



# NGAUS

The National Guard Association of the United States

## **FISCAL YEAR 2018 LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS**

The National Guard Association of the United States

One Massachusetts Avenue, NW • Washington, D.C. 20001  
202.789.0031 • [www.ngaus.org](http://www.ngaus.org) • [ngaus@ngaus.org](mailto:ngaus@ngaus.org)



## A LETTER FROM OUR CHAIRMAN

On behalf of our nearly 45,000 members, I am honored to present the Fiscal Year 2018 Legislative Resolutions of the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS).

For the past 380 years, the National Guard has deployed time and again across the world to numerous combat zones while protecting our citizens here at home. Now more than ever, it is critical that we honor our commitment to them.

Our resolutions have an important purpose and are designed by on-the-ground members of the Guard. The ideas here are generated by our soldiers and airmen serving in their communities throughout all 50 States, 3 Territories, and the District of Columbia. These are their priorities, which makes them the priorities of our nation.

We seek to enhance the capabilities of our men and women when they are called to serve our nation and treat them fittingly when they return home to us. It is the duty of the United States to best equip the citizen soldiers who perform the missions to keep us safe and are willing to sacrifice so much.

Above all, we ask you to keep the interests of our soldiers and airmen at heart and we thank you for your continued commitment to our National Guard.

Sincerely,



**MAJOR GENERAL JAMES HOYER**  
NGAUS Chairman of the Board  
Adjutant General, West Virginia



# ABOUT NGAUS

In their first productive meeting after the Civil War, militia officers from the North and South formed an association with the goal of obtaining equipment and training by educating Congress on militia requirements.

Today, 138 years later, the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) continues that mission. From the NGAUS headquarters at the National Guard Memorial in Washington, D.C., the Association Board of Directors, NGAUS President and 25-member staff lead the charge in support of the nearly 45,000 NGAUS members, all 460,000 soldiers and airmen of the National Guard, veterans, retirees and their families.



# NGAUS LEGISLATIVE TEAM



**COLONEL (RET) MIKE HADLEY**

Legislative Director  
mike.hadley@ngaus.org  
(202) 408-5881



**ELLE ROSS, ESQ.**

Legislative Counsel  
Army Programs Manager  
elle.ross@ngaus.org  
(202) 408-5884



**MATT PINCUS**

Air Programs Manager  
matt.pincus@ngaus.org  
(202) 408-5897



**GRACE WASHBOURNE**

Joint Programs Manager  
grace.washbourne@ngaus.org  
(202) 408-5893



**MARK MALIZIA**

Legislative Assistant  
mark.malizia@ngaus.org  
(202) 454-5326

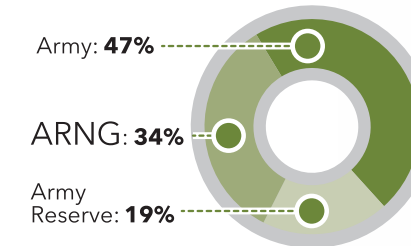


# NATIONAL GUARD IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET

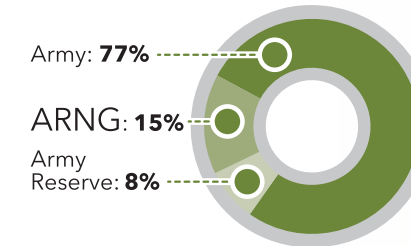
## ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

**FY16 End Strength: 342,000**  
**8 DIVISION HEADQUARTERS**  
**126 OPERATIONAL BRIGADES/GROUPS**

### FY16 Army End Strength



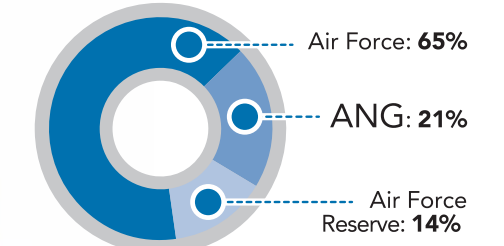
### FY16 Military Personnel and Operation and Maintenance Funding



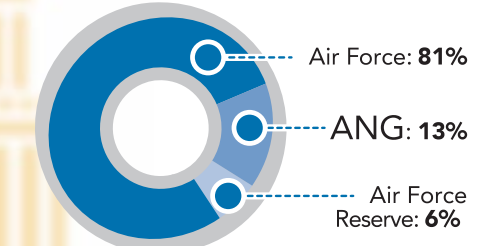
## AIR NATIONAL GUARD

**FY16 End Strength: 105,500**  
**89 AIR WINGS IN 188 U.S. LOCATIONS**  
**95% OF AIR-DEFENSE INTERCEPTOR FORCE**

### FY16 Air Force End Strength



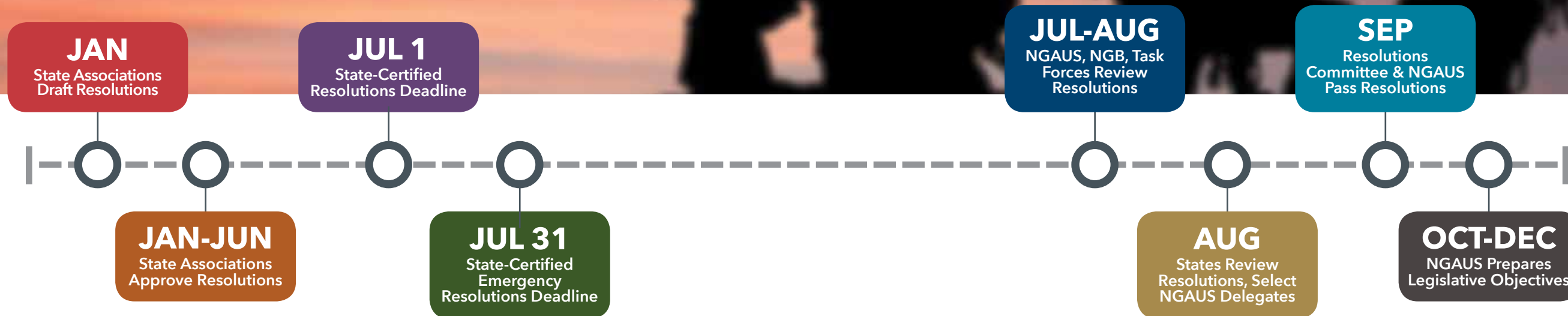
### FY16 Military Personnel and Operation and Maintenance Funding





# RESOLUTIONS TIMELINE

Every year, the initiatives and programs NGAUS advocates for on Capitol Hill are generated by our soldiers and airmen serving our country and communities throughout all 50 States, 3 Territories, and the District of Columbia through the NGAUS Resolutions process:



# ARMY PROGRAMS RESOLUTIONS



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

**ARMY AVIATION**

Full-spectrum combat aviation brigades

AH-64D Apache Block II for all National Guard attack systems and modernization with AH-64E

UH-60M Black Hawk helicopters, recapitalization under the UH-60 A-L upgrade program until modernization is completed, and support for the UH-60V

Procurement of a fixed-wing aircraft to replace the aging C-12 and C-26 aircraft with the selected Future Utility Aircraft (FUA) and accelerate acquisition by supporting the current validated requirements with programmed funding

Digital reprogrammable civil-support communications radios systems as well as internal passenger-to-passenger and passenger-to-crew communications capability for all ARNG aircraft, including operations and maintenance sustainment funding

Procurement of rescue hoist systems for UH/HH60 L and M models, CH-47D and F models and the LUH-72A helicopters

Continued procurement of CH-47F helicopters

Continuing to support LUH-72A Lakotas to complete fielding to replace legacy aircraft and meet emerging homeland defense and domestic response requirements and fill ARNG aviation modernization gaps

Crashworthy, ballistically-tolerant auxiliary fuel systems throughout the ARNG aviation fleet

