



# NGAUS LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 2022



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Tech. Sgt Spencer Magers, C-130 crew chief, instructs Airman 1st Class Josie McCue and Airman 1st Class Tory Thomas, newly appointed C-130 crew chiefs.



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On behalf of the nearly 45,000 members of the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS), it is my privilege to present the Fiscal Year 2022 Legislative Resolutions of our organization. Our mission to advocate for the National Guard has not changed since our founding in 1878, however the priorities of both the National Guard and NGAUS continue to change as the global threat environment evolves.

The National Guard's central role remains the same, to serve as the primary combat reserve of the Army and Air Force. As we continue to deploy alongside our active component soldiers and airmen, it is imperative that we continue to field new equipment concurrently and proportionally to our Guard units. Our Guardsmen deserve to be organized, trained and equipped in the same manner as the active component to ensure that our units and equipment are deployable, interoperable and sustainable when we are performing the same missions.

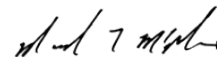
Our nation leans heavily on its Guardsmen to fulfill the mission of protecting the homeland. Natural disaster responses, civil unrest missions, the southern border mission and assisting in the COVID-19 Pandemic response were just a few of the challenges our Guardsmen were tasked with in 2020. The Guard shouldered enormous responsibility and with the public eye upon us we showed our strength, versatility, and value to the nation. While we were able to perform our missions that were tasked to high standards, the true disparities in benefits and resourcing were also magnified during the many crisis responses in 2020.

The National Guard Association is committed to continue to fight to ensure that the National Guard is properly resourced, fully trained, organized and equipped in the same manner as the active component and that there is parity in benefits for Guardsmen and their families. Additionally, our association will remain vigilant and nimble, as we did in 2020, to ensure that our Guardsmen are protected and justly compensated for missions performed protecting our homeland.

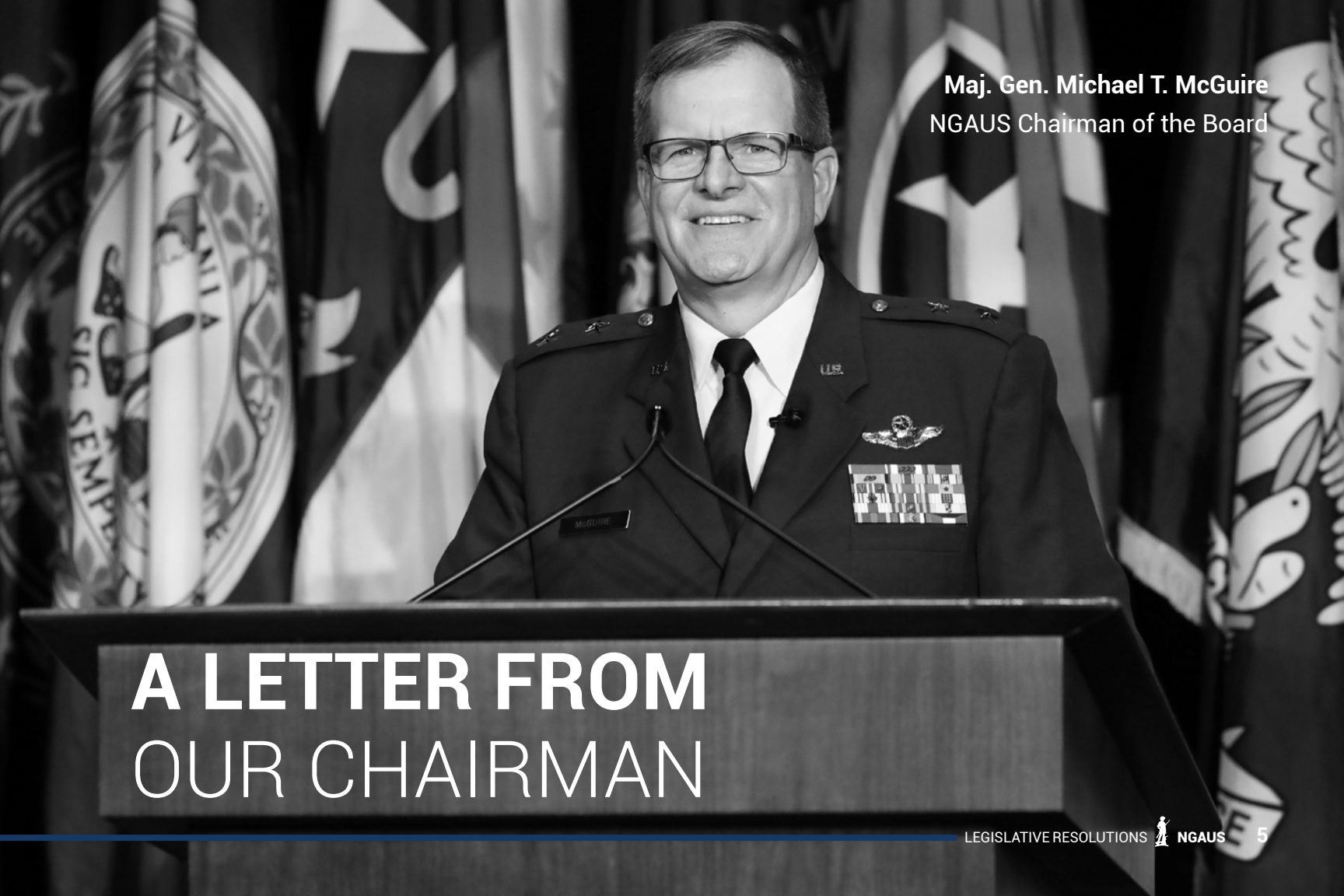
This book includes the resolutions that are generated by our members: National Guard soldiers, airmen and veterans who serve their nation and communities throughout all 50 states, three territories and the District of Columbia. These resolutions are their ideas, priorities and solutions to ensure maximum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

The National Guard is truly an indispensable force for the nation. 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 the National Guard.

Sincerely,





A black and white photograph of Maj. Gen. Michael T. McGuire, Chairman of the Board of NGAUS. He is wearing a dark military uniform with a name tag that reads "McGUIRE", a pilot's wings, and a service ribbon. He is standing behind a podium with two microphones, smiling slightly. The background features several flags, including the Virginia state flag on the left and the United States flag on the right.

Maj. Gen. Michael T. McGuire  
NGAUS Chairman of the Board

# A LETTER FROM OUR CHAIRMAN



# 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.

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## **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](http://www.ngaus.org/legislation/resolutions).

Soldiers of the 48th Infantry Brigade Combat Team secure a helicopter landing zone after a key leader engagement with senior leaders in the Afghan National Army in Kunar Province, Afghanistan.

# NGAUS Legislative Team



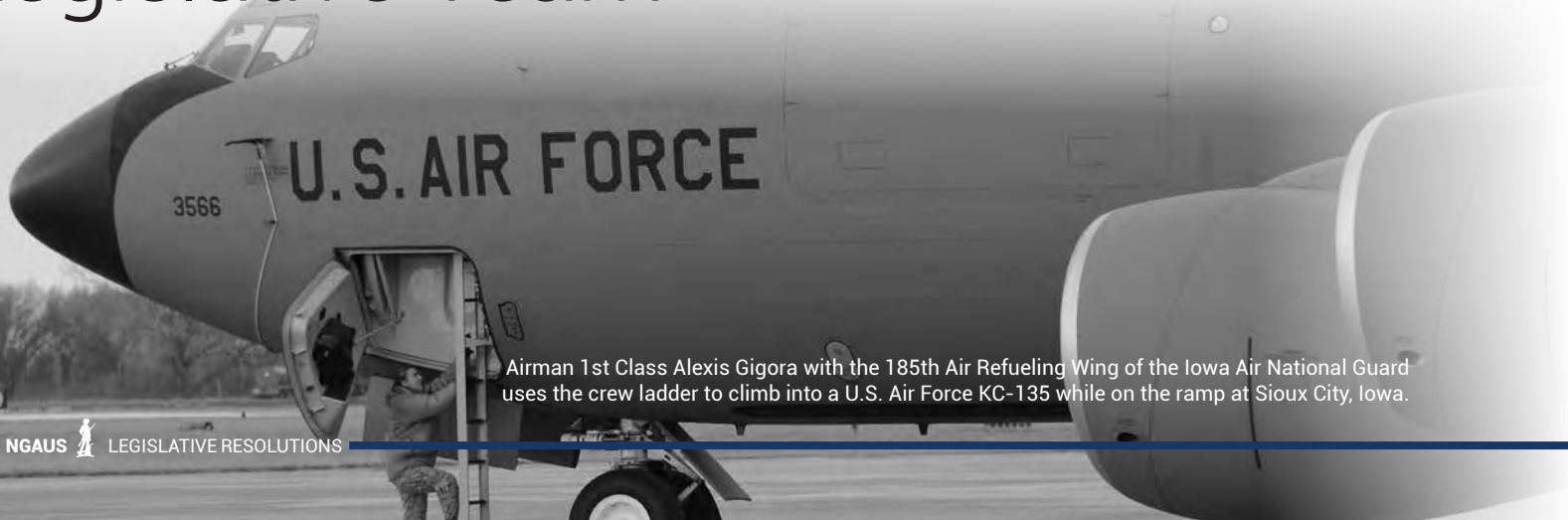
## **NGAUS President**

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Airman 1st Class Alexis Gigora with the 185th Air Refueling Wing of the Iowa Air National Guard uses the crew ladder to climb into a U.S. Air Force KC-135 while on the ramp at Sioux City, Iowa.





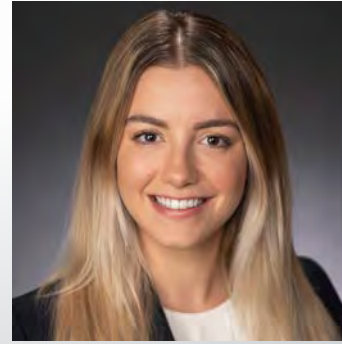
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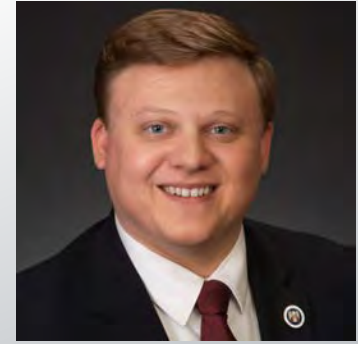
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Soldiers in the 30th Armored Brigade Combat Team conduct a partial armored vehicle roll-out exercise that includes the M1A1 Main Battle Tank, M2A2 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, and M109 Paladin.

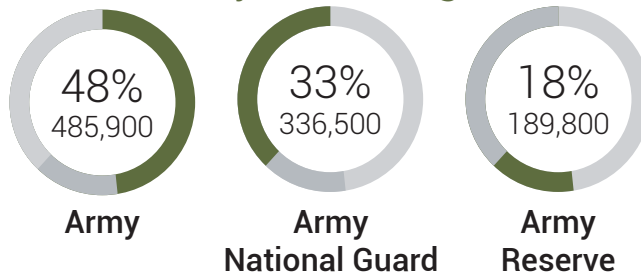
Soldiers in the 1-113th Field Artillery, 30th Armored Brigade Combat Team, North Carolina Army National Guard, conduct a live-fire training exercise with the M109 Paladin in the Middle East.

## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FY20

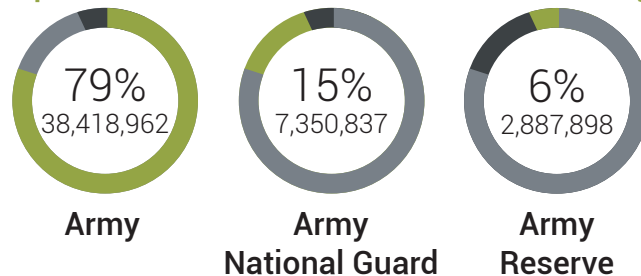
### End Strength:

8 Division Headquarters  
134 Operational Brigades/Groups

### Army End Strength



### Operation and Maintenance Funding



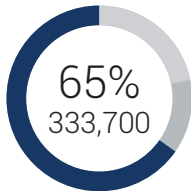
# AIR NATIONAL GUARD FY20

## End Strength:

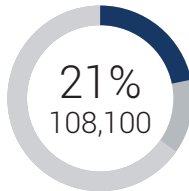
Operates 90 Air Wings

Operates 15 of 16 Aerospace Control Alert Sites

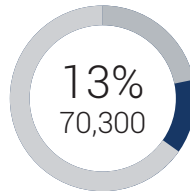
## Air Force End Strength



Air Force

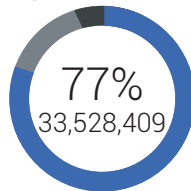


Air  
National Guard

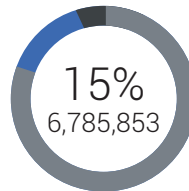


Air Force  
Reserve

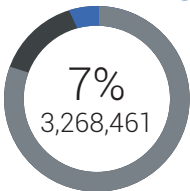
## Operation and Maintenance Funding



Air Force

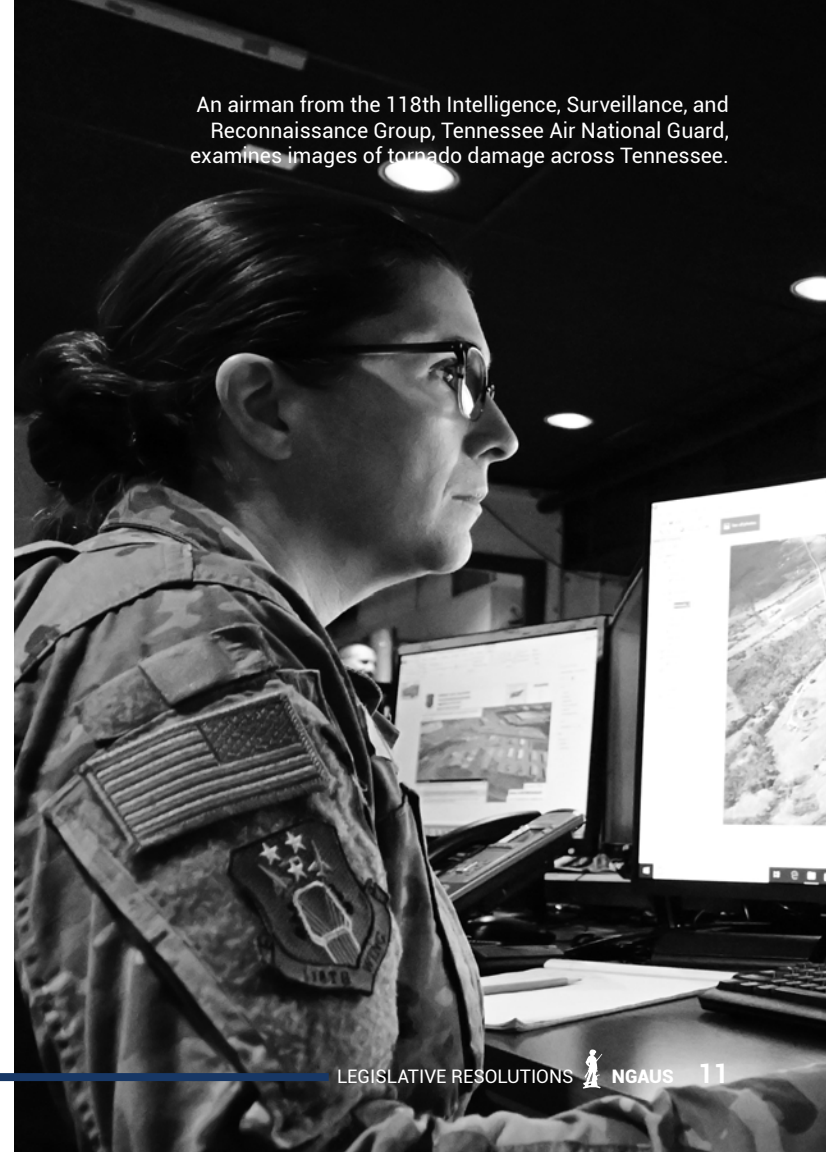


Air  
National Guard



Air Force  
Reserve

An airman from the 118th Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group, Tennessee Air National Guard, examines images of tornado damage across Tennessee.



# RESOLUTIONS TIMELINE

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

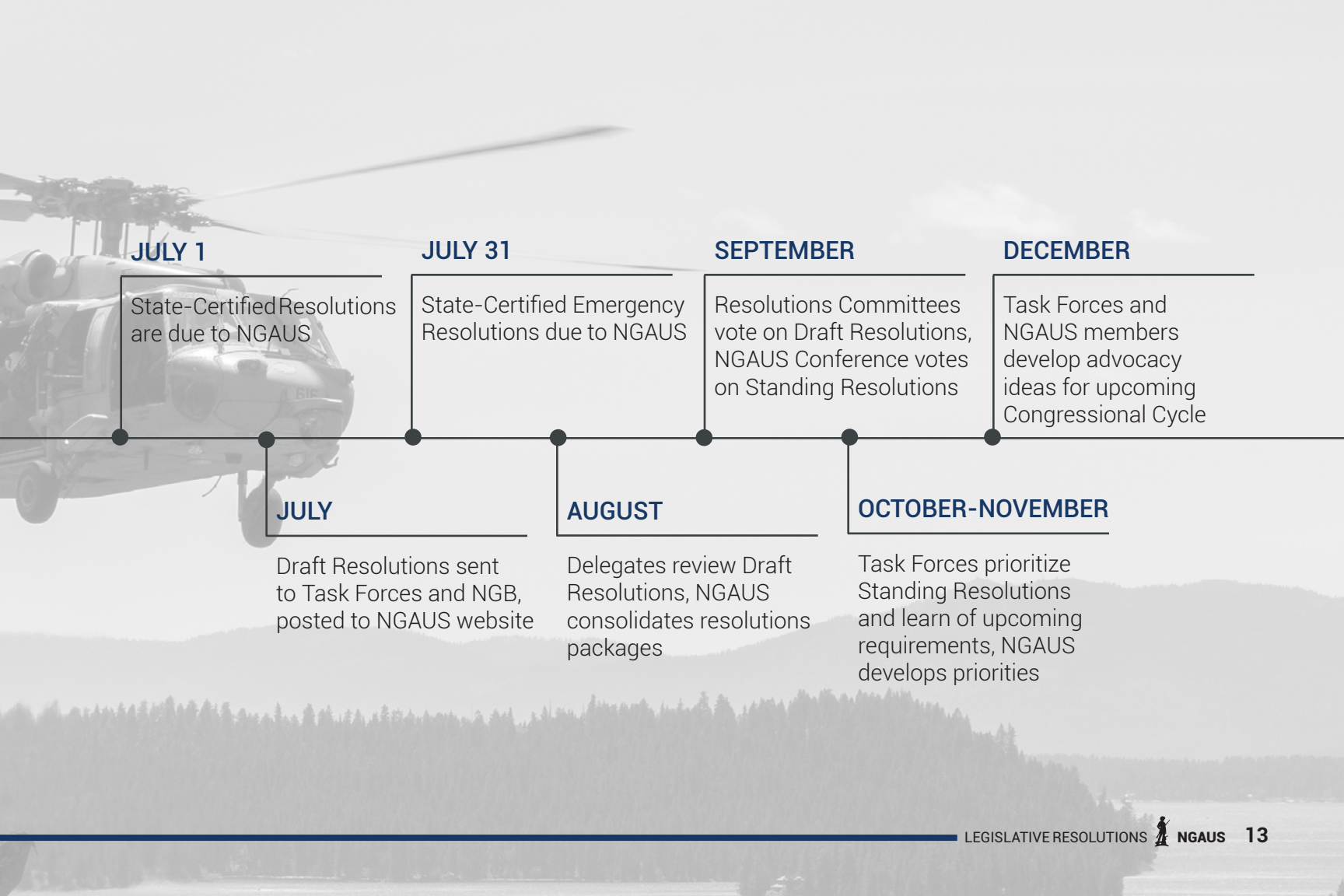
## JANUARY–JUNE

State Associations review and approve Draft Resolutions

## JUNE

NGAUS Legislative Staff receives and organizes Draft Resolutions





**JULY 1**

State-Certified Resolutions are due to NGAUS

**JULY 31**

State-Certified Emergency Resolutions due to NGAUS

**SEPTEMBER**

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

**DECEMBER**

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

**JULY**

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

**AUGUST**

Delegates review Draft Resolutions, NGAUS consolidates resolutions packages

**OCTOBER-NOVEMBER**

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

# ARMY RESOLUTIONS

CAP 22875 LB  
(10376 KG)  
STA 426



U.S. Army National Guard Soldiers competing in the Region III Best Warrior Competition.





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

A Texas Army National Guard AH-64D "Apache" helicopter, piloted by Lt. Col. Scott Nicholas and Chief Warrant Officer 3 Fred Heer, fires the 30MM cannon during an aerial gunnery exercise at Fort Hood, Texas.



# Aviation

- Modernize the four Army National Guard Attack Reconnaissance Battalions (ARB) with 24 AH-64E airframes each in accordance with the Army's AH64E Fielding Plan and timeline (2019)
- An accelerated UH-60 modernization program of record (2020)
- Procure the Fixed-Wing Utility Aircraft (FUA) to replace the aging C-12 and C-26 aircraft to sustain ARNG Fixed Wing with distribution of at least 1 x FUA to each State, the District of Columbia, select US Territories and Fixed Wing ARNG Aviation Training Site (FWAATS) (2020)
- A required CH-47F modernization program (2020)
- The LUH-72A Lakota program and replace aging UH-72 legacy aircraft to provide cost effective aviation support for continually emerging Homeland Defense & Domestic Response requirements; upgrade the UH-72A obsolete searchlight with a lighter, more powerful, safer, and NVG compatible searchlight; upgrade the communication package to include a beyond line of sight (BLOS), push to talk (PTT), Voice over Internet (VOIP), Satellite Communication (SATCOM) receiver that integrates with a real time aircraft health monitoring, recording, and emergency support system (2020)
- Crashworthy, ballistically-tolerant auxiliary fuel systems throughout the ARNG aviation fleet
- Removable Medical Evacuation Systems for ARNG's rotary wing aircraft
- Development, testing and fielding of Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP), which will replace the General Electric T700 in the UH-60 Black Hawk and AH-64 Apache, improving fuel consumption, power, durability and cost (2020)
- Field ARNG Aviation Battalions with Future Vertical Lift (FVL) concurrently and proportionately with Active Army Aviation units (2019)
- To ensure wartime readiness of the ARNG CABs, and proportionality with Regular Army CABs, field the ARNG with the latest version of the Tactical Unmanned Aerial System (TUAS), and eight companies of the Gray Eagle Extended Range (MQ-1C) (2020)
- Include ARNG technician pilots under the Special Salary Rate Tables -2181 and -0346 pilot positions (2019)
- Support ARNG Aviation units staffed at 100% Manning Level of Resource (MLR) as applied to full-time manning for both Technician and AGR (2019)

## Ground Combat

- ABCTs: The latest configuration ground combat platforms and equipment, including associated current configuration training device be fielded to ARNG Armored brigade combat teams (ABCTs) in a concurrent and proportional manner with Regular Army Fielding. (Fielding, Modernization, and Sustainment concurrent with Regular Army units) (2018)
- IBCTs: The latest configuration ground combat platforms and equipment, including associated current configuration training device be fielded to ARNG Infantry brigade combat teams (IBCTs) in a concurrent and proportional manner with Regular Army Fielding. (Fielding, Modernization, and Sustainment concurrent with Regular Army units) (2018)
- SBCTs: The latest configuration ground combat platforms and equipment, including associated current configuration training device be fielded to ARNG Stryker brigade combat teams in a concurrent and proportional manner with Regular Army Fielding. (Fielding, Modernization, and Sustainment concurrent with Regular Army units) (2018)
- Mounted Machine Gun Optics: Authorization and funding for dedicated Logistics Assistance Representatives (LARs) for Army National Guard units molded after the same LAR support currently assigned to Active Component units (2018)



U.S. Army National Guard Soldiers with Company, 1st Battalion, 157th Infantry Regiment, Colorado National Guard, spend more than a week in Guernsey, Wyoming, in preparation for a deployment.



