



NGAUS

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS FISCAL YEAR 2027





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The Congress Shall Have Power...

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the Officers and authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

Constitution of the United States
Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 15 and 16



A Letter from our Chairman

On behalf of the nearly 45,000 members of the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) and the over 433,000 Soldiers and Airmen of the National Guard, I am honored to present the Fiscal Year 2027 Legislative Resolutions.

I am incredibly proud to serve as Chairman of this esteemed association, committed to ensuring the deployability, interoperability, and sustainability of Guardsmen across the 54 states, territories, and the District of Columbia.



Amid evolving threats both at home and abroad, the nation relies on the National Guard to swiftly and decisively respond. During the 147th NGAUS General Conference and Exhibition in Milwaukee, WI, General Dan Caine, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, emphasized the National Guard's indispensable contribution to establish deterrence, rebuild the military, and achieve peace through strength.

Year after year, the National Guard remains vital to our nation's defense. In 2025, Guardsmen responded to flashfloods in West Virginia, search and rescue in Alaska, ice storms in Michigan, and wildfires in Hawaii. Additionally, Guard units deployed overseas to promote stability across the globe, including missions in CENTCOM, Horn of Africa, Japan, Kosovo, and Poland.

I am thankful to every Soldier and Airmen who answered the call when our nation and local communities needed it the most. Guardsmen have consistently demonstrated, both in combat and crisis, their dedication to protecting the homeland.

NGAUS remains steadfast in our objective to work with Congress and ensure the National Guard is equipped with the necessary tools, training, and resources to meet any mission our nation requires. The future of the National Guard is full of promise, and I am confident our Soldiers and Airmen will adapt, overcome, and excel in any challenge. Thank you for your continued commitment to the National Guard and those who serve.

Sincerely,

MG Paul Rogers
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.





RESOLUTIONS PROCESS

Resolutions are related to manpower, personnel, force structure, equipment requirements, and issues consistent with the dual mission of the Guard. Resolutions are generated at the State level by Guardsmen across the 54 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia. Upon adoption at the annual NGAUS General Conference, resolutions become the Association's legislative objectives and initiatives on Capitol Hill.

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



LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS



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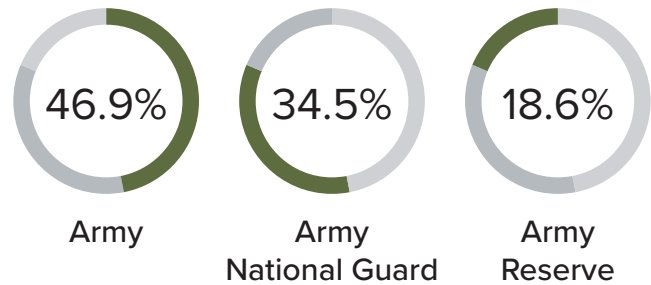
THE GUARD IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FY25

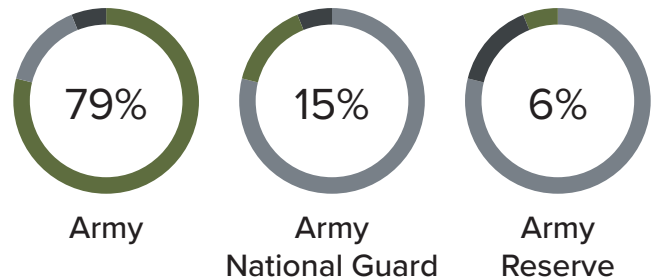
End Strength: 325,000
8 Division Headquarters
1,403 Aircraft



Army End Strength



Operation and Maintenance Funding

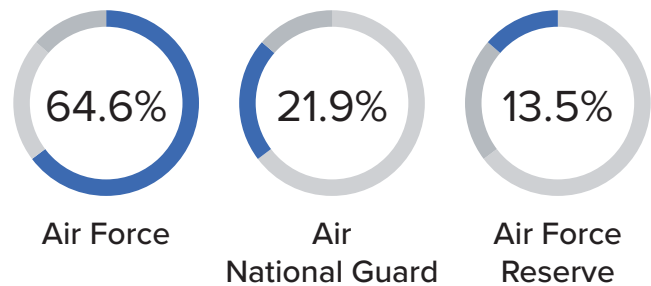


AIR NATIONAL GUARD FY25

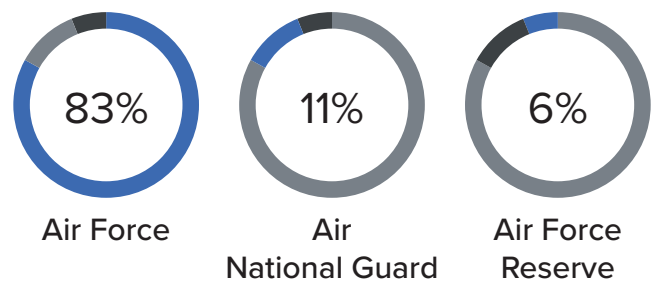
End Strength: 105,000
Operates 90 Flying Units
1,053 Aircraft



Air Force End Strength



Operation and Maintenance Funding





FY27 NGAUS PRIORITIES



JOINT

- Personnel Reform
 - Duty Status Reform
 - Military Technician Modernization
 - Continuation Pay Incentive Under Blended Retirement System
- GI Bill Parity
- Reduced Premiums for Grey Area Retirees
- Establish Title 32 Cyber Authorities & Incentive Pay
- Enhance UAS / C-UAS Capabilities & Authorities



