



NGAUS

FISCAL YEAR 2020 LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS



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A LETTER FROM OUR CHAIRMAN



**Major General
Donald Dunbar**

NGAUS Chairman
of the Board

The Adjutant General,
Wisconsin

It is my privilege to present the Fiscal Year 2020 Legislative Resolutions of the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) on behalf of our nearly 45,000 members. Our mission to advocate for the National Guard in Congress has not changed since our formation in 1878. However, the National Guard and NGAUS' priorities change as the global threat environment changes.

The National Guard is essential to the defense of our nation now, more than ever, as homeland defense and great power competition return to the forefront of the National Defense Strategy. Secretary of Defense James N. Mattis said during this year's NGAUS General Conference and Exhibition in New Orleans, "Everything we do must contribute to increased lethality. So we need you, my fine young National Guardsmen, at the top of your game. Lethality begins when we are physically, mentally, and spiritually fit to be evaluated by the most exacting auditor on earth. And that auditor is war."

Enhanced lethality means maximum readiness. National Guard readiness includes current and proportional fielding of new equipment and weapons platforms to units that are in line with Army and Air Force requirements, legacy platform modernization and recapitalization to ensure safety and reliability, as well as accessibility to robust health care to ensure continuity of care, and deployability for National Guard personnel.

This book includes resolutions that are generated by our members: National Guard soldiers, airmen, and veterans who serve their nation and communities throughout all 50 States, three territories, and the District of Columbia. These resolutions are their ideas, priorities, and solutions to ensure maximum lethality and readiness for the National Guard.

The National Guard is an indispensable component of the Army and Air Force. NGAUS is committed to continuing to work with Congress to ensure the National Guard is equipped and resourced to respond to any mission our nation requires. Thank you for your continued commitment to the men and women of our National Guard.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Donald P. Dunbar". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.



ABOUT NGAUS

THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS THE GUARD'S PRIMARY ADVOCATE IN WASHINGTON, EDUCATING CONGRESS ON THE ROLES, CAPABILITIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATION'S FIRST MILITARY FORCE.

VISION

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

MISSION

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

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



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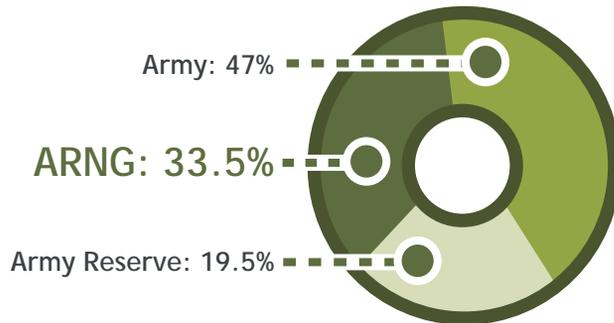


THE GUARD IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET

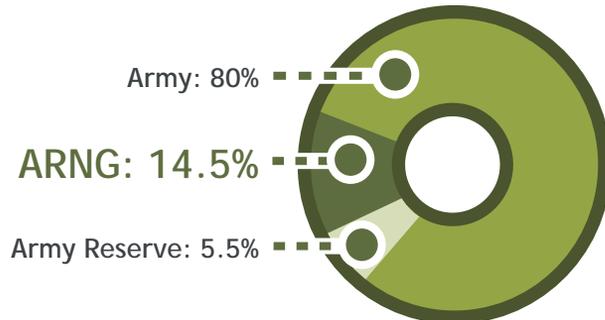
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

FY19 End Strength: 343,500
 8 Division Headquarters
 134 Operational Brigades/Groups

FY19 Army End Strength



FY19 Operation and Maintenance Funding



AIR NATIONAL GUARD

FY19 End Strength: 107,100
 Operates 90 Air Wings
 Operates 15 of 16 Aerospace Central Alert Sites

FY19 Air Force End Strength



FY19 Operation and Maintenance Funding



JANUARY—JUNE

JUNE

JULY 1

JULY

JULY 31

State Associations
review and
approve Draft
Resolutions

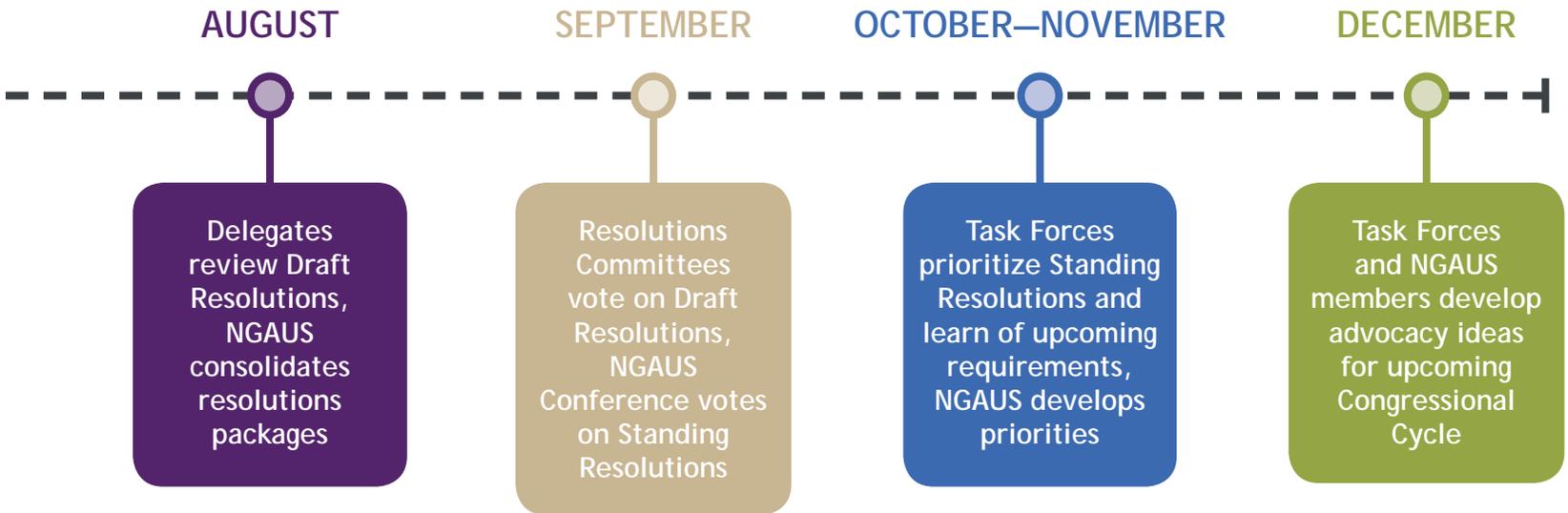
NGAUS Legislative
Staff receives and
organizes Draft
Resolutions

State-Certified
Resolutions
due to NGAUS

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

State-Certified
Emergency
Resolutions
due to NGAUS

RESOLUTIONS TIMELINE



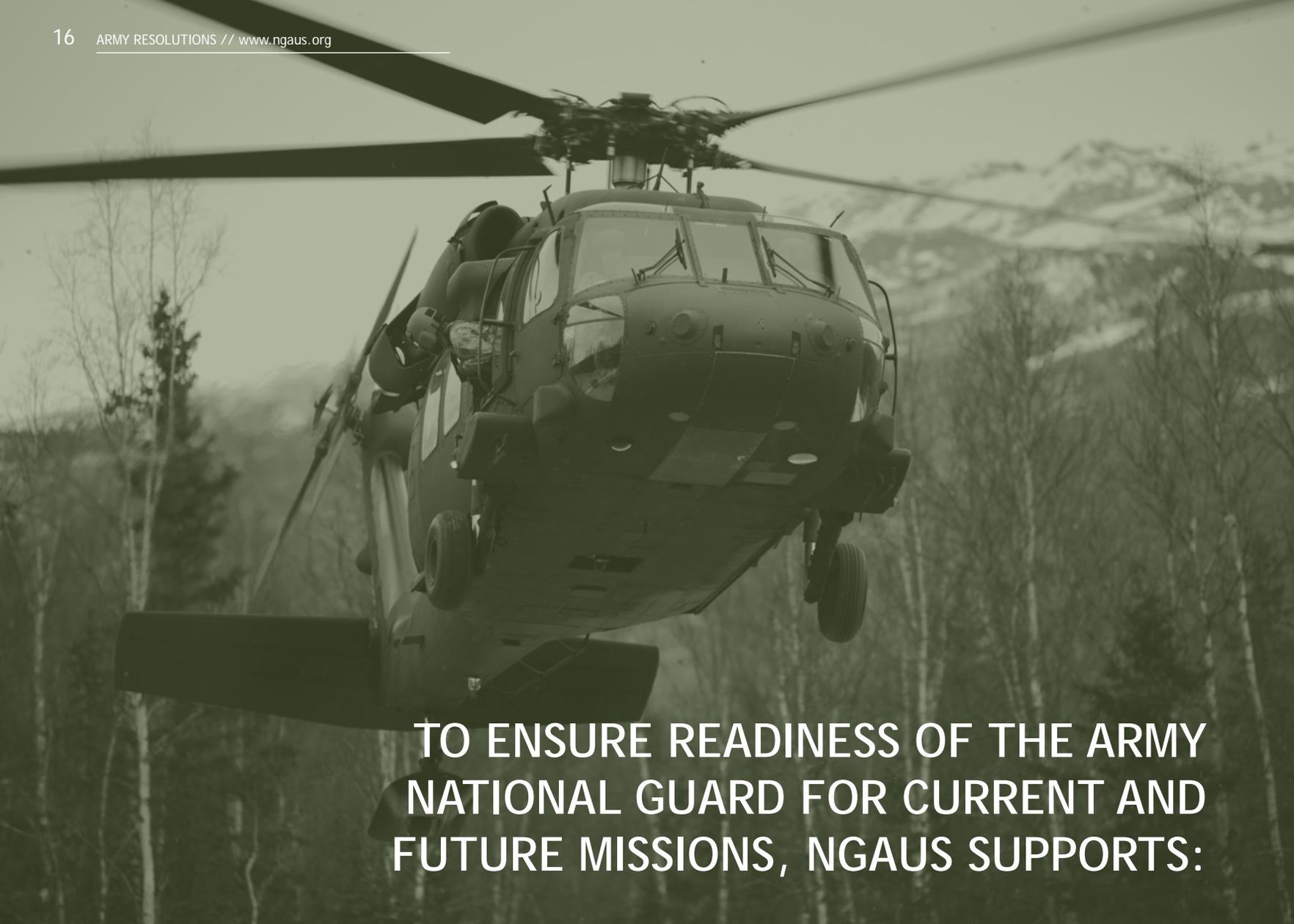
The initiatives and programs NGAUS advocates for on Capitol Hill are generated by our soldiers and airmen, who serve our country and communities throughout all 50 States, three territories, and the District of Columbia through the NGAUS Resolutions process.