Virginia Army National Guard Soldiers assigned to Suffolk-based Troop, 2nd Squadron, 183rd Cavalry Regiment participated in training on the FGM-148 Javelin, a man-portable fire and forget antitank missile system and the Improved Target Acquisition System (ITAS).

## 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
- To maintain funding in the Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) for the enduring requirement for hardware refresh and application support until the Army has subsumed these functions with an acceptable solution (2019)



# 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 cal. ammunition, 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
- 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 Braking 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) run-flat 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)
- Support incremental readiness, modernization and standardization of secondary containers by authorizing and appropriating additional funding to procure secondary containers (2019)
- Field power articulation hitches on selected heavy and medium wheeled vehicles to save Soldiers' lives, prevent injuries and equipment damage, and speed the execution of critical missions (2020)
- Support incremental readiness, modernization and standardization of a containerized ice making system by authorizing and appropriating additional funding to procure/field the dual use Containerized Ice Making System capability to the National Guard (2020)



Soldiers with Troop C, 1st Squadron, 153rd Cavalry Regiment, 53rd Infantry Brigade Combat Team, move in convoy toward effected areas of Florida during Hurricane Sally.



A CH-47 Chinook helicopter, operated by Soldiers with Company, 3-238th General Support Aviation Battalion, 28th Expeditionary Combat Aviation Brigade sling loads an M777 Howitzer during an exercise with Soldiers with the 2-319th Field Artillery Regiment.



# Fire Support

- Paladin Integrated Management (PIM) M109A7/M109A8 Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA) (2019)
- 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)
- Tactical Information Network System and Expeditionary Mission Command Node (2019)
- Bradley Fire Support Team (BFIST) modernization to accommodate Fire Support Sensor System (FS3) capability
- Indirect Fire Protection Capability Increment 2 (IFPC Inc 2) (2019)
- Multiple Launcher Rocket System (MLRS) Improved Armored Cab
- Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS)
- Joint Effects Targeting System (JETS)
- Pocket-sized Forward Entry Device (PFED) increment 2
- Support expedited procurement of a Lightweight Azimuth Determining System (LADS) (2019)
- Provide ARNG Air Defense Units with an improved secure communications capability (2019)
- Increase firepower by integrating and fielding the Javelin Weapon System into the Military Police Combat Support Units (2019)
- Procure OBSAT technologies and integrate into the Stinger Field Handling Trainer, the Training Set Guided Missile M134 and the Stinger Tracking Head Trainer for Stinger Missile MANPADS training (2020)

# Engineer

- 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)
- Support the US Army Engineer School prioritization of the M113 replacement as the most critical system to be updated in the force (2019)
- Fully fund the replacement and modernization of the Army 22.5 Ton Heavy Dump Truck (HDT) fleet (2020)
- Allowing Non-commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers to work on civil works in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Districts (2020)





Members of the 132nd Multirole Bridge Company, 579th Engineer Battalion, 49th Military Police Brigade, unload a floating platform, at Cache Creek Canyon Low Water Bridge, Capay Valley, California.




# AIR RESOLUTIONS





McEntire Joint National Guard Base, home of the South Carolina Air National Guard's 169th Fighter Wing, co-hosts nighttime arming and refueling training during Exercise Agile Lion.

An aerial photograph of a C-130H Hercules aircraft flying over a mountainous landscape. The aircraft is in the upper center of the frame, flying towards the right. The landscape below is rugged with mountains and valleys. In the distance, another aircraft is visible on the right side of the frame.

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:

C-130H Hercules aircraft assigned to the 120th Airlift Wing, Montana  
Air National Guard flyover Great Falls.

# NGAUS Leadership

- The militia-based concept connects the Air Force to local communities and provides agile and quick response to dispersed threats; retain ANG flying missions while supporting the Air 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 U.S.C Title 32 ANG Technicians to utilize the federally funded tuition assistance program available to Active Guard Reserve and Active Duty members (2017)
- The National Guard Bureau should implement a national marketing campaign to specifically brand the Air National Guard effectively throughout the U.S. and Territories with a supplemental discretionary budget administered by the Recruiting and Retention (RRS) at the state level, allowing state branding to accompany the national logo in local markets (2018)
- Support the SCAF & CSAF in the procurement of a minimum of 72 fighter aircraft per year to refresh and/or recapitalize the total force fighter enterprise (2019)



Pilots and A-10 Thunderbolt II fighter aircraft from the Michigan National Guard's 107th Fighter Squadron perform an "Elephant Walk".



## Combat Air Forces

### A-10

- Improved positive identification of adversaries through High-Resolution Displays, and Broadband uplink (2020)
- Improved battlefield awareness, sensor cueing and identification of adversaries through a Lightweight, Color, Night-Compatible Helmet-Mounted Cueing System (2020)
- Enhanced ability to find, fix and target within a contested, degraded, and operationally limited environment through anti-jam embedded GPS/Inertial Navigation System (2020)
- Enhanced ability to tactically deploy to (and operate from) austere fields with Conversion fuel tanks, Smart triple ejector racks, and Auster Field Maintenance Kits (2020)
- Assured connectivity through upgraded communications systems which function in a contested, degraded, or operationally limited environment (2020)



## F-15

- 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)
- Fully fund new mobile combined aircraft power cart and air cycle machine used for ground maintenance and servicing of legacy F-15 fighter aircraft (2019)
- Ensure continued funding for ALR-69A Digital Radar Warning Receiver (DRWR) Electronic Warfare Systems upgrade for all ANG aircraft CONUS and OCONUS in support of Fighter missions in the F-15 platform (2019)
- Provide funding for Electronic Warfare Protection Systems Upgrade which includes an Expendable Decoy bright spot capability to increase survivability through improved electronic attack, self-protection, and full-spectrum countermeasure systems in F-15 platforms (2019)
- Advocate for refresh or recapitalization of the Air National Guard F-15C/D fleet (2019)



## F-16

- Fully fund and procure Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radar for ANG F-16 fleet (2017)
- Fund additional High-Resolution Display – Center Display Unit (CDU) for all F-16s (Block 30/40/50 Models) (2017)
- Fund and procure Link-16 Datalink Capability for all F-16s (Block 30/40/50 Models) (2017)
- Investigating advanced decoy dispenser systems which provide significant improvements in aircraft survivability given the increase in the service life of the F-16
- An RF Expendable Jammer as a Launch and Leave Electronic Decoy Round
- Air Combat Command's request for an additional 150 F-16 Service Life Extension Program slots in the FY21 Program Objective Memorandum and ensure selection of aircraft for modification balances the services need for training and combat assets

A 138th Fighter Wing F-16 Tulsa Viper scorches the sunlight.

## F-22

- 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)
- Smaller PAO (Polyalphaolefin) cooling system servicing cart to troubleshoot and maintain the F-22 (2019)
- F-22 externally mounted Antenna capable of delivering a live commercial and military satellite signals into the cockpit to meet January 1, 2020 FAA automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast (ADS-B) capability requirement (2019)
- Secure, low-probability of detection Datalink network capability that smartly integrates with Link-16 and has the ability to effectively operate in hostile jamming environments while preserving the low observable characteristics of the F-22 and allowing effective data share between F-22, F-35, 4th Generation, and 6th Generation fighter aircraft (2019)
- Controlled Reception Pattern Global Positioning System (GPS) Antenna (2020)
- Low-drag pylons and external fuel tanks (2020)



Four F-35s assigned to the 158th Fighter Wing prepare for launch from the Vermont Air National Guard Base, honoring Vermont's front line COVID-19 responders and essential workers with a statewide flyover scheduled to last 90 minutes, South Burlington, Vt.



## F-35 Joint Strike Fighter

- 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)

## Counterdrug RC-26B

- 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)

## E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System

- 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 0.5 combat coded crews for each JSTARS Recap mission coded aircraft to as high as 2.0 ANG combat coded crews (2018)
- Ensure Air National Guard fully integrated with the Advanced Air Battle Management System (ABMS) fielding process and provide for continued sustainment and modernization of the E-8C and all Air National Guard elements of Theater Air Control Systems until ABMS is brought on line in accordance with Fiscal Year 2019 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) language and the National Defense Strategy (NDS) (2019)

An E-8C Joint STARS sits on the flightline under an ominous looking sky prior to taking off on a night mission at Robins Air Force Base, Ga.





First Lt. Hunter Hughes, an A-10 Thunderbolt II pilot with the 190th Fighter Squadron, instructs a civilian employer of Idaho National Guardsmen at the annual Boss Lift event on how to use the A-10 Thunderbolt II flight simulator.



## 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 (DTOC) and Air National Guard Training Systems Program Office (ATSPO)
- 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)

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

- 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)



An MQ-9 Reaper, a remotely piloted aircraft, soars over Southern California.

The 122nd Fighter Wing of the Indiana Air National Guard flew A-10 Thunderbolt II's for close air support and combat search and rescue training.



## 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 U.S. built low-cost aircraft in a U.S. built low-cost aircraft in order to maximize the ability of foreign forces to maintain their vital interests and the interests of the U.S. around the globe
- In combination with ongoing COCOM experimentation, develop and refine the concept of operations for a low-cost, hybrid ISR aircraft
- ANG takeover of part of the USAF COOP, COG, Homeland Security and Missile field mission as it relates to the MH-139 by the National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force as a "Pilot Program" (2019)



C-130 crews of the Minnesota National Guard's 133rd Airlift Wing conducts various training over Camp Ripley.

# Mobility Air Forces

## 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
- Funding to procure and field, concurrent and balanced to the Active Component, the CV-22 to the Air National Guard for mobility missions to include Search and Rescue, Homeland Defense and Disaster Response Operations, Consequence Management, High Polar, and Special Operations (2019)
- 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)
- Ensure the TACP AN/PRC-161 handheld Link 16 Radio continues to be funded in the ANG to ensure interoperability with already fielded DoD Link 16 platforms (2019)
- 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)



Members of the U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Safety and Security Team 91105 descend from a U.S. Air Force HH-60G Pave Hawk from the 129th Rescue Wing, California Air National Guard, Moffett Federal Airfield, Calif., onto the Coast Guard cutter Tern in the San Francisco Bay.



C-17 Globemaster III, tail 5105, assigned to the 105th Airlift Wing touches down on Stewart International Airport's runway.



