

MEMORANDUM

29 January 2007

TO: State Association Presidents; Executive Directors; Secretaries

FROM: Stephen M. Koper, Brig Gen (Ret), USAF, President

SUBJECT: 129th National Guard Association of the United States Call for Resolutions

The 129th National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) General Conference will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, 25-27 August 2007. This memorandum is the Official Call for Resolutions.

The NGAUS resolutions process is the engine that drives NGAUS legislative activities aimed at acquiring the force structure, modernization, quality of life and ultimately the readiness of our forces. It is a process that requires the focused involvement of every member of NGAUS because it establishes the priorities that will enable our units, members and families to succeed.

The resolutions process rightly begins at the grassroots level in the states with NGAUS members voicing their needs and concerns through the state associations. Attached, to assist your state in its deliberations, you will find a package of draft resolutions which represent last year's resolutions, adjusted for the outcome of the Fiscal Year 2007 National Defense Appropriations and Authorization bills recently signed by President Bush.

We urge your state to carefully review, discuss debate and make appropriate adjustments to these resolution drafts at your state conference and to formulate new resolutions to be considered during the NGAUS Conference in Puerto Rico in August.

State resolutions packages should be returned to NGAUS within two weeks following your state association meeting, but not later than 1 June to ensure their inclusion in the formal review process. States are also strongly encouraged to solicit co-sponsorship of their resolutions by other states.

Your inputs will be coordinated with the NGAUS Board of Directors, adjutants general, National Guard Bureau, NGAUS Task Forces, NGAUS legislative staff and industry representatives for consideration by the NGAUS Resolutions Committee and adoption by our membership at the 129th Annual Conference.

A copy of the proper resolutions format is attached, and questions concerning the resolutions process should be directed to Bernie Phelps at 202-408-5884. E-mail an electronic version of your package to bphelps@ngaus.org and mail one paper copy and a disc of your state's resolution package in standard format to: Ms. Bernie Phelps, National Guard Association of the United States, One Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20001. Include those NGAUS draft resolutions your state intends to sponsor and any new initiatives your state has developed.

Finally, it is important that each state identify its two NGAUS Resolutions Committee members at least 30 days before our annual conference. Each state must have one Army and one Air member. Note: NGAUS Task Force chairs may not serve as Resolutions Committee members.

If you have any questions concerning the resolutions process, please feel free to call or email our legislative staff by going to www.ngaus.org and selecting "Meet the Team" in the legislative section, where you will find direct phone numbers and e-mail addresses.

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RESOLUTION NO. A-1

RELATING TO CONSULTATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WITH
CONGRESS AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE STATES PRIOR TO
OFFERING PROPOSALS TO CHANGE NATIONAL GUARD FORCE STRUCTURE

Background:

In defiance of the term “weekend warrior” National Guard citizen soldiers serve full time overseas in over 40 countries and at home. Army National Guard soldiers have at times comprised nearly half of the United States’ combat forces in Iraq and 90 percent of the ground troops responding to Hurricane Katrina.

In performing its critical missions, the National Guard has suffered significant equipment shortages. In the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) the active Army and Air Force recommended reductions in the National Guard force structure that could impact numerous Army National Guard armories and Air National Guard wings. Reductions in force structure and the lack of adequate equipment for the National Guard threaten its ability to accomplish its missions.

The National Guard remains the force best suited to perform the vital homeland defense mission of the Department of Defense. It is imperative to maintain National Guard resources.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States:

- Fully support the vital ongoing missions of the Army National Guard of the United States and the Air National Guard of the United States in Iraq and Afghanistan, homeland defense and disaster assistance and relief efforts
- Fully fund the equipment needs of the National Guard
- Request the Department of Defense to consult with Congress and the chief executive officers of the states on any proposed changes to the National Guard force structure
- Request the Department of Defense in its force restructuring plans for the National Guard to fully consider the role of the National Guard in performing its homeland defense missions and state missions as defined by the governors of the states
- Request the Department of Defense to prepare budget projections that adequately detail and balance the cost savings from any changes in National Guard force structure with the projected costs of large personnel increases that may be needed to respond to a future national emergency
- Request the Department of Defense to assure Congress and the governors of the states that potential changes in the National Guard force structure will not impact the safety and security of the citizens of the United States
- Obtain Congressional authorization for up to five General Officers each for the National Guard Bureau (5 Joint) and each of the subordinate directorates (5 Army and 5 Air) from internal National Guard Bureau authorized totals. These officers would count toward the total authorized General Officers for the National Guard and serve in an Active Guard Reserve status but not count toward the Active Component General Officer authorizations or come out of state authorizations
- Continue to pledge support for the initiatives of the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS)

