

NGAUS
142nd GENERAL
CONFERENCE
JOINT RESOLUTIONS
PACKAGE

(As amended, 28 August 2020)

142nd NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION
RESOLUTION-J #0

RELATING TO THE LEVEL OF DEFENSE SPENDING AS A PERCENTAGE
OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Recommendation

To ensure an appropriate level of defense spending, the National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

NGAUS LEADERSHIP

142nd NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION
RESOLUTION-J #1

RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
ALL DOMESTIC OPERATIONS MISSIONS

Transportation

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Debris clearance and route opening prime movers. (2015)
- B. Route opening package augmentation. (2015)
- C. 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)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

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RESOLUTION-J #2

RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
ALL DOMESTIC OPERATIONS MISSIONS

Communications

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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)
- C. 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)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
ALL DOMESTIC OPERATIONS MISSIONS

Public Works and Engineering

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Firefighting

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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)
- C. Providing funding for COTS mobile fire suppression and extinguishing systems for National Guard platforms performing domestic emergency response. (2015)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Information and Planning

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.
- B. 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)
- C. Funding for Radiological Screening Portals for National Guard Homeland Response Forces (HRFs) and CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFPs). (2019)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
ALL DOMESTIC OPERATIONS MISSIONS

Logistics

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Mobile loading dock for offloading of equipment, vehicles and supplies. (2015)
- B. Providing a military fuel nozzle adapter that will fit civilian vehicle fuel tanks, which would allow civil government and first responder vehicles to receive fuel from military fuel assets. (2017)
- C. 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)
- D. Providing Domestic Operations packages to states with a commercial off-the-shelf UAV to provide “over the horizon” visibility/capability. (2018)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Public Health and Medical Services

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Making available telemedicine technology for Army and Air National Guard Medevac Units.
- B. 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.
- C. 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)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Search and Rescue

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.
- B. Procuring search and rescue (SAR) electronic tracking and monitoring electro-optical infrared sensors. (2015)
- C. 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)
- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. Standardized or baseline search and rescue packages for airframes involved in Domestic Operation missions. (2017)
- G. Streamlined authorization for use of Unmanned Aerial Platforms for use during Disaster Response Operations. (2017)
- H. 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)
- I. 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)
- J. 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)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
ALL PERSONNEL MISSIONS

Strategic

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Updating statutory guidance for the funding, requirements and employment of National Guard forces performing homeland emergency response missions.
- D. 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.
- E. Insuring comprehensive state National Guard input into the Base Realignment and Closure and Commission (BRAC) process.
- F. A National Security Reform Act modeled after Goldwater-Nichols Act, for a whole-of-government approach between the Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- G. 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 Section 331, 332, 333, 12304(b), and 12406 of Title 10 United States Code, in response to an emergency or major disaster.
- H. 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)
- I. 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)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
THE COUNTERDRUG PROGRAM

National Guard Counterdrug Program

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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)
- C. 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)
- D. 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)
- E. 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.
- F. 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.”
- G. Changing the law to allow the availability of annual congressionally-appropriated National Guard Counterdrug funds to change from one year to two years. (2016)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Public Safety

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Funding for light-weight armors, approved by the National Institute of Justice, in support of law enforcement. (2015)
- B. Funding, procuring and fielding modernized non-lethal capability kits to National Guard Reaction Forces. (2015)
- C. 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)
- D. Funding for color night vision imaging systems to support the National Guard during border patrol, counter drug and emergency response operations in the United States. (2016)
- E. 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)
- F. Restoring National Guard eligibility for Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding. (2020)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Installation Security

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. Funding for acoustic hailing devices for all National Guard units needing long range, non-lethal crowd dispersion capability. (2016)
- C. 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)
- D. Support incremental modernization by procuring and/or establishing funding to field the fully mobile incidence awareness assessment system to the National Guard.

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RESOLUTION-J #15

RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
CYBER

Cyber

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Ensuring the National Guard is included as a critical partner in developing, planning, and executing the Department of Defense's strategy in operating in cyberspace, and is appropriately resourced to support all facets of cyber operations. (2014)
- B. Authorizing and appropriating funding to the National Guard to identify products, evaluate functionality, and define a secure VPN system with CAT bootable devices, ensuring the national standard to deliver, secure remote access to field offices, mobile work teams, and deployed individuals in all environments. (2014)
- C. 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)
- D. Implementing a comprehensive campaign to begin protecting mobility (MAF), combat (CAF) aviation and Air Operations Center (AOC) assets from cyber threats by:
 - 1. Proper "hygiene" practices involving connection of aviation platform, aviation equipment, avionics and support equipment to non-hardening (trusted) computer networks.
 - 2. On-aircraft monitoring of cyber threats using already fielded, proven cyber harden techniques involving aircraft interfaces.
 - 3. Command-wide cyber awareness training that communicates importance of proper hygiene practices and provides basics of cyber-attack methods. (2016)
- E. 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)
- F. Providing National Guard JFHQs and units with industry-leading Next Generation Firewall (NGFW) products to better protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information from cyber threats and attacks. (2018)
- G. 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)
- H. Instituting assignment incentive pay for National Guard Cyber personnel. (2019)
- I. Increased manning in Full Time Force as it relates to the Cyber Readiness of GuardNet and the functions related to ensuring mission command systems are operational and secure. (2019)