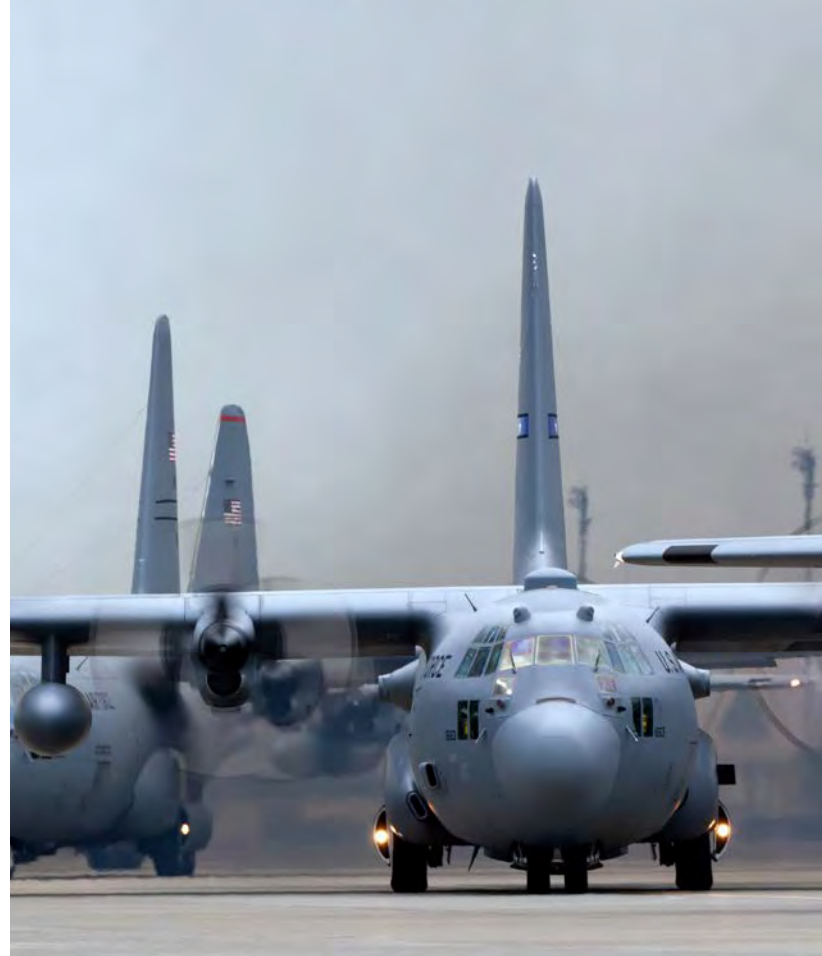
## C-17 Globemaster III

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

## C-130

- Continue funding and procurement of NP2000 propeller and T-56 Series 3.5 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)
- APN-241 radar upgrade via Value Engineering Change Proposal (VECP) as an addition to current C-130 modernization requirements (2019)
- 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)
- Continued funding for ALR-69A Digital Radar Warning Receiver (DRWR) as an ANG requirement for all CONUS and OCONUS missions (2019)
- Add a C-130 refuel/defuel capability to locations CONUS and OCONUS (2019)

- Radiofrequency (RF) expendable decoy electronic warfare (EW) survivability upgrades (2019)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable cargo docking (Portable High Line Dock) for use with palletized cargo. This cargo handling dock will enhance pallet build up capabilities at home station and deployed locations and will reduce the amount of time it takes to stage and load aircraft (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable lightweight military cargo loader. The current cargo loader used by the US Military is antiquated. The new loader uses state of the art technology. Troubleshooting and maintenance of the asset will be enhanced along with more efficient loading of the equipment for deployments and improved capability to load aircraft quicker (2020)



C-130 Hercules from the 36th Airlift Squadron, Alaska Air National Guard, and Tennessee Air National Guard taxi out for a mission during an eight-ship sortie at Yokota Air Base, Japan.



An F-16 Fighting Falcon from the 421st Fighter Squadron, Hill Air Force Base, Utah, receives fuel from a Utah National Guard KC-135 tanker en route to San Diego, Calif.



## KC-135

- Advanced infrared counter measures defensive systems
- Obtain a secure mission computer for all mission sets (2017)
- Fuel tank fire explosion protection
- Aircraft ground cooling capability
- External overt/covert lighting
- Improved cargo compartment lighting
- KC-135 Night Vision Imaging System (NVIS) Compatible Lighting
- Soft Basket Quick Connect Boom Drogue Adapter (2017)
- Auto Throttles Modifications to the KC-135R fleet
- Block 45 Upgrade Service Life extension for entire KC-135R fleet
- High Resolution Cockpit Display Units
- Procure new Common Interface Computer (CIC) upgrade for KC-135 Aircraft (2015)
- Procurement and funding of 3D audio system (2016)
- Fully Fund and Procure 69A Digital Radar Warning Receiver (DRWR) (2019)
- Maintenance of aircrew breathing systems (2017)
- Upgrade to Real Time Information into the Cockpit (RTIC) (2018)
- Portable refueling/defueling capability for offloading fuel from the aircraft for both refueling of other aircraft and ground vehicles and for defueling for maintenance (2019)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable passenger stair (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable cargo docking (Portable High Line Dock) for use with palletized cargo. This cargo handling dock will enhance pallet build up capabilities at home station and deployed locations and will reduce the amount of time it takes to stage and load aircraft (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable lightweight military cargo loader. The current cargo loader used by the US Military is antiquated. The new loader uses state of the art technology. Troubleshooting and maintenance of the asset will be enhanced along with more efficient loading of the equipment for deployments and improved capability to load aircraft quicker (2020)



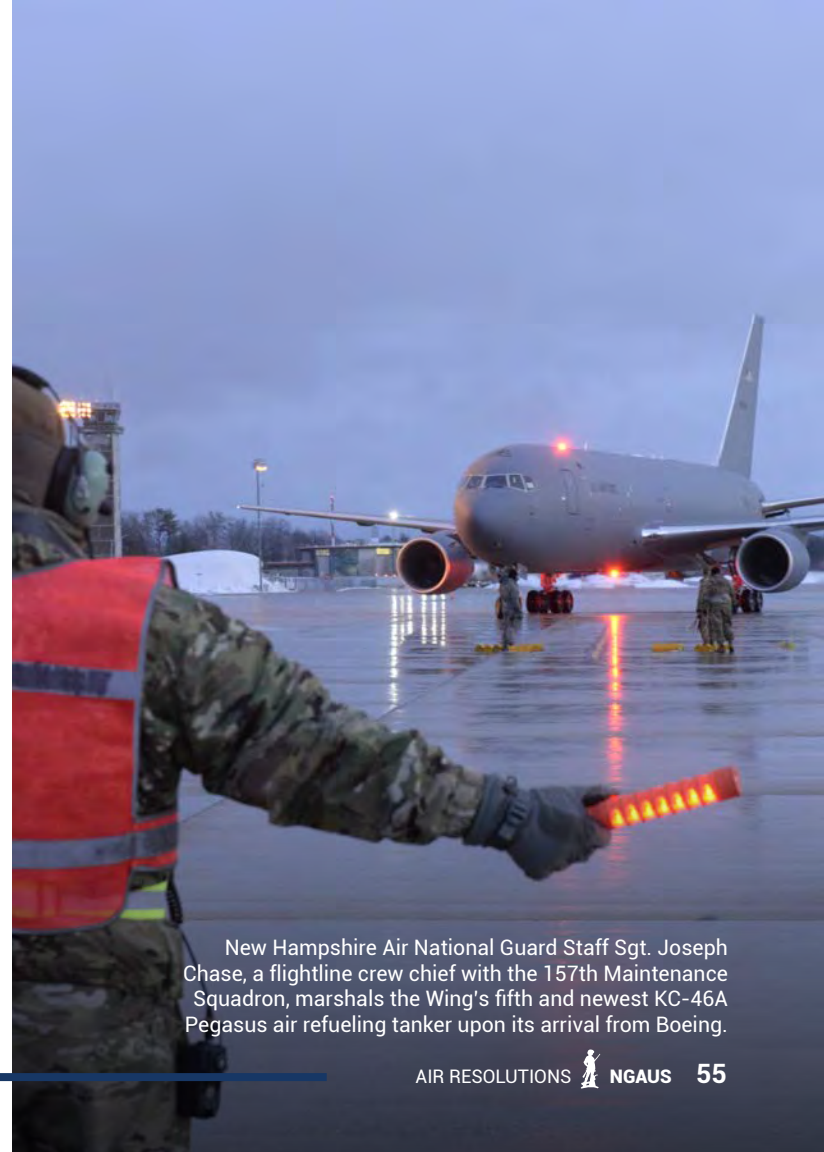
## Flight Simulators for Air National Guard Mobility Air Force Wings

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

Ayden Houston and Maj. Richard Stocker fly a C-130 flight simulator, the Multi-Mission Crew Trainer, after Ayden was named an honorary "Pilot for a Day" as part of a special event

## KC-46 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



New Hampshire Air National Guard Staff Sgt. Joseph Chase, a flightline crew chief with the 157th Maintenance Squadron, marshals the Wing's fifth and newest KC-46A Pegasus air refueling tanker upon its arrival from Boeing.



A C-130 assigned to the 153rd Airlift Wing, Wyoming Air National Guard, drops water during Modular Airborne Firefighting System (MAFFS) training.

## Aerial Fire Fighting Capability

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



# Combat Air Forces/Mobility Air Forces

## Air National Guard Maintenance Core Competencies

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

U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules assigned to the 152nd Airlift Wing, Reno, Nevada being de-iced.



# Combat Support/Mission Support

## Distributed Common Ground Systems

- 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)

## 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)

## 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 14.5 terabyte servers on Secure Internet Protocol Network (SIPRNET) for ANG AOC
- AOC Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology
- Core Radio Package System (CRPS) and Radio IP Bridge
- Recurring Event (RE)-11 Upgrade
- Cross Domain Solution with a Trusted Gateway System (TGS)
- Mission Appropriate Bandwidth
- Creation of a Space National Guard to provide National Guard support to newly created U.S. Space Command and within the proposed U.S. Space Force (2019)
- Propose expansion of the Air National Guard (ANG) space operational intelligence capability to support United States (US) Space Operations (2019)
- Ensure battlespace awareness in a near peer environment and enhanced efficiency at Air Reserve Component Air Operations Centers and ensure readiness of the Air National Guard with Air and Space Operations Center training upgrades (2019)





National Guard members at the National Guard Coordination Center at the National Guard Bureau in Arlington, Virginia, monitor response activity stemming from a hurricane.



## Battlefield Airmen

- 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)

Explosive Ordnance Disposal technicians from the 148th Fighter Wing, Minnesota Air National Guard prepare a remotely operated robot during a weapons of mass destruction exercise at the Air National Guard base in Duluth, Minnesota.

## Modernization of The Combat Readiness Training Center Enterprise Infrastructure to Support Training Deployments of Fifth 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)

## Air Control Squadron's Command and Control New Platform Conversion

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





# JOINT RESOLUTIONS







South Carolina Army National Guard soldiers work with West Virginia Air National Guard airmen at McEntire Joint National Guard Base, South Carolina to load AH-64 Apache helicopters on to C-17 Globemaster III cargo aircraft.

A black and white photograph of a soldier in a CH-47 Chinook helicopter. The soldier is wearing a helmet and goggles, and is holding a large American flag that is draped over the side of the helicopter. The background shows a cityscape, likely Lincoln, Nebraska, as seen from an elevated perspective. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

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

An Army National Guard soldier with Company B, 2nd General Support Aviation Battalion, 135th Aviation Regiment, holds a U.S. flag on the back of a CH-47 Chinook helicopter while flying over Lincoln, Nebraska.

# NGAUS Leadership

## Defense Spending

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

# Domestic Operations

## Transportation

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

## 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. 4. Procure and fund mobile mesh self-healing networking systems for all National Guard Civil Support Teams (2015)
  5. 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)





Second Lt. Zach Sizemore, of the Kentucky National Guard's Company A, 1st Battalion, 149th Infantry Regiment, calls for fire on enemy positions during a training exercise at the Infantry Platoon Battle Course at Fort Pickett, Va.