ARMY

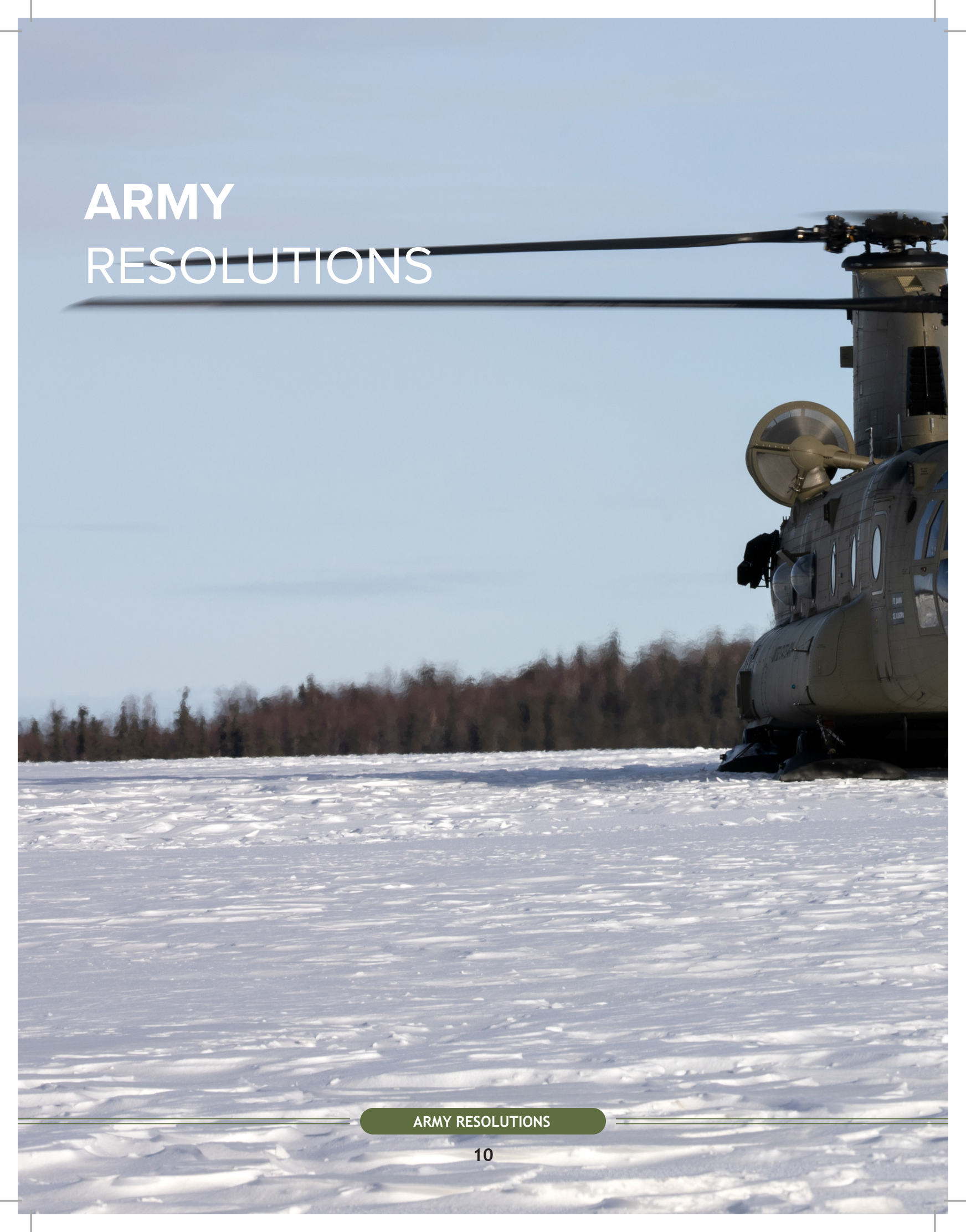
- ARNG Aviation Modernization
 - AC/RC Aviation Force Structure Parity
 - Procure & Upgrade UH-60M, CH-47F & LUH-72
- ARNG Artillery and Air Defense Modernization
 - Self-Propelled and Towed Cannon Artillery Modernization
 - M-SHORAD Modernization
- ARNG Vehicle Modernization
 - Enhance Engineering Platforms & Capabilities
 - HMMWV Modernization & Sustainment



AIR

- Fighter Recapitalization
 - F-35 Procurement & Mods
 - F-15EX Procurement
- Mobility Modernization and Recapitalization
 - C-130J and KC-46A Procurement
 - C-17 Modifications

ARMY RESOLUTIONS

A large military helicopter, likely a Black Hawk, is positioned on a vast, flat, snow-covered field. The helicopter is shown from the side, with its main rotor blades extending across the upper portion of the frame. The background features a line of bare trees under a clear, light blue sky. The overall scene conveys a sense of readiness and operational capability in winter conditions.





Army Aviation

- Staffing ARNG Aviation units at 90% Managed Level of Resource (MLR) as applied to full-time manning for both AGR and Technician workforces. (2024)
 - Advancing ARNG Aviation force structure modernization for required growth to gain parity with COMPO1 Division capabilities, through directed end strength increase designated for ARNG AVN to support force design update (FDU). (2024)
 - Aircraft Fleet Modernization- Ensure wartime readiness of the ARNG CABs, TABs and Divisions; maintain concurrent and proportional fielding and modernization across all aircraft fleets to provide ARNG capabilities commensurate with COMPO 1. (2024)
 - Accelerated UH-60 modernization strategy to fully divest of the UH60L fleet by 2034. (2024)
 - A required CH-47F modernization program. (2020)
 - Sustainment of AH64E modernization of hardware subsystems and sensor suites through proportional and concurrent fielding with COMPO 1 capabilities. (2025)
 - Modernization of the Lakota fleet through continued procurement of the UH-72B and technical improvements to the Mission Equipment Package (MEP). (2025)
 - A Fixed-Wing Modernization Strategy that provides for Life Cycle Extension & Sustainment of current C-12 and C-26 fleets until the Army selects a Future Utility Aircraft (FUA). (2024)
 - UAS modernization to include proportional fielding of all DA requirements at echelon. (2025)
 - Programming ARNG Aviation for integration of Future Vertical Lift (FVL) into the modernization strategy. (2024)
- 
- Aviation Support Systems Modernization - Enhance performance, safety, maintenance, training and Homeland Defense capabilities of the ARNG AVN enterprise through responsible assessment of emerging technology. (2024)
 - Pursuit of procurement degraded visual environment (DVE) solutions to enhance safety of ARNG operations. (2024)
 - Procure Crashworthy, ballistically-tolerant auxiliary fuel systems throughout ARNG aviation fleets. (2024)
 - Supports funding for the US Army's requirement for the next generation Aviation Ground Power Unit (AGPU) to ensure concurrent and proportional fielding to all Army National Guard Aviation units. (2024)
 - Procure Aircraft Survivability Equipment for Army National Guard combat aircraft, including training emulators and expendables. (2025)
 - Continued low-rate initial production (LRIP) of the GE T901 Improved Turbine Engine targeting specific fleet requirements to improve environmental performance. (2024)
 - Support the funding for procurement of specialized maintenance tools for rotary, fixed wing, and ground vehicle platforms for Army National Guard Maintenance Facilities. (2024)
 - Procurement of an approved aviation readiness management system that provides flight hour and resource management automation to enable leader decisions for all 54 states and territories. (2024)



