

NGAUS  
138th GENERAL  
CONFERENCE  
JOINT RESOLUTIONS  
PACKAGE  
FINAL

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION – J #0

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

**Recommendation**

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

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

NGAUS LEADERSHIP

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION – J#1

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

**Transportation**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Debris clearance and route opening prime movers (2015)
- B. Route opening package augmentation (2015)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#2

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

**Communications**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#3

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

**Public Works and Engineering**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Environmentally friendly, operationally effective alternative back-up power supplies, to provide state operations centers with uninterrupted power for continuous operations.
- B. Lightweight, man portable and battery operated contingency airfield lighting systems for quick deployment and redeployment in disaster and relief areas (2016).
- C. Light weight, battery operated large area light kits. (2016)
- D. Mobile Electrical Power to sustain field operations. (2016)
- E. Distributed, remote, mobile power systems that harness solar and wind energy (2015)
- F. Amending Title 10 Section 12310 to include Explosive Ordnance Disposal capabilities, for the purpose of providing unexploded ordnance (UXO) identification, stabilization, and removal to Civil Support Teams (CSTs) in all 54 states and territories (2016).
- G. Continued funding for National Guard Civil Support Teams for robotic equipment to assist with surveillance and reconnaissance, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) detection, building and route clearance, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), HazMat handling, and improvised explosives device (IED) detection (2016).
- H. Support the utilization of renewable energy. (2016)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#4

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

**Firefighting**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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)
- C. Providing funding for COTS mobile fire suppression and extinguishing systems for National Guard platforms performing domestic emergency response. (2015)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#5

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

**Information and Planning**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#6

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

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

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.
- B. 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)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE



138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#7

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

**Logistics**

- A. Mobile loading dock for off loading of equipment, vehicles and supplies (2015)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#8

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

**Public Health and Medical Services**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Making available telemedicine technology for Army and Air National Guard Medevac Units.
- B. The modernization and funding of National Guard medical equipment sets for ambulances using FEMA and American Medical Response Standards including Cardiac Defibrillator/Vital Monitor/Resuscitation Devices.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#9

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

**Search and Rescue**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#10

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

**Oil and Hazardous Materials Response**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#11

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

**Strategic**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Requiring DoD to fully consider the role of the National Guard in performing its homeland defense and state missions as defined by the governors when developing its force restructuring plans.
- B. Requiring DoD to assure Congress and the governors that potential changes in National Guard force structure will not impact the safety and security of the citizens of the United States.
- C. Updating statutory guidance for the funding, requirements and employment of National Guard forces performing homeland emergency response missions.
- D. Budget actions and authorization language that supports the full range of equipment, training and modernization needed by National Guard Civil Support Teams and CERF-P units responsible for protecting Americans during chemical, biological or nuclear events.
- E. Insuring comprehensive state National Guard input into the Base Realignment and Closure and Commission (BRAC) process.
- F. 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).
- G. 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.
- H. 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)

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#12

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

**National Guard Counterdrug Program**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. The unmatched successful partnership between the National Guard and local, state and federal law enforcement inherent in the National Guard Counterdrug Program. This partnership, executed under USC Title 32 Chapter 112 allows National Guard soldiers and airmen to protect and secure our communities, states, and the nations in support of our brothers and sisters in law enforcement. (2014)
- B. To allow for more effective planning and execution, providing a minimum of \$200 million dollars in annual funding to National Guard Counterdrug Program State Plans. Furthermore, Congress should fund the National Guard Counterdrug program state plans with a distinct line item in the Department of Defense Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account (CTA), and not as project code (PC7403). Setting a minimal level of baseline funding and distinct line items in the appropriations will stabilize this critical homeland defense mission and will ensure Congressional intent is executed once appropriated. (2014)
- C. To allow for more effective planning and execution, providing a minimum of \$20 million in annual funding to National Guard Counterdrug (NGCD) Training Centers. Furthermore, congress should fund NGCD Training Centers with a distinct line item in the Department of Defense Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account (CTA), and not as a project code (PC 7415). Setting a minimum level of baseline funding and distinct line item in the appropriation will stabilize this critical homeland defense mission and will ensure congressional intent is clearly executed once appropriated. (2014)
- D. Enhancing the National Guard Counterdrug Program USC Title 32 Chapter 112 with language that more appropriately addresses the expanded threat to our nation from Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs). (2014)
- E. Codifying in law the National Guard Counterdrug Schools mission to include COCOMs, military to civilian, military to military, and civilian to civilian, but not at the expense of traditional Law Enforcement Agency customers.
- F. Amending public law Section 1004, 1991 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 101-510), to change additional support for Counterdrug activities language from “may” to “shall” ... “the Secretary shall provide support to Counterdrug schools to train local, state, federal, tribal law enforcement, and community-based organizations using subject matter experts and the most cost-effective means possible to include contracting services consistent with DOD practices.”
- G. Changing the law to allow the availability of annual Congressionally appropriated National Guard Counterdrug funds to change from one year to two years (2016).

