



# NGAUS

## LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS

FISCAL YEAR 2026

A military helicopter is flying in the upper right portion of the frame against a clear blue sky with scattered white clouds. Below the helicopter, the top of a camouflaged M109A6 Paladin Self Propelled Howitzer is visible. The vehicle's surface is painted in shades of green and brown. A large, dark, curved radar or sensor dish is mounted on the turret. To the right, the long barrel of the howitzer extends towards the edge of the frame. The overall scene is set outdoors during the day.

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U.S. Soldiers with the 1st Battalion 178th Field Artillery, 678th Air Defense Artillery Brigade, 263rd Army Air and Missile Defense Command, South Carolina Army National Guard, conduct Table VI certification on the M109A6 Paladin Self Propelled Howitzer at McCrady Training Center, Eastover, SC.





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# A LETTER FROM OUR CHAIRMAN





On behalf of the nearly 45,000 members of the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS), it is my privilege to present our organization's Fiscal Year 2026 Legislative Resolutions.

The National Guard is truly an indispensable force in our nation's defense. I am incredibly proud to serve as the Chairman of this esteemed association, dedicated to ensuring the deployability, interoperability, and sustainability of Guards Members across the 54 states, territories, and the District of Columbia.

Amid new threats and challenges in the world, the Department of Defense leans more on the National Guard every day to respond to missions at home and abroad. At the 146th General Conference and Exhibition in Detroit, MI, the acting chief of the National Guard and Director of the Army Guard, LTG Jonathan M. Stubbs, stressed the critical role that the National Guard plays in protecting our nation in stating, "our country is counting on us, and we will not let them down."

The National Guard is essential to the safety and security of this country. We have been extremely busy supporting local authorities with disaster relief across our nation. Guard Members responded to devastating hurricanes along the Eastern coast of Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Additionally, as wildfires threaten homes and critical infrastructure throughout San Bernadino, California, the National Guard has swiftly responded, deploying UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters and C-130 aircraft, effectively mitigating the destruction on the community.

Furthermore, the National Guard celebrates the 31st anniversary of the State Partnership Program (SPP), which has successfully expanded to include 106 partner nations with the addition of four new partners in 2024.

I want to express my deepest gratitude to all our members who have been there when our nation and communities needed us most. Guard Members throughout the nation have proven, both in combat and crisis, their dedication to protecting our homeland.

NGAUS remains steadfast in our commitment to working 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 National Guard and those who serve.

Sincerely,



**MAJ GEN Paul Rogers**  
NGAUS Chairman of the Board

# ABOUT NGAUS



The National Guard Association of the United States is the Guard's primary advocate in Washington, educating Congress on the roles, capabilities, and requirements of the nation's first military force.

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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).





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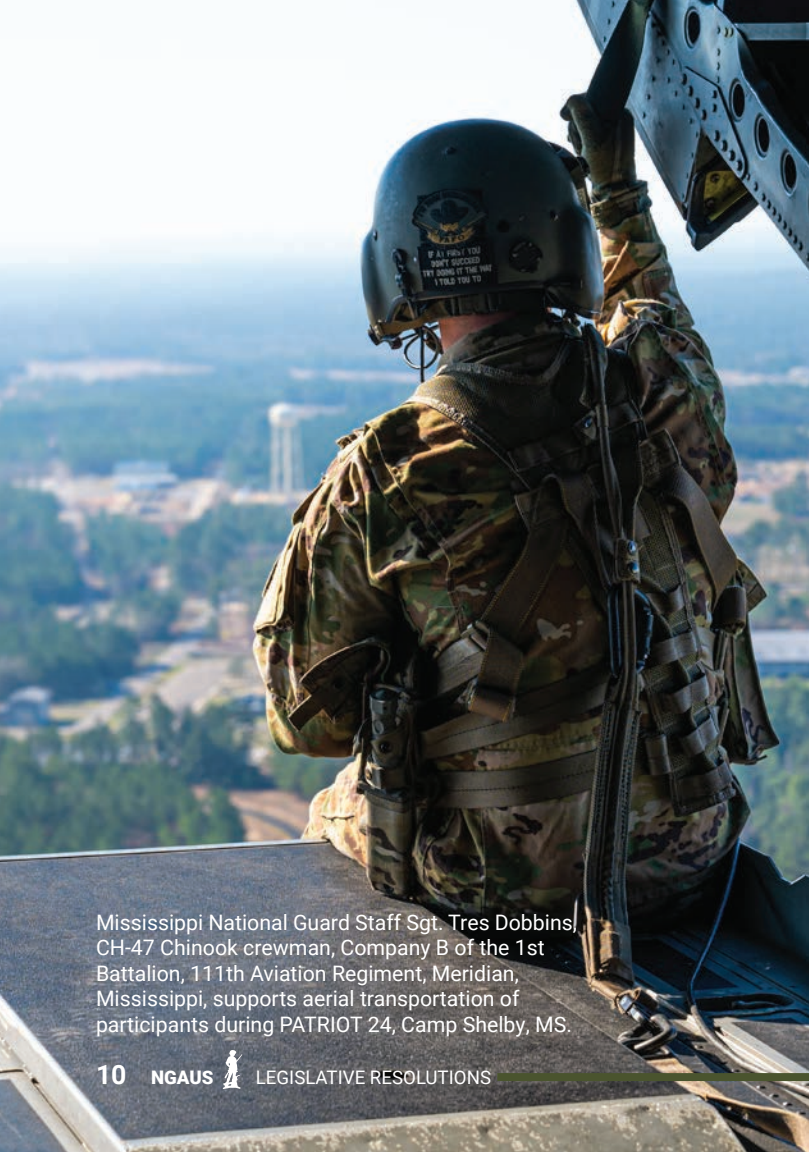
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Mississippi National Guard Staff Sgt. Tres Dobbins, CH-47 Chinook crewman, Company B of the 1st Battalion, 111th Aviation Regiment, Meridian, Mississippi, supports aerial transportation of participants during PATRIOT 24, Camp Shelby, MS.

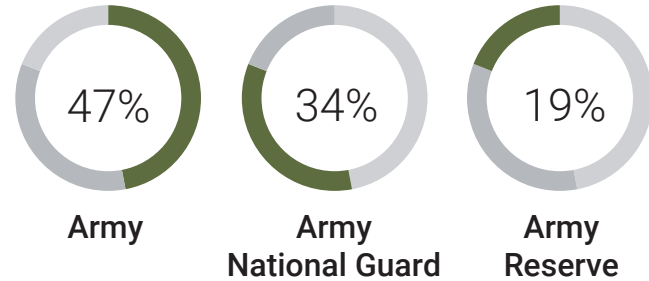
## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FY24

**End Strength: 325,000**

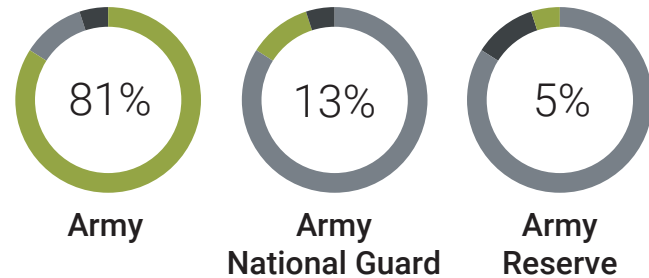
8 Division Headquarters

134 Operational Brigades/Groups

### Army End Strength



### Operation and Maintenance Funding





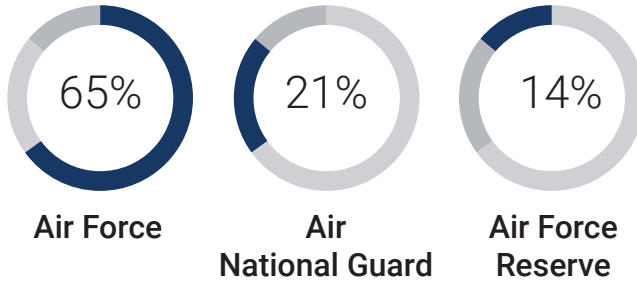
# AIR NATIONAL GUARD FY24

**End Strength: 105,000**

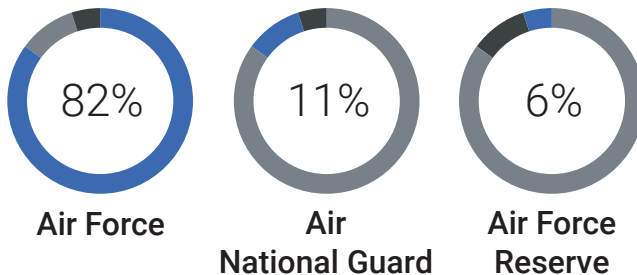
Operates 89 Flying Units

Operates 579 Mission Support Units

## Air Force End Strength



## Operation and Maintenance Funding



The Wisconsin Air National Guard displays its air combat capabilities with an aerial demonstration of two F-35 Lightning IIs assigned to the 115th Fighter Wing in Madison, WI.