CYBER TASK FORCE

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RESOLUTION-J #16

RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Military Construction

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.
- B. Resourcing long-term MILCON funding requirements.
- C. 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.
- D. Authorizing and appropriating funds to build essential sustainment and field-level maintenance facilities to effectively repair, service, and maintain National Guard equipment.
- E. Fully funding Sustainment, Restoration, and Maintenance account (SRM) in order to sustain/modernize current facilities.
- F. 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.
- G. 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.
- H. Increasing federal Base Operation Support (BOS) funds to states for utilities, fire and emergency services at the start of a fiscal year. (2015)
- I. Funding to procure web-based construction management software for administration of Military Construction (MILCON) and Sustainment, Restoration, and Maintenance (SRM) projects to achieve regulation compliance. (2016)
- J. Recognizing the importance of National Guard bases, armories, and related infrastructure in conducting Title 10, Title 32, and DSCA missions, supports initiatives to incorporate utility and infrastructure improvements to enhance mission assurance through energy assurance. (2020)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
CBRNE ENTERPRISE EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Domestic Operations Force Management

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Allowing Title 32, USC AGR personnel to perform state emergency missions under the command and control of the governor.
- B. Requiring the Department of Defense (DOD) to consult with Congress and the governors regarding any proposed changes to National Guard force structure.
- C. Providing National Guard Homeland Response Force unit full time Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) employee's exemption.
- D. Updating laws to recognize existing and future combatant command homeland defense missions being conducted by Title 10 and Title 32 for AGRs and technicians.
- E. 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.
- F. 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.
- G. 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)
- H. Considering National Guard activities as excepted and not affected during a Federal lapse in appropriations. (2018)
- I. 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)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
ALL PERSONNEL MISSIONS

Training

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Authorizing legislation that allows the National Guard to receive one day's pay as compensation for every eight hours of completed distance learning coursework.
- E. Requiring the National Guard Bureau to provide funding for Guardsmen who are retired to have Continuing Medical Education (CME) for professional certifications and licensing pertinent to their Guard duties. (2014)
- F. Amending USC Title 32 Chapter 10 Section 403 to provide an election by the member to receive BAH entitlement to ship household goods. Servicemember would be required to provide proof of mortgage for eligibility to receive BAH. (2014)
- G. Funding for a resiliency program that improves sleep, fitness, mobility and nutrition in an individual and team setting, delivered by certified coaches with military backgrounds, and monitored through a technology platform that tracks the progress of the individual and team, with the capability to deliver real-time reports to trainers, unit leaders and National Guard leadership. (2016)
- H. 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)
- I. The National Guard Reserve Officer Training Corps. (ROTC) and use of U.S.C. Title 32 technician support of the program. (2017)
- J. 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)
- K. Providing a stipend for fitness memberships for National Guard servicemembers to maintain readiness, increase retention, and improve health. (2019)
- L. 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)

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- M. The Army/Air National Guard acquiring & fielding individual marksmanship training devices which support dry-fire, live-fire and augmented reality training in the armory/unit; yielding prediction of qualification outcomes & remedial training. (2020)

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Force Management

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Funding 100 percent of the required full-time manning requirements of the National Guard.
- B. Enacting laws that reflect the Air Force Commission's recommendation that Active, Guard and Reserve staffs should reflect the principles of a Total Force.
- C. Amending the law to allow the CNGB to establish policy directing that any Colonel assuming responsibilities at the NGB must have performed duties at the squadron or company Command level, within one of the states or territories for at least two years, or have been a NG member within a state or territory for at least five years.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. 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.
- G. 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.
- H. Enacting law to provide Back Pay and Date of Rank for excessive delay in vacancy promotion processing. (2016)
- I. Requesting congressional inquiry and/or Government Accountability Office study into National Guard Officer Vacancy Promotion process to improve execution of program. (2016)
- J. Amending the appropriate Department of Defense (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)
- K. Amending U.S.C. 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)
- L. Decreasing and/or removing the limitations set by the grade strength tables in U.S.C. 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)
- M. 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)
- N. Increasing military leave for Federal Employees, including federal technicians, from 120 to 160 hours annually. (2020)