ARMY RESOLUTIONS





New Jersey Army National Guard Soldiers from Charlie Company, 1st Battalion, 114th Infantry (Air Assault) bound towards an objective during live-fire battle drills.



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

ARMY AVIATION

- Full Spectrum Combat Aviation Brigade
- AH-64D Apache Block II for all National Guard Attack Systems and modernization of Attack Systems with AH-64E
- UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters, recapitalization under the UH-60 A-L upgrade program until modernization is completed, and support for the UH-60V
- Procurement of a Fixed Wing aircraft to replace the aging C-12 and C-26 aircraft with the selected Future Utility Aircraft (FUA) and accelerate acquisition by supporting the current validated requirements with programed funding
- Procurement of Rescue Hoist Systems, Degraded Visual Environment (DVE), Digital Reprogrammable Civil Support Communications Radio Systems, internal passenger to passenger and passenger to crew communications systems, and AN/ARC-231 Communications for ARNG UH/HH60 L and M models, CH47D and F models and the LUH-72A Helicopters (2017)
- Continued procurement of CH-47F Helicopters
- Continue to support LUH-72A Lakotas to complete fielding to replace legacy aircraft, and meet emerging Homeland Defense & Domestic Response requirements, and fill ARNG Aviation modernization gaps
- Crashworthy, ballistically-tolerant auxiliary fuel systems throughout the ARNG aviation fleet
- Advanced cargo handling system requirement for the CH-47
- Aviation Crew Trainer for the H-60 and CH-47 aircraft Manned Portable Air Defense Systems Training
- Removable Medical Evacuation Systems for ARNG's rotary wing aircraft
- Transportable UH-72 Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) Synthetic Flight Training Simulator (SFTS) for all ARNG aviation security and support battalions, including additional SFTSs at the East and West Army Aviation training sites

- Sustain ARNG Fixed Wing at a minimum of 64 OSA aircraft with aircraft distribution to each State, the District of Columbia, select U.S. territories and Title 10 Regional Flight Centers (2015)
- Multiple Compact Aircraft Support Cart and Compact Aircraft Support Cart-H units and the integrated logistical support pack
- H-60 Mobile Aircrew Restraint System (MARS) for the ARNG H-60
- H-60 Network Integration Targeting for Responsive Ops (NITRO)
- Support V2 fielding and configuration for RQ-7 Shadow fleet (2015)
- Controlled Humidity Protection for all Army National Guard air and ground systems
- Mobile Operation Tower Systems (MOTS)
- Support development, testing and fielding of Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP) (2015)
- Modernized external lode long-line remote hook helicopter accessories
- Establish training centers supporting Unmanned Aircraft System platoon mobilization and currency training and Manned-Unmanned Teaming (MUM-T) capability development (2015)
- Provide Digital Communications for all Airframes (2016)
- Provide Air Broadband for 2 C-12s per FEMA Region (2015)
- Upgrade the existing linear mast moment gauge software in the Light Utility Helicopter (LUH)-72 with Mast Moment Gauge Site Software (2015)



Armament and Maintenance soldiers from the 1st Attack-Reconnaissance Battalion, 149th Aviation Regiment of the 36th Combat Aviation Brigade, prepare an AH-64 "Apache" helicopter for aerial gunnery during a training exercise at Fort Hood.

COMBAT VEHICLES

- 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)

C4I

- Reviewing, validating and integrating Standard Information Technology package into Military Table of Equipping (MTOE) documentation
- Eight ARNG Space Support Team (ARSST) equipment sets and one Commercial Exploitation Team (CET) equipment set; this equipment is highly specialized hardware and software, identical to the ARSST and CET equipment sets found in the active component's 1st Space Battalion
- Best practical service and hardware solution that affords all drill status soldiers at all operating locations ample access to online resources

FIRE SUPPORT / AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY

- Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)
- Avenger Modernization (2018)
- Counter Battery Target Acquisition Radars (Q-53 and LCMR Q-50)
- M777A2 Lightweight 155mm Howitzer
- Lightweight Precision Handheld Target Location and Validation System(s)
- Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T)
- Bradley Fire Support Team (BFIST) modernization to accommodate Fire Support Sensor System (FS3) capability
- Integrated Fire Protection Capability Increment 2 (Multi-Mission Launcher)
- Multiple Launcher Rocket System (MLRS) Improved Armored Cab
- Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS)
- Vehicle Agnostic Sensor
- Joint Effects Targeting System (JETS)
- Pocket-sized Forward Entry Device (PFED) increment 2



Oregon Army National Guard Soldiers with 1st Squadron, 82nd Cavalry Regiment, maneuver M1128 Stryker armored fighting vehicles during their annual training.

ARMY SUSTAINMENT

- High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV)
- Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV), Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT), Palletized Load System (PLS) trucks and trailers, Enhanced Container Handling Unit (ECHU), and modernize Heavy Equipment Transport System (HETS)
- M872 series tactical semi-trailer fielding initiatives
- Mobile Operator Driving Simulators (ODS), dual mobile ODS, and the fielding of the baseline configuration through system retrofits for all ODS systems
- Medical Equipment Sets Ground Ambulance fielding to the ARNG medical formations
- Army Battle Command Systems (ABCS)
 1. Global Command and Control System - Army (GCCS-A)
 2. Tactical Airspace Integration System (TAIS)
 3. Tactical Operation Centers (TOCs) [Trailer Mounted Support Systems (TMSS)]
 4. Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade and Below (FBCB2) Blue Force Tracking
- Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) body armor with Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert (ESAPI) Plates
- Joint Chemical Agent Detector (JCAD)
- Chemical Biological Protected Shelter (CBPS)
- Divestiture of the legacy Rough Terrain Container Handlers (RTCH) and modernization/sustainment of the replacement RTCH (2015)
- Current and future combat optical sight requirements for weapons utilizing 5.56, 7.62 and 50 calammunition, including close-to-long range
- Man-portable thermal binocular systems for the ARNG in theater operations
- Blast tolerant fuel containment fuel systems on all ground combat and tactical vehicles including but not limited to Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Stryker, Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV), Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT, Palletized Load System (PLS) Trucks, Line Haul Tractors and Dump Trucks (M915 Family of Vehicles), Armored Security Vehicles (ASV) and future wheeled vehicles including Joint Light Tactical Vehicle
- Infrared detection system for National Guard units and integrating timely azimuth and elevation information to vector in on a threat in less than a second as well as monitors in all directions (360 degrees) and can handle a large number of multiple target per second into CROWS counter-fire system