# RESOLUTIONS TIMELINE

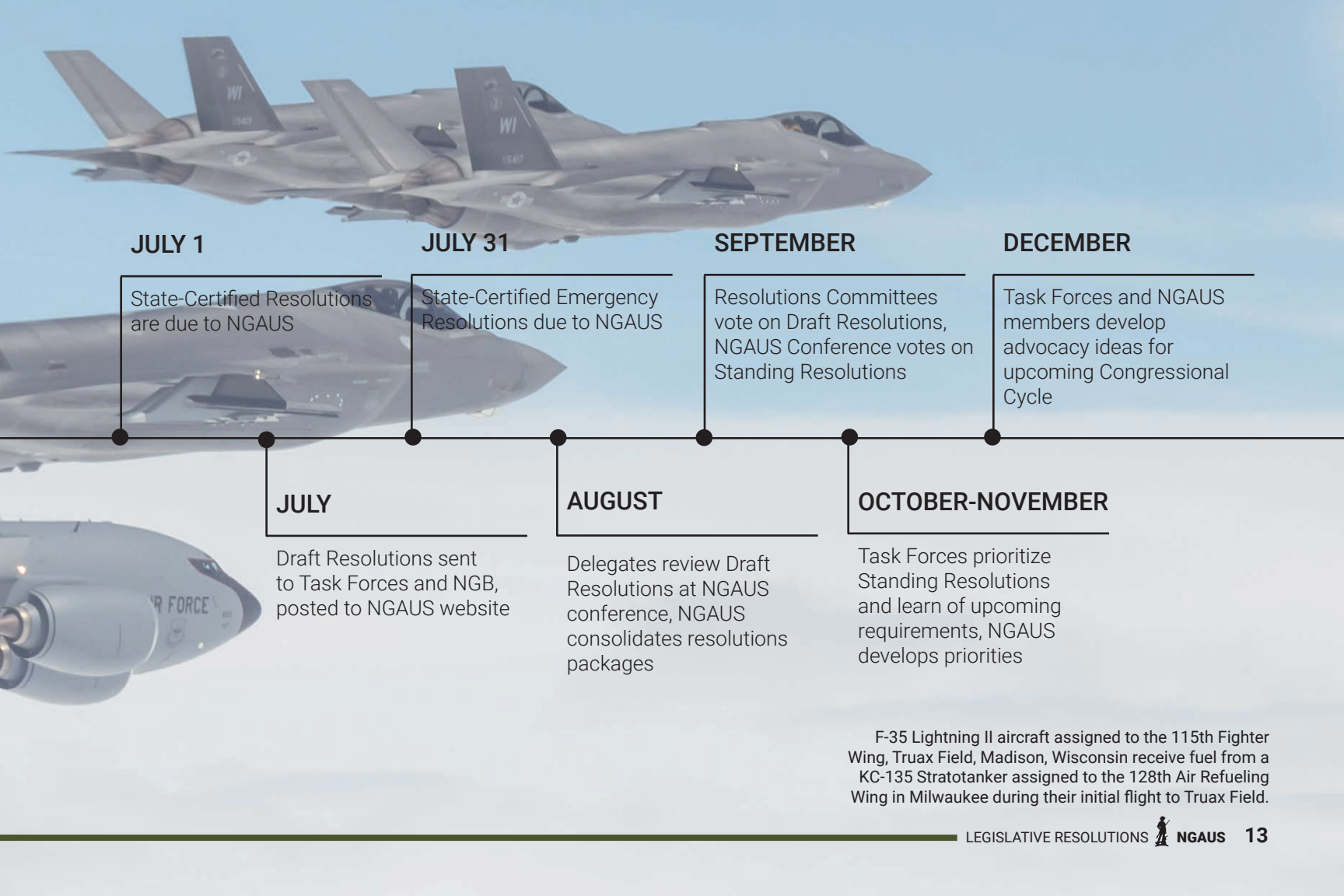
The initiatives and programs NGAUS advocates for on Capitol Hill are generated by our Soldiers and Airmen, who serve our country and communities throughout all 50 States, three territories, and the District of Columbia through the NGAUS Resolutions process.

## 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 at NGAUS conference, NGAUS consolidates resolutions packages

## OCTOBER-NOVEMBER

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

F-35 Lightning II aircraft assigned to the 115th Fighter Wing, Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin receive fuel from a KC-135 Stratotanker assigned to the 128th Air Refueling Wing in Milwaukee during their initial flight to Truax Field.



# ARMY RESOLUTIONS



U.S. Army Soldiers assigned to the Ellenwood-based Charlie Battery, 1st Battalion, 214th Field Artillery Regiment, 648th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade prepare their M109A6 Paladin howitzers for a field training exercise during DEFENDER 24 in Skillingaryd, Sweden.





U.S. Army National Guard conduct a CH-47 Chinook external load demonstration during a Subject Matter Expert Exchange with the Indonesian Air Force at Makua Valley, HI.



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



## Army Aviation

- Modernize the four Army National Guard Attack Reconnaissance Battalions (ARB) with 24 AH64E airframes each in accordance with the Army's AH64E Fielding Plan and timeline. (2019)
- Accelerated UH-60 modernization strategy to fully divest of the UH60L fleet by 2034. (2024)
- A Fixed-Wing Modernization Strategy that provides for Life Cycle Extension & Sustainment of current C-12 and C-26 fleets until the Army selects a Future Utility Aircraft (FUA). (2024)
- A required CH-47F modernization program. (2020)
- Continued modernization of the UH72 Mission Equipment Package through integrated improvements to sub-systems and components to achieve improved mission lethality. (2024)



- Procure Crashworthy, ballistically-tolerant auxiliary fuel systems throughout ARNG aviation fleets. (2024)
- Removable Medical Evacuation Systems for ARNG's rotary wing aircraft.
- Continued low-rate initial production (LRIP) of the GE T901 Improved Turbine Engine targeting specific fleet requirements to improve environmental performance. (2024)
- Programming ARNG Aviation for integration of Future Vertical Lift (FVL) into the modernization strategy. (2024)
- 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)
- Approve ARNG pilot and maintenance technician personnel under Special Salary Rate Tables for Federal Wage System and General Schedule series employees. (2024)
- Staffing ARNG Aviation units at 90% Managed Level of Resource (MLR) as applied to full-time manning for both AGR and Technician workforces. (2024)
- Supports funding for the US Army's requirement for the next generation Aviation Ground Power Unit (AGPU) to ensure concurrent and proportional fielding to all Army National Guard Aviation units. (2024)
- Provide National Guard Reserve Equipment Account funding for the acquisition of TB37000A Tow Bridle Load Out kit to support safe, quick aircraft loading and deployments. (2022)
- Life Cycle Extension for the Army National Guard C12 Transport Aircraft Fleet. (2022)
- Pursuit of procurement degraded visual environment (DVE) solutions to enhance safety of ARNG operations. (2024)
- Procure AH64 Tactical Engagement Simulation System (TESS) and Training Aircraft Survivability Equipment Stimulation Suite (TASS) and establish training sites that replicate ASE threats. (2024)



West Virginia National Guard members from Company C, 2-104th General Support Aviation Battalion trained for Bambi Bucket operations at Camp Dawson in Kingwood, West Virginia during annual training.





U.S. Army National Guard AH-64E Apache Attack Helicopters, assigned to 1-151st Attack Reconnaissance Battalion, South Carolina Army National Guard, provide escort and security to UH-60 Black Hawks, assigned to the 1-111th Aviation Battalion, South Carolina Army National Guard, at North Auxiliary Field.

- Modernization of the Lakota fleet through continued procurement of UH-72B aircraft to enhance domestic response capabilities including support of natural disasters, border security, counter drug and other support to civil / military organizations. (2023)
- Advancing ARNG Aviation force structure modernization for required growth to gain parity with COMPO1 Division capabilities, through directed end strength increase designated for ARNG AVN to support force design update (FDU). (2024)
- Support the funding for procurement of specialized maintenance tools for rotary, fixed wing, and ground vehicle platforms for Army National Guard Maintenance Facilities. (2024)
- Procurement of an approved aviation readiness management system that provides flight hour and resource management automation to enable leader decisions for all 54 states and territories. (2024)
- Aircraft Fleet Modernization- Ensure wartime readiness of the ARNG CABs, TABs and Divisions; maintain concurrent and proportional fielding and modernization across all aircraft fleets to provide ARNG capabilities commensurate with COMPO 1. (2024)
- Aviation Support Systems Modernization - Enhance performance, safety, maintenance, training and Homeland Defense capabilities of the ARNG AVN enterprise through responsible assessment of emerging technology. (2024)



## Ground Combat

- ABCTs: The latest configuration ground combat platforms and equipment, including associated current configuration training device be fielded to ARNG Armored brigade combat teams (ABCTs) in a concurrent and proportional manner with Regular Army Fielding. (Fielding, Modernization, and Sustainment concurrent with Regular Army units). (2018)
- IBCTs: The latest configuration ground combat platforms and equipment, including associated current configuration training device be fielded to ARNG Infantry brigade combat teams (IBCTs) in a concurrent and proportional manner with Regular Army Fielding. (Fielding, Modernization, and Sustainment concurrent with Regular Army units). (2018)
- SBCTs: The latest configuration ground combat platforms and equipment, including associated current configuration training device be fielded to ARNG Stryker brigade combat teams in a concurrent and proportional manner with Regular Army Fielding. (Fielding, Modernization, and Sustainment concurrent with Regular Army units). (2018)
- Mounted Machine Gun Optics: Authorization and funding for dedicated Logistics Assistance Representatives (LARs) for Army National Guard units molded after the same LAR support currently assigned to Active Component units. (2018)
- M1A2SEPv3 (modernized Abrams tank). Plan for 87 per Armored Brigade Combat Teams. (2022)
- Increase Congressional funding for one (1) additional M2A4 (Bradley Fighting Vehicle) ABCT set in COMPO1 per FY. (2022)
- Increase firepower by integrating and fielding the Javelin Weapon System into the Military Police Combat Support Units. (2019)
- Fully fund the 92 ARNG authorized platforms required and assess requirements for the platforms in other cold weather states (National Guard Arctic Interest Council) as well as Air National Guard bases in cold weather climates. (2023)
- Fielding the modular vehicle protection platform to increase IED survivability. (2023)



A tank crew from B Company, 3rd Battalion, 116th Cavalry Regiment engages targets downrange with the 120mm main gun of their M1A2 SEP Abrams tank during Tank Table VI gunnery qualification at Orchard Combat Training Center, ID.





Members of the 241st Engineer Installation Squadron, erect a communications tower at McGhee Tyson ANG Base, TN.

# 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.
- 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)
- That Army National Guard Infantry Brigade Combat Teams receive proportional and concurrent fielding of Handheld, Manpack, and Small Form Fit (HMS) tactical radios. (2021)
- The National Guard be adequately funded to provide one virtual desktop license per National Guard Soldier/DA Civilian/Contractor to access the common primary email and collaboration platform used by the other Army Components. (2023)
- Provide Persistent Network Access for Traditional Guardsmen. (2023)
- Increase Congressional funding to field the Dismounted Assured Positioning, Navigation, and Timing System (DAPS) to Army National Guard Infantry Brigade Combat Teams, Maneuver Enhancement Brigades, Field Artillery Brigades, Special Forces Groups and Air National Guard Air Support Operations Squadrons. (2023)
- To include National Guard Cyber Forces in the definition of the Department of Defense Cyber Operations Forces (DOD COF). (2023)
- Field Army National Guard Avenger Short Range Air Defense Units with authorized, modern equipment in order to effectively support maneuver units on the battlefield. The EPLRS radios should be replaced with the HMS Radio (VRC-126(V)1). (2024)



# Fire Support

- Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)/M109A7/M1299 Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA). (2022)
- Avenger Sustainment. (2018)
- Counter Battery Target Acquisition Radars (Q-53 and LCMR Q-50).
- M777A2 Lightweight 155mm Howitzer Sustainment. (2022)
- Fire Support Sensors. (2022)
- Tactical Information Network System and Expeditionary Mission Command Node. (2019)
- Bradley Fire Support Team (BFIST) modernization to accommodate Fire Support Sensor System (FS3) capability.
- Indirect Fire Protection Capability Increment 2 (IFPC Inc 2). (2019)
- Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Modernization. (2023)
- Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS).
- Expedited fielding of a Lightweight Azimuth Determining System (LADS). (2022)
- Provide ARNG Air Defense Units with an improved secure communications capability. (2019)
- Procure OBSAT technologies and integrate into the Stinger Field Handling Trainer, the Training Set Guided Missile M134 and the Stinger Tracking Head Trainer for Stinger Missile MANPADS training. (2020)
- Expedited fielding of a Lightweight Azimuth Determining System (LADS). (2022)
- Deployment of portable Call for Fire Training System to be used by the NG to practice Forward Observer Skills needed to call in indirect fire support and better prepare them for combat situations. (2022)
- Align National Guard HIMARS (High Mobility Artillery Rocket System) battalions at 3x9 (3 batteries with 9 launchers in each) to meet emerging strategic priorities, maintain combat parity with the Active Component to ensure interoperability in support of the geographic combatant commander mission sets. (2022)
- Army National Guard Air Defense Battalions modernize to Maneuver-Short Range Air Defense (M-SHORAD) concurrently with Active Component growth. (2023)
- Expedited decision on Next Generation Howitzer with concurrent planned fielding of Army National Guard and Active Component formations. (2023)

U.S. Army Soldiers assigned to the Ellenwood-based Charlie Battery, 1st Battalion, 214th Field Artillery Regiment, 648th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade establish a secure perimeter with a M109A6 Paladin howitzer during DEFENDER 24 in Skillingaryd, Sweden.