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- O. Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 14703(b) and U.S.C. Title, Section 324, to permit armed forces medical officers to serve until age seventy (70). (2018)
- P. Revising U.S.C. 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)
- Q. Modifying or deleting verbiage in USC Title 10 Section 12011 to eliminate National Guard O-4 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) control grades. (2019)
- R. 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)
- S. Provide Regional Area Defense Counsel (ADC) Positions to Represent Air National Guardsmen (2020)
- T. Seeking legislation that would require the ARNORTH Commander to be a qualified National Guard Officer. (2020)

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

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RESOLUTION-J#20

RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
ALL PERSONNEL MISSIONS

Personnel Pay and Member Benefits

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Parity of compensation for special skills and qualifications consistent with active component special pays, compensation, and benefits.
- B. 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).
- C. Streamlining reserve component duty statuses into the following three categories:
 - 1. Active Duty for Operational Support
 - 2. Active Duty for Training, Readiness and Administrative Functions
 - 3. Inactive Dutywhile standardizing benefits. (2016)
- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. Authorizing a pre-federal income tax deduction for TRICARE and State Sponsored Life Insurance (SSLI) premiums.
- G. Correcting the discrepancy between USC Title 10 and USC Title 32 to allow Title 32 Active Duty Service Members the ability to elect their Basic Allowance for Housing ("BAH") rate for either their Duty Station or their Home of Record without the currently required waiver process for Title 32 Active Duty Service Members.
- H. Requiring National Guardsmen not serving under authority USC Title 10 or USC Title 32 to register in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP).
- I. 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.
- J. 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.
- K. 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)
- L. Enacting laws to provide pre-mobilization TRICARE benefits and post Transitional Assistance Management Program (TAMP) benefits upon deactivation to members of the Guard mobilized under Title 10 Section 12304b. (2016)

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- M. 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)
- N. 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)
- O. 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)
- P. Providing Maternity/Paternity Leave Policy for Reserve Component servicemembers equal to the current 12 weeks paid leave for Active Component servicemembers. (2017)
- Q. Enacting legislation to allow servicemembers, on military orders for less than 31 days, to be paid prior to the end of the order. (2017)
- R. 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.
- S. Amending the law to allow dual status technicians and Title 32 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) members to keep Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP), enlistment, reenlistment, and affiliation bonuses. (2019)
- T. Creating and funding a bonus program for the retention of warrant officers in critically short specialties.
- U. 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.
- V. 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)
- W. Expanding applicability and entitlements afforded to the National Guard under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) by striking U.S.C Title 50, Section 3911(2)(ii) and inserting the definition of "National Guard" as defined by U.S.C. Title 32, Section 101. (2017)
- X. Providing competitive bonuses and/or incentives to qualified drill-status soldiers and airmen in critical career fields or positions with extensive training requirements/credentialing to maintain readiness by retaining fully trained servicemembers. (2017)
- Y. 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 or Active Duty, Active Guard Reserve (AGR), or even a Dual-Status Guardsman (DSG) on an order 31 days or more. (2018)
- Z. Modifying 37 U.S. Code 206 regarding Aviator Incentive Pay to include elimination of the 1/30 Rule for the National Guard and other Reserve Components as applicable. (2020)
- AA. 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)
- BB. 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)
- CC. 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)

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- DD. Providing access to readily available, affordable and reliable childcare for National Guard Service Members. (2019)
- EE. Providing In-Kind BAS and uniforms to In-Active Duty status National Guard officers. (2019)
- FF. 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)
- GG. 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)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Employment Rights

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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.
- C. Amending the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to cover fulltime National Guard operational duty (other than for training) under USC Title 32 Section 502(f).
- D. Modifying the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to afford the same or similar protection to Title 32 Excepted Service Technicians. (2016)
- E. Reserve Component military chaplains who encourage their religious institution employers to provide just and fair employment policies mirroring the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act. (2017)
- F. Amending the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to include applicability of "coverage" to the spouse of a servicemember. (2017)
- G. Authorizing and funding direct placement employment programs for the National Guard, like California's Work for Warriors employment initiative pilot program.
- H. Amending the law to waive Thrift Saving Plan (TSP) loan repayment penalties for disabled service members.
- I. Providing adequate coverage to National Guard Soldiers and Airmen called to State Active Duty under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) of 1994. (2020)

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Family, Community and International Programs