ENGINEERING

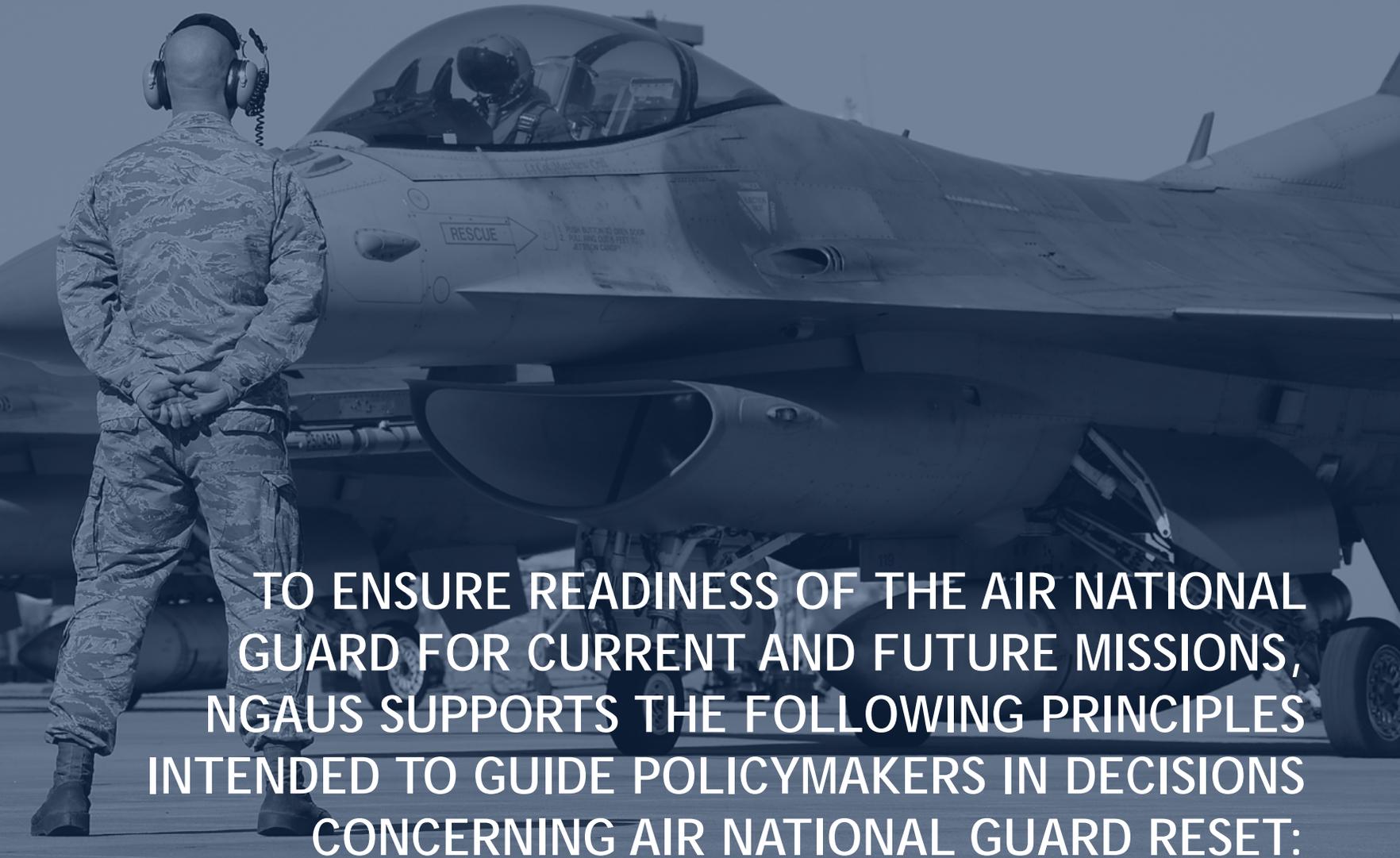
- Support purchase of anti-corrosion protection and prevention covers with Vapor Corrosion Inhibitor (VCI) and accelerate the availability of National Stock Numbers (NSNs) (2015)
- Anti-lock Breaking Systems and Electronic Stability Control (ABS/ESC) for HMMVWs
- Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Mobile Fire Suppression Systems
- 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)
- Fund hardtop covers for Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTVs), High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWVs), and Light Tactical Trailers (LTTs) (2015)
- M870A4 40-Ton Semi-Trailers
- Upgrade Bradley Engineer vehicles with comparable level of digitization of their BCT fleet
- 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
- Javelin Block I for Combat Engineer Units (2015)
- Secure funding for Virtual Clearance Training Suites to support training for the newly activated Brigade Engineer Battalion Counter Explosive Hazards Clearance Platoons (2016)

AIR RESOLUTIONS





U.S. Air Force F-15 Eagle fighter jets from the California Air National Guard's 144th Fighter Wing stand ready at sunrise.



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

NGAUS Leadership

THE FUTURE OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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

- Ensure ANG is properly represented in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Department of the Air Force corporate decision-making processes, particularly in the studies and actions that directly impact ANG missions, resourcing, and funding
- Concurrent and balanced fielding of new capabilities and weapons systems for active duty, Air National Guard and Reserve Components
- Full funding of validated positions, allowing ANG units to effectively fulfill their federal and state missions(2016)
- Allowing USC Title 32 ANG Technicians to utilize the federally-funded tuition assistance program available to Active Guard Reserve and Active Duty members (2017)
- The National Guard Bureau should implement a national marketing campaign to specifically brand the Air National Guard effectively throughout the US and Territories with a supplemental discretionary budget administered by the Recruiting and Retention (RRS) at the state level, allowing state branding to accompany the national logo in local markets (2018)



U.S. Air Force Airman 1st Class Arias Marcelo, a loadmaster assigned to the 180th Airlift Squadron, Missouri Air National Guard, directs a RZR all-terrain vehicle out of a C-130H Hercules aircraft.

Combat Air Forces

Pilots with the 124th Fighter Wing from Gowen Field in Boise, Idaho fly by as they practice shooting targets.

MODERNIZATION OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD A-10 AIRCRAFT

- The Improved positive identification of adversaries through High-Resolution Displays and Helmet-Mounted Cueing System accuracy advancements (2018)
- Increased survivability through improved electronic attack, self-protection, and full-spectrum countermeasure systems (2018)
- Assured connectivity through upgraded communications systems which function in a contested, degraded, or operationally limited environment (2018)
- Sustained precision engagement in a degraded, deceived, or denied global positioning system environment through advanced anti-jam systems (2018)
- Improved capability to operate and employ from austere airfields through advanced external fuel capability, onboard oxygen generation, advanced weapons carriage, and a parking brake (2018)

MODERNIZATION OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD F-15 AIRCRAFT

- Fund and procure Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) for ANG F-15 C/D aircraft (2017)
- Provide \$50m in RDT&E Funding for Electronic Warfare Warning System Upgrade (2018)
- Fund and procure Multi-spectral search / track / target capabilities (2017)
- Fund and procure Persistent Air Dominance Enabler to include Conformal Fuel Tanks (CFT) and Multi-Rail Missile Launcher (2017)
- Fund and procure Modernized Cockpit (2017)
- F-15 RF Expendable Decoy as an adjunct or replacement for towed RF decoys to protect from Radar Guided Threats (2018)

MODERNIZATION OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD F-16 AIRCRAFT

- Fully fund and procure Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radar for ANG F-16 fleet (2017)
- Fund additional High Resolution Display - Center Display Unit (CDU) for all F-16s (Block 30/40/50 Models) (2017)
- Fund and procure Link-16 Datalink Capability for all F-16s (Block 30/40/50 Models) (2017)

MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINMENT OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD F-22 AIRCRAFT

- Introduction of the F-22 Raptor into the ANG Aerospace Control Alert (ACA) mission at strategic locations to establish a required capability to protect the homeland against all threats originating from both air and sea
- Additional ANG wings selected for the F-22 mission to become active associate wings through the Total Force Integration (TFI) process, to leverage efficiencies and reduce costs while sustaining successful connectivity with America's communities
- Sufficient full-time and traditional manpower to support, maintain and employ those capabilities
- Color Helmet Mounted Display
- Procure and funding for Link-16 Datalink (2016)
- Field Open System Architecture (2016)
- Procure and fund Beyond Line of Sight Communications (2016)
- Field survivability enhancements (2016)
- F-22 Crypto Management Modernization (2018)

AIR NATIONAL GUARD F-35 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

- Funding to procure and field the F-35 JSF directly to the Air National Guard, concurrent and balanced to active duty fielding of this weapon system at a ratio of two active component combat coded aircraft to one Air National Guard combat coded aircraft (one out of every three F-35 will go to the Air National Guard)



F-35 Lighting II.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD RESCUE WINGS

- Aircraft Modernization Program (AMP) or similar capability to meet CNS/ATM requirement for ANG HC/MC-130 aircraft
- HH-60 recapitalization plus support equipment funded to procure and field directly to the Air National Guard, concurrent and balanced to active duty fielding, and in sufficient numbers to provide two Unit Type Codes (UTC's) of this weapon system to each ANG Rescue Wing while encouraging the active component to support Total Force Integration (TFI) by creating active associate units at ANG bases
- Guardian Angel active associate units concurrent and balanced to their respective units at ANG bases
- Advance situational awareness and data-link capability for HH-60 and HC-130
- Provide additional funding for HC/MC-130 P/N RTIC Program in the ANG HC/MC-130 P/N aircraft
- Direct the Department of Defense and National Guard Bureau to develop a formal budget requirement input to HQ Air Force for long lead, procurement, and the development of an accession strategy for ANG to attain and operate CV-22 aircraft as part of the total force package (2017)
- Modernization of HH-60 to provide network communications capability (RTIC) and situational awareness improvement (2015)
- Modernized external load long/line remote hook helicopter accessories for transporting equipment and supplies
- Digital-aided personnel recovery, toplite rescue system (TRS) in ANG MC-130 and HH-60
- Support Procurement of HC/MC 130 CSAR Mission Support Equipment (2015)
- Procurement and funding for handheld Link 16 Radio (2016)
- Funding and procurement of Integrated Electronic Warfare Countermeasure Controller system for HH-60 (2016)
- Fund and Procure HC & MC-130J Weapon System Trainer full flight simulators at each of the ANG Rescue wings (2018)

MODERNIZATION OF COUNTERDRUG RC-26B AIRCRAFT

- Upgrade the RC-26B fleet (Block 20 and 25) to meet current and future warfighting and domestic support operational capability requirements to include avionics and mission system modernization and standardization, common configuration, high bandwidth SATCOM to support both military and domestic missions, and airborne networking (2018)
- Develop RC-26B infrastructure and basing plan for utilization with a balanced emphasis on nation-wide availability, Counterdrug and Countering Trans-national Organized Crime, and natural disaster support (2018)
- Fully fund the RC-26B program Operations and Maintenance sustainment requirements throughout the FYDP (2018)



Texas Air National Guard RC-26B Intelligence
Surveillance Reconnaissance aircraft.



Instructors operate a 138th Combat Training Flight Air National Guard Advanced Joint Terminal Attack Control Simulator during a simulated mission at Will Rogers Air National Guard Base.