U.S. Air Force Tech. Sgt. Operations Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge, 157th Civil Engineer Squadron, leads Air National Guardsmen from five civil engineer squadrons in combat vehicle operation training during the 2024 Region One Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Field Training Exercise on Fort Devens, MA.



# Sustainment

- High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV) Modernization. (2023)
- Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV), Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT), Palletized Load System (PLS) trucks and trailers, Enhanced Container Handling Unit (ECHU), and modernize Heavy Equipment Transport System (HETS).
- M872 series tactical semi-trailer fielding initiatives.
- Medical Equipment Sets Ground Ambulance fielding to the ARNG medical formations.
- Chemical Biological Protected Shelter (CBPS).
- Divestiture of the legacy Rough Terrain Container Handlers (RTCH) and modernization/sustainment of the replacement RTCH. (2015)
- Man-portable thermal binocular systems for the ARNG in theater operations.
- 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.
- Support purchase of anti-corrosion protection and prevention covers with Vapor Corrosion Inhibitor (VCI) and accelerate the availability of National Stock Numbers (NSNs). (2015)
- Develop and procure improved Tow Bars for vehicle recovery operations. (2015)
- Fund and field engine-off heating systems for the Army and Army National Guard tactical vehicles. (2015)



- Fund and field organic capability to safely change High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) runflat tires by a Field Maintenance Shop and/or Combined Support Maintenance Shop. (2015)
- Support incremental readiness, modernization and standardization of secondary containers by authorizing and appropriating additional funding to procure secondary containers. (2019)
- Field power articulation hitches on selected heavy and medium wheeled vehicles to save Soldiers' lives, prevent injuries and equipment damage, and speed the execution of critical missions. (2020)
- 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)
- Secondary-Combustion Ignition-Prevention (SCIP) provides automatic life saving passive fire suppression technology for vehicle fuel tanks. SCIP is a light weight matrix of expanded aluminum foil mesh that can prevent fires and reduce secondary explosions in fuel and storage tanks of all designs. (2021)
- Army National Guard Avenger Short Range Air Defense Units should be fielded authorized, modern equipment in order to conduct required expeditionary operations in support of Combatant Commanders (AMDPCS variants AN/TSQ-252, 253(v)1-5). (2023)
- Modernization of the current weapons rack systems found in the ARNG to be better suited for modern arms storage, transport, and future weapons systems prior to receipt of the M7 and M250 Next Generation Squad Weapons. (2023)
- Modernization of the Small Arms Simulation Modernization systems found in the National Guard. (2023)

- Authorization and funding for mechanical ammunition loading device for Army National Guard units. (2023)
- Restarting and modernizing National Guard Control Humidity Preservation (CHP) sites will result in significant cost avoidance, higher asset readiness levels, reduced maintenance costs, extended equipment lifecycles, and compliance with Army Regulation 11-42. (2024)
- Cold weather states lack a multi-functional facility that can accommodate the Army ACFT requirements at a low cost, non-permanent option. A multi-functional facility is corrosion free, PVC cladding that will not support combustion, 20-year PVC material life cycle, maintenance free, rapidly erected, building code compliant and relocatable. (2024)



Soldiers clear road debris in Cedar Key while assisting law enforcement at a checkpoint as part of their route clearing patrol.



Alaska Army National Guard horizontal construction engineers assigned to the 910th Engineer Support Company clear a construction site utilizing an excavator and a medium tactical vehicle while supporting the Alcantra Road Realignment project during annual training at the Alcantra Armory, Wasilla, AK.





# Engineer

- M870A4 40-Ton Semi-Trailers.
- Assault Breach Vehicle and Joint Assault Bridge. (2023)
- One Joint Network Node (JNN), one Command Post Node (CPN), and two High-capacity Line of Sight (HCLOS) systems at the Army Engineer Brigade Headquarters level MTOE as well as one CPN and one HCLOS at the Army Engineer Battalion level MTOE as the solution for the Army Engineer Brigades and Battalions tactical communications problem.
- Command Launch Unit (CLU) for Combat Engineer Units. (2023)
- Support full divestiture of the M113 platform in engineer units and fielding in the same platform as the supported maneuver element (i.e. Armored force with BFVs/AMPVs/OMFVs, Stryker with Stryker, Infantry with JLTVs, etc). (2023)
- Fully fund the replacement and modernization of the Army 22.5 Ton Heavy Dump Truck (HDT) fleet. (2020)
- Allowing Non-commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers to work on civil works in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Districts. (2020)
- Congress should fund fielding 90 Bradley Fighting Vehicles (M2A3 or higher variant) to the Army National Guard concurrent with the 10 scheduled National Guard Combat Engineer Company - Armor (CEC-A) conversions. (2022)
- Service Life Extension for High Mobility Engineer Excavator Type 1. (2023)

# AIR RESOLUTIONS








U.S. Air Force HH-60G Pave Hawk helicopters and KC-130J Combat King II aircraft assigned with the 129th Rescue Wing conduct Air-to-Air Refueling training over Northern California.





F-35 Lightning II Aircraft assigned to the 158th Fighter Wing, Burlington Air National Guard Base, VT prepare for takeoff.



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

## NGAUS Leadership

### The Future of the Air National Guard

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

- Ensure ANG is properly represented in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Department of the Air Force corporate decision-making processes, particularly in the studies and actions that directly impact ANG missions, resourcing, and funding.
- Concurrent and balanced fielding of new capabilities and weapons systems for active duty, Air National Guard and Reserve Components.
- Full funding of validated positions, allowing ANG units to effectively fulfill their federal and state missions. (2016)
- Allowing 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)
- Advocate to HAC-D and SAC-D to fully recapitalize legacy-equipped ANG units over the next 10 years. (2023)
- ANG JWICS FOJ INITIATIVE: The ANG needs the ability to access and incorporate information at the Top-Secret Level. Fighting on Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communication System (JWICS) (FoJ) for all weapon systems. This allows for the ANG to receive the most relevant and timely intelligence information available at the time. Without it, ANG units are handicapped by lack of information timeliness or relevancy. (2021)
- Advocate for legislation that requires the recapitalization of ANG fighter force structure divestitures at a one-for-one rate which directs the retention of all ANG fighter force structure, maintaining 25 ANG Fighter Squadrons. (2023)
- Remove “Pass-through” funding from all service budgets to achieve budget clarity and service parity in funding. (2022)



- Permit Drill Status Guardsmen to be Placed on Orders to Participate in Biathlon Events. (2024)
- In 2020, the Air National Guard approached industry asking for a plate that met ballistic requirements for CONUS operations while offering a significant weight reduction. This was in response to both the pending expiration of their current hard armor and to reduce the weight burden. Industry began development of a modern pure polyethylene plate in 2021 to meet the requirement. The Air Force Air National Guard has over 7,600 Security Forces, the vast majority enlisted personnel, that will be wearing expired armor (hard and soft) this year. They need to be replaced with polyethylene plates. (2024)



Retired Army Gen. Daniel Hokanson, the 29th chief of the National Guard Bureau, hosts the promotion ceremony for Air Force Gen. Steven Nordhaus, Joint Base Myer Henderson Hall, Arlington, VA.



U.S. Air Force A-10 Thunderbolt II aircraft assigned to the 127th Wing, Michigan National Guard, fly in formation behind a KC-135 Stratotanker assigned to the Wisconsin Air National Guard's 128th Air Refueling Wing in support of Exercise Air Defender.



## Combat Air Forces

### Modernization of Air National Guard A-10 Aircraft

- Carriage and integration of advanced weapons to support 5th/6th generation operations. (2023)
- Integration of an Automated Digital Electronic Warfare suite. (2023)
- Digital high-definition interface, display, and recording. (2024)
- Upgraded communications systems for Contested, Degraded, and Operationally Limited environments. (2023)
- LINK 16 SOLUTION. (2024)



## Modernization of Air National Guard F-15 Aircraft

- 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)
- F-15 RF Expendable Decoy as an adjunct or replacement for towed RF decoys to protect from Radar Guided Threats (2018)
- Advocate for refresh or recapitalization of the Air National Guard F-15C/D fleet. (2019)
- Acquiring area navigation (RNAV) approach capability for the F-15EX. (2022)
- Emerging Air-to-Air Weapons Integration. (2023)
- Fund and procure F-15 EX Open Mission System Processor. (2023)
- Fund and procure Datalink and Advanced Central Computer (Link-16 MIDS-J, ADCP-II, BU2). (2023)
- Fund and procure F-15 EX Pilot Zero-G, Next Generation Helmet. (2023)
- Fund and procure F-15EX Stations 5A/B capability. (2023)



An F-15EX Eagle II, assigned to the 142nd Wing, taxis on the flightline before take-off during the official Unveiling Ceremony for the new fighter jet at the Portland Air National Guard Base, OR.



An F-16 from the 457th Fighter Squadron at Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base in Fort Worth, Texas, prepares to refuel with a KC-135 from Tinker Air Force Base, OK.



## Modernization of Air National Guard F-16 Aircraft

- Fully fund and procure Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radar for ANG F-16 fleet. (2017)
- Fund additional High-Resolution Display - Center Display Unit (CDU) for Post Block F-16s (Blk40/50 models). (2024)
- Investigating advanced decoy dispenser systems which provide significant improvements in aircraft survivability given the increase in the service life of the F-16. (2020)
- An RF Expendable Jammer as a Launch and Leave Electronic Decoy Round. (2020)
- ANG fighter aircraft require legislation and funding for an RF Expendable Decoy to supply enough electronic warfare techniques against “Ground to Air” threats to decoy all radar guided missiles that are targeting the aircraft, away from the aircraft. (2021)
- Provide a maintenance capability to verify system integrity of the target Line Replaceable Unit (LRU) to detect system anomalies and ensure the system has not been modified or otherwise tampered with prior to the start of a mission providing cyber security to existing legacy systems without modifications to hardware or aircraft wiring (2021)

## Modernization and Sustainment of Air National Guard F-22 Aircraft

- 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)



Two F-22 Raptor assigned to the 192nd Wing, Virginia Air National Guard, park on the 156th Wing airfield during Operation Hoodoo Sea at Muñiz Air National Guard Base, Carolina, PR.