Advanced cargo-handling system requirement for the CH-47

Aviation Crew Trainer for the H-60 and CH-47 aircraft Manned Portable Air Defense Systems Training

Removable medevac systems for ARNG's rotary-wing aircraft

Transportable UH-72 Synthetic Flight Training Simulator (SFTS) for all ARNG aviation security and support battalions, including additional SFTSs at the East and West Army Aviation training sites

Sustaining ARNG fixed-wing at a minimum of 64 OSA aircraft with aircraft distribution to each state, the District of Columbia, select U.S. territories and U.S.C. Title 10 regional flight centers

Multiple Compact Aircraft Support Cart and Compact Aircraft Support Cart-H units and the integrated logistical support pack

AN/ARC-231 communications system for ARNG aviation units

H-60 Mobile Aircrew Restraint System (MARS) for the ARNG H-60

H-60 Network Integration Targeting for Responsive Ops (NITRO)

V2 fielding and configuration for RQ-7 Shadow fleet

Controlled Humidity Protection for all ARNG air and ground systems

Mobile Operation Tower Systems (MOTS)

Testing Degraded Visual Environment (DVE) Operational Needs Statement (ONS) system on board ARNG medevac platforms

Developing, testing, and fielding of Improved Turbine Engine Program (ITEP)

Modernized external lode long-line remote hook helicopter accessories

Establishing training centers supporting unmanned-aircraft-system platoon mobilization and currency training and Manned-Unmanned Teaming (MUM-T) capability development

Providing Digital Communications for all Airframes

Providing air broadband for two C-12s per FEMA Region

Upgrading the existing linear mast moment gauge software in the UH-72 with Mast Moment Gauge Site Software





### **COMBAT VEHICLE**

Recapitalizing 100 percent of the M1 Abrams tanks required in the ARNG heavy mounted maneuver forces to most modern version of the M1A2 SEP tank

Recapitalizing 100 percent of the M2/3/7 Bradley Fighting Vehicles required to the M2A3 or M2A2 ODS-SA with Commanders Independent Viewer. If CIV is not readily available, we urge a modification of the contract to make the vehicle ready to accept the CIV as a future modification

Providing adequate training devices for precision gunnery training (one per company) for all ARNG armor and mechanized infantry companies

Organizing up to an additional two Stryker brigade combat teams in the ARNG by converting existing modular brigades to the SBCT structure. The Army has nine SBCTs in its current force structure, but enough Stryker vehicles and other equipment to field 11 SBCTs

Recapitalization of 100 percent of the required M88 Recovery Vehicles to the M88A2 Hercules level of modernization

Continued modernization of the ARNG combat vehicle fleet by requiring all Engineering Change Proposal (ECP) to be placed in the vehicles assigned to ARNG heavy mounted maneuver fleet

Replacing all M113 family of vehicles with the replacement armored vehicle (AMPV) when fielded

Issuing all combat vehicles directly to the owning units first, allowing soldiers the ability to train on the equipment they will go to war with. APS and training sets must be the second priority for fill

Modernizing the ARNG Infantry Brigade Combat Teams (IBCTs) concurrent with the active component

Fielding Javelin Block I conversion for all ARNG units

National Guard Bureau (NGB) re-negotiating with the Army Working Capital Group to restore Demand History Credits for engines, transmissions, and full-up power packs rebuild by the Advanced Turbine Engine Army Maintenance; and NGB programming the ATEAM for nine engines and four transmissions

Issuing M3 Multi-Role Anti-Armor Anti-Personnel Weapon System (MAAWS) to IBCTs



#### **C4I**

Increasing the network infrastructure capability at the readiness centers and the JFHQs where GuardNet routes to the National Guard Bureau, including fully functional and reliable Department of Defense (DoD) visitor access to resources and training, and provide for maintenance/upkeep

Laptop computers and docking stations for leaders at the battalion level and above and network access control solutions allowing leaders to use their own computers and devices

Sufficient funding to equip National Guard Stryker Brigade Combat Teams and additional Infantry Brigade Combat Teams with Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T), Increment 2

Enterprise solutions, such as Unified Communications/Mobile VoIP, through NGB that can be delivered to the 54 states, territories and the District of Columbia to improve communications between the ARNG full-time force (AGR and technicians) and part-time senior leaders through improved technology

Reviewing, validating and integrating Standard Information Technology package into Military Table of Equipping documentation (MTOE)

Construction, start-up and manning operations of Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) for every state and territory

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

Procuring AN/VRC-110 Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) dual-use system equipment sets for fielding to divisional/separate Brigade Combat Team organizations

Accelerating modernization of all ARNG Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio (SINCGARS) to current radio models

Best practical service and hardware solution that affords all drill-status soldiers at all operating locations ample access to online resources

Specialized electronic storage, transportation and rack mounted equipment storage containers

Accelerating the Armory as a Docking Station Initiative to allow the WIN-T and Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) to receive automated updates without satellite communications

Funding and procuring mobile and durable tablet computers for maintenance, logistics and in-theater personnel

#### **FIRE SUPPORT/AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY**

Paladin Integrated Management (PIM)

I-Sentinel RADAR (AN/TPQ-64)

Avenger Sustainment

Counter Battery Target Acquisition Radars (Q-53 and LCMR Q-50)

M777A2 Lightweight 155mm Howitzer

Lightweight Precision Handheld Target Location and Validation System(s)

Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T)

Transition of M1192 to M119A3 digitization

Bradley Fire Support Team (BFIST) modernization to accommodate Fire Support Sensor System (FS3) capability

Indirect Fire Protection Capability Increment 2 (Multi-Missile Launcher)

Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Improved Armored Cab

Integrated Battle Command System (IBCS)

Vehicle Agnostic Sensors

Joint Effects Targeting System (JETS)

Pocket-sized Forward Entry Device (PFED), Increment 2

## **ARMY SUSTAINMENT**

High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV)

The 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)

Medical Equipment Sets Ground Ambulance fielding to ARNG medical formations

Army Battle Command Systems (ABCS):

- Global Command and Control System – Army (GCCS-A)
- Tactical Airspace Integration System (TAIS)
- Tactical Operation Centers (TOCs)
- Trailer Mounted Support Systems (TMSS)
- Force XXI Battle Command, Brigade and Below (FBCB2) Blue Force Tracking

Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) body armor with Enhanced Small Arms Protective Insert (ESAPI) plates

Joint Chemical Agent Detector (JCAD)

Chemical Biological Protected Shelter (CBPS)

Current and future combat optical sight requirements for weapons utilizing 5.56, 7.62 and 50 caliber ammunition, including close-to-long range

Man-portable thermal binocular systems for the ARNG in theater operations

Blast-tolerant fuel containment fuel systems on all ground combat and tactical vehicles, including but not limited to Bradley Fighting Vehicles, Stryker, Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV), Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV), Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks (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 the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle

M872 series tactical semi-trailer fielding initiatives

All flame-resistant inventory of utility uniforms

Additional funding for All Terrain Ultra-Light Tactical Vehicles (AT ULTVs) consisting of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and utility vehicles to be distributed to every state, territory and the District of Columbia for their state and homeland security missions and training activities

Initiating and sustaining proficiency Escalation of Force (EOF) training in the use of the National Guard NLW capability sets relative to the U.S.C. Title 10/Title 32 mission set

Infrared detection system for National Guard units and integrating timely azimuth and elevation information to vector in on a threat in less than a second as well as monitors in all directions (360 degrees) and can handle a large number of multiple target per second into CROWS counter-fire system

Requiring the Army Material Command (AMC) to provide the National Guard the opportunity to assume all work, within capabilities, prior to announcement of RFP or release of additional task orders on existing contracts to the private sector as supported by Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4000.19, section 4.1