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, and Captive Flight Trainer (CFT). (2025)
- 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)
- Army National Guard Air Defense Battalions modernize to Maneuver-Short Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD) concurrently with Active Component growth. (2023)
- 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)
- Expedited decision, acquisition and fielding preceding Compo 1 to proportional and concurrent with Compo 1. (2025)
- Provide Army National Guard additional organic extended range artillery capability to meet future Large Scale Combat Operations (LSCO). (2025)
- Resource Army National Guard with Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (C-UAS), with the associated Doctrine, Organization, Training, Materiel, leadership and Education, Personnel, Facilities and Policy. (2025)

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

- 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)
- 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)
- Field Army National Guard Avenger Short Range Air Defense Units with authorized, modern equipment in order to effectively support maneuver units on the battlefield. The EPLRS radios should be replaced with the HMS Radio (VRC-126(V)1). (2024)



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)
- Provide contract maintenance support and renewed program of record equipment replacement for Engineer Specialty Unit equipment required for Army 2030 and 2040 in Large Scale Combat Operations (LSCO). (2025)



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 and M172 series 25 ton tactical low-boy fielding and modernization initiatives. (2025)
- Chemical Biological Protected Shelter (CBPS)
- Medical Equipment Sets Ground Ambulance fielding to the ARNG medical formations
- 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
- 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).



- Continue expanding the fielding of blast tolerant fuel containment solutions on ground vehicles that has been steadily increasing over the last fifteen years. Continue expanding the fielding of blast tolerant fuel containment solutions on ground vehicles that has been steadily increasing over the last fifteen years. Application of this technology to ground platforms will continue to enhance crew and vehicle survivability. Application of this technology to ground platforms will continue to enhance crew and vehicle survivability. (2025)
- 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)
- 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)
- 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)
- 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)
- Provide a Command Post Capability that is mobile and can be deployed by 5 or fewer personnel in under 10 or less minutes without tools. (2025)
- 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)
- Modernization of the Small Arms Simulation Modernization systems found in the National Guard and provide a capability that supports identification and engagement of targets at unknown distances and scenarios, while providing realistic and reactive threat representations. (2025)
- 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. (2024)
- Cold weather states lack a multi-functional facility that can accommodate the Army ACFT requirements at a low cost, non-permanent option. A multi-functional facility is corrosion free, PVC cladding that will not support combustion, 20-year PVC material life cycle, maintenance free, rapidly erected, building code compliant and relocatable. (2024)

AIR RESOLUTIONS



AIR RESOLUTIONS





NGAUS Leadership

- 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 Force Generation Model. (2025)
- 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 U.S.C Title 32 ANG Technicians to utilize the federally-funded tuition assistance program available to Active Guard Reserve and active duty members. (2017)
- 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)
- In 2020, the Air National Guard approached industry asking for a plate that met ballistic requirements for CONUS operations while offering a significant weight reduction. This was in response to both the pending expiration of their current hard armor and to reduce the weight burden. Industry began development of a modern pure polyethylene plate in 2021 to meet the requirement. The Air Force Air National Guard has over 7,600 Security Forces, the vast majority enlisted personnel, that will be wearing expired armor (hard and soft) this year. They need to be replaced with polyethylene plates. (2024)
- Alleviate 1 of 3 annual medical flight physicals for National Guard and Air National Guard pilots who fly commercially and are on active military flight status as a Drill Status Guardsmen (DSG). (2025)



COMBAT AIR FORCES

Modernization of Air National Guard A-10 Aircraft

- Carriage and Integration of Advanced Weapons to Support 5th/6th Generation Operations in a long-range kill chain within a contested, degraded, and operationally limited environment. (2025)
- Digital high-definition interface, display, and recording. (2024)
- Rapid acquisition of a datalink solution to enable integration with the joint standard. (2025)
- Expand air refueling capabilities to include KC-46 and drogue options. (2025)
- Reprogrammable Digital Radio Frequency Memory (DRFM) ECM pod. (2025)

Modernization of Air National Guard F-15 Aircraft

- Fund and procure Multi-spectral search / track / target capabilities. (2017)
- F-15 RF Expendable Decoy as an adjunct or replacement for towed RF decoys to protect from Radar Guided Threats (2018)
- 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)





Modernization of Air National Guard F-16 Aircraft

- Digital Infrared Search and Track System (IRST) and continued AESA radar development and procurement. (2025)
- Rapidly reprogrammable electronic attack capabilities and advanced decoys. (2025).
- Investing in an Open System Enclave to rapidly integrate advanced algorithms and enable cooperative operations. (2025)
- Electronic Warfare Suite Capable of Geo-Location and Advanced Processing for Integration of Sensors. (2025)
- Funding a low-latency, high-bandwidth datalink for seamless multi-domain interoperability, that is connected via Wide-Band Apertures and Software Defined Radios. (2025)

Air National Guard F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Aircraft

