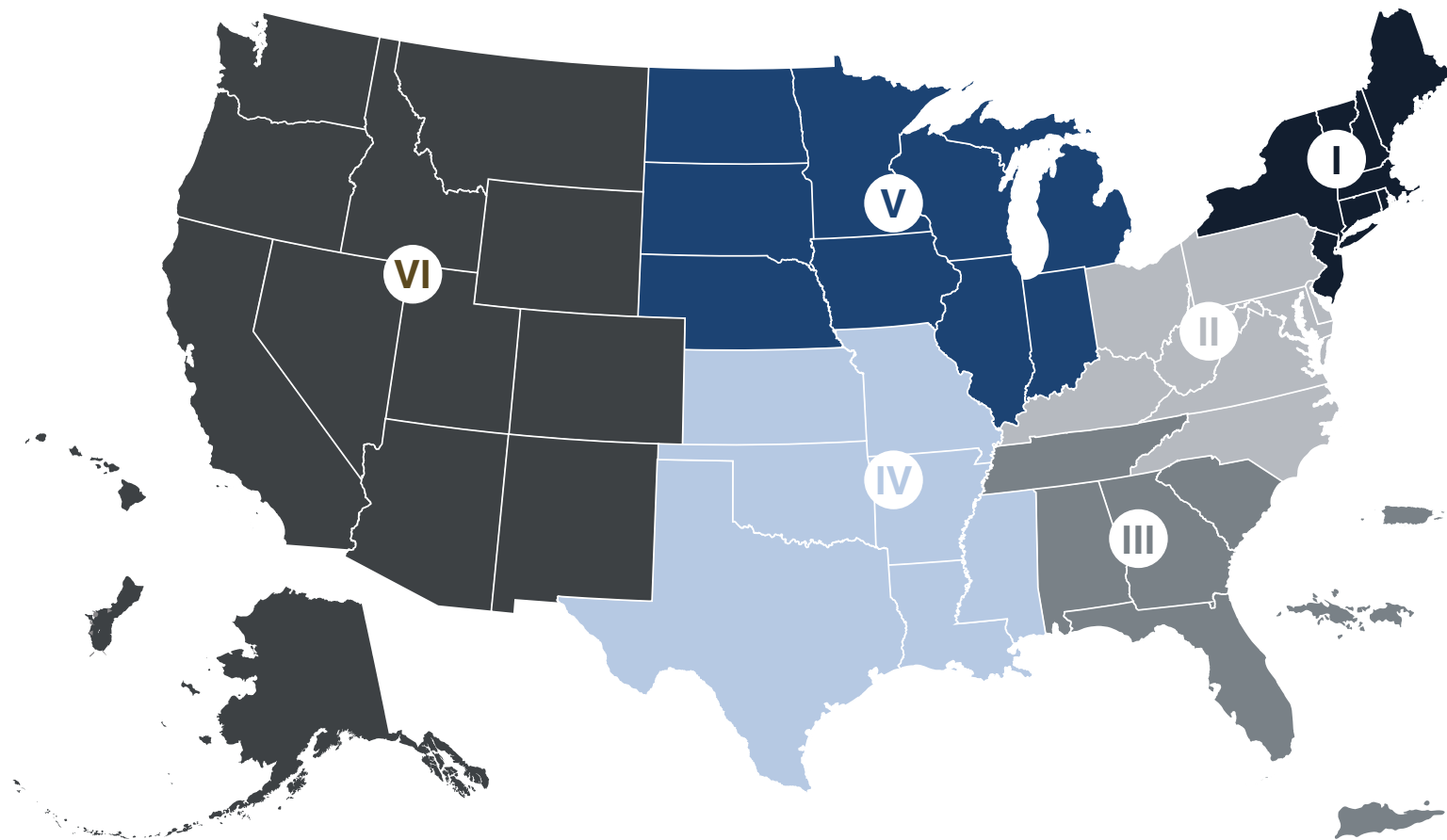
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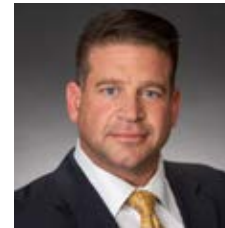


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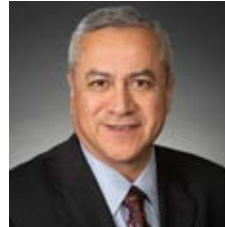


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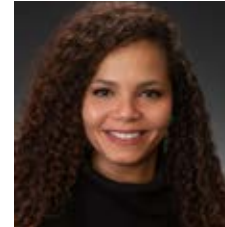


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NGAUS STAFF

Executive Office

President

Brig. Gen. (Ret.)
Roy Robinson
president@ngaus.org

Chief of Staff

Col. (Ret.)
Paul Drake
paul.drake@ngaus.org

Executive Assistant

Lakeshia Williams
lakeshia.williams@ngaus.org

Manager, Support Services

Jose Palacios
jose.palacios@ngaus.org

Legislative Programs

Vice President, Government Affairs

Col. (Ret.)
Mike Hadley
mike.hadley@ngaus.org

Legislative Deputy Director, Army Programs

Marcy Weldin
marcy.weldin@ngaus.org

Legislative Affairs Manager, Joint Personnel Programs

Julian Plamann
julian.plamann@ngaus.org

Legislative Affairs Manager, Air Programs

Russel Read
russel.read@ngaus.org

Legislative Analyst

Aubrey Powers
aubrey.powers@ngaus.org

Legislative Assistant

Alec Gonzalez
alec.gonzalez@ngaus.org

Front Cover Image: Total force Airmen from the 154th and 15th Aircraft Maintenance Groups arrive at the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands, HI. Aircraft armament systems crews were transited to Kauai on a C-17 Globemaster III to help receive, rearm, and launch fighter aircraft within a condensed time window.

Communications

Director

John Goheen
john.goheen@ngaus.org

Senior Writer/Editor

Mark Hensch
mark.hensch@ngaus.org

Production Manager

Richard Arnold
richard.arnold@ngaus.org

Digital Content Manager

Jennifer Hickey
jennifer.hickey@ngaus.org

Staff Writer

Donald Lambert
donald.lambert@ngaus.org

Membership & Marketing

Director

Brig. Gen. (Ret.)
Maria Kelly
maria.kelly@ngaus.org

Manager of Membership and Marketing

Michael McNeill
michael.mcneill@ngaus.org

Membership Database Manager

Tracy Campfield
tracy.campfield@ngaus.org

Industry Liaison

Blaise Lemke
blaise.lemke@ngaus.org

General Conference

Vice President, Business Development & General Conference

Lt. Col. Jake Jakubek (Ret.)
jake.jakubek@ngaus.org

Finance & Human Resources

Director

Cheryl Young
cheryl.young@ngaus.org

Comptroller

Laurence Temple
laurence.temple@ngaus.org

Staff Accountant

Lacey Morse
lacey.morse@ngaus.org

Staff Accountant

Kendra Robinson
kendra.robinson@ngaus.org

Back Cover Image: F-35A Lightning IIs from the 158th Fighter Wing, Vermont Air National Guard, prepare for training exercises during Red Flag 21-3 at Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, NV.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

One Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20001

202.789.0031 | www.ngaus.org | ngaus@ngaus.org