An F-35A Lightning II assigned to the 158th Fighter Wing, Vermont Air National Guard, takes off for a night-training mission from the Vermont Air National Guard Base, South Burlington, VT.

## Air National Guard F-35 Joint Strike Fighter Aircraft

- Funding to procure and field the F-35 JSF directly to the Air National Guard, concurrent and balanced to active duty fielding of this weapon system at a ratio of two active component combat coded aircraft to one Air National Guard combat coded aircraft (one out of every three F-35 will go to the Air National Guard).
- Ensure that the ANG interests in F-35 propulsion modernization are accounted for and the F135 Engine Core Upgrade is fully funded. (2023)
- F-35 Power and Thermal System (PTMS) defined requirements. (2023)



F-35A Lightning II's assigned to the 158th Fighter Wing, Vermont Air National Guard, line up prior to takeoff during a training exercise at Tyndall Air Force Base, FL.



A U.S. Air Force C-17 Globemaster III based out of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam conducts a flying sortie during Joint Pacific Multinational Readiness Center 24-1 over the Pacific Ocean.



## Procurement of Flight Simulators for Air National Guard Combat Air Force Wings

- High Fidelity Fighter Simulators as well as upgrade and sustainment funding for existing Regional Mission Training Centers (RMTC), Distributed Training Operations Center (DTC) and Air National Guard Training Systems Program Office (ATSP).
- Acquisition of five additional A-10C Full Mission Trainers (FMTs) for a minimum requirement of two A-10C simulators at every A-10C location.
- Acquisition of 3 four-ship Post-Block F-16 MTCs, with sustainment, at additional ANG F-16 locations to provide parity across the F-16 CAF. (2024)
- Upgrades to west coast RMTC (Klamath Falls, OR) and east coast RMTC (Langley AFB, VA) at current locations.
- Support Headquarters Air Force (HAF) and Air Combat Command (ACC) acquisition of four F-22A FMTs for the Hawaii Air National Guard.
- 8-ship Home-Station Simulator (Software Concurrent with Advanced Threat Environment) Training to Meet Ready Aircrew Program Tasking Message. (2023)
- Continue to develop an HreG simulator for three ANG rescue wings.
- Upgrade MQ-9 Distributed Mission Operations Capable Simulators with Advanced Payload Digital Twins. (2023)
- Fund and Procure HC-130J Weapons System Trainer full flight simulators at each of the ANG Rescue wings. (2023)

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

- Procuring/developing software/hardware solutions to provide MQ-9 full motion video (FMV) and data from both classified and unclassified Ground Control Stations (GCSs) to public internet to improve support of DOMOPS missions and other agencies. (2021)
- Funding efforts to ensure the ANG MQ-9 fleet matches the active duty MQ-9 Multi-Doman Operations (M2DO) configuration of Block 5 aircraft and Block 30 Ground Control Stations (GCS). (2021)
- Procuring aircraft and GCS access to commercial space internet services to enable increased flexibility for MQ-9 employment and data dissemination. (2021)
- Upgrading the Multi-Spectral Targeting System to increase processing power and incorporate Sensor Open System Architecture. (2023)
- Fund the secure tactical chat communication software solution to assist with Command and Control and situational awareness across the Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) community. (2023)
- Improved Joint Airborne Network Extension (ANE) – (Skytower II Pod) Joint Airborne Network Extension for Cross-Banding, Translation, And Correlation. (2024)
- Long endurance, stand-in electronic warfare capabilities for joint force survivability. (2024)



A remotely piloted MQ-9 Reaper from the 163rd Attack Wing sits in front of the 178th Wing hanger on Springfield-Beckley Air National Guard Base, OH.



The last E-8C Joint STARS takes off during the Team JSTARS Sunset Celebration, at Robins Air Force Base, GA.

## Modernization of E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System Aircraft

- Ensure the Air Force does not program or implement any reduction in ANG end-strength tied to the E-8C (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)



## Special Tactics Units

- Human Contested Command and Control Packages. (2023)
- INDOPACOM Area of Operation (AO) Equipment Modernization. (2023)
- Survey data collection. (2023)
- Broad-spectrum battlefield identification modernization. (2023)
- Extreme cold weather package. (2023)

## Tactical Air Control Party Units

- Command and Control Mobile Communications Package. (2023)
- Mission Planning and Debrief System. (2023)
- SUAS that is lightweight and modular with WO/IR FMV capabilities. (2023)
- Electromagnetic Spectrum (EMS) Awareness and Attack Suite. (2023)
- Ground Radio Optimization. (2023)
- Build Human Performance Program (HPP) capacity and capability commensurate with its Active Component counterparts. (2023)
- Secure tactical chat communication software systems. (2023)

## Procurement and Modernization of HH-60G/W

- HH-60W procurement. (2023)
- Expendable, Federated Radio Frequency Countermeasures. (2023)
- In-Flight Simulators for Contested Degraded Operations Training Tasks. (2023)
- Fund the development and integration of an aircraft sensor to improve HH-60G/W safety in degraded visual environments. (2023)
- Weapons Lethality Enhancements to Mounts, Targeting System, and Configuration. (2023)
- Carry-on Shared Situational Awareness Suite. (2023)







Special Missions Aviators inside an HH-60G Pave Hawk helicopter search for a simulated isolated person during a skills-based competition event at Avon Park Air Force Range, FL.





A 103rd Rescue Squadron pararescuer, assigned to the New York Air National Guard 106th Rescue Wing cuts into a turned over vehicle during a personnel recovery exercise at F.S. Gabreski Air National Guard Base, Westhampton Beach, NY.



## HC-130J Units

- Combat Search and Rescue Mission Management Suite. (2023)
- Countermeasure Modernization. (2023)
- On-Board Secure Global Networked Connectivity. (2023)
- Precision Geolocation & Authentication of Isolated Personnel. (2023)
- Intercommunication System Update. (2023)

## Guardian Angel Units

- Human Performance Optimization. (2023)
- Austere Airfield Operations Kit. (2023)
- INDOPACOM Area of Operations Modernization. (2023)
- Cold Weather Search and Rescue Warfare Package. (2023)
- Maritime Operations Modernization. (2023)
- Combat Survivability Suite. (2023)

# Mobility Air Forces

## Air National Guard Rescue Wings

- Fund and Procure HC & MC-130J Weapon System Trainer full flight simulators at each of the ANG Rescue wings. (2018)







A KC-135R Stratotanker from the 134th Air Refueling Wing refuels a C-17 Globemaster from the 164th Airlift Wing from Memphis, TN, as part of the Tennessee Maneuvers state-wide exercise hosted by JFHQ.



A C-17 Globemaster III, operated by members of the 204th Airlift Squadron, transports U.S. Army vehicles near the coast of Hawaii.

## Procurement and Assignment of C-17 Globemaster III Aircraft

- Full funding for the C-17 Patient Support Pallet- Large (PSP-L) to the support aero-medical evacuation mission
- Additional virtual training tools and capability at C-17 ANG Mobility Air Forces (MAF) wings. (2020)
- Facilitate the transfer of C-17 aircraft with the Extended Range Fuel Tanks to the Air National Guard units at a rate concurrent and balanced with active duty
- Modify each ANG C-17 Non-Extended Range aircraft to Extended Range configuration. (2020)
- Electronic Flight Bags
- High Resolution, Large Area Display
- Procurement and funding for integrated solution with High Resolution Display, Secure Communication, and Warning Threat Systems (2020)
- Procurement and funding of 3D audio system (2016)
- ALR-69A DRWR continue to be funded as an ANG requirement for ALL aircraft CONUS and OCONUS C17 missions. (2019)
- Modify existing On Board Inert Gas Generating System I/I.I equipped aircraft to OBIGGS II configuration. (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable passenger stair. (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable cargo docking (Portable High Line Dock) for use with palletized cargo. This cargo handling dock will enhance pallet build up capabilities at home station and deployed locations and will reduce the amount of time it takes to stage and load aircraft. (2020)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable lightweight military cargo loader. The current cargo loader used by the US Military is antiquated. The new loader uses state of the art technology. Troubleshooting and maintenance of the asset will be enhanced along with more efficient loading of the equipment for deployments and improved capability to load aircraft quicker. (2020)
- Extended Range Modifications for Air National Guard C-17 Units. (2023)



## Modernization of Air National Guard C-130 Aircraft

- Ensure completion of funding and instillation for NP2000 and 3.5 engine modification to ensure no capability gap between the delivery of C-130J appropriations and C-130H retirements. (2023)
- Data Link with integrated defensive systems compatible with ALR-69A upgrades (2018)
- Support the replacement of the C-130H/J existing radar with a commercial off the shelf (COTS) radar. (2024)
- Recapitalization of C-130J aircraft distributed and fielded in concurrence with the active component. (2016)
- “Procure and fund open mission podded systems compliant with digital backbone executing processing at the forward edge and ability to connect the platform to Air Battle Management System and Joint All Domain Command and Control architectures allowing for open architecture solutions to meet mission requirements.” (2023)
- Develop a strategy for the ANG to obtain engine Infra-red Suppression Systems (IRSS) for C-130H and C-130J aircraft as part of the total self-protection package in order to minimize aircraft signature and maximize combat effectiveness of the platform (2018)
- Redundant, reliable, scalable, LINK16 access w/high-speed IP-based beyond-line-of-sight (BLOS) connectivity for all MAF platforms. (2023)
- Continued advocacy from AMP Increment 2 Program of Record. (2023)
- Continued funding for ALR-69A Digital Radar Warning Receiver (DRWR) as an ANG requirement for all CONUS and OCONUS missions. (2019)
- Add a C-130 defuel capability to locations CONUS and OCONUS. (2024)
- Radio-frequency (RF) expendable decoy electronic warfare (EW) survivability upgrades. (2019)
- Fully fund new rapidly deployable cargo docking (Portable High Line Dock) for use with palletized cargo. This cargo handling dock will enhance pallet build up capabilities at home station and deployed locations and will reduce the amount of time it takes to stage and load aircraft. (2020)



U.S. Air Force aircraft from the 152nd Airlift Wing (152AW) fly in a 3 Ship Formation Flight over the Pacific Ocean near the Channel Islands.

A C-130H Hercules aircrew assigned to the 182nd Airlift Wing, Illinois Air National Guard, flies a training sortie over Peoria, IL.