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)
- Acquisition of five additional A-10C Full Mission Trainers (FMTs) for a minimum requirement of two A-10C simulators at every A-10C location
- Acquisition of eight additional F-16C FMTs for RMTCs at two additional ANG F-16 locations to complement the existing RMTC at Burlington, VT
- Upgrades to west coast RMTC (Klamath Falls, OR) and east coast RMTC (Langley AFB, VA) at current locations
- Support Headquarters Air Force (HAF) and Air Combat Command (ACC) acquisition of four F-22A FMTs for the Hawaii Air National Guard
- Support HAF and ACC acquisition of two home station F-35 high fidelity simulators per ANG F-35 squadron
- Continue to develop an HH-60G simulator for three ANG rescue wings
- Second E-8C Mission Crew Trainer (MCT) with Distributed Mission Operations (DMO) capability
- Support MQ-1/MQ-9 Distributed Mission Operations Capable Simulator Connectivity with the Distributed Training Operations Center (2015)

AIR NATIONAL GUARD FIGHTER FORCE STRUCTURE

- The ANG is our nation's most cost effective fighter force; the ANG fighter legacy aircraft such as the A-10, F-15, F-16, F-22 maintain combat-ready status for approximately one third of the cost of an equivalent active component unit (AC); typical ANG base sustainment costs are one third to one fourth the cost of an AC base; as defense acquisition costs grow, utilizing traditional Guard forces at affordable ANG locations provides an alternative to larger and more expensive full-time AC fighter force
- Leverage the cost effective ANG principles by increasing reserve component manning, maintaining a larger fighter aircraft fleet and more experienced airmen by partnering the USAF with the ANG as active associates to better accommodate the Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) requirements

PROCUREMENT OF AIRCRAFT FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE

- Rapid procurement of a low-cost, hybrid aircraft capable of servicing homeland defense missions requiring manned ISR support- such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief; border security; maritime security; and counter-narcotics- as well as tactical missions such as countering low-and-slow threats in domestic airspace (ACA mission) and providing support in the irregular warfare environment
- Building Partnership Capacity in allied foreign air forces with tactics, techniques and procedural training in a US built low-cost aircraft in a US built low-cost aircraft in order to maximize the ability of foreign forces to maintain their vital interests and the interests of the US around the globe
- In combination with ongoing COCOM experimentation, develop and refine the concept of operations for a lowcost, hybrid ISR aircraft



U.S. Air Force Senior Airman Brandon Davis, right, and Senior Airman Jonathan Shaw, communications systems technicians with the 116th Air Control Wing, Georgia Air National Guard, monitor data from their operator work stations aboard an E-8C Joint STARS.



147th Attack Wing maintainers brief Columbian military members on the capabilities of the MQ-9 Reaper.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD MQ-9 REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT (RPA), GROUND CONTROL EQUIPMENT AND SQUADRON OPERATIONS CENTER

- Procuring and demonstration funding of a Ground Based and Airborne Sense and Avoid (GBSAA / ABSAA) and Detect and Avoid (DAA) capability to allow ANG RPAs to operate in the National Airspace System (NAS) with no restriction (2016)
- Modernizing MQ-1 and MQ-9 ground control station (GCS) equipment and Squadron Operations Centers (SOCs) for ANG units transitioning to or currently operating the MQ-1/MQ-9 RPA systems Modernization should include critical equipment in order to fly in the NAS such as a Flight Management System (FMS) and Integrated Communications Suite (2015)
- Procuring an unclassified version of the SOC for the command and control of Launch and Recovery Elements (LREs) at each MQ-1/MQ-9 unit in order to execute domestic operations to include Defense Support of Civil Authority (DSCA), Civil Support, Law Enforcement, or Continuation Training (CT)
- Procuring equipment and military construction funds for all newly designated ANG RPA units in order to expedite unit conversions, and provide vital Full Motion Video (FMV) to all combatant commanders and incident commanders in a timely manner

- Recapitalize the MQ-1 to MQ-9 or current supported Air Force RPA platform
- Establishing test and evaluation capability for RPA and RPA SOC testing and training
- Procure improved MQ-1/MQ-9 Integrated Communications Suite
- High-speed exploitation support data (ESD)
- Procure equipment for rapid, robust data transfer and sharing
- Virtual collaboration mission execution framework that must be real-time, dynamic, collaborative data fusion architecture
- Improve MQ-1/MQ-9 with upgraded minimal latency tactical data link system (2015)
- Equip MQ-1/MQ-9 platforms with a targeting pod that is capable of deriving Category I coordinates for improved targeting and tactical effects (2015)
- Pursue solution to recognize any Air National Guard presence at public use airports as “inherently aeronautical” in nature, regardless of mission assigned (2015)
- Procure an integrated, expandable, multi-level secure communications capability for the current and future fight for MQ-1/MQ 9 (2015)
- Modernize MQ-1/MQ-9 fleet for high definition full-motion video (2015)
- Optimize MQ1/MQ-9 Ground Control stations for improved software/hardware cockpit interface (2015)
- Establishment and procurement of civilian contract training services to supplement and complement the existing Flight Training Unit (FTU) programs (2016)
- Upgrade MQ-9 GCS/cockpit with next generation tactical situation display (2017)
- Upgrade MQ-9 maritime Find/Fix/Target/Track/Engage/Assess (F2T2EA) SAR capability (2017)
- Fund and procure Wide Area Multispectral Surveillance Systems (WAMSS) for ANG MQ-9 aircraft (2018)



AC-17 Globemaster III operated by the 167th Airlift Wing transported six generators and a Large Area Maintenance Shelter (LAMS) from the 635th Materiel Maintenance Squadron based at Holloman Air Force Base.

Mobility Air Forces

PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF THE C-17 GLOBEMASTER III AIRCRAFT

- Recapitalize some C-130 units with C-17s (2015)
- Full funding for the C-17 Patient Support Pallet- Large (PSP-L) to the support aero-medical evacuation mission
- Additional simulators to be based at C-17 ANG Mobility Air Forces (MAF) wings
- Continue C-17 production to meet active duty Guard and Reserve requirements as well as international airlift needs
- 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
- Provide additional funding for C-17 Real Time Information into the Cockpit (RTIC)
- Electronic Flight Bags
- High Resolution Cockpit Display
- Procurement and funding for common data link and secure communications capability (2016)
- Procurement and funding of 3D audio system (2016)

MODERNIZATION OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD C-130 AIRCRAFT

- Continue funding and procurement of NP2000 propeller and T-56 Series 35 engine modification for C-130H fleet (2018)
- Fully fund and ensure timely completion of AMP Increment 1 (Compliance) providing CNS/ATM solution to address airspace mandates and safety modifications (2018)
- Data Link with integrated defensive systems compatible with ALR-69A upgrades (2018)
- Procure and fund capability to improve the safety and efficiency of airdrop operations (2016)
- Recapitalization of C-130J aircraft distributed and fielded in concurrence with the active component (2016)
- Procure and fund systems upgrade with tailorable mission pod to meet requirement of single-pass precision airdrop (2018)
- 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)
- Link 16 Upgrade to Real Time Information into the Cockpit (RTIC) (2018)
- Fund AMP Increment 2 (Avionics Modernization) to address cockpit modernization and diminishing manufacturing sources (DMS) with a new digital avionics suite and flight management system (2018)



A Kentucky Air National Guard C-130 Hercules aircraft and maintainers participating in Exercise African Lion.

MODERNIZATION OF AIR NATIONAL GUARD KC-135 AIRCRAFT

- Advanced infrared counter measures defensive systems
- Obtain a secure mission computer for all mission sets (2017)
- Fuel tank fire explosion protection
- Aircraft ground cooling capability
- External overt/covert lighting
- Improved cargo compartment lighting
- KC-135 Night Vision Imaging System (NVIS) Compatible Lighting
- Soft Basket Quick Connect Boom Drogue Adapter (2017)
- Auto Throttles Modifications to the KC-135R fleet
- Block 45 Upgrade Service Life extension for entire KC-135R fleet
- High Resolution Cockpit Display Units
- Procure new Common Interface Computer (CIC) upgrade for KC-135 Aircraft (2015)
- Procurement and funding of 3D audio system (2016)
- Procure and fund Digital Radar Warning Receiver (2017)
- Maintenance of aircrew breathing systems (2017)
- Upgrade to Real Time Information into the Cockpit (RTIC) (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 to replace KC-135 fleet

PROCUREMENT OF FLIGHT SIMULATORS FOR AIR NATIONAL GUARD MOBILITY AIR FORCE WINGS

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

AERIAL FIRE FIGHTING CAPABILITY

- Highlight the need to the Interior Department and the Forest Service for development of additional fire-fighting systems
- Development 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



Aircrew from the 152nd Airlift Wing, from Reno, Nevada, perform water training drops using the U.S.D.A Forest Service's Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System.



Mission Support/ Combat Support

U.S. Air Force Airmen assigned to the 243rd Air Traffic Control Squadron, Wyoming Air National Guard pose in front of a radar antenna, near Cheyenne Regional Airport in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEM

- Multi-Intelligence Analysis and Archive System (MAAS) equipment and all associated hardware/software in order to achieve operational parity with AD DCGS
- Acquire equipment to enable DGS units to conduct unclassified Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) in support of DOMOPS
- Manpower authorizations necessary to meet validated wartime requirements at specified ANG intelligence squadrons
- Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) within other ANG units
- Networked simulator with fully integrated suite of Distributed Training Operations Center equipment, software and connectivity
- Provide funding for additional communications, finance, medical, force support, and civil engineering to DCGS units (2017)

NEW MOBILE RADAR APPROACH CONTROL FACILITIES

- Mobile Radar Approach Control (RAPCON) for ANG units

AIR NATIONAL GUARD RESCUE AND FIRE FIGHTING VEHICLES

- Replacement of aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting equipment for ANG disaster response

AIR NATIONAL GUARD SECURITY FORCES

- Sufficient ANG security personnel to support security measures as directed by Chief of Staff Air Force (CSAF)
- Fully Fund the Security Cooperative Agreement (SCA) program



U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. Jarod Houser, a flight member assigned to the 181st Security Forces Squadron, 181st Intelligence Wing, carries a simulated active shooter victim to safety during a field exercise.