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#13

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

**Public Safety and Security**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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).
- B. Funding for light-weight armors, approved by the National Institute of Justice, in support of law enforcement (2015)
- C. Funding, procuring and fielding modernized non-lethal capability kits to National Guard Reaction Forces (2015)
- D. Procuring modular armor systems with a linear barrier between external windows and those inside for every National Guard stand-alone facility or property (2015)
- E. Funding for acoustic hailing devices for all National Guard units needing long range, non-lethal crowd dispersion capability (2016).
- F. 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).

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#14

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

**Cyber Security**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Ensuring the National Guard is included as a critical partner in developing, planning, and executing the Department of Defense’s strategy in operating in cyberspace, and is appropriately resourced to support all facets of cyber operations. (2014)
- B. Authorizing and appropriating funding to the National Guard to identify products, evaluate functionality, and define a secure VPN system with CAT bootable devices, ensuring the national standard to deliver, secure remote access to field offices, mobile work teams, and deployed individuals in all environments. (2014)
- C. 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)
- D. Implementing a comprehensive campaign to begin protecting mobility (MAF), combat (CAF) aviation and Air Operations Center (AOC) assets from cyber threats by:
  - a. Proper “hygiene” practices involving connection of aviation platform, aviation equipment, avionics and support equipment to non-hardening (trusted) computer networks;
  - b. On-aircraft monitoring of cyber threats using already fielded, proven cyber harden techniques involving aircraft interfaces;
  - c. Command-wide cyber awareness training that communicates importance of proper hygiene practices and provides basics of cyber-attack methods (2016).

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE



138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#15

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

**Military Construction**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#16

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

**Domestic Operations Force Management**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Allowing Title 32, USC AGR personnel to perform state emergency missions under the command and control of the governor.
- B. Requiring the Department of Defense (DOD) to consult with Congress and the governors regarding any proposed changes to National Guard force structure.
- C. Providing National Guard Homeland Response Force unit full time Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) employee's exemption.
- D. Updating laws to recognize existing and future combatant command homeland defense missions being conducted by Title 10 and Title 32 for AGRs and technicians.
- E. 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.
- F. 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.

DOMESTIC OPERATIONS TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#17

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

**Training**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Providing 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Authorizing legislation that allows the National Guard to receive one day's pay as compensation for every eight hours of completed distance learning coursework.
- E. Requiring the National Guard Bureau to provide funding for Guardsmen who are retired to have Continuing Medical Education (CME) for professional certifications and licensing pertinent to their Guard duties. (2014)
- F. 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)
- G. Funding for a resiliency program that improves sleep, fitness, mobility and nutrition in an individual and team setting, delivered by certified coaches with military backgrounds, and monitored through a technology platform that tracks the progress of the individual and team, with the capability to deliver real-time reports to trainers, unit leaders and National Guard leadership (2016).