- Fully fund new rapidly deployable lightweight military cargo loader. The current cargo loader used by the US Military is antiquated. The new loader uses state-of-the-art technology. Troubleshooting and maintenance of the asset will be enhanced along with more efficient loading of the equipment for deployments and improved capability to load aircraft quicker. (2020)
- The C-130 aircraft, operated by the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard, are the military's primary combat delivery aircraft and are currently used in varied tactical missions with low cloud decks, fog, rain, snow, smoke, and wildfires where enhanced vision systems would provide increased mission success and safety margins. (2021)
- The C-130 Avionics Modernization Program (AMP) Increment 2 effort requires modification to include a digital overhead panel which is currently listed as a critical capability in the FY21 Modernization Priorities Book. (2021)
- Increase production rate for C-130 J model Block 8 upgrade. (2023)
- To establish an Onboard/Offboard Electronic Attack Protection system to defeat RF guided missile threat. (2024)
- ANG C-130s require self-defense capabilities to detect and defeat modern threats specifically designed to target Mobility Air Forces aircraft, including Large Aircraft IR Countermeasures (LAIRCM) which improves detection and defeat of advanced threats and replaces aging and obsolete LAIRCM systems. (2024)
- Recommend Air Force investment in DoD-vetted commercial off the shelf technology to address organic asset communication shortfalls for the C-130J Block 6.0 fleet. (2024)

## Procurement and Assignment of the KC-46 Air Refueling Tanker

- Modern air refueling replacement aircraft for the KC-135 (KC-46), distributed and fielded concurrent and balanced with the active component, fielded at a ratio of one active component aircraft to one Air National Guard aircraft.
- Fully support and fund KC-46 or NGAS (Next Generation Air-Refueling System) to replace KC-135 fleet. (2023)

## Procurement of Flight Simulators for Air National Guard Mobility Air Forces Wings

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



Cabo Verde Minister of Defense Janine Lélis, and NH Adjutant Gen. David Mikolaities exit a KC-46A Pegasus after receiving a tour of the aircraft at Pease Air National Guard Base.





U.S. Air Force KC-135 on the ramp at the Iowa Air National Guard's 185th Air Refueling Wing in Sioux City, IA.

## Modernization of Air National Guard KC-135 Aircraft

- Advanced infrared counter measures defensive systems.
- Obtain a secure mission computer for all mission sets. (2017)
- Fuel tank fire explosion protection.
- Aircraft ground cooling capability.
- External overt/covert lighting.
- Improved cargo compartment lighting.
- KC-135 Night Vision Imaging System (NVIS) Compatible Lighting.
- Soft Basket Quick Connect Boom Drogue Adapter. (2017)
- Auto Throttles Modifications to the KC-135R fleet.
- Block 45 Upgrade Service Life extension for entire KC-135R fleet.
- Advanced infrared counter measures defensive systems.
- Obtain a secure mission computer for all mission sets. (2017)
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- Aircraft ground cooling capability.
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- 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)
- Emergency Response Refueling Equipment Kit (ERREK) to provide Refueling/Defueling Capability, on aircraft/ auxiliary power, for locations CONUS and OCONUS where agile combat environment, man-made, natural or disaster response (Iraq/Afghanistan, Puerto Rico, Hurricane Katrina, 911) is required and there is no infrastructure, no fuel trucks, no fueling capability available. (2022)
- 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)
- KC-135 infrastructure digital backbone upgrade. (2021)
- KC-135 winglets. (2021)
- Tactical Datalink Gateway capability needs to be added to all KC-135s in the inventory. (2024)
- Expedite commercial off the shelf solutions to modernize KC-135 fleet with hybrid SATCOM (CANS) and Tanker Intelligent Gateway (TIG); thus transforming the tanker fleet into airborne command and control nodes. (2024)

## 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.







The California National Guard's 146th Airlift Wing prepares aircraft up to support CALFIRE and help its Ventura County neighbors impacted by the Thomas Fire.

# 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 flightline.
- Leveraging potential capability and existing expertise in the Air National Guard when expanding Repair Network Integration (RNI) initiatives.
- Modernizing leak detection capability for pressurized systems on combat aircraft to reduce time-consuming methods to analyze root cause and verify correct operations using ultrasonic technology.
- Procuring of a Common Armament Tester to replace unsupportable legacy systems with expansion capability to test and troubleshoot future munitions and 5th generation fighters.
- Procure Common Optical Emitter Test Systems (COETS), Electronic Warfare (EW) Ultra-Violet (UV) and Infrared Laser Electro-Optical ground tester systems for entire ANG C-130 fleet.
- Provide and authorize the state-of-the-art tow vehicle replacement capability that relies on advanced technologies.

- Sustain Light-Emitting Diode (LED) tower systems.
- Procurement of Ceramic Oxygen Generation System (COGS). (2016)
- Fully fund new mobile aircraft power cart and air cycle machine used for ground maintenance and servicing of legacy (F-16 and others) fighter aircraft. (2021)
- For all ANG aircraft provide a core cyber capability to (1) verify system integrity of targeted Line Replacement Units (LRUs) to detect system anomalies and ensure the system has not been modified or otherwise tampered with prior to the start of a mission, and (2) provide the ability to detect and mitigate system anomalies during conduct of a mission – provide cyber security to existing legacy systems without modifications to aircraft or aircraft. (2023)



U.S. Air Force Capt. Clifford Mua, a pilot for the 171st Air Refueling Squadron, Michigan Air National Guard, conducts a pre-flight inspection on a KC-135 Stratotanker aircraft while temporarily stationed at Marquette Sawyer Regional Airport in Gwinn, MI.





## Combat Support/Mission Support

### Procurement and Assignment of Distributed Common Ground Systems

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

New York Air National Guard Tech. Sgt. Jesse Menghini, a guardsman with the 105th Airlift Wing's 213th Engineering Installation Squadron, descends a communication tower at Lajes Field, Terceira Island, Azores, Portugal.

## Air and Space Operations Center

- Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AISR) platform.
- Distributed Mission Operations (DMO) training equipment at DTOC's.
- 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)
- 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)
- Weapon System Modernization. (2023)

## 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)
- High-fidelity surrogate targets. (2023)
- Frequency communications suite for enhanced live-fly training. (2023)
- Air combat maneuvering instrumentation. (2023)
- Realistic integrated electronic warfare threat emitters. (2023)
- Fully Fund all four Combat Readiness Training Centers. (2024)





Airmen with the 34th Special Operations Squadron, maintain the U-28A Draco aircraft at the Alpena Combat Readiness Training Center, MI.





Participants of the Vulcan Guard Bolt-7 Space Subject Matter Expert Exchange receive a tour of the Ka'ena Point Space Force Station during the first Vulcan Guard Bolt-7 Space Subject Matter Expert Exchange at Ka'ena Point, HI.

## Space Missions

- Creation of a Space National Guard to provide National Guard support to newly-created U.S. Space Command and within the proposed U.S. Space Force. (2023)
- Propose expansion of the Air National Guard (ANG) space operational intelligence capability to support United States (US) Space Operations. (2023)

## 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






104th Civil Engineering Squadron firefighters conduct live structural fire training during a simulated exercise at Barnes Air National Guard Base, MA.





Florida Army National Guard (FLARNG) Soldiers with 868th Engineer Company transport sand during Hurricane Helene response operations at Sand Key, FL.



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

## NGAUS Leadership

### Level of Defense Spending as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product

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

## Communications

- NIMS-compliant base and mobile communication and data interoperable systems that enhance shared situational awareness including voice, data and maps information. Also the creation of a user-defined operating picture that shares actionable knowledge with civilian authorities during domestic response operations, which include the following:
  1. Geographical Information systems that publish, edit and consume data and map services.
  2. Interoperable cross-banding systems that enhance C4 emergency response.
  3. Field surge/emergency Dual Band SAT-COM systems.
  4. Procure and fund mobile mesh self-healing networking systems for all National Guard Civil Support Teams. (2015)
  5. Joint Incident Site Communications Capability Block 3 Network Management Enhancement Tool upgrades. (2015)
  6. Tactical Communications Path Diversity Suite. (2015)



Soldiers with the Florida Army National Guard's 3-265th Air Defense Artillery Battalion set up their emergency operations center at Bronson High School and prepare water sources in anticipation of Hurricane Helene's impact.



A Kentucky National Guard Soldier assigned to Alpha Battery, 1st Battalion, 623rd Field Artillery Regiment, Task Force Hurricane, communicates by radio to the UH-60 Black Hawk flight crew, assigned to 10th Combat Aviation Brigade, during sling load operations in the U.S. Central Command area of operations.



- 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)
- Direct funding to outfit border-deployed guardsmen with the same, compatible equipment as the Border Patrol and Local Law Enforcement and utilization of Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network to Support Domestic Operations. (2023)
- Modernization and sustainment of the National Guard lacks a light weight, portable and expedient antenna system that provides rapid deployment and rapid line of sight communications at the squad and platoon levels while also providing domestic support operations in response to local communities. (2024)
- Investment in resilient timing signals for operational commanders and the C2 of non-federalized forces to execute missions in support of civil authorities. (2024)

## Public Works and Engineering

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



Alaska Air National Guard Senior Master Sgt. Blake Varnell, a facilities manager with the 176th Civil Engineer Squadron, uses an excavator to clear land at Shepard Point, near Cordova, during an Innovative Readiness Training project.



West Virginia National Guard members from Company C, 2-104th General Support Aviation Battalion trained for Bambi Bucket operations at Camp Dawson in Kingwood, WV.



## 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)
- In support of current and future domestic operations, the National Guard Association of the United States supports the procure of the Internal Aerial Wild-land Fire Suppression System, in an effort to combat the proliferation of wildfires that have devastated the Western North American Region as a result of drought, urban sprawl, and climate change. (2022)

California Army National Guard Soldiers from the 330th Military Police monitor a control point along the U.S. Highway 38 in Mentone, CA.



Florida Army National Guard Soldiers with 1-111th General Support Aviation Battalion conduct flight operations during Hurricane Milton response efforts in Tampa, FL.