- Ensure that the ANG interests in F-35 propulsion modernization are accounted for and the F35 Engine Core Upgrade is fully funded. (2023)
- F-35 Power and Thermal System (PTMS) defined requirements. (2023)
- High Capacity, Pre and Post fusion Data Collection. (2025)
- Open system Enclave. (2025)
- 5th Generation Fighter Wing's long haul and Over-the-Horizon communications procurement (2025)



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

- 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)
- 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)
- Improved Joint Airborne Network Extension (ANE) – (Skytower II Pod) Joint Airborne Network Extension for Cross-Banding, Translation, And Correlation. (2024)
- Long endurance, stand-in electronic warfare capabilities for joint force survivability. (2024)
- Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) enhancements for Joint long range all-weather sensing requirements. (2025)

Air National Guard Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) Integration

- Development and installation of specialized mission support equipment at Robins AFB for JSTARS to Remotely Piloted Aircraft-Integration mission conversion. (2025)





Modernization and Sustainment of Air National Guard F-22 Aircraft

- Helmet-Mounted Display. (2025)
- Procure and funding for Link-16 Datalink. (2016)
- Procure and fund Beyond Line of Sight Communications. (2016)
- 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)

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 (ATSP). (2023)
- Acquisition of 3 four-ship Post-Block F-16 MTCs, with sustainment, at additional ANG F-16 locations to provide parity across the F-16 CAF. (2024)
- 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)
- 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)

Air National Guard HH-60G/W Units

- HH-60W procurement. (2023)
- 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)

Air National Guard 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)



Air National Guard Rescue HC-130J Units

- 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)

Air National Guard 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)
- Funding for the modernization of Executive Communications Kits using NSA-approved CSfC (Commercial Solutions for Classified) technology. (2025)



Air National Guard 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)

Relating to 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.
- 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.
- Fund additional SmartCan Universal Armament Test Sets to test and troubleshoot future munitions on 4th and 5th generation fighters and troubleshoot future munitions and 5th generation fighters. (2025)
- Sustain Light-Emitting Diode (LED) tower systems.
- Gaseous Servicing Equipment. (2025)
- Fully fund new mobile combined aircraft power cart and air cycle machine used for ground maintenance and servicing of legacy (F-15EX, F-16, F-35, fighter, cargo, and tanker) aircraft. (2025)



MOBILITY AIR FORCES

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)
- Support the replacement of the C-130H/J existing radar with a commercial off the shelf (COTS) radar. (2024)
- 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 Infra-red 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)
- C-130 man-portable on-load/off/load 18000 lbs of fuel in less than 60 minutes at location CONUS and OCONUS. (2025)
- 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)
- To establish an Onboard/Offboard Electronic Attack Protection system to defeat RF guided missile threat. (2024)
- ANG C-130s require self-defense capabilities to detect and defeat modern threats specifically designed to target Mobility Air Forces aircraft, including Large Aircraft IR Countermeasures (LAIRCM) which improves detection and defeat of advanced threats and replaces aging and obsolete LAIRCM systems. (2024)
- Recommend Air Force investment in DoD-vetted commercial off the shelf technology to address organic asset communication shortfalls for the C-130J Block 6.0 fleet. (2024)
- Modernize ANG C-130Js with Increased Wing Fuel and External Fuel Tanks. (2025)
- Maintain Air National Guard Tactical Airlift (C-130) units at 8 (or more) Primarily Assigned Aircraft (PAA). (2025)



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)





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)

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)

Modernization of Air National Guard KC-135 Aircraft

- Aircraft/Aircrew Cooling Capability. (2025)
- Soft Basket Quick Connect Boom Drogue Adapter. (2017)
- Organic Cargo Lift/Loading System. (2025)
- Self-Protection. (2025)
- Alternate/Automated Hardened Position, Navigation, and Timing. (2025)
- Common MAF Mission System. (2025)

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.

RELATING TO 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.



COMBAT SUPPORT/MISSION SUPPORT

Modernization of the Combat Readiness Training Center Enterprise Infrastructure And Ranges

- Fund construction of workspace, hangars and maintenance facilities to accommodate integrated and classified operations of multiple 4th and 5th generation squadrons. (2018)
- Fund and procure munition storage areas to meet F-35 and F-22 squadron allotted square footage, and apron, taxiway and runway improvements to minimize legacy standoff waivers. (2018)
- Fund and procure operational training infrastructure supportive of next generation aircrew readiness for current and future weapon systems. (2018)
- High-fidelity surrogate targets. (2023)
- Frequency Communications Suite for Enhanced Live-Fly Training. (2023)
- Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation. (2023)
- Realistic Integrated Electronic Warfare Threat Emitters. (2023)
- Fully Fund all four Combat Readiness Training Centers. (2024)
- Require and fund realistic high-fidelity targets for testing and training advanced 5th and 6th generation weapons and aircrew, aircraft to enable end-to-end weapons testing against realistic threat systems. (2025)





Procurement and Assignment of Distributed Common Ground Systems

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

AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)

- Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AISR) platform.
- Two 10GB paths at ANG AOGs that are independent of aligned wing infrastructure to enable redundancy, adequate throughput, and mission resiliency for in-garrison based mission operations (FDO/DMO/COOP). (2025)
- System Modernization - Field ANG Block 20 Upgrade. (2025)
- Independent Communications Paths. (2025)
- Infrastructure support to enable Special Access Program accreditation at each ANG AOG. (2025)
- Secure Voice Capability - Wideband HF. (2025)
- Virtual Application Desktop Delivery. (2025)
- Agile Operations Center. (2025)
- Mission Assurance & Cyber Security Toolkit (2025)



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)

SPACE

Air National Guard 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

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JOINT RESOLUTIONS



NGAUS Leadership

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



DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

Transportation

- Debris clearance and route opening prime movers. (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)
- The National Guard requires a container moving capability with a single-Soldier mechanism to significantly improve rapid deployment capabilities by resolving issues with materiel handling equipment (MHE) availability, MHE operator availability, and improving operational readiness by reducing time and improving safety. (2024)