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#18

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

**Force Management**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Funding 100 percent of the required full-time manning requirements of the National Guard.
- B. Enacting laws that reflect the Air Force Commission's recommendation that Active, Guard and Reserve staffs should reflect the principles of a Total Force.
- C. Amending the law to allow the CNGB to establish policy directing that any Colonel assuming responsibilities at the NGB must have performed duties at the squadron or company Command level, within one of the states or territories for at least two years, or have been a NG member within a state or territory for at least five years.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. Allowing full-time National Guard employees to be eligible for all general officer billets without requiring them to surrender technician or AGR status, or requiring the position to count against active component end-strength.
- G. 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.
- H. Enacting law to provide Back Pay and Date of Rank for excessive delay in vacancy promotion processing (2016).
- I. Requesting congressional inquiry and/or Government Accountability Office study into National Guard Officer Vacancy Promotion process to improve execution of program (2016).

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#19

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

**Personnel Pay and Member Benefits**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Parity of compensation for special skills and qualifications consistent with active component special pays, compensation, and benefits.
- B. 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).
- C. 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.
- D. Amending the law to allow dual status technicians to keep enlistment, reenlistment or affiliation bonuses.
- E. Authorizing a pre-federal income tax deduction for TRICARE and State Sponsored Life Insurance (SSLI) premiums.
- F. Correcting the discrepancy between USC Title 10 and USC Title 32 to allow Title 32 Active Duty Service Members the ability to elect their Basic Allowance for Housing ("BAH") rate for either their Duty Station or their Home of Record without the currently required waiver process for Title 32 Active Duty Service Members.
- G. Authorizing eligibility to Army and Air National Guard members, who have been involuntary release from deployment, to have the option to utilize Transition Assistance for Military Personnel (TAMP) benefits.
- H. Enact a law to allow for the payment of Post-Deployment Mobilization/Respite Absence (PDMRA) benefits to a deceased Soldier's primary beneficiary listed on that Soldier's DD 93 (Record of Emergency Data).
- I. 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.
- J. Requiring National Guardsmen not serving under authority USC Title 10 or USC Title 32 to register in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP).
- K. Awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to members of the 200th and 515th Coast Artillery Regiments (New Mexico National Guard) who served in the Philippine Islands in defense of Bataan, Corregidor and Luzon between December 7, 1941 and April 9, 1942.
- L. 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.
- M. Creating and funding a bonus program for the retention of warrant officers in critically short specialties.

- N. 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.
- O. Streamlining reserve component duty statuses into the following three categories:
  - a. Active Duty for Operational Support
  - b. Active Duty for Training, Readiness and Administrative Functions
  - c. Inactive Duty

while standardizing benefits (2016).

- P. 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).
- Q. Enacting laws to provide pre-mobilization TRICARE benefits and post Transitional Assistance Management Program (TAMP) benefits upon deactivation to members of the Guard mobilized under Title 10 Section 12304b (2016).
- R. 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).
- S. 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).
- T. 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).

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#20

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

**Employment Rights**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.
- B. Amending the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to cover full-time National Guard operational duty (other than for training) under USC Title 32 Section 502(f).
- C. Amending the law to providing tax credits to employers of National Guard members, and to self-employed members of the National Guard.
- D. Authorizing and funding direct placement employment programs for the National Guard, like California's Work for Warriors employment initiative pilot program.
- E. Amending the law to waive Thrift Saving Plan (TSP) loan repayment penalties for disabled service members.
- 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).

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#21

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

**Family, Community and International Programs**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE



138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#22

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

**Retirement and Veteran Issues**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Allowing members of the National Guard who have served honorably to be “veterans” and qualify for receipts of retired pay and benefits consistent with their active duty counterparts.
- B. Eliminating the requirement for the aggregate 90 days of service to fall within a single fiscal year in order to qualify for reducing the age of retirement receipt.
- C. Reducing the age at which a member of the reserve component is eligible to receive military retirement pay by one day from age 60 for every day the individual serves on AD (Active Duty) status, either Title 10 or 32.
- D. 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.
- E. Amending USC Title 38 to allow additional education benefits to all post 9/11 veterans who would have otherwise been qualified for educational benefits had their benefits not previously been exhausted.
- F. 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.
- G. 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.
- H. 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.
- I. 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.
- J. Funding to increase a burial plot allowance to \$1,000.
- K. Changing federal law to authorize National Guard and Reserve members and their spouses to be eligible for burial in national and VA grant funded state veteran cemeteries, provided that each would pay the equivalent rate of the VA plot allowance to the cemetery based on date of death. (2014)
- L. Changing current retirement law to allow age 50 minimum retirement age provision for AGR, dual status technicians, and Drill Status Guard (DSG). (2014)
- M. 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).