Guardsmen with the Virgin Islands National Guard's 786th Combat Sustainment and Support Battalion deployed to Joint Task Force Guantanamo to test and inspect portable lighting units.

## 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)

Nebraska National Guard soldiers of Company C, 2nd General Support Aviation Battalion, 135th Aviation Regiment, dump water from a Bambi bucket onto flames of the High Park fire, in Larimer County, Colo.





Guard members from Alaska, Vermont, Colorado, and Wyoming and soldiers from Canada conduct cold weather and arctic skills training.

## Information and Planning

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



## Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

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

Soldiers with the Oregon National Guard 102nd CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP) set up large tents at the Oregon Veterans Home in Lebanon to provide shelter for a temporary COVID-19 testing site.



Airmen with the Aerial Port of the 139th Logistics Readiness Squadron, Missouri Air National Guard, load a platform onto a K-loader for an airdrop.



## 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
- Portable Electrostatic (Induction Charged) Decontamination/Disinfecting Sprayers and Associated Electrostatic Compatible Disinfectants (EPA Category IV) for optimal protection of Armories, Hangers, Maintenance Facilities, Living Quarters/Barracks and Office Facilities (2020)



Georgia Army National Guard soldiers, of Company C, 2nd Battalion, 121st Infantry Regiment, disinfect common areas in a long-term care facility in Dawson, Ga.





Pararescuemen assigned to the California Air National Guard's 131st Rescue Squadron, Moffett Federal Airfield, Calif., conduct search and rescue training in the Pacific Ocean



## 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 Materials Response

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

Spc. Sean Murray, a survey team member, assigned to the 2nd Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team, New York National Guard, move to inspect, scan and catalog the contents of a simulated bomb maker's vehicle.

## 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)
- Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams with funding and policy for Unmanned Aircraft Systems equipped with Chemical, Biological, Radiological sensors, and Light Detecting And Ranging mapping technology in order to meet the demands of the current operational environment, maintain relevancy, and provide enhanced situational/domain awareness tools for incident commanders (2019)

## National Guard Counterdrug Program

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



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

Brig. Gen. Christopher S. “Mookie” Walker spent the morning visiting with 2nd to 5th grade classes at Chamberlain Elementary School in Kanawha County Schools as part of the West Virginia National Guard’s Drug Demand Reduction program.





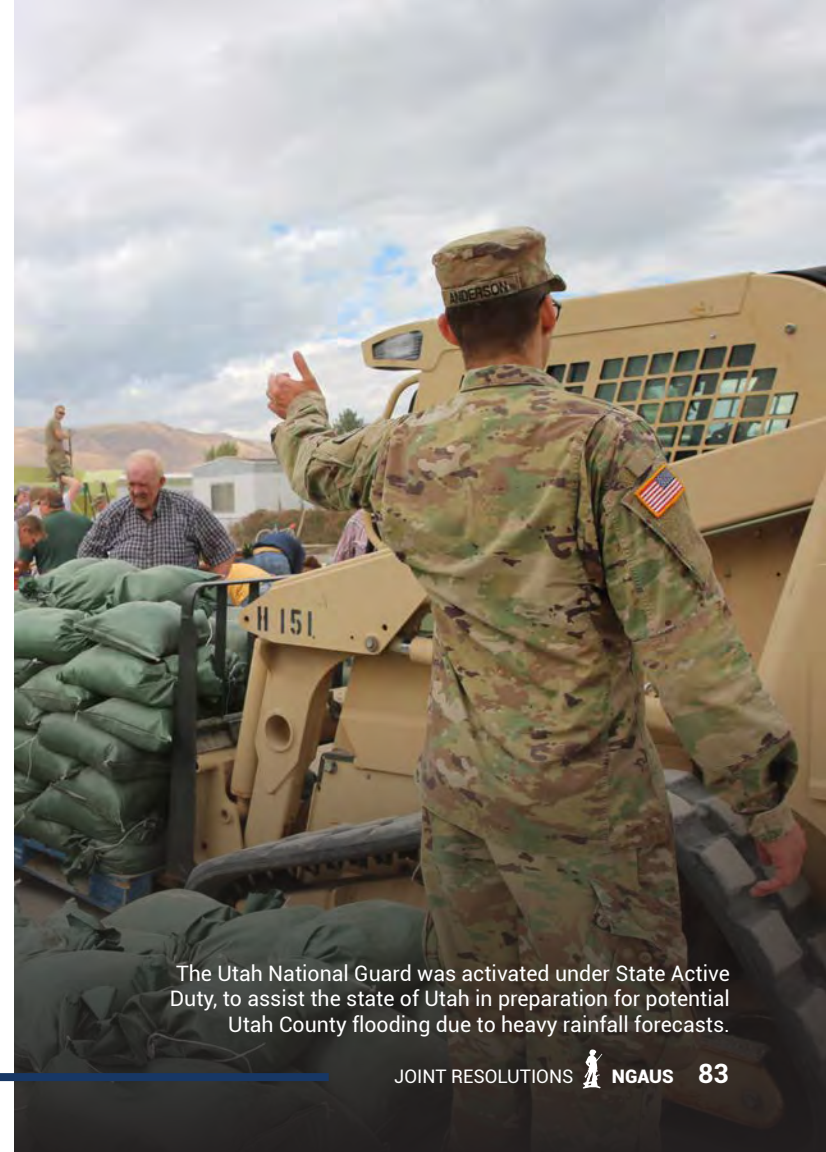
Soldiers from 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry Regiment assisted the Miami-Dade Police Department and Florida Highway Patrol with public safety operations as part of Hurricane Irma relief operations.

## 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)
- Support modernization and innovation by procuring and/or establishing funding to field the fully mobile high definition thermal imagery system to the National Guard mission in support of Defense of Civil Authorities (DSCA) (2019)
- Restoring National Guard eligibility for Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding (2020)

## Installation Security

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



The Utah National Guard was activated under State Active Duty, to assist the state of Utah in preparation for potential Utah County flooding due to heavy rainfall forecasts.



## 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)
- Recognizing the importance of National Guard bases, armories, and related infrastructure in conducting Title 10, Title 32, and DSCA missions, supports initiatives to incorporate utility and infrastructure improvements to enhance mission assurance through energy assurance (2020)





The South Carolina Air National Guard's 169th Civil Engineer Squadron, works alongside Royal Canadian Engineers from the 14 Wing of Greenwood, Nova Scotia, to pour and finish concrete sidewalks at the guest cabins at Bellows Air Force Station, Waimanalo, Hawaii.





A soldier with Company A, 1249th Engineer Battalion flags down oncoming traffic at a traffic assistance point along the Rogue River north of Grants Pass, Ore.

## 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
- 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 eighth day of continuous duty. This applies to National Guard members deployed via Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and National Guard members within their states
- Creating Air National Guard policy that will allow Air National Guard leaders the ability to use annual and specialty training days to train members for domestic operation missions
- Authorizing authority for Adjutants General to utilize all available AGR and FTNGD personnel, on a reimbursable basis, to support State Active Duty in steady state domestic response situations outside of their primary specialty and outside of Immediate Response Authority (2017)
- Considering National Guard activities as excepted and not affected during a Federal lapse in appropriations (2018)
- U.S. Code and DoD doctrine which supports rapid and efficient federal funding of National Guardsmen during large-scale, catastrophic natural disasters. Title 32 and Title 42 of U.S. Code and DoD Doctrine require modification to enable National Guard response in an appropriate federally funded status (2020)

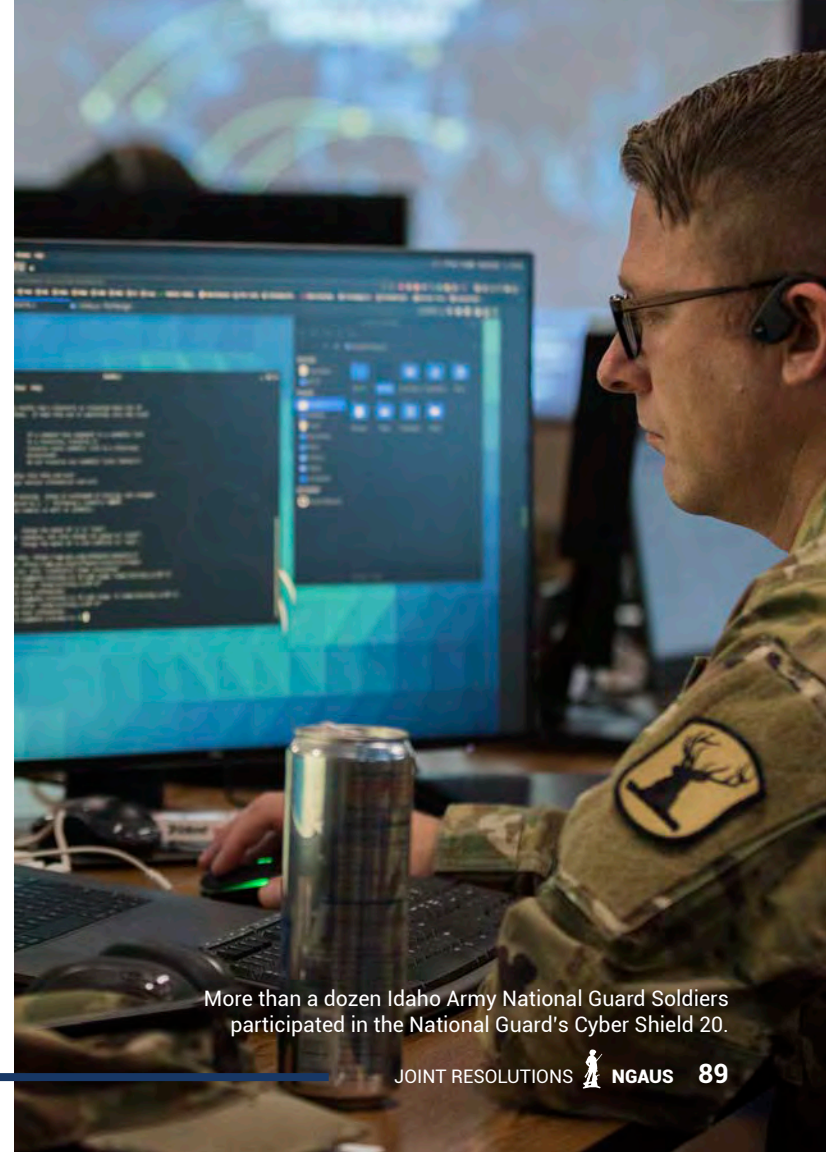
# Cyber

## Cyber Security

- Ensuring the National Guard is included as a critical partner in developing, planning, and executing the Department of Defense's strategy in operating in cyberspace, and is appropriately resourced to support all facets of cyber operations (2014)
- 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)
- Instituting assignment incentive pay for National Guard Cyber personnel (2019)
- Increased manning in Full Time Force as it relates to the Cyber Readiness of GuardNet and the functions related to ensuring mission command systems are operational and secure (2019)



More than a dozen Idaho Army National Guard Soldiers participated in the National Guard's Cyber Shield 20.



Soldiers from the California National Guard's 224th Sustainment Battalion review numbers of personnel assigned to humanitarian missions in Southern California in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## 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. Servicemember 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)
- Changing Section 62(a)(2)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by striking "100 miles" and inserting "50 miles" to decrease the distance away from home required for a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces to be eligible for the above-the-line deduction for travel expenses (2019)
- Providing a stipend for fitness memberships for National Guard servicemembers to maintain readiness, increase retention, and improve health (2019)
- Vendor provided managed services supporting the National Guard trainers and evaluators in order to satisfy the requirements for training and certification of Combat Medic Specialist (MOS 68W), Medical Technicians (4N0), and the Pararescuemen (1T2), and other combat and emergency care training and certifications (2020)
- The Army/Air National Guard acquiring & fielding individual marksmanship training devices which support dry-fire, live-fire and augmented reality training in the armory/unit, yielding prediction of qualification outcomes & remedial training (2020)

## 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 end-strength
- 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)





North Carolina Army National Guard Spc. Jasmin Gonzalez (left), assigned to the 1454th Transportation Company, and Sgt. Sha-Teisa Sharpe, assigned to the 694th Maintenance Company, work together to sort and package food in an assembly line at the Inter-Faith Food Shuttle in Durham N.C.