## 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.
- Establish a National Guard Federal Emergency Response Fund. (2022)

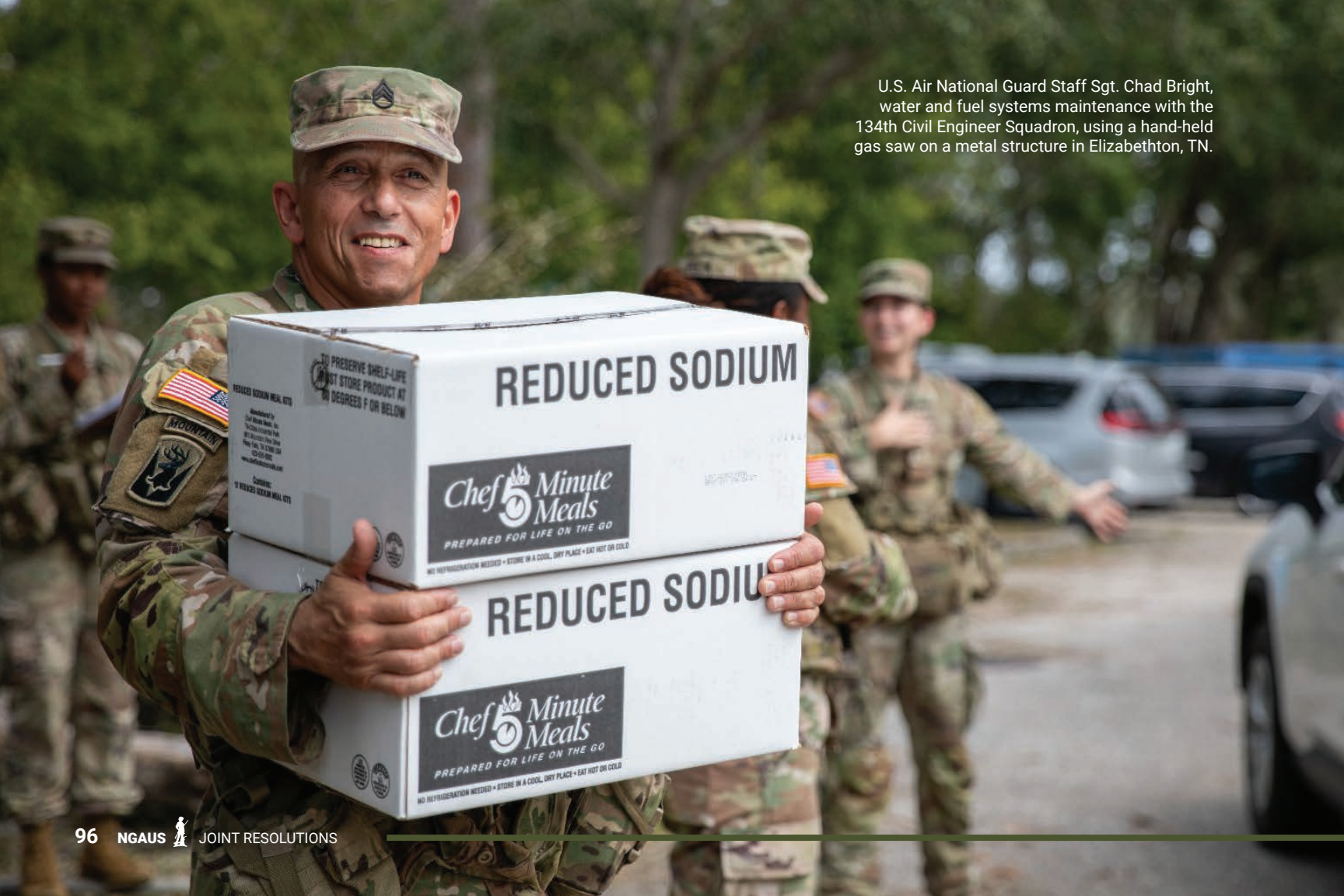


## Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

- 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)



Airmen from the 134th Civil Engineer Squadron arrive in Elizabethton, Tennessee on Oct. 2, 2024 to assist in disaster relief efforts with the Tennessee Army National Guard and local authorities.



U.S. Air National Guard Staff Sgt. Chad Bright, water and fuel systems maintenance with the 134th Civil Engineer Squadron, using a hand-held gas saw on a metal structure in Elizabethton, TN.

## Logistics

- Mobile loading dock for offloading of equipment, vehicles and supplies. (2015)
- 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)
- The National Guard lacks readily deployable, self-contained, portable medical clinics are a multipurpose and agile asset ideally suited to support several different types of National Guard missions. These medical clinics are an effective solution to overcoming community or regional health care capability gaps in the Homeland when natural or man-made disasters significantly stress or destroy existing health care resources and infrastructure. They provide the National Guard with a means of maintaining troop health and preserving medical skills retention for all levels of National Guard medical professionals, thus enhancing overall unit medical capability and mission readiness. (2024)



## Search and Rescue

- Funding to equip search and extraction elements of the Army National Guard and rescue technicians of the Air National Guard with modern, interoperable rapid extraction technology and equipment to assist civilian authorities with saving lives under any physical conditions.
- Procuring search and rescue (SAR) electronic tracking and monitoring electro-optical infrared sensors. (2015)
- Procuring light and secure all-terrain vehicles to include over-snow and/or amphibious capability if necessary, and which are equipped with thermal sighting to assist in search and rescue, and move wounded civilians, personnel and supplies to and from disaster areas where larger vehicles cannot reach. (2015)
- Providing each state with necessary cold weather transportation systems including composite vehicle covers and a mobility enhancing system that installs quickly and directly to each wheel hub on commercial pickup trucks, ATVs, HMMWVs, and FMTVs.
- Full funding for the Armored Security Vehicle (Image Intensified Sight Upgrade Program) for the homeland response forces in each Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) region.
- Sufficient funding to fully equip Army National Guard Aviation Units and Air National Guard Pararescue units with a high-capacity extraction, insertion, personnel recovery, equipment, and cargo hoist system. (2017)
- An AN/PVS-14 Night Vision Monocular refresh that addresses older/lower Figure of Merit (FOM), blemished, or defective night vision tubes with latest high-performance white or green phosphor tubes and integrates the upgrade through the Guard's traditional maintenance program. (2018)
- Upgrading the Homeland Response Force and National Guard CERP, with a kit (in a transit case) that includes commercial off-the-shelf advanced night vision, thermal, and fused enablers to see in all blackout and extreme weather conditions. (2018)
- Army and Air National Guard helicopters conducting MEDEVAC, SAR, and Domestic Operations lack hoist stabilization systems, resulting in increased risk, increased training requirements, and environmentally induced inefficiency in a time critical mission set. (2022)

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



The Idaho Army National Guard's State Aviation Group and the Boise Fire Department's Swiftwater/Dive Team remain ready for the call of real-world rescues with new training scenarios by adding the element of water during hoist rescue exercises at a local pond in Boise, ID.



U.S. Air National Guard Airmen survey an area for simulated radiological hazards during PATRIOT 24, Camp Shelby, MI.



## 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)

## 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)
- Congress amending 10 U.S.C. §10171 to retain the statutory rank, roles, responsibilities, and functions of the Director, Army National Guard, and Chief of the Army Reserve but disestablish the U.S. Army Reserve Command. The Army should align remaining U.S. Army Reserve Operational, Functional, Support and Training Commands under appropriate Regular Army higher headquarters, and eliminate those considered redundant. The roles, responsibilities, and functions of disestablished and realigned organizations should be assumed by the Secretary of the Army, Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA), and Army Commands (e.g., FORSCOM [U.S. Army Forces Command], IMCOM [Installation Management Command], MEDCOM [U.S. Army Medical Command], OTJAG [Office of the Judge Advocate General]), all of which will have increased representation by Reserve Component Soldiers, as determined by the Secretary of the Army. (2021)
- Pursue Legislation urging the Department of Defense (DoD) to prioritize and allocate the necessary resources to streamline contracting procedures and support small businesses, which will foster a more accessible and welcoming environment for small businesses, thereby ensuring that the DoD maintains a robust and dynamic national defense industrial base in the future. (2024)



U.S. Army Soldiers from the Det. 1, 2nd General Support Aviation Battalion, 238th Aviation Regiment, 59th Aviation Troop Command, South Carolina Army National Guard, fly relief missions across the South-North Carolinas border, aboard a CH-47F Chinook helicopter, during post Hurricane Helene response operations, Western North Carolina.





Instructors with the Florida National Guard's Multijurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force Training teach a Multi-Weapons Operator Course to federal and state agencies in Camp Santiago, PR.

## 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 Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account (CTA), and not as project code (PC7403). Setting a minimal level of baseline funding and distinct line items in the appropriations will stabilize this critical homeland defense mission and will ensure Congressional intent is executed once appropriated. (2020)

- 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)

## 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.

## 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)
- Accelerate the fielding of Modular Scalable Vest Generation II equipment and plates in replacement of the Improved Outer Tactical Vest. (2023)
- Recommend fielding Dual Purpose Small Power Unit Systems to mirror current Army program of record for compo 1 units. (2023)





U.S. Army Soldiers with the 372nd Military Police Battalion, District of Columbia Army National Guard participate in a joint training event with the 113th Security Forces Squadron at Fort Belvoir, VA.





U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Russell Reagan, a construction supervisor with the 1223rd Engineer Company, South Carolina Army National Guard, goes over the next step in construction with members of his team while building fighting positions in a training area at Fort Jackson, SC.

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



## Domestic Operations Force Management

- 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 eight day of continuous duty. This applies to National Guard members deployed via Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and National Guard members within their states.
- Creating Air National Guard policy that will allow Air National Guard leaders the ability to use annual and specialty training days to train members for domestic operation missions.
- Authorizing authority for Adjutants General to utilize all available AGR and FTNGD personnel, on a reimbursable basis, to support State Active Duty in steady state domestic response situations outside of their primary specialty and outside of Immediate Response Authority. (2017)
- Considering National Guard activities as excepted and not affected during a Federal lapse in appropriations. (2018)

- U.S. Code and DoD doctrine which supports rapid and efficient federal funding of National Guardsmen during large-scale, catastrophic natural disasters. Title 32 and Title 42 of U.S. Code and DoD Doctrine require modification to enable National Guard response in an appropriate federally funded status. (2020)
- Acquisition of Dedicated U.S. Army National Guard Force Structure for National Guard CBRN Response Enterprise Search & Extraction Element. (2021)
- Statutorily establish an enduring Homeland Response Force (HRF) and CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) mission and its associated funding requirement. (2021)
- Provide digital forensic capabilities to support on-site, real time information capabilities to formations during both Defense Support to Civil Authority missions, as well as federal missions. (2021)
- Permanent funding for CRE (CBRN Response Element) Full Time Employees (FTE). (2022)
- Amend title 32 to add a section mirroring the Counter-Drug Program, which would provide stability for funding and service members employed by the CBRN (Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear) Response Enterprise. (2023)
- Reimbursement of Funds for Use of National Guard Equipment During State Directed Missions. (2023)
- Provide novel life-saving personal protection equipment (PPE) to fill the capability gap of gamma radiation protection for National Guard personnel responding to a radiological event. (2024)
- Extend same coverage within US Code to CBRNE Response Enterprise (CRE) and Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) as afforded to the Counter Drug Program. (2024)

# Cyber

## Cyber Security

- Ensuring the National Guard is included as a critical partner in developing, planning, and executing the Department of Defense's strategy in operating in cyberspace, and is appropriately resourced to support all facets of cyber operations. (2014)
- Establishing in each state and the District of Columbia, National Guard Cyber Security Incident Response Teams to perform analysis and protection in support of programs to prepare for and respond to emergencies involving an attack or natural disaster impacting state critical infrastructure and key resources. (2015)
- Providing additional full-time staffing authorizations to build the Defensive Cyber Operations Element (DCOE) in order to provide robust full time manning to conduct network defense. (2017)
- Providing National Guard JFHQs and units with industry-leading cross-domain products to facilitate collaboration and critical information sharing between various security domains with improved efficiency and security. (2018)
- Instituting assignment incentive pay for National Guard Cyber personnel. (2019)
- Modify 10 U.S. Code § 10541 and DOD 7000.14-R to allow National Guard Reserve Equipment Appropriation funding to be used for software, not currently considered procurement. (2021)
- Providing a cloud native, multi-terrain defensive cyber operations capability for employment supporting off and on-DoDIN mission partners. (2024)





U.S. Air Force 1st Lt. Tae Shin, a cyber operations officer (right), Master Sgt. Raymond Ingua, a cyber defense operator (middle), and Tech. Sgt. Yisak Yoon, also a cyber defense operator, all assigned to the 106th Communications Squadron of the 106th Rescue Wing, actively contributes to Agile Combat Employment training by providing vital cyber and communications support during Exercise Agile Rage 2024 at F.S. Gabreski Air National Guard Base in Westhampton Beach, NY.