Continuing to procure, field and update ARNG training infrastructure while NGB closely monitors, tracks, and records the fielding of Army POR Training Simulators and Simulations to the Army National Guard and recommend that Army Training and Doctrine Command implement a training strategy that is commensurate with and that supports both the active-component Army and National Guard training technologies

Purchase of anti-corrosion protection and prevention covers with Vapor Corrosion Inhibitor (VCI) and accelerate the availability of National Stock Numbers (NSNs)

Relocatable arms vaults

Modular armor systems

Modular live-fire ranges with Seamless Virtual Target Displays

Mobile Operator Driving Simulators (ODS), dual-mobile ODS and the fielding of the baseline configuration through system retrofits for all ODS systems

Anti-Lock Braking Systems and Electronic Stability Control (ABS/ESC) for HMMVWs

Battlefield Oxygen Sustainment Systems for existing ground and air evacuation platforms

Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Mobile Fire Suppression Systems

Man-portable/wearable Intelligent Power Management

Integrated Facial Protection Components for standard issue helmets

Developing and procuring improved tow bars for vehicle-recovery operations

Funding and fielding engine-off heating systems for the Army and ARNG tactical vehicles

Funding and fielding organic capability to safely change HMMWV run flat tires by a field Maintenance Shop and/or Combined Support Maintenance Shop

Restoring procurement authority for ARNG-unique Training Aides, Devices, Simulators and Simulations (TADSS)

Funding hardtop covers for Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTVs), High Mobility Multipurpose Vehicles (HMMWVs) and Light Tactical Trailers (LTTs)

Enacting legislation that sustains the ARNG force structure floor at 350,200 and prohibits the reduction or movement of any ARNG force structure until the National Commission on the Future of the Army submits its report in February 2016

Divestiture of the legacy Rough Terrain Container Handlers (RTCH) and modernization/sustainment of the replacement RTCH

## **ENGINEERING**

M870A4 40-ton semi-trailers

Upgrading Bradley engineer vehicles with comparable level of digitization of their BCT fleet

One Joint Network Node (JNN), one Command Post Node (CPN), and two High-capacity Line of Sight (HCLOS) systems at the Army engineer brigade headquarters-level MTOE as well as one CPN and one HCLOS at the Army engineer battalion-level MTOE as the solution for the Army engineer brigade and battalion tactical communications problem

Javelin Block I for Combat Engineer Units

Securing funding for Virtual Clearance Training Suites to support training for the newly activated Brigade Engineer Battalion Counter Explosive Hazards Clearance Platoons



# AIR PROGRAMS RESOLUTIONS



**TO ENSURE READINESS OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE MISSIONS, THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPPORTS:**

**NGAUS LEADERSHIP**

**THE FUTURE OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD**

The militia-based concept connecting the Air Force to local communities and providing agile and quick response to dispersed threats; retaining ANG flying missions while supporting the Air Expeditionary Force (AEF)

The cost efficiencies, capabilities and community support generated by Air National Guard units at the state level, which should be included as an integral part of the Future Total Force (FTF)

Maintaining 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

A continuing dialogue that involves the Air Force (USAF), National Guard Bureau (NGB), the Air National Guard (ANG), the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) and the adjutants general to effectively plan for evolving threats and new missions

Revising the Air National Guard role in the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), Total Force and threat analysis

The Air National Guard being a full partner, working with the active force to develop new and emerging mission areas

Ensuring the Air National Guard (ANG) is properly represented in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and 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

Fully funding validated positions, allowing Air National Guard units to effectively fulfill their federal and state missions (2016)

**COMBAT AIR FORCES**

**MODERNIZATION OF THE A-10 AIRCRAFT**

Improving adversary Positive Identification (PID) through High Resolution Display

Providing additional funding for the A-10 aircraft ALR-69A Digital Channelized Radar Warning Receiver

Simplifying pilot work load with Fully Integrated Communications Suite (ICS) upgrades

Increasing capability to operate in CDO environments (DRFM pods, new INS gyro, data link capability and austere airfield capabilities to include overt / covert landing light, CFT, OBOGS, parking brake and Smart TER)

Initiating funding to trial TF-34 engine commercial equivalent parts replacement

Upgrading A-10 cockpits with a Center Display Unit and digital engine instrument display unit, replacing the primary flight instruments with a high resolution image capture capability to maximize sensor capabilities

3D Audio to include Digital ICS/ANR; Digital Intercom; Digital Interphone Amplifier; Active noise reduction and electrical noise reduction

**MODERNIZATION OF THE F-15 AIRCRAFT**

Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radar

Persistent air dominance enabler to include Conformal Fuel Tanks (CFT) (2016)

Upgraded cockpit displays

Multi-spectral search/track/target system

Modernized electronic warfare suite to include radio frequency countermeasure systems (2016)

Maintaining the required Air Superiority force structure at 18 Primary Assigned Aircraft (PAA)

3D Audio to include Digital ICS/ANR; Digital Intercom; Digital Interphone Amplifier; Active noise reduction and electrical noise reduction

Flight data recorder upgrades

Procurement and funding for digital radar warning receivers (2016)



## MODERNIZATION OF THE F-16 AIRCRAFT

Fully integrated sensor enhancements to:

- Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radar to provide critical mapping capabilities in all weather conditions and to effectively execute doctrinally tasked missions including Homeland Defense (2016)
- Block 30/32/40/42 Advanced Identification Friend/Foe (AIFF) to interrogate air targets
- Infrared Search-and-Track (IRST) Pod to enable detection and tracking of asymmetric and radar jamming threats

The F-16 Integrated Electronic Warfare (EW) Suite

Secure Line-of-Sight (SLOS) and Beyond Line-of-Sight (BLOS) with 3D Audio Communication

Advanced Targeting Pod (ATP Upgrades and Procurement)

Day/Night Compatible Helmet Mounted Integrated Targeting (HMIT)

Additional High Resolution Center Display Units (CDU)

Missile warning systems

Providing additional funding for the F-16 aircraft ALR-69A Digital Channelized Radar Warning Receiver

Service life extension program

Weather precision targeting capability

Flight data recorder upgrades

Funding and procuring Link-16 Datalink Capability on F-16s, including block 30 models (2016)



**INTRODUCTION OF THE F-22 AIRCRAFT**

Introduction of the F-22 Raptor into the Air National Guard (ANG) Aerospace Control Alert (ACA) mission at strategic locations to establish a required capability to protect the homeland against all threats originating from both air and sea  
Additional Air National Guard (ANG) wings selected for the F-22 mission to become active associate wings through the Total Force Integration (TFI) process to leverage efficiencies and reduce costs while sustaining successful connectivity with America’s communities

Sufficient full-time and traditional manpower to support, maintain and employ those capabilities

Color helmet mounted displays

Procuring and funding for Link-16 Datalink (2016)

Field open system architecture (2016)

Procuring and funding beyond line of sight communications (2016)

Field survivability enhancements (2016)

**THE F-35 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-35s will go to the Air National Guard)

**MODERNIZATION OF THE RC-26B AIRCRAFT**

Upgrading the ANG RC-26B fleet to meet current and future counterdrug, defense and homeland security operations requirements to include Block 30 upgrade incorporating communications, avionics and mission systems modifications

Developing an infrastructure and basing plan for utilization with emphasis on Southwest border, human/narcotics trafficking and natural disaster support with RC-26B aircraft and associated aircrew (2015)

**FLIGHT SIMULATORS FOR AIR NATIONAL GUARD COMBAT AIR FORCE WINGS**

High Fidelity Fighter Simulators as well as upgrade and sustainment funding for existing Regional Mission Training Centers (RMTC), Distributed Training Operations Center (DTOC) and Air National Guard Training Systems Program Office (ATSPO)

Acquisition of five additional A-10C Full Mission Trainers (FMTs) for a minimum requirement of two A-10C simulators at every A-10C location