Soldiers assigned to the 690th Brigade Support Battalion assisted North Carolina Department of Transportation to recover snow plows during a winter storm.

- Decreasing and/or removing the limitations set by the grade strength tables in U.S.C. Title 10, Sections 12011(a) and 12012(a) on the total number of commissioned officers and senior enlisted soldiers and airmen authorized to serve on Active Duty or on full-time Reserve Component duty in the pay grades of O-4 through O-6 and E-8 through E-9 (2017)
- Increasing the maximum TDY length at any one location for Reserve Component personnel before a PCS is required for Active Duty for Training (currently 140 days) and Active Duty for Other than Training (currently 180 days) to 365 days in both situations (2017)
- Increasing military leave for Federal Employees, including federal technicians, from 120 to 160 hours annually (2020)
- 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)
- Modifying or deleting verbiage in USC Title 10 Section 12011 to eliminate National Guard O-4 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) control grades (2019)
- Urging Congress to support the National Guard by encouraging veterans with a history of service in the National Guard to serve on the professional staffs of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Defense Appropriations Committees (2020)
- Provide Regional Area Defense Counsel (ADC) Positions to Represent Air National Guardsmen (2020)
- Seeking legislation that would require the ARNORTH Commander to be a qualified National Guard Officer (2020)

## 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 Dutywhile 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) and the 192nd Tank Battalion (Kentucky National Guard) who served in the Philippine Islands in defense of Bataan, Corregidor and Luzon between December 7, 1941 and April 9, 1942



- Amending the Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP) regulatory guidance to allow newly commissioned and warrant officers to retain their enlisted SRIP eligibility for the remainder of their prior enlisted term
- Providing pre-mobilization health care, reduced age for retirement, education assistance protections, and voluntary separation recoupment protection for mobilizations and activations under Title 10 Sections 12301d and 12304a/b (2016)
- 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 and Title 32 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) members to keep Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP), enlistment, reenlistment, and affiliation bonuses (2019)
- Creating and funding a bonus program for the retention of warrant officers in critically short specialties



A family says goodbye to their soldier during the 42nd Infantry Division farewell ceremony held at Siena College in Loudonville, N.Y.

- Instituting a funding mandate to allow priority use of Qualified Military Buglers in a Retired Status (QMBIRS) at funeral honors when an active duty or reserve bugler is not available
- Amending the law to allow members of the National Guard, retirees, their accompanied dependents and widows of retirees, to travel outside of the United States on a space available basis on military aircraft (2017)
- Expanding applicability and entitlements afforded to the National Guard under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) by striking U.S.C Title 50, Section 3911(2) (ii) and inserting the definition of "National Guard" as defined by U.S.C. Title 32, Section 101 (2017)
- Providing competitive bonuses and/or incentives to qualified drill-status soldiers and airmen in critical career fields or positions with extensive training requirements/credentialing to maintain readiness by retaining fully trained servicemembers (2017)

- Changing Basic Allowance for Housing-Reserve Component (BAH-RC), as it discriminates against Guard and Reserve as the housing allowance rate is considerably less than the rate of Active Duty, Active Guard Reserve (AGR), or even a Dual-Status Guardsman (DSG) on an order 31 days or more (2018)
- Modifying 37 U.S. Code 206 regarding Aviator Incentive Pay to include elimination of the 1/30 Rule for the National Guard and other Reserve Components as applicable (2020)
- The DOD or the President authorizing a Cold War (Military) Service Ribbon (or Medal) to military service members or veterans entitled to the Cold War Certificate (2019)
- Increasing the limitations on TSP/401K type contributions for Guardsmen, thus allowing them to utilize their full civilian sponsored retirement plan as well as their military retirement benefit (2019)
- Amending regulations to prioritize reserve component service members at the same level as the active component when reserve component service members request use of Space-A travel (2019)
- Providing access to readily available, affordable and reliable childcare for National Guard Service Members (2019)
- Providing In-Kind BAS and uniforms to In-Active Duty status National Guard officers (2019)
- SECDEF directing Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) to change OHA from a cost reimbursement-based allowance to a flat-rate allowance for the U.S. territories (2020)
- Correcting the inconsistent policy affecting Parachute Riggers (MOSs: 92R and 921A)--all executing the same mission--in order to remove the restrictions placed on the Dual Status Riggers in the National Guard allowing them to receive the same pay and status as those on Active Duty (2020)

## Employment Rights

- Providing a tax credit for certain employers of reservists. The tax credit is equal to \$1,000 for each reservist employed during the year, plus an additional amount that ranges from \$3,000 to \$10,000, depending on the number of days the reservist serves in the uniformed services during the year (2019)
- Updating the Uniformed Services Employment and 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
- Providing adequate coverage to National Guard Soldiers and Airmen called to State Active Duty under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) of 1994 (2020)

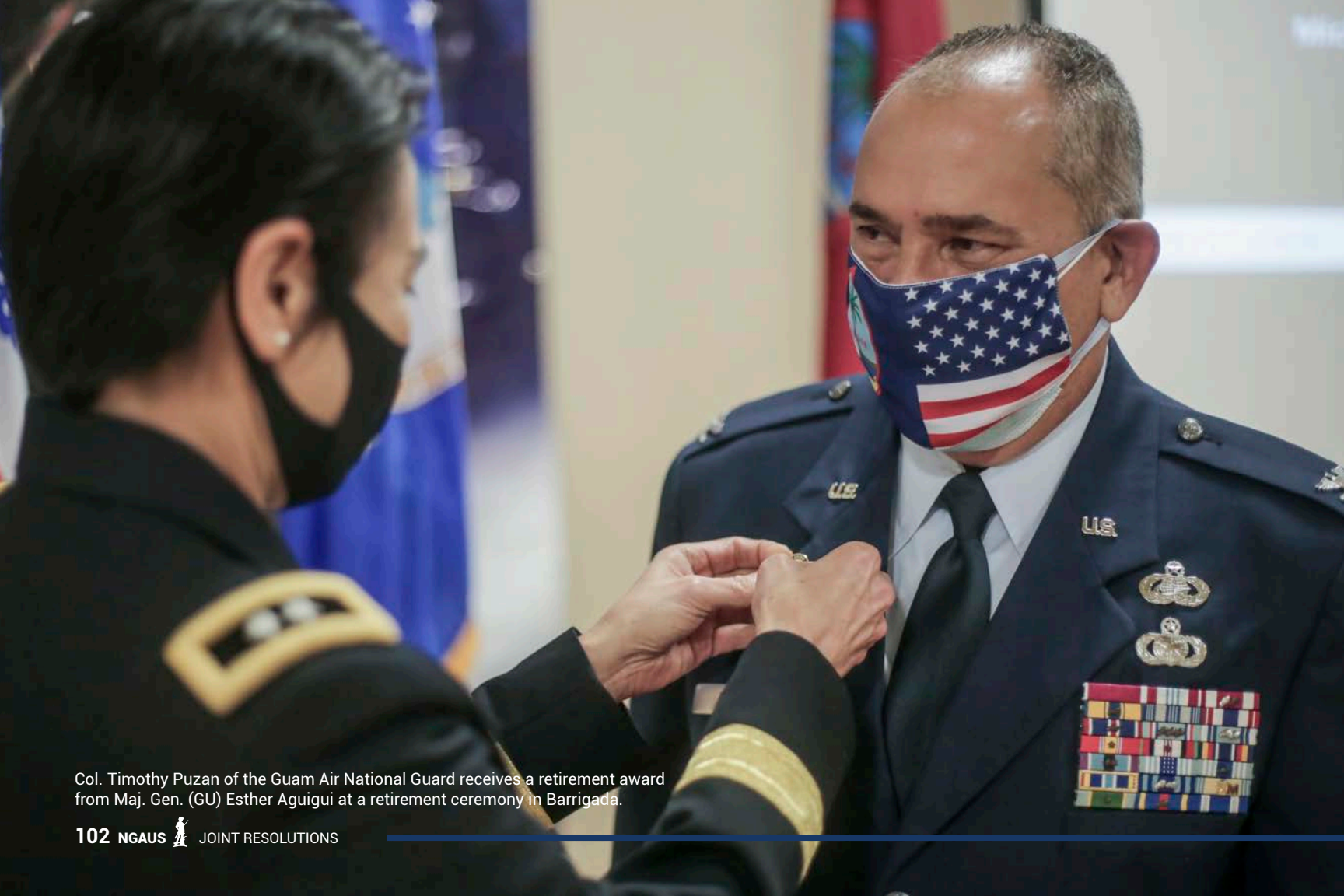


## Family, Community and International Programs

- Plan and budget STARBASE through the FYDP (2015)
- Allowing the placement of State Partnership Program Coordinators and State Partnership Program Directors positions on the Joint Duty Assignment List (JDAL), allowing states to have access to becoming fully joint qualified officers within the National Guard (2014)
- Annual funding to support the Family Support Group Youth Camps for Air National Guard families
- Continued funding and, if possible, expansion of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program (2018)
- Amending 32 USC Section 508 to authorize Adjutants General to designate charitable and nonprofit organizations to receive from members and units of the National Guard the services described in 32 US Section 508 (2019)
- Expanding SAFE HAVEN entitlement and eligibility to traditional Guardsmen (drill status members) in a State Active Duty Status, and their dependents (2019)



Campers in the Virginia National Guard Youth Program Virtual Summer Camp demonstrate the tornado tubes activity facilitated virtually by staff members from the Winchester-based STARBASE Academy.



Col. Timothy Puzan of the Guam Air National Guard receives a retirement award from Maj. Gen. (GU) Esther Aguigui at a retirement ceremony in Barrigada.