- N. Enacting laws to provide the same level of benefits to every veteran, regardless of the dates or theater of operations of their military service; from the current conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as those veterans from previous eras and conflicts (2016).
- O. 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).
- P. 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).

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#23

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

**TRICARE and Medical Benefits**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Eliminating the prohibition on eligibility for enrollment into TRICARE Reserve Select for those employees eligible to enroll in a health benefits plan under Chapter 89 of Title 5.
- B. Extending indefinitely, the ability for service members to make medical claims for injuries such as Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Depression or any other physiological, psychological and/or behavioral diagnosis.
- C. Expanding TRICARE benefits for behavioral and mental health services coverage for service members and their families.
- D. Authorizing legislation to provide reserve component members with access to mental health alternatives other than existing non-confidential military sources.
- E. 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.
- F. 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
- G. 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 pre-tax dollars payable by the employer.
- H. Expanding existing healthcare coverage for families with autistic dependents and ensure equal coverage under TRICARE and TRICARE Reserve Select.
- I. 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.”
- J. 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)
- K. 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)
- L. 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).

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#24

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

**Medical Operations Requirements**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Mandating annual medical and dental screening of all members, with correction of screened medical and dental deficiencies at government expense to support full-time readiness.
- B. 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
- C. 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.
- D. 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
- E. Securing funding to ensure proper sterilization processes for National Guard medical facilities. (2014)

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#25

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

**Education and the GI Bill**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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.
- B. Amending the language in the new Post 9/11 G.I. Bill to eliminate the service obligation after an election to transfer the benefit to a dependent.
- C. 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.
- D. Amending the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) to allow a refund of college tuition payments for members who cannot complete a school term due to military service, and the protection of academic standing of service members deployed on active duty.
- E. 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.
- F. Amending the G.I. Bill to allow education benefits to be seen as an account for any family member, including:

Chapter 33, Section 3311, USC Title 38 US) to include the spouse of service members who die in the line of duty after September 10, 2001 as “covered individuals” and entitled to educational assistance under this chapter.

Allowing education benefits of a deceased member to be held in trust for any minor dependent, until the minor dependent reaches the age of 18, when the benefit should enter the 15-year use window, not the age 26 restriction currently in the law.

- G. 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.
- H. Changing the law to allow all AC and RC service member 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)
- I. 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)
- J. 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).

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#26

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

**Technicians**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. 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)
- B. 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.
- C. Amending the law to allow dual status technicians to keep enlistment, reenlistment or affiliation bonuses.
- D. Authorization to allow the retention of technician officers up to age 60, depending on the operational needs of the service.
- E. 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.
- F. Immediate application of a cost-of-living-allowance indexing for FERS annuitants (technicians) who are forced to retire before age 62.

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

137th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#27

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

**Force Reduction**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

- A. Authorizing the following force management tools for future end strength reductions that could impact the Guard and Reserve:
  - a. Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA)
  - b. 15 year military retirement for tradition guardsmen and start pension pay at age 55
  - c. One-year time-in-grade (TIG) retirement waivers for select senior enlisted and officers
  - d. Tricare Reserve Select and Tricare Dental offered for up to 6 months after discharge from military service due to a draw down
  - e. Involuntary Separation Pay for personnel separated due to unit manpower reduction or closure (Traditional, AGR, Technician)
  - f. Technician: Eligibility for tech retirement with 20 years civil service/any age to immediately draw civil service retirement (instead of 20 years and age 50) AND immediate eligibility for the FERS annuity supplement (instead of 25/50) (discontinued service).
  - g. Gray Area retiree (age 55 instead of 60) eligibility for: TRICARE for Life, Space Available travel, retired pay
  - h. Fund Permanent Change of Station moves for mandatory transfers to another installation for traditional guardsmen and technicians
  - i. 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.

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE

138th NGAUS GENERAL CONFERENCE  
RESOLUTION – J#28

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

**Military Associations**

The National Guard Association of the United States supports:

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

PERSONNEL TASK FORCE