Acquisition of eight additional F-16C FMTs for RMTCs at two additional ANG F-16 locations to complement the existing RMTC at Burlington, VT

Upgrades to West Coast RMTC (Klamath Falls, OR) and east coast RMTC (Langley AFB, VA) at current locations

Headquarters Air Force (HAF) and Air Combat Command (ACC) acquisition of four F-22A FMTs for the Hawaii Air National Guard

HAF and ACC acquisition of two home station F-35 high fidelity simulators per ANG F-35 squadron

Continuing to develop an HH-60G simulator for three ANG rescue wings

Second E-8C Mission Crew Trainer (MCT) with Distributed Mission Operations (DMO) capability

MQ-1/MQ-9 Distributed Mission Operations Capable Simulator Connectivity with the Distributed Training Operations Center (2015)



## AIR NATIONAL GUARD FIGHTER FORCE STRUCTURE

That the Air National Guard is our nation's most cost effective fighter force; the ANG fighter legacy aircraft such as the A-10, F-15, F-16, F-22 maintain combat-ready status for approximately one third of the cost of an equivalent active component unit (AC); typical ANG base sustainment costs are one third to one fourth the cost of an AC base; as defense acquisition costs grow, utilizing traditional Guard forces at affordable ANG locations provides an alternative to larger and more expensive full-time AC fighter force

Leveraging the cost effective ANG principles by increasing reserve component manning, maintaining a larger fighter aircraft fleet and more experienced airmen by partnering the USAF with the ANG as active associates to better accommodate the Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) requirements

## PROCUREMENT OF AIRCRAFT FOR HOMELAND DEFENSE

Rapid procurement of a low-cost, hybrid aircraft capable of servicing homeland defense missions requiring manned ISR support-such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief; border security; maritime security; and counter-narcotics-as well as tactical missions such as countering low-and-slow threats in domestic airspace (ACA mission) and providing support in the irregular warfare environment

Building Partnership Capacity in allied foreign air forces with tactics, techniques and procedural training in a U.S. built low-cost aircraft in order to maximize the ability of foreign forces to maintain their vital interests and the interests of the U.S. around the globe in combination with ongoing COCOM experimentation, develop and refine the concept of operations for a low-cost, hybrid ISR aircraft

## COMBAT AIR FORCES/MOBILITY AIR FORCES

### AIR NATIONAL GUARD RESCUE WINGS

Aircraft Modernization Program (AMP) or similar capability to meet CNS/ATM requirement for ANG HC/MC-130 aircraft HH-60 recapitalization plus support equipment funded to procure and field directly to the Air National Guard, concurrent and balanced to active duty fielding, and in sufficient numbers to provide two Unit Type Codes (UTC's) of this weapon system to each ANG Rescue Wing while encouraging the active component to support Total Force Integration (TFI) by creating active associate units at ANG bases

Guardian Angel active associate units concurrent and balanced to their respective units at ANG bases

Advance situational awareness and data-link capability for HH-60 and HC-130

Providing additional funding for HC/MC-130 P/N RTIC Program in the ANG HC/MC-130 P/N aircraft

Identifying roles, missions and accession strategy for the ANG to attain and operate the CV-22 as part of the total force package (2015)

Modernization of HH-60 to provide network communications capability (RTIC) and situational awareness improvement (2015)

Modernized external load long/line remote hook helicopter accessories for transporting equipment and supplies

Digital-aided personnel recovery, toplite rescue system (TRS) in ANG MC-130 and HH-60

Procurement of HC/MC 130 CSAR Mission Support Equipment (2015)

Procurement and funding for handheld Link 16 Radio (2016)

Funding and procurement of Integrated Electronic Warfare Countermeasure Controller system for HH-60 (2016)



## AIR NATIONAL GUARD MAINTENANCE CORE COMPETENCIES

Recognizing that Air National Guard 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

Issuing appropriate test equipment to enable 3-level maintenance to adequately maintain ANG aircraft

Acquiring satellite communications (SATCOM) field equipment to test, troubleshoot, maintain, and sustain ARC-210 radio systems and other similar equipment supporting fighter aircraft and domestic operations

Securing funds to refurbish aerial lift trucks used to load external stores and munitions on aircraft with the goal of reducing harmful emissions to personnel when used indoors and on the flight line

Leveraging potential capability and existing expertise in the Air National Guard when expanding Repair Network Integration (RNI) initiatives

Modernizing leak detection capability for pressurized systems on combat aircraft to reduce time-consuming methods to analyze root cause and verify correct operations using ultrasonic technology

Procuring a Common Armament Tester to replace unsupportable legacy systems with expansion capability to test and troubleshoot future munitions and 5th generation fighters

Procuring 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

Providing and authorizing state-of-the-art tow vehicle replacement capability that relies on advanced technologies

Sustaining Light-Emitting Diode (LED) tower systems

Procurement of Ceramic Oxygen Generation System (COGS) (2016)

## MOBILITY AIR FORCES

### PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF THE C-17 AIRCRAFT

Recapitalizing some C-130 units with C-17s (2015)

Full funding for the C-17 Patient Support Pallet-Large (PSP-L) to the support aero-medical evacuation mission

Additional simulators to be based at C-17 ANG Mobility Air Forces (MAF) wings

Continuing C-17 production to meet active duty Guard and Reserve requirements as well as international airlift needs

Facilitating 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

Providing additional funding for C-17 RTIC

Electronic flight bags

High resolution cockpit displays

Procurement and funding for common data link and secure communications capability (2016)

Procurement and funding of 3D audio systems (2016)

### REPLACEMENT OF OPERATIONAL SUPPORT AIRCRAFT

Procurement of cost-efficient, state-of-the-art medium-to-large size business aircraft for the Air National Guard to accommodate Congressional, White House Military Office and National Guard Bureau airlift mission requests



### MODERNIZATION OF THE C-130 AIRCRAFT

Propulsion and Engine System Upgrades for C-130H fleet to include NP2000 propeller, in-flight balancing systems, and T-56 Series 3.5 engine kits (2016)

Providing funding to complete the instillation of Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures (LAIRCM) self-protection system for ANG C/EC/LC/HC/MC-130H fleet and upgrade existing systems to Block 30 standard

A Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) System for LC-130 aircraft

Avionics Modernization Program (AMP Increments 1 & 2), Advanced Situational Awareness/Data-Link and Engine instrument display system upgrades (2016)

A system that meets Crevasse Detection Radar (CDR) requirements

ALR-69A Digital Channelized Radar Warning Receivers

Providing funding for self-contained satellite hatch mounted terminal (2015)

Providing funding for Blue Force Tracker II (BFT2) for C-130 aircraft (2015)

Procurement and funding of 3D audio systems (2016)

Procuring and funding a capability to improve the safety and efficiency of airdrop operations (2016)

Recapitalization of C-130J aircraft distributed and fielded in concurrence with the active component (2016)



**MODERNIZATION OF THE KC-135 AIRCRAFT**

- Advanced infrared counter measures defensive systems
- Tactical data link and situational awareness cockpit display
- Fuel tank fire explosion protection
- Aircraft ground cooling capability
- External overt/covert lighting
- Improved cargo compartment lighting
- Stanchion litter system emergency kits to support the aero-medical evacuation mission
- KC-135 Night Vision Imaging System (NVIS) Compatible Lighting
- Multi-Point Refueling System (MPRS) Pods
- Auto Throttles Modifications to the KC-135R fleet
- Block 45 Upgrade Service Life extension for entire KC-135R fleet
- Mission Planning and battlespace Upgrades (ORMBU)
- High resolution cockpit display units
- Procurement of new Common Interface Computer (CIC) upgrade for KC-135 Aircraft (2015)
- Procurement and funding of 3D audio system (2016)