STAFFING AND FUNDING AIR NATIONAL GUARD AIR DEFENSE SECTORS AND AIR DEFENSE SQUADRONS TO 100 PERCENT OF UNIT MANNING DOCUMENTS

- Full staffing and funding (100 percent) of the Air Defense Sectors' and Air Defense Squadrons' unit manning document (UMD) requirements using full-time personnel specifically executing the mission of homeland defense to meet the National Security Strategy's first pillar of defending the homeland (2018)

EAGLE VISION DATA INTEGRATION SEGMENT AND SATELLITE GROUND STATIONS

- Purchase latest technologies in data acquisition segment imagery and more deployable systems to keep pace with latest technology
- Ensure manning and maintenance support (2016)

AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER (AOC)

- Trusted Thin Client Program (TTC)
- ACOMS Mission Qualification Training (MQT) labs
- Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS)
- Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AISR) platform
- Distributed Mission Operations (DMO) training equipment at DTOC's
- Modification of Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) officer promotion procedures so that non-participating IRR members do not meet promotion boards
- Joint Range Extension (JRE) with Joint Distributed Operational Training System (JDOTS) in order to meet Air Combat Command (ACC)-mandated Interface Control Team (ICT) Training Task Lists (TTL) in garrison
- Multi Source Correlator Trackers (MSCT)
- Two additional Targeting Application Workstation Systems (TAWS) and two 145 terabyte servers on Secure Internet Protocol Network (SIPRNET) for ANG AOC
- AOC Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology
- Core Radio Package System (CRPS) and Radio IP Bridge
- Recurring Event (RE)-11 Upgrade
- Cross Domain Solution with a Trusted Gateway System (TGS)
- Mission Appropriate Bandwidth

BATTLEFIELD ARMEN

- Increased ANG Special Tactics Human Performance Program (HPP) capacity and capability commensurate with its Active Component counterparts
- Procure an integrated system of facial protection components that attach easily to standard-issue helmets
- Modernization and Standardization of Safety Toed Boots (2015)
- Procure and field eye wear that protects the service member from laser eye damage (2015)
- Provide funding to support and implement the Comprehensive Airman Fitness Program in order to improve the health/well-being/resiliency of Air National Guard members (2016)

MODERNIZATION OF COMBAT READINESS TRAINING CENTER ENTERPRISE INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT TRAINING DEPLOYMENTS OF 5TH GENERATION ASSETS

- 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)

MODERNIZATION OF E-8C JOINT SURVEILLANCE TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM AIRCRAFT

- Funding for sustainment, operations, maintenance, readiness, modernization, engineering, manpower and personnel to support the E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System (JSTARS) at 16 x E-8Cs until the JSTARS recapitalization program is Initial Operational Capable (IOC) no later than 2024 (2018)
- Recapitalize the E-8C (JSTARS) with a modern state-of-the-art aircraft containing sufficient margins for growth to meet future DoD mission requirements in both the areas of Command and Control (C2) and Intelligence Surveillance, Reconnaissance (ISR) (2018)
- Ensure the Air Force does not program or implement any reduction in ANG end-strength tied to the E-8C (2018)
- Increase ANG Crew Ratio from 05 combat coded crews for each JSTARS Recap mission coded aircraft to as high as 20 ANG combat coded crews (2018)



U.S. Air Force aircraft maintainers from Team JSTARS, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, launch an E-8C Joint STARS during Valiant Shield 18.



U.S. Air Force Senior Airmen Edwin Negron and Tech. Sgt. Charlie Hodges, C-130 crew chiefs, install safety wire around insulation of a C-130H engine while conducting scheduled maintenance.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD MAINTENANCE CORE COMPETENCIES

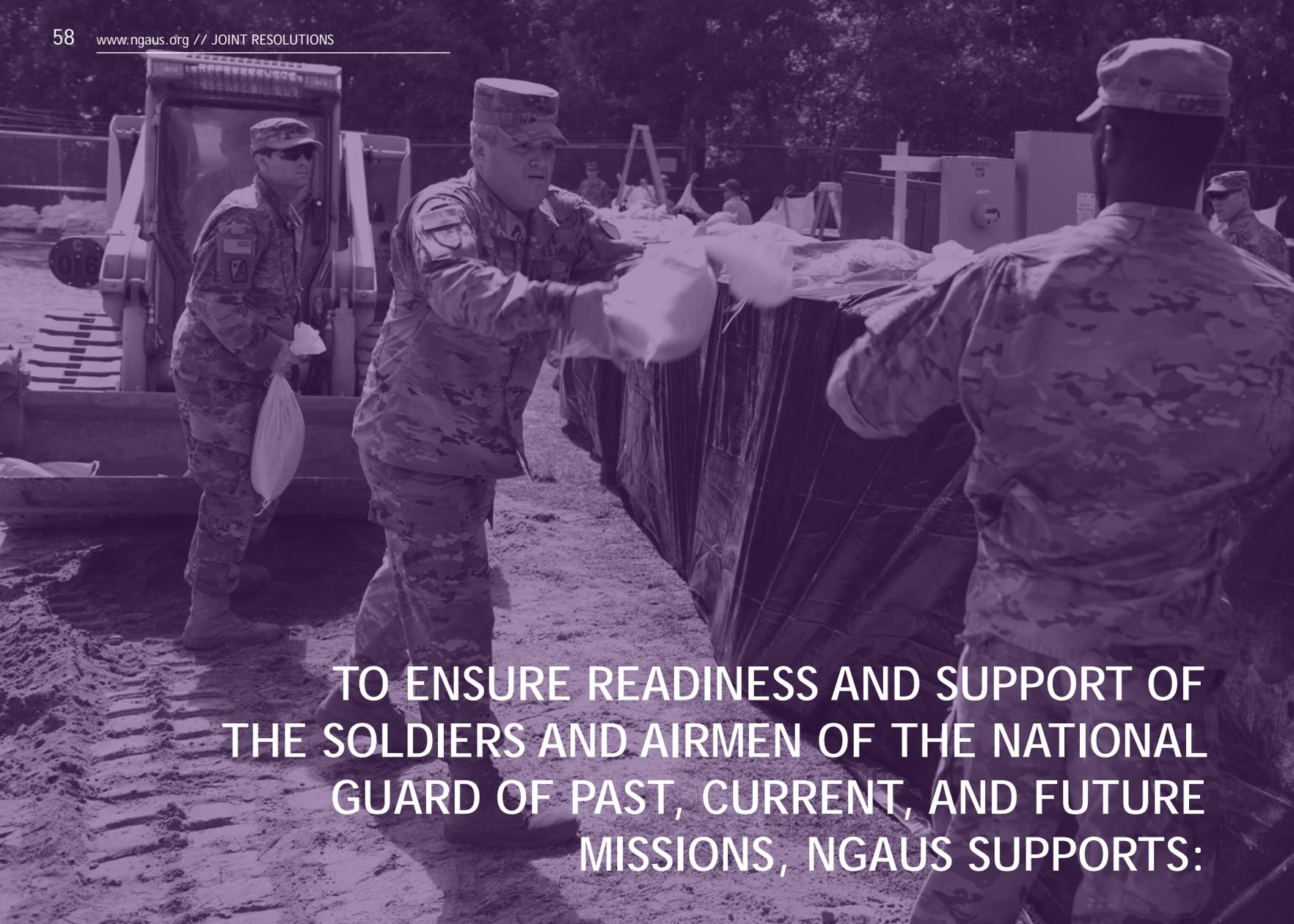
- Recognizing that ANG maintenance is a core competency of the Air Force and should be structured and funded accordingly to support the inherently increased workload associated with aging airframes and aircraft modifications
- Issue appropriate test equipment to enable 3-level maintenance to adequately maintain ANG aircraft
- Acquiring satellite communications (SATCOM) field equipment to test, troubleshoot, maintain, and sustain ARC210 radio systems and other similar equipment supporting fighter aircraft and domestic operations
- Securing funds to refurbish aerial lift trucks used to load external stores and munitions on aircraft with the goal of reducing harmful emissions to personnel when used indoors and on the flightline
- Leveraging potential capability and existing expertise in the Air National Guard when expanding Repair Network Integration (RNI) initiatives
- Modernizing leak detection capability for pressurized systems on combat aircraft to reduce time-consuming methods to analyze root cause and verify correct operations using ultrasonic technology
- Procuring of a Common Armament Tester to replace unsupportable legacy systems with expansion capability to test and troubleshoot future munitions and 5th generation fighters
- Procure Common Optical Emitter Test Systems (COETS), Electronic Warfare (EW) Ultra-Violet (UV) and Infrared Laser Electro-Optical ground tester systems for entire ANG C-130 fleet
- Provide and authorize the state-of-the-art tow vehicle replacement capability that relies on advanced technologies
- Sustain Light-Emitting Diode (LED) tower systems
- Procurement of Ceramic Oxygen Generation System (COGS) (2016)

JOINT RESOLUTIONS





Soldiers from the Slovenia Armed Forces, United Kingdom, and the Colorado National Guard's 1-157th Infantry, conduct a training exercise with the Deployable Instrumentation System Europe (DISE) provided by the 7th Army Training Command's Expeditionary Training Support Division.