## 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)

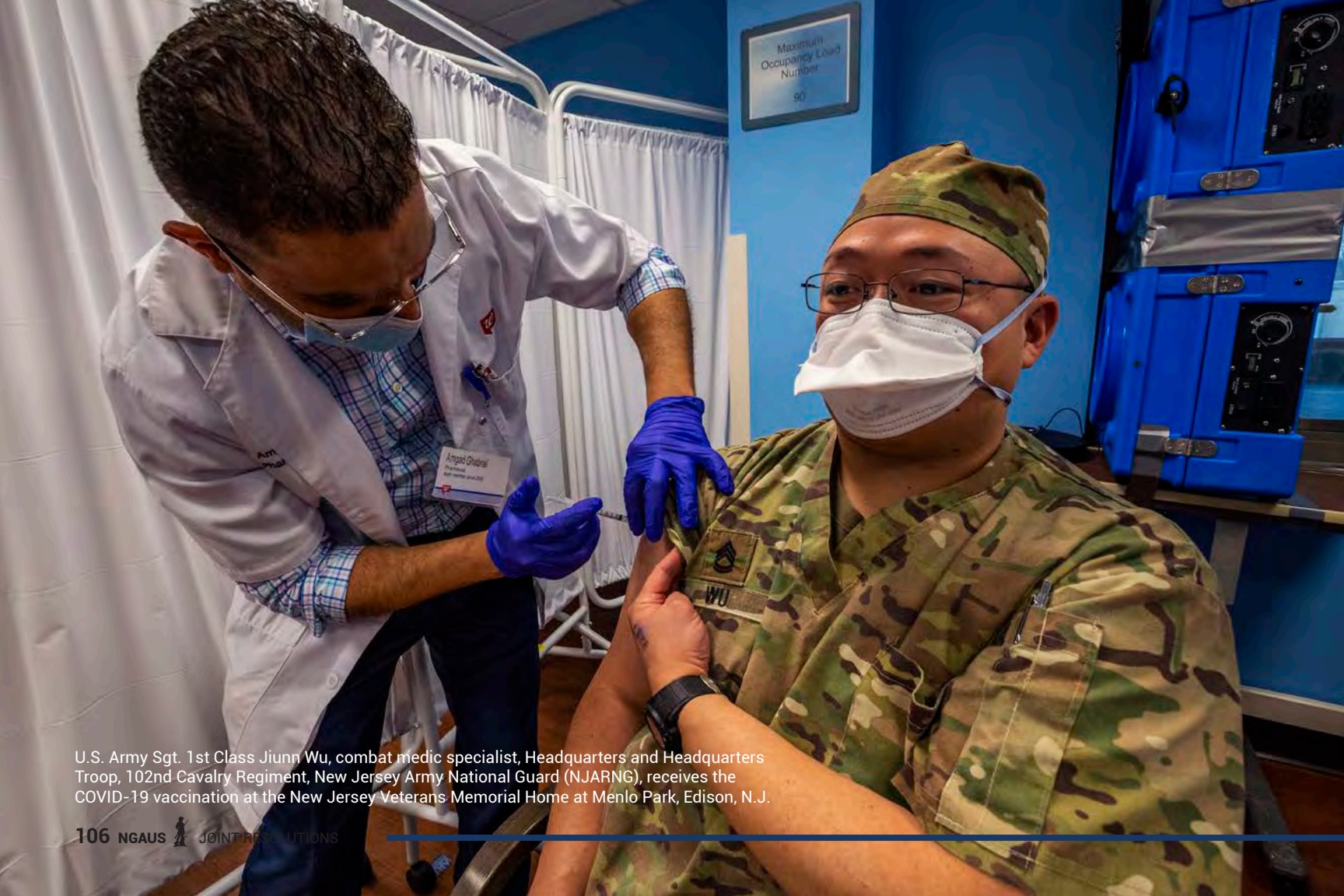
- Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 1074(b) to authorize concurrent receipt of military retiree health care under TRICARE for the retiree and family for those who qualify for reduced age retirement based on performance of certain types of active service as prescribed in U.S.C. Title 10, Section 12731(f) (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)



- Amending title 10, United States Code, to provide for retroactive calculation of active duty or active service performed as a member of the Ready Reserve to reduce the eligibility age for receipt of retired pay for non-regular service from January 28, 2008, to the start of combat operations in Afghanistan, October 7, 2001 (2019)
- Lowering Retirement Age for National Guardsmen by 30 day increments rather than 90-day increments (2020)
- Qualifying Domestic Operations Service time as “non-regular service” creditable toward reduction in Grey Area retirement (2020)
- Legislation allowing members of the National Guard and Reserve who been awarded a Service-Connected Disability by the VA, after retirement to qualify for retirement pay and retired TRICARE (2020)



Maj. Gen. Matt Quinn recognizes Chief Master Sgt. Tim Zumbun for more than thirty years of service in a retirement ceremony at Fort Harrison, Montana.



Maximum  
Occupancy Load  
Number  
90

Amel Chahal  
Physician  
April 2019 - April 2020

WU

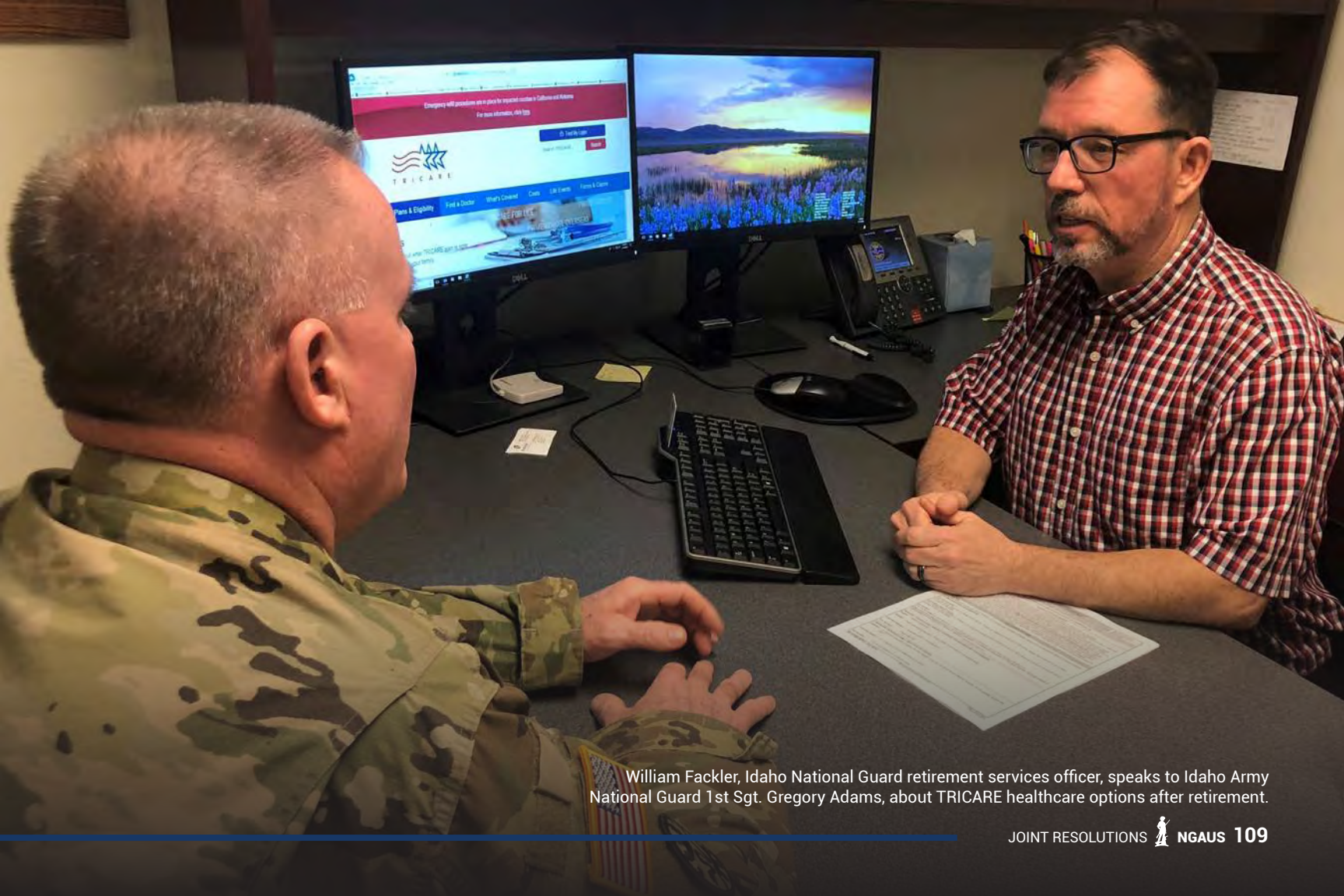
U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Jiunn Wu, combat medic specialist, Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 102nd Cavalry Regiment, New Jersey Army National Guard (NJARNG), receives the COVID-19 vaccination at the New Jersey Veterans Memorial Home at Menlo Park, Edison, N.J.

## TRICARE and Medical Benefits

- Removing the prohibition on eligibility for TRICARE Reserve Select of members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who are eligible to enroll in a health benefits plan under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code (2019)
- 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"

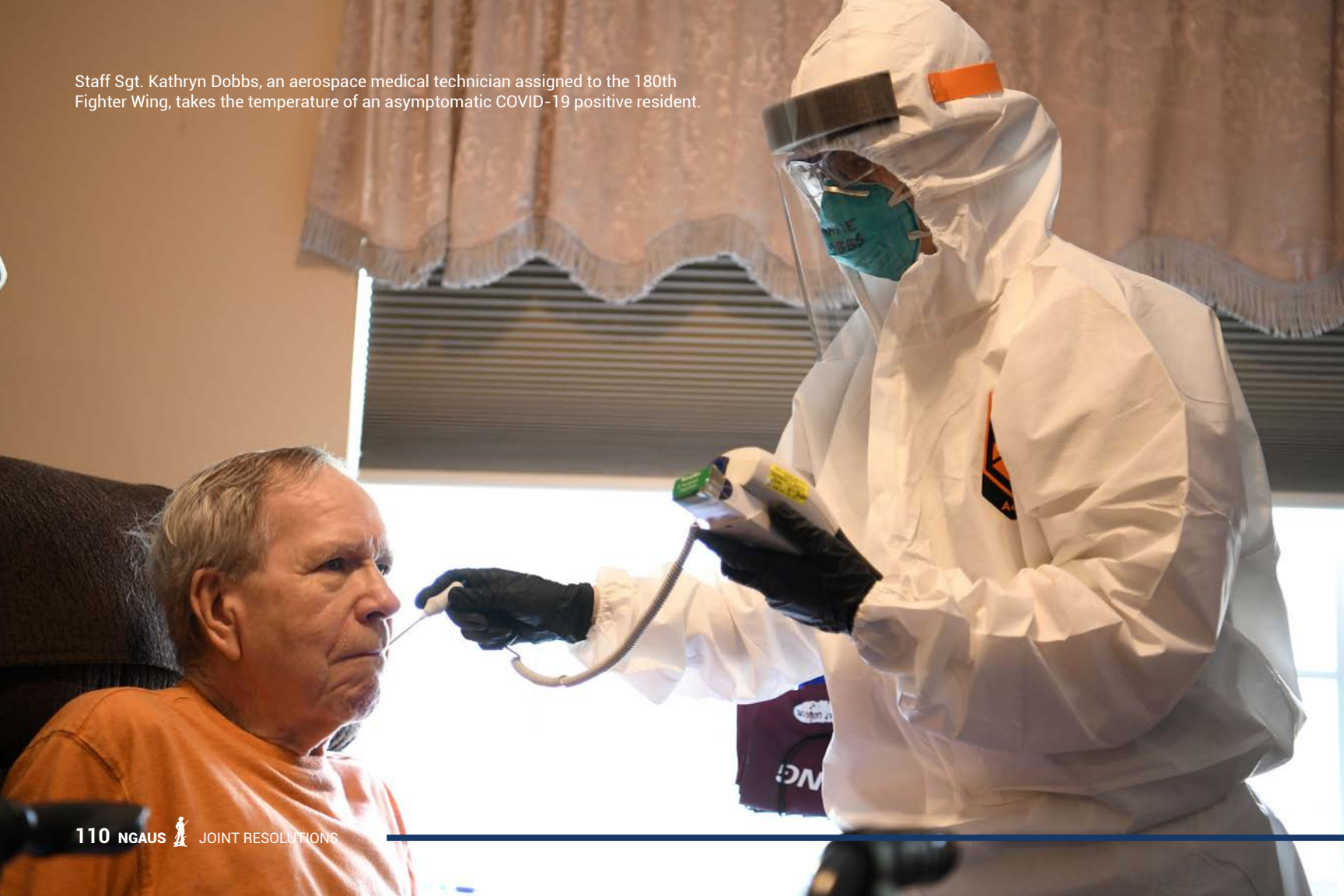
- Enacting legislation to allow TRICARE to provide coverage for Laboratory Developed Tests (LDTs) to those who access a Military Treatment Facility (MTF), as well as those who receive care through a civilian medical provider (2014)
- Changing the federal statute that governs military healthcare qualifying 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
- The Secretary of Defense to develop and implement a plan to provide chiropractic healthcare services for certain covered beneficiaries as part of the TRICARE program (2019)
- Subsidizing and funding TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS) for all Soldiers and Airmen of the National Guard (2020)





William Fackler, Idaho National Guard retirement services officer, speaks to Idaho Army National Guard 1st Sgt. Gregory Adams, about TRICARE healthcare options after retirement.