Thirty New Hampshire Guardsmen from the 238th conducted simulated rescue missions and provided basic medical training to Cabo Verdean military personnel and first responders during Granite Falco, a month-long training exercise with its newest partner through the State Partnership Program.

## 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.
- 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)

- Providing the National Guard with integrated live, virtual and constructive training environments at Home Station in order to train and evaluate individual and collective tasks in accordance with a unit's Combined Arms Training Strategy and Objective Task Evaluation Criteria. (2017)
- Changing Section 62(a)(2)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by striking "100 miles" and inserting "50 miles" to decrease the distance away from home required for a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces to be eligible for the above-the-line deduction for travel expenses. (2019)
- Providing a stipend for fitness memberships for National Guard servicemembers to maintain readiness, increase retention, and improve health. (2019)
- Vendor provided managed services supporting the National Guard trainers and evaluators in order to satisfy the requirements for training and certification of Combat Medic Specialist (MOS 68W), Medical Technicians (4N0), and the Pararescuemen (1T2), and other combat and emergency care training and certifications. (2020)
- The Army Guard & Air National Guard should acquire & field individual marksmanship training capabilities which can be executed at the armory & in the field. The capability must support doctrinal marksmanship training using dry-fire, live-fire & augmented reality; delivering prediction of training outcomes, remedial training and improved operational readiness. (2022)



## 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.
- Enacting legislation that would allow active component officers to gain credit, under the Goldwater/Nichols Act, through an assignment to the National Guard or Reserves.
- Allowing the USC Title 32 Unit Vacancy Promotion Federal Recognition Board to be considered an adequate substitute for the Title 10 Department of the Army mandatory APL Board first look requirement.
- Allowing full-time National Guard employees to be eligible for all general officer billets without requiring them to surrender technician or AGR status, or requiring the position to count against active component endstrength.
- Authorizing the Chief of the National Bureau the ability to establish General Officer positions that enable to National Guard Bureau to fulfill requirements of a four-star joint activity organization of the Department of Defense.





U.S. Soldiers with the 59th Aviation Troop Command, South Carolina Army National Guard, showcase the capabilities and operation of a UH-60L Black Hawk on static display at a South Carolina National Guard Day held at Clover High School, Clover, SC.

1-20th Special Forces Group, Echo Company soldiers conduct Aerial Delivery training at Northern Strike in Alpena, MI.



- Amending the appropriate Department of Defense (DoD), Army, Air Force regulations/instructions and policies to mandate a high-priority investigation, within 180 days, if a senior officer or warrant officer becomes subject of an Inspector General complaint that could adversely impact a promotion and/or assignment to a key leadership position. (2017)
- Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 164 to require that either the Commander or Deputy Commander of U.S. Northern Command be a member of the National Guard. (2017)
- Decreasing and/or removing the limitations set by the grade strength tables in U.S.C. Title 10, Sections 12011(a) and 12012(a) on the total number of commissioned officers and senior enlisted soldiers and airmen authorized to serve on Active Duty or on full-time Reserve Component duty in the pay grades of O-4 through O-6 and E-8 through E-9. (2017)
- Increasing the maximum TDY length at any one location for Reserve Component personnel before a PCS is required for Active Duty for Training (currently 140 days) and Active Duty for Other than Training (currently 180 days) to 365 days in both situations. (2017)



- Increasing military leave for Federal Employees, including federal technicians, from 120 to 160 hours annually. (2020)
- Revising U.S.C. Title 10, Sections 14504, 14505, 14506 and 14513, granting National Guard Adjutants General the statutory authority to re-appoint an officer candidate who has failed of selection for promotion to the next higher grade for the second time to the Reserve Active Status List for the purposes of accession into the Air National Guard. (2018)
- Delete verbiage in USC Title 10 Sections 12011 and 12012 to eliminate National Guard E-8 and O-4 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) control grades. (2022)
- Urging Congress to support the National Guard by encouraging veterans with a history of service in the National Guard to serve on the professional staffs of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and Defense Appropriations Committees. (2020)
- Seeking legislation that would require the ARNORTH Commander to be a qualified National Guard Officer. (2020)
- Career field growth opportunities within force structure. (2024)
- Remove restrictions on the transfer of officers between the active and inactive National Guard. (2024)
- Amend 10 United States Code 115 in regards to 1825 counting towards personnel strength levels. Amend the reporting requirement managed at State National Guard level. (2024)
- Streamline and Simplify the Federal Tuition Assistance Program. (2024)

## 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.
- 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.



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





U.S. Air Force Captain Cade Wasser, a pilot with the 153rd Airlift Wing, Wyoming Air National Guard, reunites with his family after a three-month deployment to U.S. Africa Command in support of Operation Enduring Freedom in Cheyenne, WY.

- 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)
- 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)
- Enacting legislation to allow servicemembers, on military orders for less than 31 days, to be paid prior to the end of the order. (2017)
- Amending the Expanded Homeowners Assistance Program to include Title 32 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) personnel meeting the criteria for Permanent Change of Station per service regulations.
- T32 Technicians Ability to keep incentives from enlistment. (2023)
- Creating and funding a bonus program for the retention of warrant officers in critically short specialties.
- Instituting a funding mandate to allow priority use of Qualified Military Buglers in a Retired Status (QMBIRS) at funeral honors when an active duty or reserve bugler is not available.
- Amending the law to allow members of the National Guard, retirees, their accompanied dependents and widows of retirees, to travel outside of the United States on a space available basis on military aircraft. (2017)
- Expanding applicability and entitlements afforded to the National Guard under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) by striking U.S.C Title 50, Section 3911(2)(ii) and inserting the definition of “National Guard” as defined by U.S.C. Title 32, Section 101. (2017)

- Providing competitive bonuses and/or incentives to qualified drill-status soldiers and airmen in critical career fields or positions with extensive training requirements/credentialing to maintain readiness by retaining fully trained servicemembers. (2017)
- Changing Basic Allowance for Housing-Reserve Component (BAH-RC), as it discriminates against Guard and Reserve as the housing allowance rate is considerably less than the rate of Active Duty, Active Guard Reserve (AGR), or even a Dual-Status Guardsman (DSG) on an order 31 days or more. (2018)
- Modifying 37 U.S. Code regarding Aviator Incentive Pay and hazardous duty pay to include elimination of the 1/30 Rule for the National Guard and other Reserve Components as applicable. (2021)
- The DOD or the President authorizing a Cold War (Military) Service Ribbon (or Medal) to military service members or veterans entitled to the Cold War Certificate. (2019)
- Increasing the limitations on TSP/401K type contributions for Guardsmen, thus allowing them to utilize their full civilian sponsored retirement plan as well as their military retirement benefit. (2019)
- Amending regulations to prioritize reserve component service members at the same level as the active component when reserve component service members request use of Space-A travel. (2019)
- Providing access to readily available, affordable and reliable childcare for National Guard Service Members. (2019)
- Providing In-Kind BAS and uniforms to In-Active Duty status National Guard officers. (2019)
- SECDEF directing Per Diem, Travel and Transportation Allowance Committee (PDTATAC) to change OHA from a cost reimbursement-based allowance to a flat-rate allowance for the U.S. territories. (2020)
- Correcting the inconsistent policy affecting Parachute Riggers (MOSs: 92R and 921A)--all executing the same mission--in order to remove the restrictions placed on the Dual Status Riggers in the National Guard allowing them to receive the same pay and status as those on Active Duty. (2020)
- Supports the bipartisan legislation included S.1079-117 Congress (2021-2022). (2021)



- Allow Technician Use of Military Leave while serving on State Active Duty. (2021)
- Financial assistance for childcare should be commensurate with the overall cost of living in a particular location. We recommend that the Army adopt the same method of calculating childcare fee assistance as the other uniformed services that takes into account high-cost localities. (2021)
- Revamp Student Loan Repayment Program (SLRP) to ensure loans are paid in a timely manner in an effort to positively impact retention of skilled professionals and other quality Solders. (2022)
- Modifying current OPM Special Pay Rate Tables to include Army National Guard 2181 series employees to receive access to the same pay rate table the Department of Air Force and Air National Guard 2181 series employees receive. (2022)
- Propose that ARNG Nurse Practitioners receive a yearly Bonus like Physicians and Physician Assistants. (2023)
- Line of Duty Injuries on State Active Duty Status. (2023)
- Offer Retention/Reenlistment incentive for up to \$25000 in Closing cost Loan Assistance for VA Home loans. (2024)
- To provide that members of the Armed Forces performing services in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Chad shall be entitled to tax benefits in the same manner as if such services were performed in a combat zone. (2024)
- Provide CNGB the authority to authorize National Guard 502(f)(2) orders with Stafford Act funding from FEMA/DHS when requested by a State Governor for National Guard Soldiers and Airmen responding to Presidentially Declared Stafford Act Emergencies. (2024)
- Establish permanent funding for Full-time National Guard Duty Military Funeral Honor position (Enduring “no fail” mission). (2024)
- Extend Flex spending to T32 AGRs, currently only available for T10. (2024)

## 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 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)
- Change gift giving amounts to a max of \$25 for subordinates, \$50 for others, and a max cap of \$1000 for a gift total from a group. (2023)
- Allowing T32 members to drill outside the state as a drill status guardsman to obtain time for Command or other growth opportunities. (2023)



Airmen of the 121st Air Refueling Wing arrive home from deployment to a crowd of family and friends at Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, OH.





More than 120 Idaho high school students graduated from the Idaho Youth ChalleNGe Academy in Boise, ID.



## Family, Community and International Programs

- Plan and budget STARBASE through the FYDP. (2015)
- Annual funding to support the Family Support Group Youth Camps for Air National Guard families.
- Continued funding and, if possible, expansion of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program. (2018)
- Amending 32 USC Section 508 to authorize Adjutants General to designate charitable and nonprofit organizations to receive from members and units of the National Guard the services described in 32 US Section 508. (2019)
- Expanding SAFE HAVEN entitlement and eligibility to traditional Guardsmen (drill status members) in a State Active Duty Status, and their dependents. (2019)
- Reform State Partnership Program funding to allow combination of any National Guard travel, pay, and allowances with any Global Combatant Command funding, including adjustment of Humanitarian Assistance funds so that they can be used for NG days, and update 10 USC 34 to define State Partnership Program activities as “any activity which supports the security operations objectives of the U.S.” (2023)

## Retirement and Veteran Issues

- 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.
- 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.
- 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)





Soldiers assigned to Alpha "Ayuyu" Company, 1-294th Infantry Regiment, reunite with family at the Guam National Guard Readiness Complex after a yearlong deployment to the Middle East.