**PROCUREMENT OF FLIGHT SIMULATORS FOR MOBILITY AIR FORCE WINGS**

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

**PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF THE KC-46 AIRCRAFT**

- 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 supporting and funding the KC-46 to replace KC-135 fleet

**AERIAL FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITY**

- Highlighting the need to the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service for development of additional firefighting systems
- Developing and procuring new systems 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
- Codifying the operational firefighting mission in U.S.C. Title 32
- Providing survivor benefit parity between U.S.C. Title 10 and U.S.C. Title 32
- Adjudicating firefighting services by allowing immediate employment of Modular Aerial Fire Fighting



## **MOBILITY AIR FORCES/COMBAT SUPPORT**

### **MODERNIZATION OF THE E-8C JOINT SURVEILLANCE TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEMS (JSTARS) AIRCRAFT**

Non-cooperative Target Combat Identification (CID). Joint STARS needs the organic capability to accurately characterize and identify targets detected by its GMTI sensor. This capability could provide decision quality data for the timely engagement of tracks detected by Joint STARS

Intelligence Broadcast Service (IBS) Upgrades

Software Interoperability with Theater Air Control System (TACS) Assets. Joint STARS operators need the ability to use windows & LINUX based software in order to integrate with joint & coalition command and control nodes at the operational & tactical level

Multi-Agency Communications Capabilities. Joint STARS has a need to monitor and communicate with homeland defense agencies (U.S. Customs & Border Patrol, U.S. Coast Guard) over VHF frequency band 156.000 to 173.975 in order to provide C2 & ISR data

Avionics Diminishing Manufacturing Source (DMS). Key components of the avionics system must be updated, procured due to either DMS or new requirements (airspace access limitations)

Primary Mission Equipment Upgrades. Operator workstations are currently accessed to be unsupportable and must be upgraded

Aircraft Performance Upgrades. The E-8C needs to be able to operate at altitudes up to 42,000 feet and have the capability to perform a ten-hour mission unrefueled. Additionally, the E-8C needs the ability to accomplish a quicker climb to its mission execution altitude while complying with international noise and emission standards

Recapitalizing the current E-8C with a modern state-of-the-art aircraft to meet active duty and ANG requirements with margins for growth sufficient to meet future Air Force missions (2015)

## **MISSION SUPPORT/COMBAT SUPPORT**

### **NEXT GENERATION AIR COMBAT TRAINING SYSTEMS**

Deployment of the next generation of Air Combat Training Systems (ACTS) for ANG Combat Readiness Training Centers (CRTC) in support of Total Force units that utilize their facilities for daily training, deployed operations and training exercises

Man-Portable Aircraft Survivability Trainer (MAST) System to Smokey Hill ANG Weapons Range

Modernizing ranges using Tactical Data Link Architecture for combat and domestic training (2016)

### **AIR NATIONAL GUARD THEATER AIR CONTROL SYSTEMS/AIR DEFENSE SECTORS**

Production funding for a deployable Battle Control System (BCS)

Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) to continue the path of quickly providing a much needed upgrade, and accelerate production funding for a Mobile Battle Control System (BCS-M) and worldwide Theater Air Control System (TACS)

Implementing scenario generation technology into our systems of execution to validate failure points, prevent defects, increase performance and reduce cost (2015)



**PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF DISTRIBUTED COMMON GROUND SYSTEMS**

Multi-Intelligence Analysis and Archive System (MAAS) equipment and all associated hardware/software in order to achieve operational parity with AD DCGS

Acquiring equipment to enable DGS units to conduct unclassified Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) in support of DOMOPS

Manpower authorizations necessary to meet validated wartime requirements at specified ANG intelligence squadrons

Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) within other ANG units

Networked simulators with fully integrated suite of Distributed Training Operations Center equipment, software and connectivity

**NEW MOBILE RADAR APPROACH CONTROL FACILITIES**

Mobile Radar Approach Control (RAPCON) for ANG units

**MQ-1/MQ-9 REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT (RPA), GROUND CONTROL EQUIPMENT, AND SQUADRON OPERATIONS CENTERS**

Procuring and funding of a Ground Based and Airborne Sense and Avoid (GBSAA / ABSAA) and Detect and Avoid (DAA) capability to allow ANG RPAs to operate in the National Airspace System (NAS) with no restriction (2016)

Modernizing MQ-1 and MQ-9 ground control station (GCS) equipment and Squadron Operations Centers (SOCs) for ANG units transitioning to or currently operating the MQ-1/MQ-9 RPA systems. Modernization should include critical equipment in order to fly in the NAS such as a Flight Management System (FMS) and Integrated Communications Suite (2015)

Procuring an unclassified version of the SOC for the command and control of Launch and Recovery Elements (LREs) at each MQ-1/MQ-9 unit in order to execute domestic operations to include Defense Support of Civil Authority (DSCA), Civil Support, Law Enforcement, or Continuation Training (CT)

Procuring equipment and military construction funds for all newly designated ANG RPA units in order to expedite unit conversions and provide vital Full Motion Video (FMV) to all combatant commanders and incident commanders in a timely manner

Recapitalizing the MQ-1 to MQ-9 or current supported Air Force RPA platform

Establishing test and evaluation capability for RPA and RPA SOC testing and training

Procuring improved MQ-1/MQ-9 Integrated Communications Suite

High-speed exploitation support data (ESD)

Procuring equipment for rapid, robust data transfer and sharing

Virtual collaboration mission execution framework that must be real-time, dynamic, collaborative data fusion architecture

Improving MQ-1/MQ-9 with upgraded minimal latency tactical data link system (2015)

Equipping MQ-1/MQ-9 platforms with a targeting pod that is capable of deriving Category I coordinates for improved targeting and tactical effects (2015)

Pursuing a solution to recognize any Air National Guard presence at public use airports as “inherently aeronautical” in nature, regardless of mission assigned (2015)

Procuring an integrated, expandable, multi-level secure communications capability for the current and future fight for MQ-1/MQ-9 (2015)

Modernizing MQ-1/MQ-9 fleet for high definition full-motion video (2015)

Optimizing MQ1/MQ-9 Ground Control stations for improved software/hardware cockpit interface (2015)

Establishment and procurement of civilian contract training services to supplement and complement the existing Flight Training Unit (FTU) programs (2016)

**REMOTE OPERATIONS VIDEO ENHANCED RECEIVER III**

Remote Operations Vide Enhanced Receiver (ROVER) systems for the ANG to perform missions in support of combat, homeland security and other domestic missions

**SPECIAL AIRBORNE MISSION INSTALLATION AND RESPONSE**

Full funding for an initial three shipsets of the roll-on Special Airborne Mission Installation and Response Homeland Defense/Civil Support-like capability Airborne Command and Control Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Systems, fully funding for an initial three roll-on Airborne multi-station command crew shelters, full funding for two years of implementation, training, CONOPS development and support

**AIR AND SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER**

- Trusted Thin Client Program (TTC)
- ACOMS Mission Qualification Training (MQT) labs
- Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS)
- Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AISR) platform
- Distributed Mission Operations (DMO) training equipment at DTOC’s
- Modification of Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) officer promotion procedures so that non-participating IRR members do not meet promotion boards
- Joint Range Extension (JRE) with Joint Distributed Operational Training System (JDOTS) in order to meet Air Combat Command (ACC)-mandated Interface Control Team (ICT) Training Task Lists (TTL) in garrison
- Multi Source Correlator Trackers (MSCT)
- Two additional Targeting Application Workstation Systems (TAWS) and two 14.5 terabyte servers on Secure Internet Protocol Network (SIPRNET) for ANG AOC
- AOC Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology
- Core Radio Package System (CRPS) and Radio IP Bridge
- Recurring Event (RE)-11 Upgrade
- Cross Domain Solution with a Trusted Gateway System (TGS)
- Mission Appropriate Bandwidth

**COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS**

Replacing the Air National Guard Combat Communications TRC-170 troposcatter systems with next generation troposcatter systems

**AIR NATIONAL GUARD TACTICAL AIR CONTROL PARTY**

TACP wearable situational awareness with integrated enhanced vision and 3D audio

**AIR NATIONAL GUARD RESCUE AND FIRE FIGHTING VEHICLES**

Replacement of aircraft rescue and fire-fighting equipment for ANG disaster response

**AIR NATIONAL GUARD SECURITY FORCES**

- Sufficient ANG security personnel to support security measures as directed by Chief of Staff Air Force (CSAF)
- Fully funding the Security Cooperative Agreement (SCA) program
- Acquiring additional modular live fire ranges with seamless virtual target display

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

- Full staffing and funding (100 percent) of the continental United States air defense sector’s unit manning document (UMD) requirements to meet the President’s #1 priority of defending the homeland
- Modifying Paragraph 1.5, Sub-Paragraph 1.5.9 of Air Force Instruction 36-2619 dated, 18 July 2014, “Military Personnel Appropriation (MPA) Monday Program” to allow airmen the ability to attend PME seminars while serving on U.S.C. Title 10 MPA days in support of contingency operations (2015)

**EAGLE VISION DATA INTEGRATION SEGMENT AND SATELLITE GROUND STATIONS**

Purchasing latest technologies in data acquisition segment imagery and more deployable systems to keep pace with latest technology

Ensuring manning and maintenance support (2016)

**IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREIGN OBJECT DEBRIS COMPLIANCY**

A FOD-control tool program for all aircraft maintenance organizations in the United States Air Force. This program would allow facilities to establish processes at the maintenance bay level where tools can be controlled and monitored based on proven processes to reduce FOD risks

**BATTLEFIELD AIRMEN**

Increased ANG Special Tactics Human Performance Program (HPP) capacity and capability commensurate with its Active Component counterparts

Procuring an integrated system of facial protection components that attach easily to standard-issue helmets

Modernization and standardization of Safety Toed Boots (2015)

Procuring and fielding eye wear that protects the service member from laser eye damage (2015)

Funding to support and implement the Comprehensive Airman Fitness Program in order to improve the health/well-being/resiliency of Air National Guard members (2016)

**SPECIAL TACTICS GROWTH**

Increasing ANG special tactics capacity and infrastructure supporting battlefield airmen

**CONTROLLED HUMIDITY PROTECTION**

Incorporating Controlled Humidity Protection utilizing the Environment Stabilization System in the maintenance and sustainment plan for all Air National Guard flying units, Combat Communications Squadrons, and Tactical Air Control Squadrons in order to reduce life cycle maintenance costs, associated maintenance man-hours, and improve overall readiness of the Air National Guard

**SUPPORT TO GROUND AND AIR EVACUATION PLATFORM**

Battlefield oxygen sustainment systems

**AIR NATIONAL GUARD COMMERCIAL-OFF-THE-SHELF HELICOPTER PILOT PROGRAM**

Demonstrating that the Air National Guard (ANG) can accomplish all or a portion of the vital USAF UH-1N helicopter continuity of government and nuclear missile support missions, and do so at lower cost with the use of modern commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) helicopter (2015)

**ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT SOLUTIONS**

Utilizing environmentally-friendly solutions to clean aircraft, vehicles and eqpment (2015)



# JOINT PROGRAMS RESOLUTIONS



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

A defense budget of not less than 4 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

**DOMESTIC OPERATIONS**

**TRANSPORTATION**

Debris-clearance and route-opening prime movers

Route-opening package augmentation

**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:

- Geographical information systems that publish, edit and consume data and map services
- Interoperable cross-banding systems that enhance C4 emergency response
- Mobile mesh self-healing networking systems for all National Guard Civil Support Teams (CSTs)
- Field surge/emergency Dual Band SAT-COM systems
- Joint Incident Site Communications Capability Block 3 Network Management Enhancement tool upgrades
- Tactical Communications Path Diversity Suite

**PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING**

Environmentally-friendly, operationally-effective alternative back-up power supplies, to provide state operations centers with uninterrupted power for continuous operations

Light weight, man portable and battery operated contingency airfield lighting systems for quick deployment and redeployment in disaster and relief areas

Mobile electrical power to sustain field operations

Distributed, remote, mobile power systems that harness solar and wind energy

Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 12310 to include Explosive Ordinance Disposal capabilities, for the purpose of providing unexploded ordnance (UXO) identification, stabilization, and removal to Civil Support Teams (CSTs) in all 54 states and territories

Continued funding for National Guard Civil Support Teams (CSTs) 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

Support the utilization of renewable energy

**FIRE FIGHTING**

Enacting legislation to prevent the Department of Defense from federalizing historic National Guard Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems missions to U.S.C. Title 10 forces, honoring capitol state flexibility to conduct the mission with military support they deem the most effective and appropriate

Codifying the operational firefighting mission for the National Guard in U.S.C. Title 32, providing survivor benefit parity between U.S.C. Title 10 and U.S.C. Title 32, and adjudicating fire-fighting services by allowing immediate employment of Modular Airborne Fire Fighting Systems

Providing funding for commercial off-the-shelf mobile fire suppression and extinguishing systems for National Guard platforms performing domestic emergency response



**INFORMATION AND PLANNING**

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

**MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING AND HUMAN SERVICES**

- Procuring multi-weather, pre-engineered tension fabric structures with reusable covers for equipment 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 for emergency and mass patient care and housing of National Guard responders

**LOGISTICS**

- Mobile loading dock for off-loading equipment, vehicles and supplies

**PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES**

- Making available telemedicine technology for Army and Air National Guard medevac units
- The modernization and funding of National Guard medical equipment sets for ambulances using FEMA and American Medical Response Standards including cardiac defibrillator/vital monitor/resuscitation devices

**SEARCH AND RESCUE**

- Funding to equip search-and-extraction elements of the Army National Guard and rescue technicians of the Air National Guard with modern, interoperable rapid-extraction technology and equipment to assist civilian authorities with saving lives under any physical conditions
- Procuring search and rescue (SAR) electronic tracking and monitoring electro-optical infrared sensors
- 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
- 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

**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

**STRATEGIC**

- Requiring the Department of Defense (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 the Department of Defense (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 (CSTs) 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 the 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 U.S.C. Title 10, Section 331, 332, 333, 12304(b), and 12406, 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

**NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG PROGRAM**

- The unmatched successful partnership between the National Guard and local, state and federal law enforcement is inherent in the National Guard Counterdrug Program. This partnership, executed under U.S.C. 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
- Allowing for more effective planning and execution, providing a minimum of \$200 million 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 Defense Department Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account, 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
- Allowing for more effective planning and execution, providing a minimum of \$20 million in annual funding to National Guard Counterdrug Training Centers. Furthermore, Congress should fund the training centers with a distinct line item in the Defense Department Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account, 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
- Enhancing the National Guard Counterdrug Program, U.S.C. Title 32, Chapter 112 with language that more appropriately addresses the expanded threat to our nation from Transnational Criminal Organizations
- 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 the 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



**PUBLIC SAFETY AND 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 (DoD) and service protection standards
- Funding for light-weight body armor, approved by the national institute of justice, in support of law enforcement
- Funding, procuring and fielding modernized non-lethal capability kits to National Guard Reaction Forces
- Procuring modular armor systems with a linear barrier between external windows and those inside for every National Guard stand-alone facility or property
- Funding for acoustic hailing devices for all National Guard units needing long range, non-lethal crowd dispersion capability
- Funding for color night vision imaging systems to support the National Guard during border patrol, counterdrug and emergency response operations in the United States