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

RECOMMENDATION

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

NGAUS Leadership

TRANSPORTATION

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

Domestic Operations

COMMUNICATIONS

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

PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

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

FIREFIGHTING

- Enacting legislation to prevent the department of defense from federalizing historic National Guard modular airborne fighting systems missions to Title 10 forces, honoring capitol state flexibility to conduct the mission with military support they deem the most effective and appropriate (2016)
- Codifying the operational firefighting mission for the National Guard in USC Title 32, provide survivor benefit parity between Title 10 and Title 32, and adjudicate firefighting services by allowing immediate employment of MAFF (2014)
- Providing funding for COTS mobile fire suppression and extinguishing systems for National Guard platforms performing domestic emergency response (2015)

INFORMATION AND PLANNING

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

MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES

- Procuring multi-weather pre-engineered tension fabric structures, with reusable covers, for equipment and mobile living support amenities modules used in support of the National Guard's homeland emergency response efforts
- Procuring a readily available, mobile and temporary all-weather holding shelters/billeting systems with life support amenities modules for emergency and mass patient care and housing of National Guard responders (2014)



In response to Tropical Storm Irene, Vermont Army and Air National Guard members load pallets to be distributed by Illinois Army Guard Chinooks to towns in need of supplies.

LOGISTICS

- Mobile loading dock for offloading of equipment, vehicles and supplies (2015)
- Providing a military fuel nozzle adapter that will fit civilian vehicle fuel tanks, which would allow civil government and first responder vehicles to receive fuel from military fuel assets (2017)
- Equipping states that have lost their Aviation Support Battalion (ASB) capability with a commercial off-the-shelf forward refueling point system solution for use in Domestic Operations (2018)
- Providing Domestic Operations packages to states with a commercial off-the-shelf UAV to provide “over the horizon” visibility/capability (2018)

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

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
- Standardized or baseline search and rescue packages for airframes involved in Domestic Operation missions (2017)
- Streamlined authorization for use of Unmanned Aerial Platforms for use during Disaster Response Operations (2017)
- 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)

OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE

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



New York National Guard soldiers and airmen of the 24th Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (CST) and the 106th Rescue Wing identify and classify several hazardous chemical and biological materials during a collective training event.



South Florida Urban Search and Rescue, Florida Task Force 2, out of Miami, Fla., conduct reconnaissance missions in Bucksport, S.C., by GPS, marking neighborhoods to identify areas and properties that are flooded, as a result of rising waters in the aftermath of Hurricane Florence.

STRATEGIC

- Requiring DoD to fully consider the role of the National Guard in performing its homeland defense and state missions as defined by the governors when developing its force restructuring plans
- Requiring DoD to assure Congress and the governors that potential changes in National Guard force structure will not impact the safety and security of the citizens of the United States
- Updating statutory guidance for the funding, requirements and employment of National Guard forces performing homeland emergency response missions
- Budget actions and authorization language that supports the full range of equipment, training and modernization needed by National Guard Civil Support Teams and CERF-P units responsible for protecting Americans during chemical, biological or nuclear events
- Insuring comprehensive state National Guard input into the Base Realignment and Closure and Commission (BRAC) process
- A National Security Reform Act modeled after Goldwater-Nichols Act, for a whole-of-government approach between the Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Urging Congress to authorize and appropriate funds to eliminate the National Guard critical dual-use equipment shortages required to perform the responsibilities of the National Guard, pursuant to 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)

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 \$200 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 (2014)
- To allow for more effective planning and execution, providing a minimum of \$20 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 (2014)
- 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)



Sgt. 1st Class Wil Romero addresses Camp Victory participants at the Española Readiness Center June 21. Romero is the New Mexico National Guard's Counterdrug Support Civil Operations Program Manager.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- Funding for light-weight armors, approved by the National Institute of Justice, in support of law enforcement (2015)
- Funding, procuring and fielding modernized non-lethal capability kits to National Guard Reaction Forces (2015)
- Funding semi-mobile security measures for stand-alone recruiting and retention storefronts across the National Guard enterprise to ensure protection of those inside the facilities and make the areas Department of the Army compliant (2017)
- Funding for color night vision imaging systems to support the National Guard during border patrol, counter drug and emergency response operations in the United States (2016)

INSTALLATION SECURITY

- Funding for security and barrier upgrades to access/entry gatehouses and visitor inspection areas, and purchase perimeter fencing for National Guard installations in order to meet current Department of Defense and Service protection standards (2016)
- Funding for acoustic hailing devices for all National Guard units needing long range, non-lethal crowd dispersion capability (2016)

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)
- Authorizing and appropriating funding to the National Guard to identify products, evaluate functionality, and define a secure VPN system with CAT bootable devices, ensuring the national standard to deliver, secure remote access to field offices, mobile work teams, and deployed individuals in all environments (2014)
- 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)
- Implementing a comprehensive campaign to begin protecting mobility (MAF), combat (CAF) aviation and Air Operations Center (AOC) assets from cyber threats by:
 1. Proper "hygiene" practices involving connection of aviation platform, aviation equipment, avionics and support equipment to non-hardening (trusted) computer networks;
 2. On-aircraft monitoring of cyber threats using already fielded, proven cyber harden techniques involving aircraft interfaces;
 3. Command-wide cyber awareness training that communicates importance of proper hygiene practices and provides basics of cyber-attack methods (2016)
- 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 Next Generation Firewall (NGFW) products to better protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information from cyber threats and attacks (2018)
- 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)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

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

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS FORCE MANAGEMENT

- Allowing Title 32, USC AGR personnel to perform state emergency missions under the command and control of the governor
- Requiring the Department of Defense (DOD) to consult with Congress and the governors regarding any proposed changes to National Guard force structure
- Providing National Guard Homeland Response Force unit full time Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) employee's exemption. D. Updating laws to recognize existing and future combatant command homeland defense missions being conducted by Title 10 and Title 32 for AGRs and technicians
- Updating laws to recognize existing and future combatant command homeland defense missions being conducted by Title 10 and Title 32 for AGRs and technicians
- Enacting legislation to ensure that upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration in which National Guard members are projected to remain on duty more than seven consecutive days are automatically converted to Title 32, Section 502(f) on the eight day of continuous duty. This applies to National Guard members deployed via Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and National Guard members within their states
- Creating Air National Guard policy that will allow Air National Guard leaders the ability to use annual and specialty training days to train members for domestic operation missions
- Authorizing authority for Adjutants General to utilize all available AGR and FTNGD personnel, on a reimbursable basis, to support State Active Duty in steady state domestic response situations outside of their primary specialty and outside of Immediate Response Authority (2017)
- Considering National Guard activities as expected and not affected during a Federal lapse in appropriations (2018)



Texas Army National Guard Soldiers from 1st Battalion, 143rd Infantry Regiment conduct a company level live-fire training exercise.

Personnel

TRAINING

- Providing full funding to each state to send their officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted personnel to the joint, army, and air schools they need to effectively operate in their respective occupation and at their current rank
- Authorizing a change in law to suspend the 30-day limitation on Reservists performing annual training days to provide Commanders flexibility in supporting training and operational support missions in the face of limited resources until an improved method of funding ARNG and ANG operational and training requirements is established
- Amending the Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JTR) to provide temporary duty (TDY) status to any National Guard and Reserve member attending a service school in excess of 139 days
- Authorizing legislation that allows the National Guard to receive one day's pay as compensation for every eight hours of completed distance learning coursework
- Requiring the National Guard Bureau to provide funding for Guardsmen who are retired to have Continuing Medical Education (CME) for professional certifications and licensing pertinent to their Guard duties (2014)
- Amending USC Title 32 Chapter 10 Section 403 to provide an election by the member to receive BAH entitlement to ship household goods. Service member would be required to provide proof of mortgage for eligibility to receive BAH (2014)
- Funding for a resiliency program that improves sleep, fitness, mobility and nutrition in an individual and team setting, delivered by certified coaches with military backgrounds, and monitored through a technology platform that tracks the progress of the individual and team, with the capability to deliver real-time reports to trainers, unit leaders and National Guard leadership (2016)
- 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)
- The National Guard Reserve Officer Training Corps. (ROTC) and use of U.S.C. Title 32 technician support of the program (2017)

FORCE MANAGEMENT

- Funding 100 percent of the required full-time manning requirements of the National Guard
- Enacting laws that reflect the Air Force Commission's recommendation that Active, Guard and Reserve staffs should reflect the principles of a Total Force
- Amending the law to allow the CNGB to establish policy directing that any Colonel assuming responsibilities at the NGB must have performed duties at the squadron or company Command level, within one of the states or territories for at least two years, or have been a NG member within a state or territory for at least five years
- Enacting legislation that would allow active component officers to gain credit, under the Goldwater/Nichols Act, through an assignment to the National Guard or Reserves
- Allowing the USC Title 32 Unit Vacancy Promotion Federal Recognition Board to be considered an adequate substitute for the Title 10 Department of the Army mandatory APL Board first look requirement
- Allowing full-time National Guard employees to be eligible for all general officer billets without requiring them to surrender technician or AGR status, or requiring the position to count against active component endstrength
- Authorizing the Chief of the National Bureau the ability to establish General Officer positions that enable to National Guard Bureau to fulfill requirements of a four-star joint activity organization of the Department of Defense
- Enacting law to provide Back Pay and Date of Rank for excessive delay in vacancy promotion processing (2016)
- Requesting congressional inquiry and/or Government Accountability Office study into National Guard Officer Vacancy Promotion process to improve execution of program (2016)
- 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 to match the current training model (2018)
- Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 14703(b) and U.S.C. Title, Section 324, to permit armed forces medical officers to serve until age seventy (70) (2018)
- 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)



Gen. Terrence O'Shaughnessy, Commander of North American Aerospace Defense Command and U.S. Northern Command, Gen. Joseph Lengyel, National Guard Bureau chief, and South Carolina Governor Henry McMaster discuss emergency operations in affected areas of the state during a visit to the South Carolina Emergency Management Division Operations Center.