A veteran bows his head for the benediction during the State Veterans Day ceremony at the New Jersey Vietnam Veterans' Memorial at Holmdel, N.J.

- Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 1175 a(h)(1) to require payback of previous separation pay only if future retired/retainer pay was earned in the same service component from which separation pay was originally received. (2018)
- Amending title 10, United States Code, to provide for retroactive calculation of active duty or active service performed as a member of the Ready Reserve to reduce the eligibility age for receipt of retired pay for non-regular service from January 28, 2008, to the start of combat operations in Afghanistan, October 7, 2001. (2019)
- Lowering Retirement Age for National Guardsmen by 30 day increments rather than 90 day increments. (2020)
- Qualifying Domestic Operations Service time as “non-regular service” creditable toward reduction in Grey Area retirement. (2020)
- Legislation allowing members of the National Guard and Reserve who been awarded a Service-Connected Disability by the VA, after retirement to qualify for retirement pay and retired TRICARE. (2020)
- Amend VA Form 21-8951 to allow for partial compensation for Service Members in the FY that they retire in. (2022)
- To permit concurrent disability and retirement pay for all service members, regardless of if they have reached the 50% disability rating threshold. (2024)



## 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)
- 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)
- The Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense to increase cancer screenings including novel screenings; and the Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense to add liquid biopsies for cancer screening to physicals for all veterans service members as a voluntary option by January of 2023 with a preference on those with FDA approval. (2022)

## Medical Operations Requirement

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





U.S. Army National Guard Soldiers, assigned to 1-151st Attack Reconnaissance Battalion, South Carolina Army National Guard, perform a medical evacuation hoist operation from a UH-60 Black Hawk from Charlie Company, 2nd Battalion, 238th Aviation Regiment, South Carolina Army National Guard, during Palmetto Fury at North Auxiliary Airfield, North, SC.

## 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.
- 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.
- Changing the law to allow full-time National Guard duty personnel that work in a permanent capacity in either the National Guard Counter Drug Program or other similar Title 32 operations that support national emergency response to be eligible and receive credit for Post-9/11 GI bill benefits. (2016)
- Amending the language in the Post 9/11 G.I. Bill to eliminate the service obligation after an election to transfer the benefit to a dependent.
- Amending USC Title 10 to permit otherwise eligible recipients of dedicated National Guard Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) scholarships to receive benefits under the Montgomery G.I. Bill for Selective Reserve.
- Changing the law to allow all Active Component and Reserve Component servicemembers to transfer unused Post 9/11 G.I. bill benefits to family members regardless of how the servicemember earned a college degree prior to September 11, 2001. (2014)
- Providing for Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits and Training and Rehab benefit protections as prescribed in Title 38 USC for mobilizations and activations under Title 10 Sections 12304a/b. (2016)
- Reinstating GI Bill benefits to and forgiving VA debt related to school closure for servicemembers and veterans who attended and lost credits at a school that closed prior to degree completion. (2017)
- Requiring a “Truth in Education” form to be signed by a student and school before enrollment in any school receiving the Post-9/11 GI Bill, Montgomery GI Bill, or Transition Assistance funds, where the form discloses, relative to the course of study or program pursued by the student, any limitations in credits transfer or qualification for professional or vocational licensing in any state based on the course of study or education program once completed by the student. (2017)

- Amending the law to classify Post-9/11 GI Bill and Military Tuition Assistance funds paid to for-profit colleges as federal aid for purposes of applying the 90/10 rule, which prohibits for-profit colleges from receiving more than 90% of its revenues from federal aid. (2017)
- Amending USC Title 10, 16163(a)2 to include retention of Chapter 1607 entitlements for those service members who complete their service contract in both the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and Inactive National Guard (ING) (6 years selected reserve, 2 years IRR or ING) under honorable conditions.
- Eliminating delays in the Veterans Administration's processing of all Forever GI Bill provisions. (2019)
- Preserving and strengthening public service loan forgiveness. (2019)
- Aligning protections for students using the GI Bill with those in place at the Department of Education for students using Title IV funds and at the Department of Defense for students using Tuition Assistance. (2019)
- Ensuring schools spend GI Bill and Tuition Assistance funds for the education benefit of veterans and service members. (2019)
- Protecting Veteran Administration and Department of Defense education programs from abusive and fraudulent practices targeting veterans and military members. (2019)
- Support legislation adding a provision to Title 10 USC, section 16131 that authorizes the simultaneous use of Federal Tuition Assistance and Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve which will meet the request of the Office of Secretary of Defense Personnel and Readiness (OSD P&R). (2019)
- Restructuring the Student Loan Repayment Program to coordinate with Federal loan holders to permit qualifying Soldiers to make interest only payments on amounts covered by SLRP (less than \$50,000) and pro-rated payments on amounts greater than \$50k. (2021)





U.S. Army Soldiers with Joint Force Headquarters, South Carolina Army National Guard, are evaluated on their fitness levels during an Army Combat Fitness Test at McCrady Training Center, in Eastover, SC.

## 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.

## 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)
- Amend the law to allow dual status technicians and Title 32 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) members to keep Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP), enlistment, reenlistment, and affiliation bonuses. (2024)
- Prevent earmarks on appropriations that reduce technician pay. (2023)
- Persuading Congress and the Department of Defense to authorize additional funding to increase starting pay for Title 32 and Title 5 Military Technicians. (2024)



## 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)



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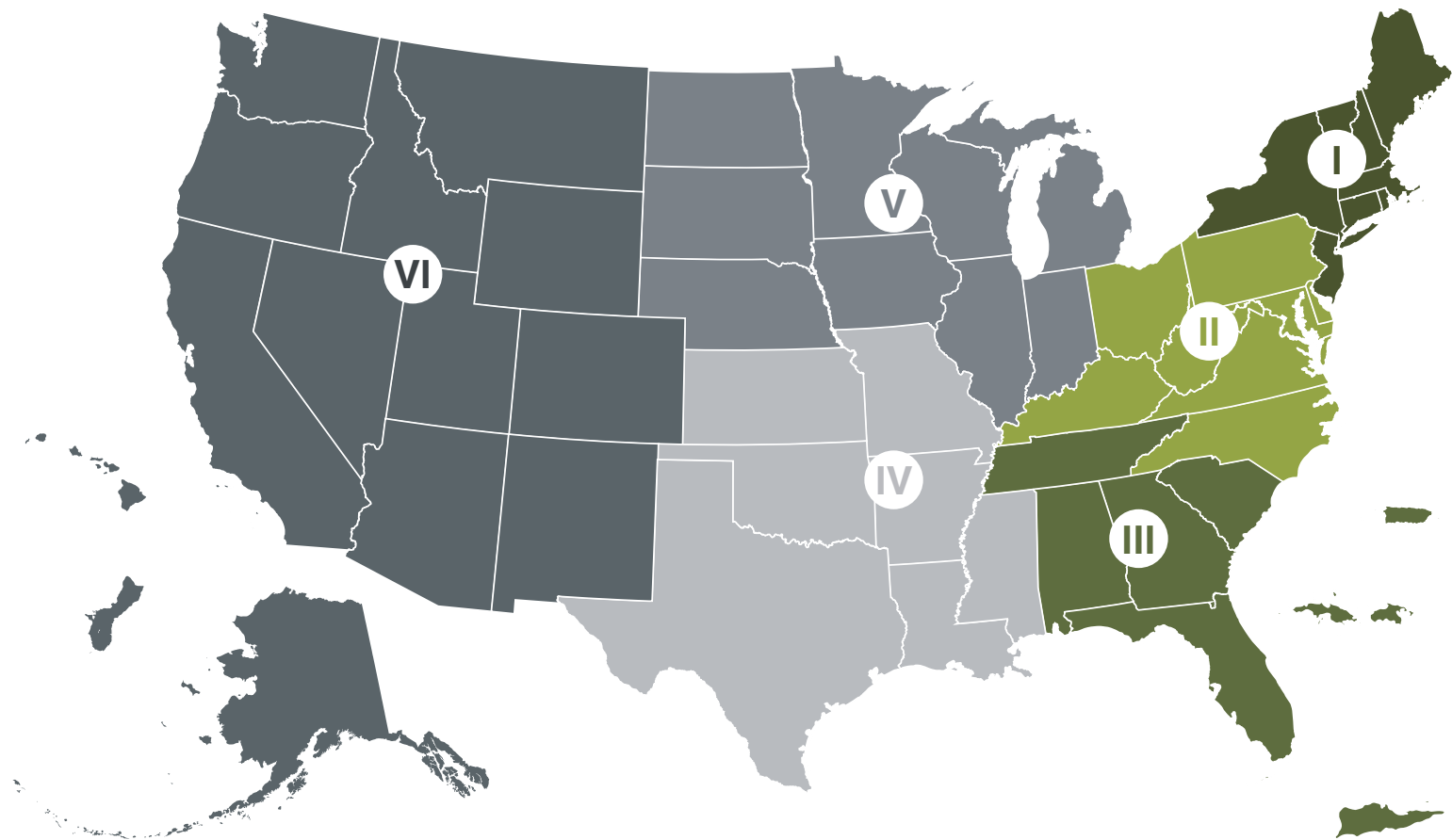
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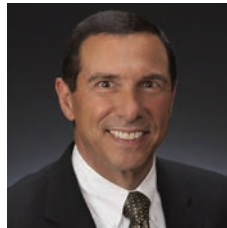
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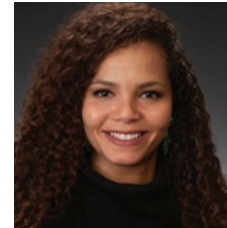


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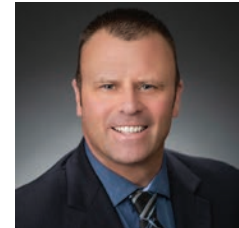
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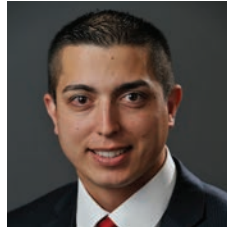
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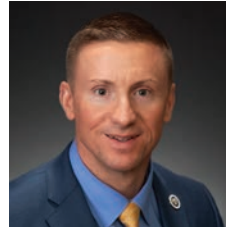
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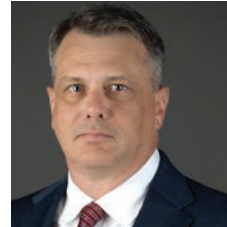
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Front Cover Image: An instructor leads Air National Guardsmen from five civil engineer squadrons in combat vehicle operation training during the 2024 Region One Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Field Training Exercise on Fort Devens, MA.

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Back Cover Image: U.S. Army Soldiers of the Georgia National Guard and New Jersey Army National Guard combined for a field training exercise at Oro Grande Base Complex, NM.





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