Communications

- 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)
- Modernization and sustainment of the National Guard lacks a light weight, portable and expedient antenna system that provides rapid deployment and rapid line of sight communications at the squad and platoon levels while also providing domestic support operations in response to local communities. (2024)
- Investment in resilient timing signals for operational commanders and the C2 of non-federalized forces to execute missions in support of civil authorities. (2024)



Public Works and Engineering

- Environmentally friendly, operationally effective alternative back-up power supplies, to provide state operations centers with uninterrupted power for continuous operations.
- Purchase battery powered generators to augment legacy diesel generators footprint within the National Guard's inventory. (2024)
- The National Guard Energy Resiliency Initiative (NGERI) is a program to enhance the energy security and Resilience of National Guard armories and installations throughout the United States. NGB should seek to collaborate with the Department of Defense, Governor, and State National Guard Adjutant General to develop a Microgrid system proof-of-concept (\$10mil) composed of a Combined Heat and Power solution for the State National Guard Headquarters and local National Guard armories supporting our local communities capable of operating independently of the local power grid in times of emergency, disaster, or power outages. (2024)
- Ensure Department of Defense procurement agencies remove silica based absorbents from sourcing lists and catalogs and replace with

biobased absorbent alternatives. (2024)

- Asking Congress to create a separate National Guard Account (NGMA) in order to ensure the past inconsistent funding of National Guard MILCON is addressed.
- Increasing federal Base Operation Support (BOS) funds to states for utilities, BOS employee salaries, Operations and Maintenance tails, fire and emergency services at the start of a fiscal year. (2025)

Information and Planning

- Securing fully mission capable Incident Awareness and Assessment platforms to provide National Guard and civilian authorities with improved situational awareness during homeland support missions.
- Establish a National Guard Federal Emergency Response Fund. (2022)

Logistics

- Providing Domestic Operations packages to states with a commercial off-the-shelf UAV to provide "over the horizon" visibility/capability. (2018)





Firefighting

- 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)

Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

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

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)
- The National Guard lacks readily deployable, self-contained, portable medical clinics are a multipurpose and agile asset ideally suited to support several different types of National Guard missions. These medical clinics are an effective solution to overcoming community or regional health care capability gaps in the Homeland when natural or man-made disasters significantly stress or destroy existing



health care resources and infrastructure. They provide the National Guard with a means of maintaining troop health and preserving medical skills retention for all levels of National Guard medical professionals, thus enhancing overall unit medical capability and mission readiness. (2024)



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)
- Create the requirement and provide funding for small individual personal light beacon capable of marking a soldier or location with both visible and/or infrared spectrum lighting in order provide Soldiers and Commanders the ability to mitigate hazards in low-to-no-light conditions, or to aid in personnel recovery. (2024)
- Modernization and sustainment of the National Guard rescue capability by sponsoring the qualification and upgrade of the UH-60, HH-60, and H-60 Black Hawk helicopters with an enhanced rescue hoist to significantly improve combat and domestic incident response capabilities by resolving issues with cable looseness, bird caging, cable misalignment, as well as reducing oscillations, and improving operational readiness by reducing maintenance and extending overhaul times. (2024)





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.
- Insuring comprehensive state National Guard input into the Base Realignment and Closure and Commission (BRAC) process.
- 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.
- 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 U.S.C. §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)
- Pursue Legislation urging the Department of Defense (DoD) to prioritize and allocate the necessary resources to streamline contracting procedures and support small businesses, which will foster a more accessible and welcoming environment for small businesses, thereby ensuring that the DoD maintains a robust and dynamic national defense industrial base in the future. (2024)





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 \$460 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. (2025)
- To allow for more effective planning and execution, providing a minimum of \$40 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. (2025)
- 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)
- Amend Public Law 109-469 § 901 National Guard Counterdrug Schools, to change [P.L. (h) (1)] from “\$30,000,000” to “\$40,000,000.” (2025)



Public Safety

- 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, counter drug, 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)
- 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

- 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)

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.
- 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 Modernization account (SRM) in order to sustain/modernize current facilities. (2025)
- 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.
- 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)
- Develop achievable waiver criteria to allow for carbon-based systems to be installed in climate zones where all-electric technologies are not practical. (2024)
- Congress establishes a National Guard Military Construction Readiness Center Conceptual Design Appropriation for the planning and conceptual design (35%) of up to one Readiness Center per state and/or territory. (2024)



Domestic Operations Force Management

- Providing National Guard Homeland Response Force unit full time Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) employee's exemption.
- 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.
- 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 Counter-Drug Program, which would provide stability for funding and service members employed by the CBRN (Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear) Response Enterprise. (2023)
- Reimbursement of Funds for Use of National Guard Equipment During State Directed Missions. (2023)
- Provide novel life-saving personal protection equipment (PPE) to fill the capability gap of gamma radiation protection for National Guard personnel responding to a radiological event. (2024)
- Extend same coverage within US Code to CBRNE Response Enterprise (CRE) and Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) as afforded to the Counter Drug Program. (2024)
- Procurement of an AI-driven software solutions enabling warfighter and domestic response by providing unified operations, intelligence, and logistics to enhance military decision-making in both domestic response and conflict/contingency operations scenarios. (2025)





PERSONNEL

Personnel Pay and Member Benefits

- Streamlining reserve component duty statuses into the following three categories:
 - Active Duty for Operational Support
 - Active Duty for Training, Readiness and Administrative Functions
 - Inactive Dutywhile standardizing benefits. (2016)
- 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)
- 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 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)
- 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)
- 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 bipartisan legislation included S.1079-117 Congress (2021-2022). (2021)
- 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 Soldiers. (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)
- Offer Retention/Reenlistment incentive for up to \$25000 in Closing cost Loan Assistance for VA Home loans. (2024)
- To provide that members of the Armed Forces performing services in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Chad shall be entitled to tax benefits in the same manner as if such services were performed in a combat zone. (2024)
- Provide CNGB the authority to authorize National Guard 502(f)(2) orders with Stafford Act funding from FEMA/DHS when requested by a State Governor for National Guard Soldiers and Airmen responding to Presidentially Declared Stafford Act Emergencies. (2024)
- Establish permanent funding for Full-time National Guard Duty Military Funeral Honor position (Enduring "no fail" mission). (2024)
- Extend Flex spending to T32 AGRs, currently only available for T10. (2024)
- Providing Initial Entry Bonuses to Army and Air National Guard Officers. (2025)
- Pursue measures to ensure that Soldiers and Airmen on State Active Duty orders are not penalized in Retirement Point credit or benefits due to activation during a declared state emergency in a non-federalized status. (2025)