**CYBERSECURITY**

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

## MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (MILCON)

Accelerating National Guard military construction (MILCON) programs to fund all new mission requirements, and provide a minimum sufficient balance to apply against the current mission backlog in the Army and Air National Guard

Resourcing long-term MILCON funding requirements

Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 2805 to allow the Secretary of Defense concerned to carry out minor military construction projects up to \$2 million and projects intended solely to correct a deficiency that is life threatening, health threatening, or safety threatening, costing equal to or less than \$4.5 million

Authorizing and appropriating funds to build essential sustainment and field-level maintenance facilities to effectively repair, service and maintain National Guard equipment

Fully funding the Sustainment, Restoration and Maintenance account (SRM) in order to sustain/modernize current facilities

Asking Congress to create a separate National Guard MILCON account 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 Army National Guard (ARNG) MILCON projects with continued state responsibility for suitable construction sites in accordance with all current statutes, regulations and policies

Increasing Base Operation Support (BOS) funds to states for utilities, fire and emergency services at the start of a fiscal year

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

## DOMESTIC OPERATIONS FORCE MANAGEMENT

Allowing U.S.C. Title 32 Active Guard Reserve (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 U.S.C. Title 10 and U.S.C. 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 U.S.C. Title 32, Section 502(f) on the eighth day of continuous duty. This applies to National Guard members deployed via Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and National Guard members within their states

Creating Air National Guard policy that will give Air National Guard leaders the ability to use annual and specialty training days to train members for domestic operation missions



## **PERSONNEL TRAINING**

Providing full funding to each state to send their officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned 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 Guardsmen and Reservists performing annual training days to provide commanders flexibility in supporting training and operational support missions in the face of limited resources until an improved method of funding ARNG and ANG operational and training requirements is established

Amending the Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JTR) to provide temporary duty (TDY) status to any National Guard and Reserve member attending a service school in excess of 139 days

Authorizing legislation that allows the National Guard to receive one-day's pay as compensation for every eight hours of completed distance learning coursework

Requiring the National Guard Bureau (NGB) to provide funding for retired Guardsmen to have Continuing Medical Education (CME) for professional certifications and licensing pertinent to their guard duties

Amending U.S.C. Title 32, Chapter 10, Section 403 to provide an election by the member to receive basic allowance of housing (BAH) entitlement to ship household goods. Service members would be required to provide proof of mortgage for eligibility to receive BAH

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

## **FORCE MANAGEMENT**

Funding 100 percent of the full-time manning requirements of the National Guard

Enacting laws that reflect the Air Force Commission's recommendation that Active, Guard and Reserve staffs should reflect the principles of a Total Force

Amending the law to allow the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB) to establish policy directing that any colonel assuming responsibilities at the National Guard Bureau (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 Guardsman within a state or territory for at least five years

Enacting legislation that would allow active-component officers to gain credit under the Goldwater-Nichols Act, through an assignment to the National Guard or Reserves

Allowing the U.S.C. Title 32 Vacancy Unit Promotion Federal Recognition Board to be considered an adequate substitute for the U.S.C. Title 10 Department of the Army mandatory APL Board first look requirement

Allowing full-time National Guard employees to be eligible for all general officer billets without requiring them to surrender technician or AGR status, or requiring the position to count against active component end-strength

Authorizing the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB) the ability to establish general officer positions that enable the National Guard Bureau to fulfill requirements of a four-star joint activity organization of the Department of Defense (DoD)

Enacting law to provide Back Pay and Date of Rank for excessive delay in vacancy promotion processing

Requesting Congressional inquiry and/or Government Accountability Office (GAO) study into National Guard Officer Vacancy Promotion process to improve execution of program



## PERSONNEL PAY AND MEMBER BENEFITS

Establishing parity of compensation for special skills and qualifications consistent with active-component special pays, compensation and benefits

Revising U.S.C. Title 5 to allow military service performed under U.S.C. Title 32 to be treated equally with that performed under U.S.C. 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)

Establishing parity in the survivor benefit program for the surviving spouses and children of casualties incurred during inactive duty training

Amending the law to allow dual status technicians to keep enlistment, reenlistment or affiliation bonuses

Authorizing a pre-federal income tax deduction for TRICARE and State Sponsored Life Insurance (SSLI) premiums

Correcting the discrepancy between U.S.C. Title 10 and U.S.C. Title 32 to allow U.S.C. 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

Giving Guardsmen, who have been involuntary released from deployment, to have the option to utilize Transition Assistance for Military Personnel (TAMP) benefits

Enacting 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 service member's DD 93 (Record of Emergency Data)

Amending the Expanded Homeowners Assistance Program to include U.S.C. Title 32 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) personnel who meet the criteria for permanent change of station per service regulations

Requiring National Guardsmen not serving under U.S.C. Title 10 or U.S.C. Title 32 to register in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP)

Awarding a Congressional Gold Medal to members of the 200th and 515th Coast Artillery regiments (New Mexico National Guard) who served in the Philippine Islands in defense of Bataan, Corregidor and Luzon between December 7, 1941 and April 9, 1942

Instituting a funding mandate to allow priority use of Qualified Military Buglers in a Retired Status at funeral honors when an active-duty or Reserve bugler is not available

Creating and funding a bonus program for the retention of warrant officers in critically short specialties

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

Streamlining reserve component duty statuses into the following three categories while standardizing benefits:

- Active duty of operational support
- Active duty for training, readiness and administrative functions
- Inactive duty

Providing pre-mobilization health care, reduced age for retirement, education assistance protections and voluntary separation recoupment protection for mobilizations and activations under U.S.C. Title 10, Sections 12301d and 12304a/b

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 U.S.C. Title 10, Section 12304b

Providing for Reserve income replacement and high deployment allowance benefits provided under U.S.C. Title 37, Sections 910 and 436 for mobilizations and activations under U.S.C. Title 10, Sections 12301d and 12304b

Amending federal law to provide U.S.C. Title 5 benefits of Federal Civilian Differential Pay and Employee Leave entitlements for mobilizations and activations under U.S.C. Title 10, Sections 12301d and 12304a/b

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





## EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Updating the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to allow persons to be reinstated in their employer-sponsored health plan if released early from TRICARE

Amending the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to cover full-time National Guard operational duty (other than for training) under U.S.C. Title 32, Section 502f

Amending the law to provide tax credits to employers of National Guard members, and to self-employed members of the National Guard

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

Modifying the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) to afford the same or similar protection to U.S.C. Title 32 Excepted Service Technicians

## FAMILY, COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Annual funding to support the Family Support Group Youth Camps for Air National Guard families

Allowing the placement of State Partnership Program (SPP) Coordinators and Directors positions on the Joint Duty Assignment List (JDAL), allowing states to have access to becoming fully joint qualified officers within the National Guard Plan and budget STARBASE through the five-year Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)



## RETIREMENT AND VETERAN ISSUES

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

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

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 active-duty status, either under U.S.C. Title 10 or U.S.C. Title 32

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

Amending U.S.C. 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

Authorizing National Guardsmen, 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

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 U.S.C. Title 10 and U.S.C. Title 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 Guardsmen 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

Funding to increase a burial plot allowance to \$1,000

Changing federal law to authorize National Guard and Reserve members and their spouses to be eligible for burial in national and VA-grantfunded state veteran cemeteries, provided that each would pay the equivalent rate of the VA plot allowance to the cemetery based on date of death

Changing current retirement law to allow age 50 minimum retirement age provision for Active Guard Reserve (AGR), dual-status technicians, and Drill-Status National Guard (DSG)

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

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

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

Supporting the Senate "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



## TRICARE AND MEDICAL BENEFITS

Eliminating the prohibition on eligibility for enrollment into TRICARE Reserve Select for those employees eligible to enroll in a health-benefits plan under U.S.C. Title 5, Chapter 89