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Plan and budget STARBASE through the FYDP. (2015)
- B. 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)
- C. Annual funding to support the Family Support Group Youth Camps for Air National Guard families.
- D. Continued funding and, if possible, expansion of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (2018)
- E. 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)
- F. Expanding SAFE HAVEN entitlement and eligibility to traditional Guardsmen (drill status members) in a State Active Duty Status, and their dependents. (2019)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Retirement and Veteran Issues

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Enacting laws to provide the same level of benefits to every veteran, regardless of the dates or theater of operations of their military service; from the current conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as those veterans from previous eras and conflicts. (2016)
- B. Allowing members of the National Guard who have served honorably to be “veterans” and qualify for receipts of retired pay and benefits consistent with their active duty counterparts.
- C. 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.
- D. Amending USC Title 38 to allow additional education benefits to all post 9/11 veterans who would have otherwise been qualified for educational benefits had their benefits not previously been exhausted.
- E. 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.
- F. 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.
- G. 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.
- H. 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.
- I. Changing current retirement law to allow age 50 minimum retirement age provision for AGR, dual status technicians, and Drill Status Guard (DSG). (2014)
- J. 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)
- K. Amending U.S.C. 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 U.S.C. Title 10, Section 12731(f). (2017)
- L. 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.
- M. Changing federal law to authorize National Guard and Reserve members and their spouses to be eligible for burial in national and VA grant funded state veteran cemeteries, provided that each would pay the equivalent rate of the VA plot allowance to the cemetery based on date of death. (2014)
- N. 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)

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- O. 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)
- P. Providing full TRICARE eligibility to begin when eligible for retired pay. (2018)
- Q. Amending U.S.C. 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)
- R. Amending 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)
- S. Lowering Retirement Age for National Guardsmen by 30 day increments rather than 90 day increments. (2020)
- T. Qualifying Domestic Operations Service time as "non-regular service" creditable toward reduction in Grey Area retirement. (2020)
- U. 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)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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TRICARE and Medical Benefits

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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 title 5, United States Code. (2019)
- B. Extending indefinitely, the ability for service members to make medical claims for injuries such as Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Depression or any other physiological, psychological and/or behavioral diagnosis.
- C. Expanding TRICARE benefits for behavioral and mental health services coverage for service members and their families.
- D. Authorizing legislation to provide reserve component members with access to mental health alternatives other than existing non-confidential military sources.
- E. 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.
- F. Amending 10 USC 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.
- G. Expanding existing healthcare coverage for families with autistic dependents and ensure equal coverage under TRICARE and TRICARE Reserve Select.
- H. 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.”
- I. 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)
- J. 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)
- K. 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)
- L. 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.

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- M. 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)
- N. Subsidizing and funding TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS) for all Soldiers and Airmen of the National Guard. (2020)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Medical Operations Requirements

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Authorizing Department of Defense-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.
- D. Securing funding to ensure proper sterilization processes for National Guard medical facilities. (2014)
- E. 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)
- F. Providing Whole Body – High Fidelity Patient Simulators for tactical combat casualty and trauma injury care for Army and Air National Guard Medical Personnel. (2020)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Education and the GI Bill

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Establishing parity with the active forces in the administration, rates and eligibility standards set in USC Title 10 Chapter 1606 Montgomery G.I. Bill, including USC Title 32 full time active duty service.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Amending the G.I. 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.
- E. Changing the law to allow full-time National Guard duty personnel that work in a permanent capacity in either the National Guard Counter Drug 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)
- F. Amending the language in the Post 9/11 G.I. Bill to eliminate the service obligation after an election to transfer the benefit to a dependent.
- G. 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 G.I. Bill for Selective Reserve.
- H. Changing the law to allow all Active Component and Reserve Component servicemembers to transfer unused Post 9/11 G.I. bill benefits to family members regardless of how the servicemember earned a college degree prior to September 11, 2001. (2014)
- I. 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)
- J. 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)
- K. 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)

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- L. 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)
- M. 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.
- N. Eliminating delays in the Veterans Administration's processing of all Forever GI Bill provisions. (2019)
- O. Preserving and strengthening public service loan forgiveness. (2019)
- P. 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 Department of Defense for students using Tuition Assistance. (2019)
- Q. Ensuring schools spend GI Bill and Tuition Assistance funds for the education benefit of veterans and service members. (2019)
- R. Protecting Veteran Administration and Department of Defense education programs from abusive and fraudulent practices targeting veterans and military members. (2019)
- S. 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)

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RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Technicians

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Immediate application of a cost-of-living-allowance indexing for FERS annuitants (technicians) who are forced to retire before age 62.
- E. 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)
- F. Amending the law to allow dual status technicians to receive enlistment, reenlistment or affiliation bonuses.

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RESOLUTION-J#28

RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
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Force Reduction

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.

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RESOLUTION-J#29

RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR
MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS

Military Associations

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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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