

NGAUS
148th GENERAL
CONFERENCE
JOINT RESOLUTIONS
PACKAGE

(As amended, 31 August 2026)

RESOLUTION-J #0

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

Recommendation

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

- A. Defense budget of no less than 4% percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- B. Requiring DoD to assure Congress and the governors that potential changes in National Guard force structure will not impact the safety and security of the citizens of the United States.
- C. Updating statutory guidance for the funding, requirements and employment of National Guard forces performing homeland emergency response missions.
- D. Budget actions and authorization language that supports the full range of equipment, training and modernization needed by National Guard Civil Support Teams and CERF-P units responsible for protecting Americans during chemical, biological or nuclear events.
- E. 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).

RESOLUTION-J #1

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

Transportation

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

RESOLUTION-J #2

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

Communications

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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)
- C. Investment in resilient timing signals for operational commanders and the C2 of non-federalized forces to execute missions in support of civil authorities. (2024)

RESOLUTION-J #3

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

Public Works and Engineering

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Environmentally friendly, operationally effective alternative back-up power supplies, to provide state operations centers with uninterrupted power for continuous operations.
- B. Purchase battery powered generators to augment legacy diesel generators footprint within the National Guard's inventory. (2024)
- C. 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)
- D. Ensure Department of Defense procurement agencies remove silica based absorbents from sourcing lists and catalogs and replace with biobased absorbent alternatives. (2024)
- E. Asking Congress to create a separate National Guard Account (NGMA) in order to ensure the past inconsistent funding of National Guard MILCON is addressed.
- F. 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)

RESOLUTION-J #4

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

Firefighting

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)

RESOLUTION-J #5

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

Information and Planning

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Securing fully mission capable Incident Awareness and Assessment platforms to provide National Guard and civilian authorities with improved situational awareness during homeland support missions.
- B. Establish a National Guard Federal Emergency Response Fund. (2022)
- C. Establish a National Guard Digital Readiness and Enterprise Transformation Initiative to modernize administrative processes, improve enterprise technology implementation, develop digital workforce competencies, standardize enterprise automation, and maximize the operational effectiveness of existing Department of Defense digital platforms and information systems. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J #6

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

Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

RESOLUTION-J #7

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

Logistics

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Providing Domestic Operations packages to states with a commercial off-the-shelf UAV to provide “over the horizon” visibility/capability. (2018)
- B. Procure and sustain an integrated cloud based tracking system to track personnel, equipment and purchases during a natural or man-made disaster response to ensure accurate pay to Soldiers and Airmen and submit timely reimbursement requests. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J #8

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

Public Health and Medical Services

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

RESOLUTION-J #9

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

Search and Rescue

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Funding to equip search and extraction elements of the Army National Guard and rescue technicians of the Air National Guard with modern, interoperable rapid extraction technology and equipment to assist civilian authorities with saving lives under any physical conditions.
- B. Procuring search and rescue (SAR) electronic tracking and monitoring electro-optical infrared sensors. (2015)
- C. Procuring light and secure all-terrain vehicles to include over-snow and/or amphibious capability if necessary, and which are equipped with thermal sighting to assist in search and rescue, and move wounded civilians, personnel and supplies to and from disaster areas where larger vehicles cannot reach. (2015)
- D. Providing each state with necessary cold weather transportation systems including composite vehicle covers and a mobility enhancing system that installs quickly and directly to each wheel hub on commercial pickup trucks, ATVs, HMMWVs, and FMTVs.
- E. Full funding for the Armored Security Vehicle (Image Intensified Sight Upgrade Program) for the homeland response forces in each Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region.
- F. 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)
- G. 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)
- H. 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)
- I. 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)
- J. 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)
- K. 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)

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- L. Install truck bed toppers to protect mission-essential equipment from weather and theft, increase secure storage capacity, and enhance operational readiness by improving the organization, transport, and availability of resources. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J #10

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

Strategic

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Requiring DoD to fully consider the role of the National Guard in performing its homeland defense and state missions as defined by the governors when developing its force restructuring plans.
- B. Insuring comprehensive state National Guard input into the Base Realignment and Closure and Commission (BRAC) process.
- C. 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.
- D. 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)
- E. 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)
- F. 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)
- G. 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)