Extending indefinitely the ability for service members to make medical claims for injuries such as Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression or any other physiological, psychological and/or behavioral diagnosis

Expanding TRICARE benefits for behavioral and mental health services coverage for service members and their families

Authorizing legislation to provide reserve component members with access to mental health alternatives other than existing non-confidential military sources

Authorizing coverage for all members of the National Guard under TRICARE Prime, to include all medical and dental procedures necessary to bring the member into medical compliance for deployment

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

Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 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

Expanding existing healthcare coverage for families with autistic dependents and ensure equal coverage under TRICARE and TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS)

Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 1074(d)(1)(B) 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, the Department of Defense (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

Changing the federal statute that governs military healthcare qualifying requirements for members called to State Active Duty (SAD) from fulltime national duty under U.S.C. Title 32, Section 502f to maintain medical coverage for member and family while called to SAD

Enacting laws to make TRICARE benefits available to members who retire from the National Guard or are honorably discharged persons before reaching age 60

## MEDICAL OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS

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

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 (DoD), 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 Department of Defense (DoD), Veterans Administration (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



## EDUCATION AND THE GI BILL

Establishing parity with the Active Forces in the administration, rates and eligibility standards set in U.S.C. Title 10, Chapter 1606 Montgomery G.I. Bill, including U.S.C. Title 32 full time active duty service

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

Amending U.S.C. Title 10, Section 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

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

Providing a full four-year college education to members of the National Guard who have been discharged because of a service-connected disability arising from U.S.C. Title 10 and U.S.C. Title 32 service

Amending the G.I. Bill to allow education benefits to be seen as an account for any family member, including:

- U.S.C. Title 38, Chapter 33, Section 3311 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

Amending U.S.C. 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 AC and RC service member to transfer unused Post 9/11 G.I. Bill benefits to family members regardless of how the service member earned a college degree prior to September 11, 2001

Providing for Post-9/11 G.I. Bill benefits and training and rehab benefit protections as prescribed in U.S.C. Title 38 for mobilizations and activations under U.S.C. Title 10, Sections 12304a/b

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 U.S.C. Title 32 operations that support national emergency response to be eligible and receive credit for Post-9/11 G.I. Bill benefits

## TECHNICIANS

Modifying 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

Raising the Congressionally-established ceiling on non-dual status (NDS) personnel to 5 percent 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

Amending the law to allow dual-status technicians to keep enlistment, re-enlistment or affiliation bonuses

Authorization to allow the retention of technician officers up to age 60, depending on the operational needs of the service

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





## FORCE REDUCTION

Authorizing the following force management tools for future end strength reductions that could impact the National Guard and Reserve:

- Temporary Early Retirement Authority (TERA)
- 15-year military retirement for traditional Guardsmen and start pension pay at age 55
- One-year time-in-grade (TIG) retirement waivers for select senior enlisted and officers
- TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS) and TRICARE Dental offered for up to 6 months after discharge from military service due to a draw down
- Involuntary Separation Pay for personnel separated due to unit manpower reduction or closure (Traditional, AGR, Technician)
- Technician eligibility for tech retirement with 20 years of 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)
- Gray Area retiree (age 55 instead of 60) eligibility for TRICARE for Life, Space Available Travel, retired pay
- Fund Permanent Change of Station moves for mandatory transfers to another installation for traditional Guardsmen and technicians
- An authority that allows the National Guard and Reserve to precisely target specific Lieutenant Colonels (O-5) and Colonels (O-6) with between 20 -29 years of service in certain specialties and warfare areas to separate and retire voluntarily

## MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS

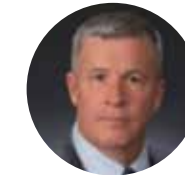
Amending U.S.C. Title 32, Section 508d to include the National Guard Educational Foundation (NGEF) as an eligible organization that may receive National Guard support

Ensuring that laws and regulations that govern professional military organizations like the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS), the Air Force Association (AFA), and the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) have standardized interpretations





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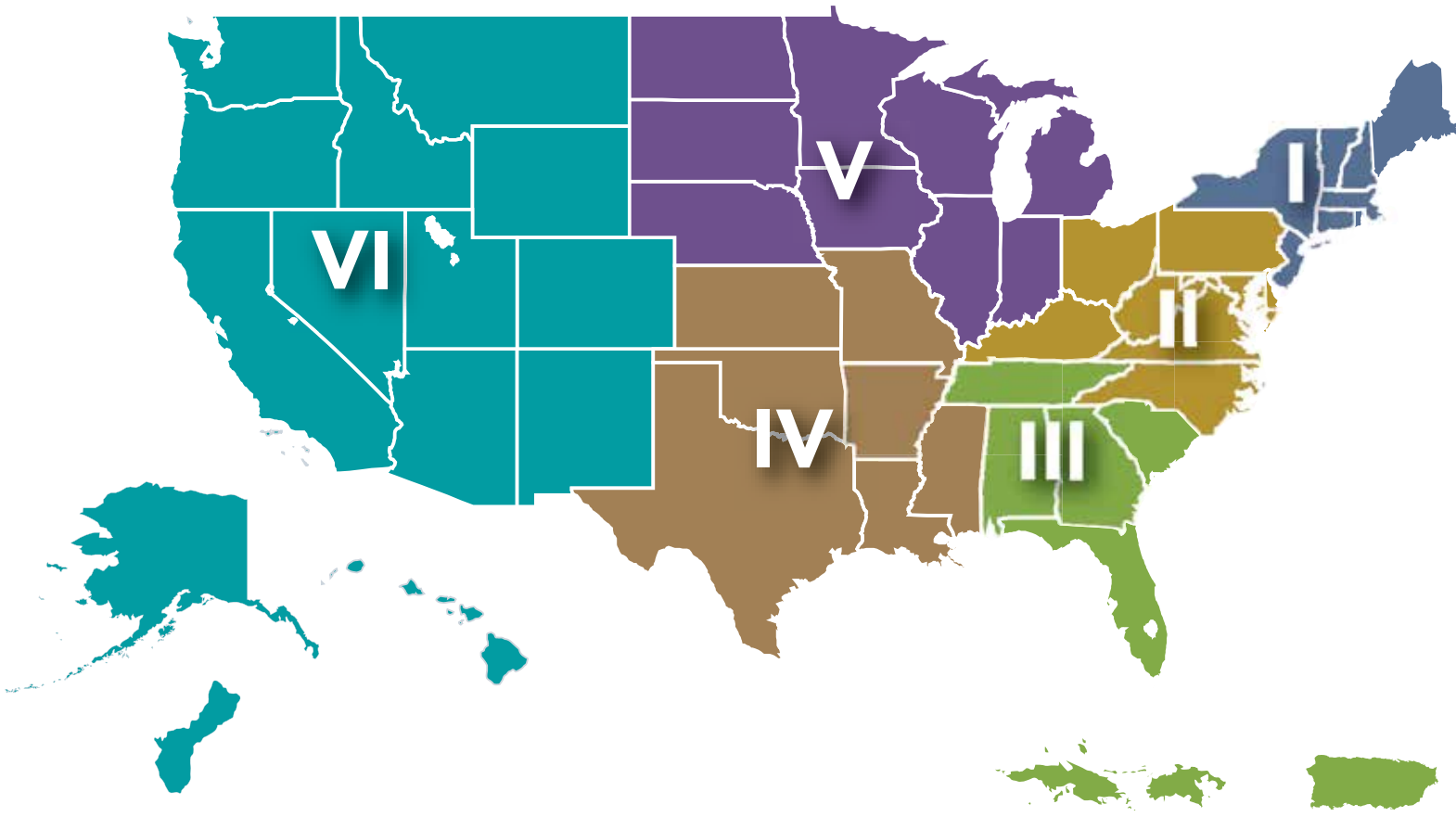


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