Training

- 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 Pararescuemen (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)
- The Secretary of Defense shall conclude studies on the validity and relevance of the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) portion of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) to confirm it meets the needs of Services and implement an updated ASVAB no later than October 1st, 2028. (2025)
- Authorize one full-time Active Guard Reserve (AGR) or technician position per Air National Guard Fatality Search and Recovery Team (FSRT) to ensure mission readiness and operational continuity. (2025)

Force Management

- Funding 100 percent of the required full-time manning requirements of the National Guard.
- 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)
- 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)
- 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)
- 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 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)
- 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)
- Seeking legislation that would require the ARNORTH Commander to be a qualified National Guard Officer. (2020)
- Career field growth opportunities within force structure. (2024)
- Remove restrictions on the transfer of officers between the active and inactive National Guard. (2024)
- Amend 10 United States Code 115 in regards to 1825 counting towards personnel strength levels. Amend the reporting requirement managed at State National Guard level. (2024)

- Streamline and Simplify the Federal Tuition Assistance Program. (2024)
- Provide Equity Concerning Federal Recognition Effective Date/Rank Entry Date. (2025)

TRICARE and Medical Benefits

- 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 TRICARE Reserve Select (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)



Education and the GI Bill

- 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)
- 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 Department of Defense 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 Department of Defense 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)
- Allow for drilling status Air Guardsmen to receive Federal Tuition assistance through MilTA. (2025)





Retirement and Veteran Issues

- 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)
- 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 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)
- 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)
- 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)
- To permit concurrent disability and retirement pay for all service members, regardless of if they have reached the 50% disability rating threshold. (2024)

Technicians

- 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)
- Amend 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. (2024)
- Prevent earmarks on appropriations that reduce technician pay. (2023)
- Persuading Congress and the Department of Defense to authorize additional funding to increase starting pay for Title 32 and Title 5 Military Technicians. (2024)
- Allow Guardsmen who have served in a Title 32 Technician Dual Status to “Buy Back” their service time to count towards active federal service time for their military retirement. (2025)



Family, Community and International Programs

- 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)



Medical Operations Requirements

- 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)
- The Army and Air force require pilots and crew members to operate at 100 percent as possible with proper sleep, nutrition and hydration. Proper hydration is critical for elevating human performance. However, those pilots and crew members require a safe and reliable bladder relief system to maintain focus and body functions. (2024).

Employment Rights

- 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)
- Amending the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (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 the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) of 1994. (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)

O&M Appropriation Accounts

- Propose a provision to the NDAA that provides an extension to budget authority for single-year O&M appropriation accounts. (2023)

CYBER

Cyber Security

- 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)
- 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)

- 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)
- Providing a cloud native, multi-terrain defensive cyber operations capability for employment supporting off and on-DoDIN mission partners. (2024)
- DOD needs to change the eligibility standards in all recruitment and retention programs--to include both dual-status technicians as well as AGRs--in order to allow for the best-qualified soldiers to serve in these critical positions, thus leveling the playing field for the IT and Cyber communities. (2025)
- Establish a structured Title 32 (T32) to Title 10 (T10) status transition process that enables National Guard Soldiers and Airmen to transition from T32 to T10 status, ensuring Joint Qualification Requirements (JQR) are maintained, enhancing training proficiency, and providing flexible, timely support across the full spectrum of national cyberspace operations. (2025).
- Authorize and encourage the use of National Guard and Reserve Equipment Appropriation (NGREA) funds for acquisition of software capabilities through Other Transaction Authority (OTA) mechanisms to accelerate modernization of the Air and Army National Guard. (2025)



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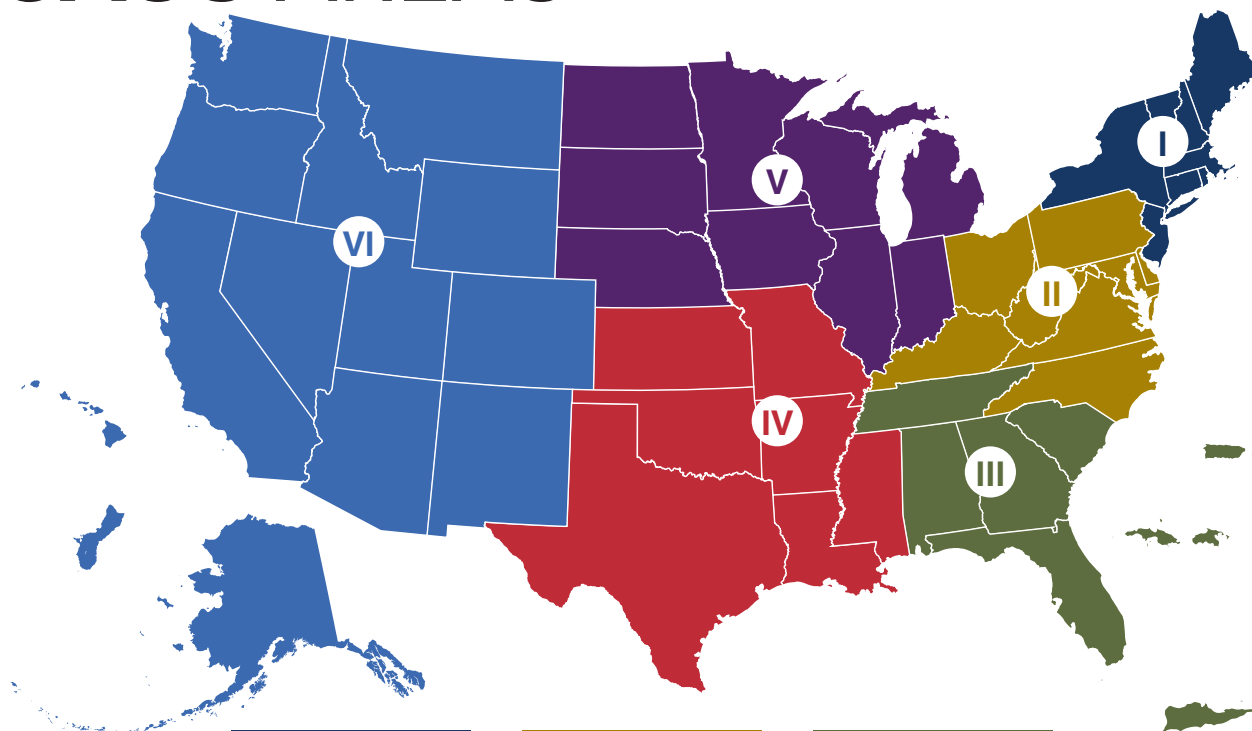