RESOLUTION-J #11

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

National Guard Counterdrug Program

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. The unmatched successful partnership between the National Guard and local, state and federal law enforcement inherent in the National Guard Counterdrug Program. This partnership, executed under USC Title 32 Chapter 112 allows National Guard soldiers and airmen to protect and secure our communities, states, and the nations in support of our brothers and sisters in law enforcement. (2014)
- B. To allow for more effective planning and execution, providing a minimum of \$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)
- C. 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)
- D. Enhancing the National Guard Counterdrug Program USC Title 32 Chapter 112 with language that more appropriately addresses the expanded threat to our nation from Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs). (2014)
- E. Codifying in law the National Guard Counterdrug Schools mission to include COCOMs, military to civilian, military to military, and civilian to civilian, but not at the expense of traditional Law Enforcement Agency customers.
- F. Amending public law Section 1004, 1991 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 101-510), to change additional support for Counterdrug activities language from “may” to “shall” ... “the Secretary shall provide support to Counterdrug schools to train local, state, federal, tribal law enforcement, and community-based organizations using subject matter experts and the most cost-effective means possible to include contracting services consistent with DOD practices.”
- G. Changing the law to allow the availability of annual congressionally-appropriated National Guard Counterdrug funds to change from one year to two years. (2016)
- H. 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)

RESOLUTION-J #12

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

Public Safety

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Funding, procuring and fielding modernized non-lethal capability kits to National Guard Reaction Forces. (2015)
- B. 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)
- C. 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)
- D. 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)
- E. Accelerate the fielding of Modular Scalable Vest Generation II equipment and plates in replacement of the Improved Outer Tactical Vest. (2023)
- F. Recommend fielding Dual Purpose Small Power Unit Systems to mirror current Army program of record for compo 1 units. (2023)
- G. Resource and sustain modernized Law Enforcement Equipment Kit (LEEK) sets for National Guard units. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J #13

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

Installation Security

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. Establish Ground Based and onboard Sense and Avoid capabilities to enable the safe operation of unmanned aerial systems (UAS) / remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) in the National Airspace System. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J #14

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

Cyber

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Ensuring the National Guard is included as a critical partner in developing, planning, and executing the Department of Defense's strategy in operating in cyberspace, and is appropriately resourced to support all facets of cyber operations. (2014)
- B. 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)
- C. 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)
- D. 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)
- E. Instituting assignment incentive pay for National Guard Cyber personnel. (2019)
- F. 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)
- G. Providing a cloud native, multi-terrain defensive cyber operations capability for employment supporting off and on-DoDIN mission partners. (2024)
- H. 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)
- I. 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).
- J. 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)

RESOLUTION-J #15

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

Military Construction

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Accelerating National Guard military construction (MILCON) programs to fund all new mission requirements, and provide a minimum sufficient balance to apply against the current mission backlog in the Army and Air National Guard.
- B. Authorizing and appropriating funds to build essential sustainment and field-level maintenance facilities to effectively repair, service, and maintain National Guard equipment.
- C. Fully funding Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization account (SRM) in order to sustain/modernize current facilities. (2025)
- D. 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.
- E. 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)
- F. Develop achievable waiver criteria to allow for carbon-based systems to be installed in climate zones where all-electric technologies are not practical. (2024)
- G. 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)
- H. Authorize and Resource Secure Compartmentalized Information Facilities for National Guard Major Support Commands, Wings, and above. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J #16

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

Domestic Operations Force Management

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Providing National Guard Homeland Response Force unit full time Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) employee's exemption.
- B. 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 eighth day of continuous duty. This applies to National Guard members deployed via Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and National Guard members within their states.
- C. 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)
- D. Considering National Guard activities as excepted and not affected during a Federal lapse in appropriations. (2018)
- E. 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)
- F. Acquisition of Dedicated U.S. Army National Guard Force Structure for National Guard CBRN Response Enterprise Search & Extraction Element. (2021)
- G. Statutorily establish an enduring Homeland Response Force (HRF) and CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) mission and its associated funding requirement. (2021)
- H. 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)
- I. Permanent funding for CRE (CBRN Response Element) Full Time Employees (FTE). (2022)
- J. 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)
- K. Reimbursement of Funds for Use of National Guard Equipment During State Directed Missions. (2023)
- L. 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)
- M. Extend same coverage within US Code to CBRNE Response Enterprise (CRE) and Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) as afforded to the Counter Drug Program. (2024)

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- N. 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)

RESOLUTION-J#17

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

Training

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Providing 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)
- B. 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)
- C. Providing a stipend for fitness memberships for National Guard servicemembers to maintain readiness, increase retention, and improve health. (2019)
- D. 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 Paramedics (1T2), and other combat and emergency care training and certifications. (2020)
- E. 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)
- F. 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)
- G. 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)
- H. Congress needs to pass legislation ensuring predictable, consistent funding for all National Guard training and explicitly authorize these activities to continue, protected from interruption, during any government shutdown. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J#18