PERSONNEL PAY AND MEMBER BENEFITS

- Parity of compensation for special skills and qualifications consistent with active component special pays, compensation, and benefits
- Revising USC Title 5 to allow military service performed under USC Title 32 to be treated equally with that performed under USC Title 10 for the purpose of obtaining credit for that service under the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) and the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS)
- Streamlining reserve component duty statuses into the following three categories: 1. Active Duty for Operational Support 2. Active Duty for Training, Readiness and Administrative Functions 3. Inactive Duty while standardizing benefits (2016)
- Authorizing eligibility to Army and Air National Guard members, who have been involuntarily released from deployment, to have the option to utilize Transition Assistance for Military Personnel (TAMP) benefits
- Establishing parity in the survivor benefit program for the surviving spouses and children of casualties incurred during Inactive Duty Training Army and Air National Guard
- Authorizing a pre-federal income tax deduction for TRICARE and State Sponsored Life Insurance (SSLI) premiums
- Correcting the discrepancy between USC Title 10 and USC Title 32 to allow Title 32 Active Duty Service Members the ability to elect their Basic Allowance for Housing (“BAH”) rate for either their Duty Station or their Home of Record without the currently required waiver process for Title 32 Active Duty Service Members
- Requiring National Guardsmen not serving under authority USC Title 10 or USC Title 32 to register in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP)
- Awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to members of the 200th and 515th Coast Artillery Regiments (New Mexico National Guard) who served in the Philippine Islands in defense of Bataan, Corregidor and Luzon between December 7, 1941 and April 9, 1942
- Amending the Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP) regulatory guidance to allow newly commissioned and warrant officers to retain their enlisted SRIP eligibility for the remainder of their prior enlisted term
- Providing pre-mobilization health care, reduced age for retirement, education assistance protections, and voluntary separation recoupment protection for mobilizations and activations under Title 10 Sections 12301d and 12304a/b (2016)
- Enacting laws to provide pre-mobilization TRICARE benefits and post Transitional Assistance Management Program (TAMP) benefits upon deactivation to members of the Guard mobilized under Title 10 Section 12304b (2016)
- Providing for Reserve income replacement and high deployment allowance benefits provided under Title 37 USC

- Sections 910 and 436 for mobilizations and activations under 12301d and 12304b (2016)
- Amending federal law to provide Title 5 USC benefits of Federal Civilian Differential Pay and Employee Leave entitlements for mobilizations and activations under Title 10 USC Sections 12301d and 12304a/b (2016)
 - Opposing any changes in law regarding consolidation of statutory authorities by which members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces may be ordered to perform duty that results in a reduction in monthly pay (2016)
 - Providing Maternity/Paternity Leave Policy for Reserve Component servicemembers equal to the current 12 weeks paid leave for Active Component servicemembers (2017)
 - 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
 - Amending the law to allow dual status technicians to keep enlistment, reenlistment or affiliation bonuses
 - 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 or Active Duty, Active Guard Reserve (AGR), or even a Dual-Status Guardsman (DSG) on an order 31 days or more (2018)

EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

- Amending the law to providing tax credits to employers of National Guard members, and to self-employed members of the National Guard
- Updating the Uniformed Services Employment Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to allow persons to be reinstated in their employer-sponsored health plan if released early from TRICARE
- Amending the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to cover fulltime National Guard operational duty (other than for training) under USC Title 32 Section 502(f)
- Modifying the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to afford the same or similar protection to Title 32 Excepted Service Technicians (2016)
- Reserve Component military chaplains who encourage their religious institution employers to provide just and fair employment policies mirroring the 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

FAMILY, COMMUNITY, AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

- Plan and budget STARBASE through the FYDP (2015)
- Allowing the placement of State Partnership Program Coordinators and State Partnership Program Directors positions on the Joint Duty Assignment List (JDAL), allowing states to have access to becoming fully joint qualified officers within the National Guard (2014)
- Annual funding to support the Family Support Group Youth Camps for Air National Guard families
- Continued funding and, if possible, expansion of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program (2018)



Sunburst Youth Challenge Academy cadets conduct a pass in review and exhibition drill performances during the Class 21 Family Day.



WWII Veteran, Charlie Brown, who served with the 258th Field Artillery, arrives on the training site of Fort Drum, Watertown, N.Y.

RETIREMENT AND VETERANS ISSUES

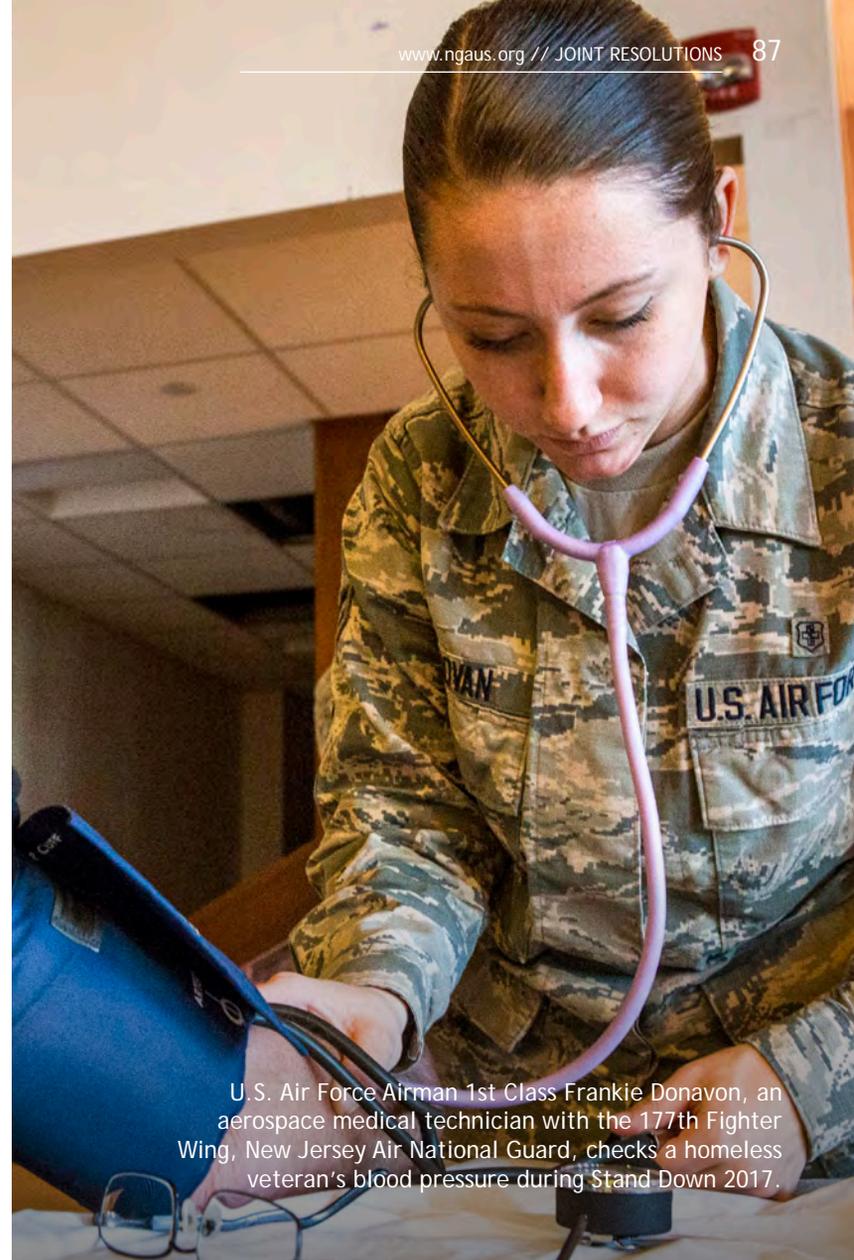
- Enacting laws to provide the same level of benefits to every veteran, regardless of the dates or theater of operations of their military service; from the current conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as those veterans from previous eras and conflicts (2016)
- Allowing members of the National Guard who have served honorably to be “veterans” and qualify for receipts of retired pay and benefits consistent with their active duty counterparts
- Reducing the age at which a member of the reserve component is eligible to receive military retirement pay by one day from age 60 for every day the individual serves on AD (Active Duty) status, either Title 10 or 32
- Amending USC Title 38 to allow additional education benefits to all post 9/11 veterans who would have otherwise been qualified for educational benefits had their benefits not previously been exhausted
- Revising the annual limitation on the number of inactive duty points creditable toward reserve component retirement so that it is subject only to a cap of 365/366 on all annual points earned for reserve retirement