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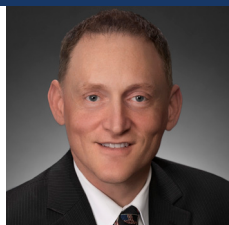


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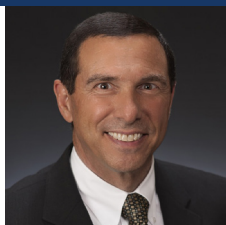
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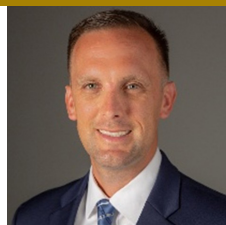


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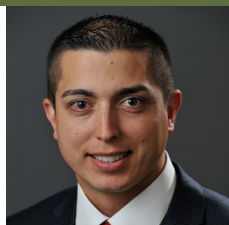


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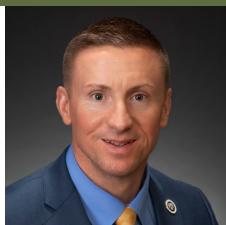
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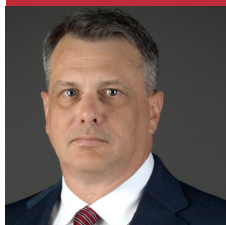


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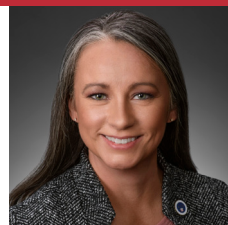
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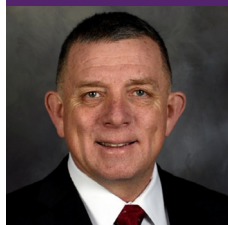


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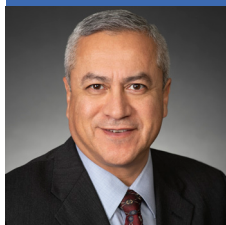


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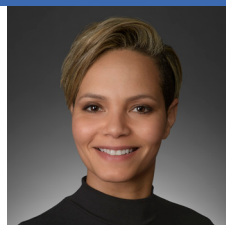


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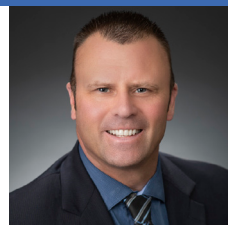
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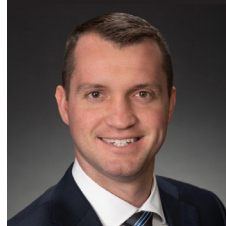


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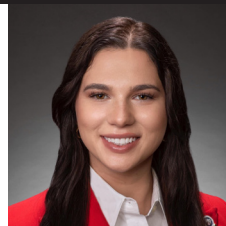


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PHOTO CAPTIONS

Cover: U.S. Air Force special tactics Airmen from the Kentucky Air National Guard's 123rd Airlift Wing conduct fast rope operations from a Mississippi Army National Guard UH-60 Black Hawk on the island of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, as part of Emerald Warrior 25.2, a large-scale special operations exercise staged in multiple locations by Air Force Special Operations Command.

Pg.2: The Northern Lights dance above an Alaska Air National Guard 168th Wing KC-135 Stratotanker at Eielson Air Force Base, AK.

Pg.4: MG Paul Rogers, Chairman of the Board, speaks at the NGAUS 147th General Conference & Exhibition on Milwaukee, WI.

Pg.5: Soldiers from the 41st Infantry Brigade Combat Team fire M4 carbines during weapons qualification at Range 73, Yakima Training Center, WA.

Pg.8 Top: Tech. Sgt. Nicholas Miller of the Kentucky Air National Guard's 123rd Contingency Response group fires an M18 pistol while competing in the Adjutant General's Match, a marksmanship competition held at the Wendell H. Ford Regional Training center in Greenville, KY.

Pg.8 Bottom: U.S. Air Force C-17 Globemaster III loadmasters from the 204th Airlift Squadron, Hawaii Air National Guard, wave during low-level flying training sortie onlooking Maui, HI.

Pg.9 Top: Soldiers with the Nebraska Army National Guard's Co. A, 2-134th Infantry (Airborne) return from an overseas deployment to greet awaiting friends and family at the Army Aviation Support Facility in Lincoln, NE.

Pg.9 Middle: A C-130 Hercules, aircraft, assigned to Cowboy Guard's 153rd Airlift Wing, releases a water drop during a Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) training at Top-of-the-World, AZ.

Pg.9 Bottom: Members of the West Virginia National Guard's Company C., 2-104th General Support Aviation Battalion conduct swift water rescue operations training and certification during their annual training period at Camp Dawson, Kingwood, WV.