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

Force Management

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Funding 100 percent of the required full-time manning requirements of the National Guard.
- B. 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)
- C. 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)
- D. 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)
- E. 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)
- F. Increasing military leave for Federal Employees, including federal technicians, from 120 to 160 hours annually. (2020)
- G. 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)
- H. 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)
- I. 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)
- J. Seeking legislation that would require the ARNORTH Commander to be a qualified National Guard Officer. (2020)
- K. Career field growth opportunities within force structure. (2024)
- L. Remove restrictions on the transfer of officers between the active and inactive National Guard. (2024)
- M. 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)
- N. Streamline and Simplify the Federal Tuition Assistance Program. (2024)

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O. Provide Equity Concerning Federal Recognition Effective Date/Rank Entry Date. (2025)

PERSONNEL-MEDICAL TASK FORCE

RESOLUTION-J#19

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

Personnel Pay and Member Benefits

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Streamlining reserve component duty statuses into the following three categories:
 - 1. Active Duty for Operational Support
 - 2. Active Duty for Training, Readiness and Administrative Functions
 - 3. Inactive Dutywhile standardizing benefits. (2016)
- B. 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)
- C. 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)
- D. 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)
- E. Enacting legislation to allow servicemembers, on military orders for less than 31 days, to be paid prior to the end of the order. (2017)
- F. 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.
- G. T32 Technicians Ability to keep incentives from enlistment. (2023)
- H. Creating and funding a bonus program for the retention of warrant officers in critically short specialties.
- I. 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.
- J. 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)
- K. 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)
- L. 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)

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- M. Changing Basic Allowance for Housing-Reserve Component (BAH-RC), as it discriminates against Guard and Reserve as the housing allowance rate is considerably less than the rate or Active Duty, Active Guard Reserve (AGR), or even a Dual-Status Guardsman (DSG) on an order 31 days or more. (2018)
- N. 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)
- O. 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)
- P. 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)
- Q. 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)
- R. Providing access to readily available, affordable and reliable childcare for National Guard Service Members. (2019)
- S. Providing In-Kind BAS and uniforms to In-Active Duty status National Guard officers. (2019)
- T. 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)
- U. 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)
- V. Supports the bipartisan legislation included S.1079-117 Congress (2021-2022). (2021)
- W. Allow Technician Use of Military Leave while serving on State Active Duty. (2021)
- X. 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)
- Y. 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)
- Z. 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)
- AA. Propose that ARNG Nurse Practitioners receive a yearly Bonus like Physicians and Physician Assistants. (2023)
- BB. Line of Duty Injuries on State Active Duty Status. (2023)
- CC. Offer Retention/Reenlistment incentive for up to \$25000 in Closing cost Loan Assistance for VA Home loans. (2024)
- DD. 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)

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- EE. 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)
- FF. Establish permanent funding for Full-time National Guard Duty Military Funeral Honor position (Enduring “no fail” mission). (2024)
- GG. Extend Flex spending to T32 AGRs, currently only available for T10. (2024)
- HH. Providing Initial Entry Bonuses to Army and Air National Guard Officers. (2025)
- II. 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)
- JJ. Amend 10 U.S.C. § 2641b to require the Department of Defense to authorize Space A travel to, from and between OCONUS locations for:
- Members of the Reserve Components not on active duty;
 - Members of the National Guard in a drilling status;
 - Members entitled to receive a Reserve Retirement, but not yet receiving retired pay (Gray Area retirees); and
 - Accompanying dependents of the above categories. (2026)
- KK. Amend 19 U.S.C. §§ 1433 and 1624 to require CBP to authorize inspection and admission of all DoD identification credential holders at military installations and joint-use airports certified by the Department of Defense as meeting customs and immigration processing standards. Additionally, pass legislation to allow certain MCOs to process DoD ID card holders as well. (2026)
- LL. Authorize a family housing allowance for service members with dependents who perform a Permanent Change of Station to a professional military education or training location, provided the member maintains the primary residence. (2026)
- MM. Pass legislation to establish a single, equitable standard for VA Home Loan eligibility for all service components, ensuring that a day of service counts equally, regardless of duty status. (2026)
- NN. Include a provision in the NDAA amending Title 10 to eliminate or provide a repayment pathway around the prior enlisted bonus bar for non-medical officers. (2026)
- OO. To petition Congress to appropriate dedicated funding to the National Guard Bureau to fully execute Inactive Duty Training (IDT) travel and per-diem entitlements authorized under 37 U.S.C. § 452(b)(9), 37 U.S.C. § 452(j), and the Joint Travel Regulations (JTR) Paragraph 032304 for traditional Guardsmen at or below the ranks of E-7, CW2, and O-3. (2026)
- PP. Civilian Clothing Allowance equity for National Guard and Reserve personnel. (2026)