- Authorizing National Guard members, activated by the Governor for a State Active Duty (SAD) mission (not to include training) where they are protecting citizens and their property, to accumulate federal retirement credit
- Amending USC Titles 10 and 14 to provide for an increase in military retired pay for officers credited with extraordinary heroism on the same basis applied to enlisted members
- Providing eligibility for retired National Guard members to receive federal retired annual payment for residency in state veterans' homes, and limit their required payment to no more than 50 percent of the allowed VA rates
- Changing current retirement law to allow age 50 minimum retirement age provision for AGR, dual status technicians, and Drill Status Guard (DSG) (2014)
- Enacting law to allow members of the Guard and Reserve who have reached 20 years of service to pay into the Survivors Benefit plan before they reach age 60 (2016)
- Amending 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
- Changing federal law to authorize National Guard and Reserve members and their spouses to be eligible for burial in national and VA grant funded state veteran cemeteries, provided that each would pay the equivalent rate of the VA plot allowance to the cemetery based on date of death (2014)
- 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)

TRICARE AND MEDICAL BENEFITS

- Eliminating the prohibition on eligibility for enrollment into TRICARE Reserve Select for National Guard technicians
- Extending indefinitely, the ability for service members to make medical claims for injuries such as Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Depression or any other physiological, psychological and/or behavioral diagnosis
- Expanding TRICARE benefits for behavioral and mental health services coverage for service members and their families
- Authorizing legislation to provide reserve component members with access to mental health alternatives other than existing non-confidential military sources
- Authorizing coverage for all members of the National Guard under TRICARE Prime, to include all medical and dental procedures necessary to bring the member into medical compliance for deployment
- Amending 10 USC 1097c to allow employers to offer incentives for National Guardsmen to enroll in TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS), decline employee-sponsored health plans, making the TRS premiums pretax dollars payable by the employer
- Expanding existing healthcare coverage for families with autistic dependents and ensure equal coverage under TRICARE and TRICARE Reserve Select
- Amending Section 1074(d)(1)(B), of USC Title 10, as follows: “if the needed information is not available to enter the member into the orders system, the member’s commander will generate a letter stating he/she will be serving an eligible active duty tour and submit to the appropriate department to manually enter into DEERS the needed data so the individual will get the entitlement. If unable to input the needed data, DOD SHALL reimburse the member TRICARE equivalent entitlements they expended during the eligibility period prior to the effective order date.”

- Enacting legislation to allow TRICARE to provide coverage for Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs) to those who access a Military Treatment Facility (MTF), as well as those who receive care through a civilian medical provider (2014)
- Changing the federal statute that governs military healthcare qualifying requirements for members called to State Active Duty (SAD) from full-time National duty under 502 (f) of Title 32 to maintain medical coverage for member and family while called to SAD (2015)
- Enacting laws to make TRICARE benefits available to members who retire from the National Guard or are honorably discharged persons before reaching age 60 (2016)
- Extending protection under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to encompass treatment of service-connected disabilities at the Department of Veteran Affairs health care facilities or other private health care facilities



U.S. Air Force Airman 1st Class Frankie Donavan, an aerospace medical technician with the 177th Fighter Wing, New Jersey Air National Guard, checks a homeless veteran's blood pressure during Stand Down 2017.

MEDICAL OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

- Establishing a medical information management system with self-contained wireless capability that will allow access and integration compatibility between the National Guard, Department of Defense, Veterans Administration (VA), and civilian health care providers to ensure continuity of care
- Annual funding to digitize National Guard records to ensure medical information management systems are compatible between the DOD, the VA, and civilian health care providers, to facilitate the full exchange of health-related medical information as the service member transitions through active service to either retired or civilian status
- Authorizing Department of Defense-funded scholarship programs to recruit health care professionals to enter the Reserve components that would include but not be limited to needed medical specialists, nurses and physician assistants
- Securing funding to ensure proper sterilization processes for National Guard medical facilities (2014)

EDUCATION AND THE GI BILL

- Establishing parity with the active forces in the administration, rates and eligibility standards set in USC Title 10 Chapter 1606 Montgomery G.I. Bill, including USC Title 32 full time active duty service
- Amending the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) to allow a refund of college tuition payments for members who cannot complete a school term due to military service, and the protection of academic standing of service members deployed on active duty
- Provide a full four-year college education to members of the National Guard who have been discharged because of a service-connected disability arising from Title 10 and Title 32 service
- Amending the G.I. Bill to allow education benefits to be seen as an account for any family member, including:
 1. Chapter 33, Section 3311, USC Title 38 US) to include the spouse of service members who die in the line of duty after September 10, 2001 as “covered individuals” and entitled to educational assistance under this chapter
 2. Allowing education benefits of a deceased member to be held in trust for any minor dependent, until the minor dependent reaches the age of 18, when the benefit should enter the 15-year use window, not the age 26 restriction currently in the law

- Changing the law to allow full-time National Guard duty personnel that work in a permanent capacity in either the National Guard Counter Drug Program or other similar Title 32 operations that support national emergency response to be eligible and receive credit for Post-9/11 GI bill benefits (2016)
- Amending the language in the Post 9/11 G.I. Bill to eliminate the service obligation after an election to transfer the benefit to a dependent
- Amending USC Title 10 to permit otherwise eligible recipients of dedicated National Guard Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) scholarships to receive benefits under the Montgomery G.I. Bill for Selective Reserve
- Changing the law to allow all Active Component and Reserve Component servicemembers to transfer unused Post 9/11 G.I. bill benefits to family members regardless of how the servicemember earned a college degree prior to September 11, 2001 (2014)
- 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



Aerospace ground equipment technician, 108th Maintenance Group, performs operational checks on the unit's ready line equipment.

TECHNICIANS

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

FORCE REDUCTION

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

MILITARY ASSOCIATION

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



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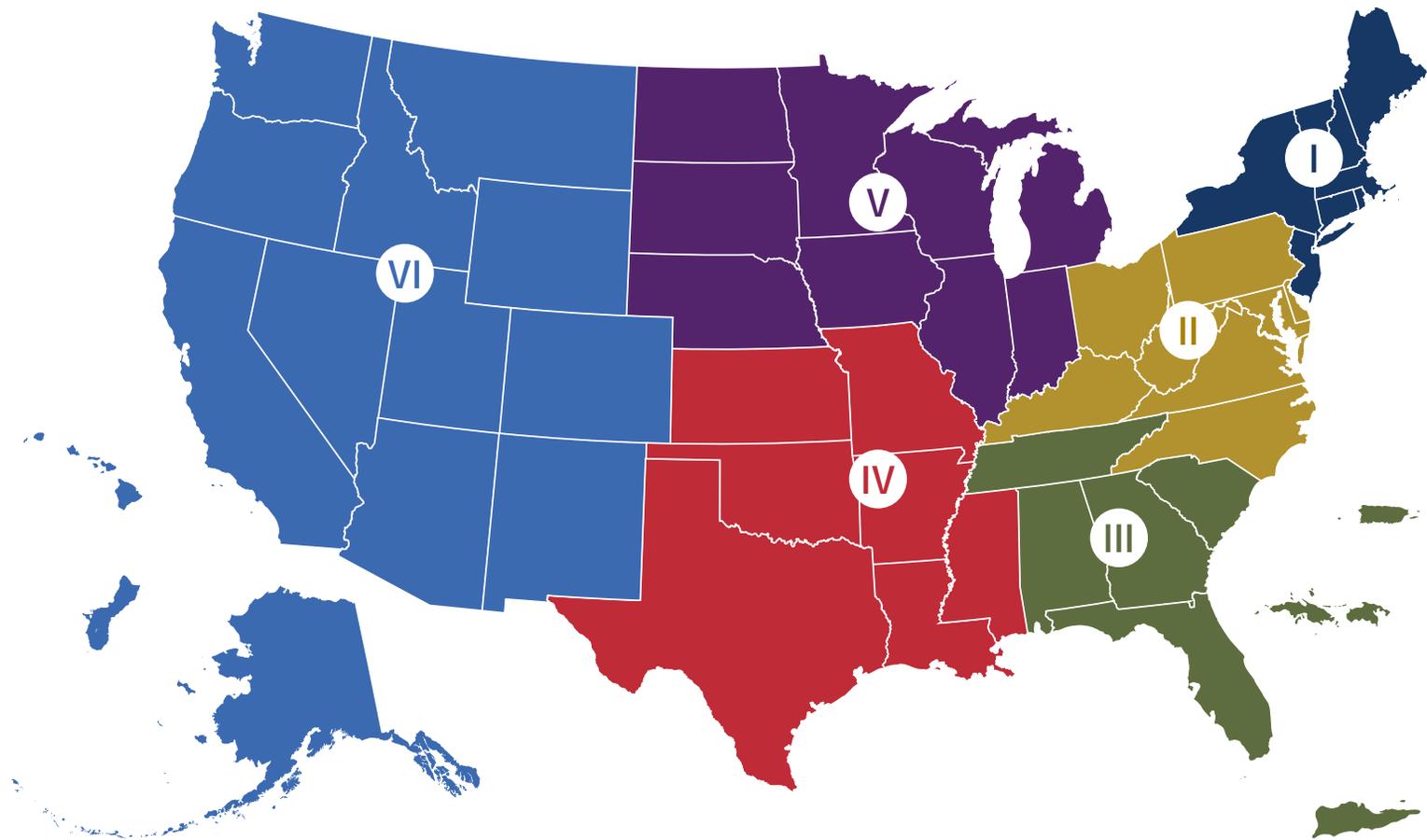
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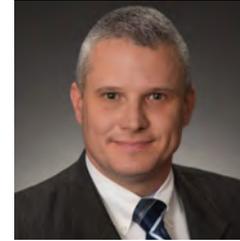
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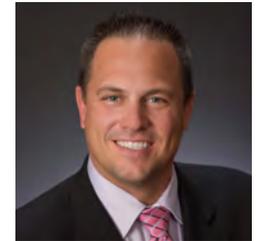
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