Pg.10: A U.S. Army CH-47F Chinook helicopter, assigned to Bravo Company, 1-52D General Support Aviation Battalion, and an Alaska Army National Guard HH-60M Black Hawk helicopter, from Golf Company, 2-211th General Support Aviation Battalion, stage on the landing zone during Special Operations Forces Arctic Medic 2025 (SOFAM 25) at Yukon Training Area, Fort Wainwright, AK.

Pg.12: Service members from the Peace Vanguard Republic of Singapore Air Force and the Arizona Army National Guard trained together at the Idaho National Guard's Orchard Combat Training Center, completing day and night AH-64 Apache aerial gunnery operations.

Pg.14 Top: The capabilities of the 166th Regiment - Regional Training Institute's 1st and 2nd Battalions melded during a unique artillery live-fire training exercise at Fort Indiantown Gap, PA.

Pg.14 Bottom: Major General Pete Hronek, the Adjutant General for the Montana National Guard visited troops at Fort Harrison during a training exercise with sister Guard units and the Special Operations community.

Pg.15: Soldiers with the 200th Engineer Company in the 153rd Engineer Battalion from the South Dakota Army National Guard conduct Wet-Gap crossing training in joint with the 1st General Support Aviation Battalion, 171st Aviation Regiment with the 34th Combat Aviation Brigade, Minnesota Army National Guard, across the Mississippi River at Camp Ripley Training Center near Little Falls, MN.

Pg.16: A High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle, or HMMWV, drives on land after crossing an Improved Ribbon Bridge assembled by the 35th Engineer Brigade and 101st Troop Command during annual training in Macon, MO.

Pg.18: The first F-35A Lightning II aircraft permanently assigned to the Florida Air National Guard's 125th Fighter Wing taxi on the flight line after landing at Jacksonville Air National Guard Base, FL.

Pg.21: An F-15C Eagle aircraft flies over the flight line at Barnes Air National Guard Base, Westfield, MA.

Pg.22: A U.S. Air Force F-16 Fighting Falcon from the 121st Fighter Squadron, 113th Wing, departs after being refueled by a KC-135 Stratotanker with the 121st Air Refueling Wing after exercise Bamboo Eagle.

Pg.23: Texas Air National Guard MQ-9 flies into Keflavik Air Base during an exercise for Formidable Shield.

Pg.25: F-35 Lightning II pilots with the Wisconsin Air National Guard's 115th Fighter Wing, and F-16 Fighting Falcon pilots with the South Carolina Air National Guard's 169th Fighter Wing, fly over Greenland.

Pg.26: The 165th Airlift Wing (AW), Georgia Air National Guard's first C-130J Super Hercules, tail number 5975, is staged in front of a Lockheed Martin hangar in Marietta, Ga. Jan. 22, 2024 for a delivery ceremony display.

Pg.27: Pilots from the Kentucky Air National Guard's 165th Airlift Squadron fly a C-130J Super Hercules over Paducah, KY., after delivering cargo for Exercise Grindstone, a three-day earthquake-response exercise.

Pg.28: A KC-135 Stratotanker from the 121st Air Refueling Wing prepares to refuel a C-17 Globemaster from the 436th Airlift Wing in-flight over the skies of Pennsylvania.

Pg.29: Five KC-135 Stratotankers assigned to the 101st Air Refueling Wing line up before a comprehensive formation training sortie at the Bangor Air National Guard Base, ME.

Pg.30: Fighters form up in the sky over Wisconsin before heading into the fight for exercise Sentry North near Volk Field, Camp Douglas, WI.

Pg.31 Top: A KC-135 Stratotanker sits on the flight line at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Columbus, OH.

Pg.31 Bottom: A specially painted KC-135 Stratotanker sits on the flight line at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Columbus, OH.

Pg.32: U.S. Army National Guard firefighters of the 1049th Engineer Detachment, Montana Army National Guard, respond to a nighttime fire training scenario during Northern Strike 25-2 at Grayling Army Airfield, MI.

Pg.34: National Guard Bureau Chief Gen. Steven S. Nordhaus visits Soldiers at a Point of Distribution (POD) following Hurricane Milton in Tampa, FL.

Pg.35: Virginia National Guard Soldiers assigned to the Lynchburg-based 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry Regiment, 116th Infantry Brigade Combat Team conduct a platoon attack live fire training lane J at Fort Pickett, VA.

Pg.36: Virginia National Guard aviation crews assigned to the Sandston-based 2nd Battalion, 224th Aviation Regiment, 29th Infantry Division train on aerial fire suppression with UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters equipped with water buckets during a prescribed burn at Fort Barfoot, VA.

Pg.37: A French navy commando descends a rope from a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter assigned to Alpha Company, 1st Battalion 169th Aviation Regiment, New Hampshire Army National Guard during Fast Rope Insertion Extraction System training at TRADEWINDS 25 (TW25).

Pg.38: Skijoring is a transportation technique Minnesota National Guardsmen learned during a field training exercise at Haltdalen, Norway.

Pg.39: Counterdrug service members engaged congressional leaders and staff during the National Guard Counterdrug Program Open House at the Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Pg.41: Soldiers and Airmen with the Florida and Georgia National Guard CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP) participate in an exercise to validate the teams for response to natural emergencies.

Pg.44: Special Operations Forces Arctic Medic 2025 (SOFAM 25) participants shield themselves from the rotor wash of a departing U.S. Army UH-60L Black Hawk helicopter, assigned to Alpha Company, 1-52D General Support Aviation Battalion, during arctic medical training at Yukon Training Area, Fort Wainwright, AK.

Pg.46: Sunburst Youth Academy Class 33 Cadet Elizabeth Garcia wipes tears from her eyes after receiving her certificate of program completion during a graduation ceremony, marking the end of five months living and going to school at Sunburst Youth Academy on Joint Forces Training Base, Los Alamitos, CA.

Pg.48: New Jersey Youth Challenge Academy graduation ceremony for Class 59 was held in Sea Girt, New Jersey

Back Cover: Family members welcome home a fighter pilot assigned to the 134th Fighter Squadron, Vermont Air National Guard Base, South Burlington, VT.



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