PERSONNEL-MEDICAL TASK FORCE

RESOLUTION-J#20

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

Employment Rights

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. Amending the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to include applicability of "coverage" to the spouse of a servicemember. (2017)
- C. Authorizing and funding direct placement employment programs for the National Guard, like California's Work for Warriors employment initiative pilot program.
- D. Amending the law to waive Thrift Saving Plan (TSP) loan repayment penalties for disabled service members.
- E. 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)
- F. 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)
- G. Allowing T32 members to drill outside the state as a drill status guardsman to obtain time for Command or other growth opportunities. (2023)

RESOLUTION-J#21

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

Family, Community and International Programs

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Annual funding to support the Family Support Group Youth Camps for Air National Guard families.
- B. Continued funding and, if possible, expansion of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (2018)
- C. 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)
- D. Expanding SAFE HAVEN entitlement and eligibility to traditional Guardsmen (drill status members) in a State Active Duty Status, and their dependents. (2019)
- E. 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)
- F. Support the initiatives outlined in the Military Chaplains Act of 2025 and any further Secretary of War directives expanding the capabilities of the Chaplain Corps, ensuring the National Guard is fully included in all considerations and funding. (2026)
- G. Enable National Guard and Reserve component spouses whose service members are not on active duty to obtain federal employment in a similar pathway to their active-duty counterparts. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J#22

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

Retirement and Veteran Issues

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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.
- C. 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)
- D. 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)
- E. Providing full TRICARE eligibility to begin when eligible for retired pay. (2018)
- F. 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)
- G. 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)
- H. Lowering Retirement Age for National Guardsmen by 30 day increments rather than 90 day increments. (2020)
- I. Qualifying Domestic Operations Service time as "non-regular service" creditable toward reduction in Grey Area retirement. (2020)
- J. 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)
- K. Amend VA Form 21-8951 to allow for partial compensation for Service Members in the FY that they retire in. (2022)
- L. To permit concurrent disability and retirement pay for all service members, regardless of if they have reached the 50% disability rating threshold. (2024)
- M. Provide support to the Financial Opportunities for Retirees and Warriors Advancing Retirement Development or FORWARD Act. (2026)

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- N. Redefine the period of Inactive Duty for Training for purpose of death gratuity and funeral expense benefits to stipulate that a National Guard Servicemember is considered to be in a duty status for a full 24-hour period for each day of authorized IDT, or for a period of no less than 12 hours following the official time of release from the IDT weekend, whichever is greater. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J#23

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

TRICARE and Medical Benefits

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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)
- C. 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.
- D. 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)
- E. Subsidizing and funding TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS) for all Soldiers and Airmen of the National Guard. (2020)
- F. 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)

RESOLUTION-J#24

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

Medical Operations Requirements

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. Providing Whole Body – High Fidelity Patient Simulators for tactical combat casualty and trauma injury care for Army and Air National Guard Medical Personnel. (2020)
- C. 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).
- D. Establish a process that covers all out-of-pocket medical costs for National Guard members when completing mandatory, duty-specific medical, dental, and vision care, and to authorize military providers to place and justify these requirements within civilian healthcare systems. (2026)

RESOLUTION-J#25

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

Education and the GI Bill

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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)
- C. 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)
- D. 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)
- E. 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.
- F. Eliminating delays in the Veterans Administration's processing of all Forever GI Bill provisions. (2019)
- G. Preserving and strengthening public service loan forgiveness. (2019)
- H. 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)
- I. Ensuring schools spend GI Bill and Tuition Assistance funds for the education benefit of veterans and service members. (2019)
- J. Protecting Veteran Administration and Department of Defense education programs from abusive and fraudulent practices targeting veterans and military members. (2019)
- K. 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)
- L. 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)
- M. Allow for drilling status Air Guardsmen to receive Federal Tuition assistance through MilTA. (2025)

PERSONNEL-MEDICAL TASK FORCE

RESOLUTION-J#26

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

Technicians

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Immediate application of a cost-of-living-allowance indexing for FERS annuitants (technicians) who are forced to retire before age 62.
- B. 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)
- C. 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)
- D. Prevent earmarks on appropriations that reduce technician pay. (2023)
- E. Persuading Congress and the Department of Defense to authorize additional funding to increase starting pay for Title 32 and Title 5 Military Technicians. (2024)
- F. 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)

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RESOLUTION-J#27

RELATING TO ENHANCING THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD BY PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR ONE-YEAR
EXPENDITURE WINDOW FOR ACQUISITION O&M

Operations & Maintenance Funding

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

PERSONNEL-MEDICAL TASK FORCE