Staff Sgt. Kathryn Dobbs, an aerospace medical technician assigned to the 180th Fighter Wing, takes the temperature of an asymptomatic COVID-19 positive resident.



## 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)
- The Secretary of Defense to include in periodic health assessments, separation history and physical examinations, and other assessments an evaluation of whether a member of the Armed Forces has been exposed to open burn pits or toxic airborne chemicals (2019)
- Providing Whole Body – High Fidelity Patient Simulators for tactical combat casualty and trauma injury care for Army and Air National Guard Medical Personnel (2020)



## 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)



Capt. Derek Sanborn, a pilot with the 187th Airlift Squadron, reunites with his wife and kids after a deployment at the Wyoming Air National Guard Base, Cheyenne, Wyo.



- Providing for Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits and Training and Rehab benefit protections as prescribed in Title 38 USC for mobilizations and activations under Title 10 Sections 12304a/b (2016)
- Reinstating GI Bill benefits to and forgiving VA debt related to school closure for servicemembers and veterans who attended and lost credits at a school that closed prior to degree completion (2017)
- Requiring a "Truth in Education" form to be signed by a student and school before enrollment in any school receiving the Post-9/11 GI Bill, Montgomery GI Bill, or Transition Assistance funds, where the form discloses, relative to the course of study or program pursued by the student, any limitations in credits transfer or qualification for professional or vocational licensing in any state based on the course of study or education program once completed by the student (2017)
- Amending the law to classify Post-9/11 GI Bill and Military Tuition Assistance funds paid to for-profit colleges as federal aid for purposes of applying the 90/10 rule, which prohibits for-profit colleges from receiving more than 90% of its revenues from federal aid (2017)
- Amending USC Title 10, 16163(a)2 to include retention of Chapter 1607 entitlements for those service members who complete their service contract in both the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and Inactive National Guard (ING) (6 years selected reserve, 2 years IRR or ING) under honorable conditions
- Eliminating delays in the Veterans Administration's processing of all Forever GI Bill provisions (2019)
- Preserving and strengthening public service loan forgiveness (2019)

- Aligning protections for students using the GI Bill with those in place at the Department of Education for students using Title IV funds and at the Department of Defense for students using Tuition Assistance. (2019)
- Ensuring schools spend GI Bill and Tuition Assistance funds for the education benefit of veterans and service members. (2019)
- Protecting Veteran Administration and Department of Defense education programs from abusive and fraudulent practices targeting veterans and military members. (2019)
- Support legislation adding a provision to Title 10 USC, section 16131 that authorizes the simultaneous use of Federal Tuition Assistance and Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve which will meet the request of the Office of Secretary of Defense Personnel and Readiness (OSD P&R). (2019)



Future training noncommissioned officers from across the National Guard began their first day of instruction with an exercise in introductions.





Aerospace medical technicians with the 148th Fighter Wing, Minnesota Air National Guard prepare to transport a patient during medical evacuation training with the 2nd General Support Aviation Battalion, 211th Aviation Regiment, Minnesota Army National Guard, at Camp Ripley Training Center, Minnesota.



## 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 Associations

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



National Guard Memorial, located in Washington, D.C. NGAUS offices and the National Guard Memorial Museum are located within the building.

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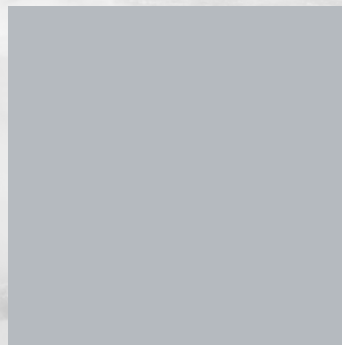
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Virginia  
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Tennessee  
U.S. Virgin Islands

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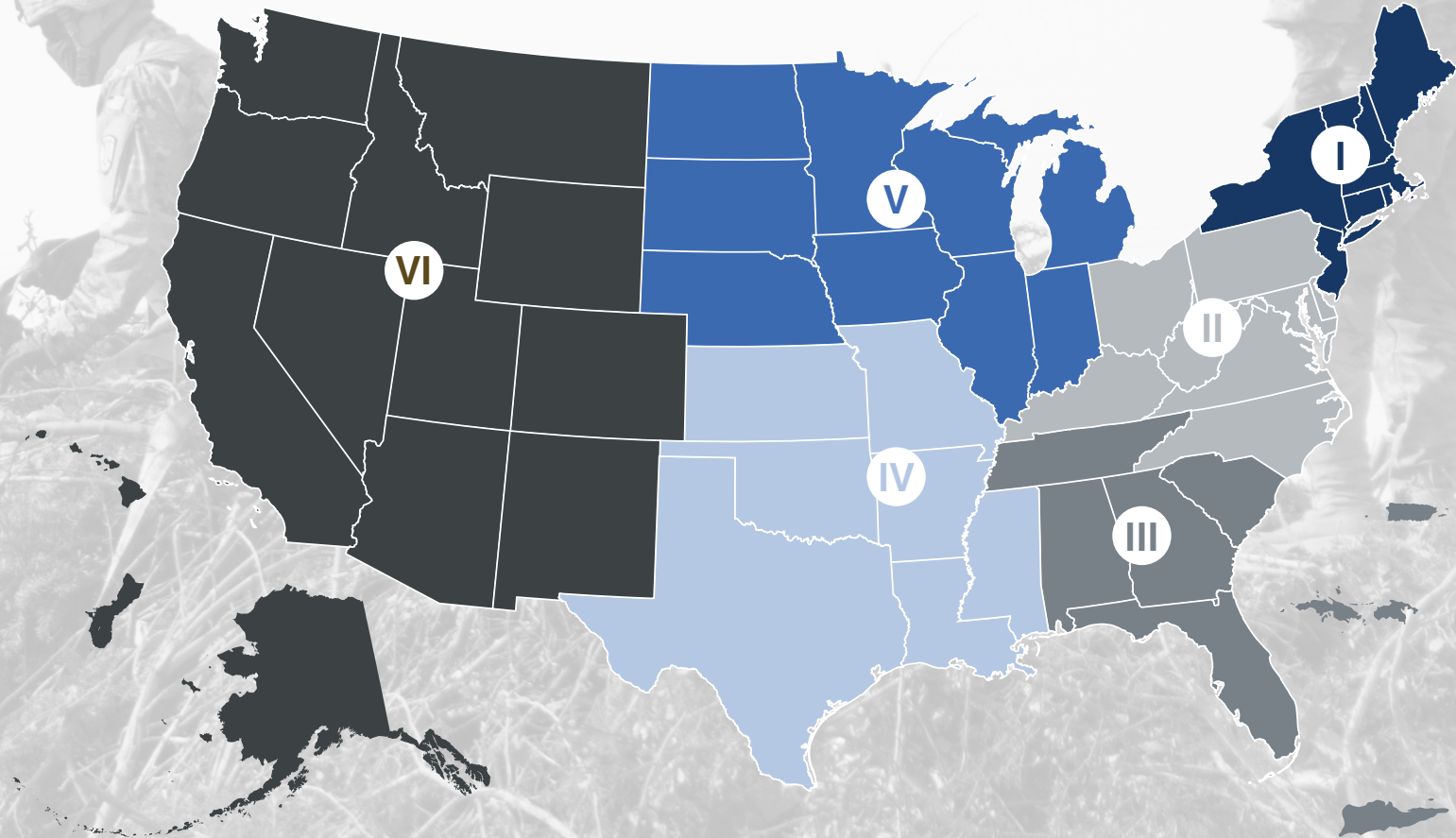
Arkansas  
Kansas  
Louisiana  
Mississippi  
Missouri  
Oklahoma  
Texas

## AREA V

Illinois  
Indiana  
Iowa  
Michigan  
Minnesota  
Nebraska  
North Dakota  
South Dakota  
Wisconsin

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Hawaii  
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Oregon  
Utah  
Wyoming



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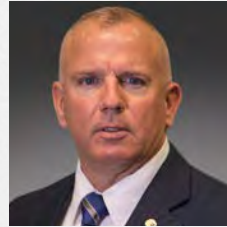
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**ARMY**  
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Frank McGinn  
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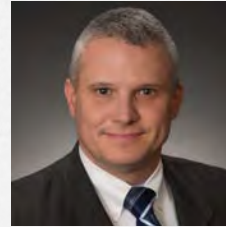


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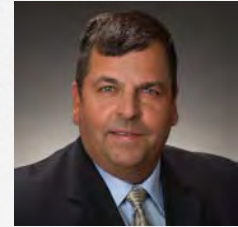


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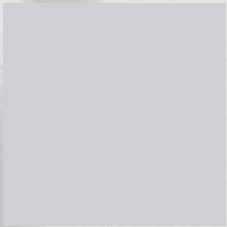
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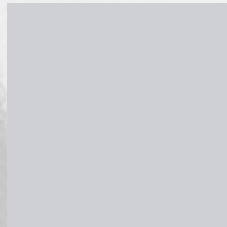


**ARMY**  
Brig. Gen.  
Mike Oster  
South Dakota

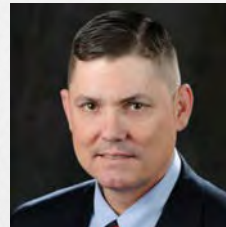


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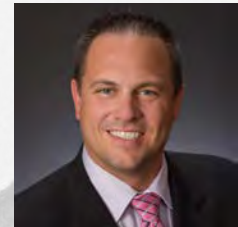
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Idaho



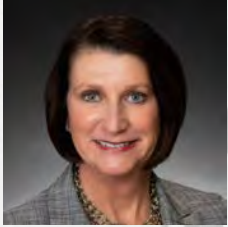
**ARMY**  
Brig. Gen. (Ret.)  
John Lathrop  
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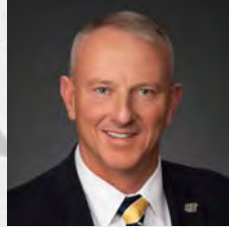
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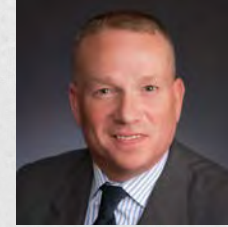
**ARMY**  
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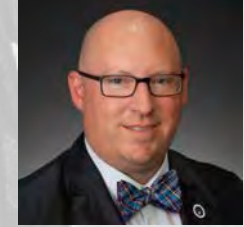
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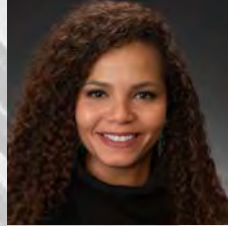


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Pete Duffy  
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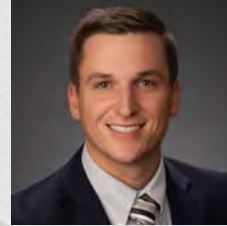


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Front Cover Image: U.S. Air Force special warfare airmen with the New Jersey Air National Guard's 227th Air Support Operations Squadron recover after fast roping from a U.S. Army UH-60M Black Hawk helicopter with the 1st Assault Helicopter Battalion, 150th Aviation Regiment during training on Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, N.J.

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Back Cover Image: Photo from the flight deck of the MAFFS 6, from the California National Guard's 146th Airlift Wing. The MAFFS-equipped C-130 aircraft is battling the Pier Fire.



# THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

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B	112	112	114	112	
C	113	112	113	113	
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% LOAD	24	24	30	32	
DC BUS VOLTS	24	23			