RESOLUTION NO. A-2

RELATING TO BORDER SECURITY, RECONNAISSANCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND
TARGET ACQUISITION (RSTA)

Background:

The National Guard has been identified as the lead Department of Defense (DoD) organization for homeland defense in the new “DoD Strategy for Homeland Defense and Civil Support”.

To implement this strategy, the National Guard urgently needs a robust land surveillance capability that can provide surveillance information to federal, state, and local agencies for order security and situational awareness for safeguarding critical infrastructure during natural and man made disasters. A robust land surveillance capability would also provide surveillance information for Anti-Terrorism and Force Protection (ATFP) and Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Target Acquisition (RSTA) in support of domestic and overseas missions.

The National Guard Border Security Support Initiative would provide National Guard units in states along the northern and southern borders with the land surveillance capability needed for border surveillance support and law enforcement coordination.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support and provide funding for a land surveillance capability to meet the Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Target Acquisition (RSTA) requirements for remote surveillance towers for the northern and southern border states.

RESOLUTION NO. A-3

RELATING TO AMENDING TITLE 10, USC WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE AGE AT WHICH A RESERVE COMPONENT MEMBER MAY BEGIN RECEIVING RETIREMENT PAY

Background:

Congress established the age limit for receipt of retired pay by reserve component members decades ago when the National Guard was not relied upon the way it is today. Current law states that a retired reserve component member will begin to draw military retired pay upon reaching 60 years of age. A National Guard member who enlists after high school at age 18 and retires after 30 years of service at age 48 must wait twelve years before drawing a retirement check.

In contrast, an active component member who enlists at the same age and serves 20 years on active duty can receive retirement pay immediately upon retirement at age 38. Reducing the eligibility age to draw retirement benefits would be a big step in mitigating this disparity. A more equitable retirement program would greatly aid recruiting and retaining members in the National Guard.

Under current law, the retirement age for a reserve component member to collect retirement pay is 60 regardless of number of years served. A proposed solution to current law that would also encourage longer service would be a formula to base eligibility for receipt of retired pay on years of service with the age to draw retirement pay reduced one year for every two years of service beyond twenty years. If an individual were to serve for 22 years, then that individual would be eligible for retirement benefits at age 59, and so on.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support legislation to reduce the age at which a member of the National Guard can receive military retirement pay.

RESOLUTION NO. A-4

RELATING TO THE EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF ALL NATIONAL GUARD RETIREES
AND VETERANS

Background:

Use of the National Guard in the last two and half years has marked the largest sustained call-up since World War II. Beneficial treatment of our National Guard retirees and veterans is the most powerful recruiting tool for the Army and Air National Guard. A man or woman considering joining the National Guard will look to those who have “been through the system” to get the true picture of what service in the National Guard will entail.

The Global War on Terrorism, particularly operations in Iraq, has increased the number of National Guard veterans. There is no telling when the goal of eradicating terrorism will be reached, but it is certain that the call for selfless service by the National Guard will continue. The National Guard Association of the United States believes that more equitable treatment of our retirees and veterans would both honor those who have served and would enhance recruitment and retention in the National Guard.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Congress of the United States support the authorization and appropriation of funding for programs that:

- Eliminate the disparity between Title 10 and Title 32 service by making retired medical benefits of Title 32 Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) servicemembers the same as Title 10 active duty members
- Allow military service under Title 32 to be creditable in the same manner as that of service under Title 10 in buying back civil service retirement
- Apply immediately cost-of-living-allowance indexing for Federal employee’s retirement system annuitants who are forced to retire before the age of 62 due to loss of military affiliation
- Allow payment of Concurrent Receipt of Disability Pay (CRDP) and Combat Related Special Compensation (CRSC) to career status Guard/Reserve component members who are 100 percent disabled to include the 100 percent Individual Unemployables (IU)
- Institute a funding mandate to allow for priority use of qualified military buglers in a retired status (QMBIRS) at funeral honors when an Active Duty or Reserve bugler is not available
- Change the Civil Service Retirement System to allow military technicians to retire after attaining 20 years of service and reaching age 50 or after attaining 27 years of federal technician service at any age without suffering the penalty of a two percent reduction per year for each year under age 55
- Include an “open window” under the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) for reserve component retirees to re-select SBP at age 60 to allow for life-changing events that may occur between the date of transfer to a retired status and age 60
- Allow for a seamless transition from the Department of Defense to the Department of Veteran’s Affairs
- Provide eligibility to National Guard retired members for federal retired annuity payment for residency in state veteran’s homes and limit their required payment to no more than 50 percent of the allowed Veterans’ Affairs rates

- Provide equal burial rights and veterans status for National Guard and Reserve members who have successfully completed their military service obligation
- Increase burial plot allowance to \$1,000
- Revise the 90 point annual limitation on the number of Inactive Duty Points credible towards eligibility for a Reserve Component retirement with a cap of 365 on all annual points earned for reserve retirement
- Support legislation to authorize the concurrent receipt of longevity military retirement pay and disability compensation without requiring a specific disability rating by the Department of Veteran Affairs for payments to be initiated
- Enact legislation to ensure that Reserve Component members shall reach paid-up status upon the payment of premiums for 30 years or the death of the service member whichever shall first occur
- Enable Reserve Component members aged 70 and those who have paid SBP premiums for at least 30 years effective October 1, 2008 to stop paying premiums while retaining SBP coverage for their survivor
- Authorize surviving spouses (unaccompanied) space-available travel provided they have not remarried a person who would not qualify for space-available travel

RESOLUTION NO. A-5

RELATING TO FUNDING FOR TRICARE FOR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD
AND RESERVE COMPONENT

Background:

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 contains language that authorized TRICARE coverage for all members of the National Guard and their families. The new policy replaces the burdensome tier structure with a single-fee access to TRICARE for all members of the Selected Reserve in the form of a 28 percent cost-share for participants.

This will not only enhance unit medical readiness and mission capabilities, but creates an added incentive for recruiting and retention purposes.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends appropriation of funding to allow all members of the National Guard single-fee access to TRICARE as authorized in the 2007 National Defense Authorization Act.

RESOLUTION NO. A-6

RELATING TO A DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL
DENTAL EXAMINATIONS

Background:

Currently, the Department of Defense (DoD) requires all members of the National Guard to receive an annual dental examination. However, DoD provides no dental coverage for the traditional Guard member who is forced to pay the costs of meeting this DoD directive.

Dental deficiencies were a common reason for assignment of non-deployable ratings at mobilization sites during 2003 and 2004. This forced affected units to deploy with less than 100 percent of its personnel or to have the National Guard pull soldiers from other units to back-fill for the missing members.

DoD has found dental deficiencies throughout the entire reserve component are the cause of a significant amount of lost duty time. Seventy percent of dental emergencies in the National Guard were preventable by examination and treatment prior to mobilization.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support authorization and appropriations for programs that will:

- Provide all members of the National Guard with Coverage under the TRICARE Dental Program (TDP) that will include an Annual Dental Examination (ADE) at no cost to the member and full payment by TDP of any dental treatment needed to bring the member into a Dental Class 1 or 2 category of compliance
- Provide stipends for dental insurance premiums or reimbursement of out of pocket expenses for dental care costs incurred by National Guard members

RESOLUTION NO. A-7

RELATING TO THE DEFINITION AND ALLOCATION OF MISSIONS AND RESOURCES
IN SUPPORT OF 21ST CENTURY NATIONAL GUARD MISSIONS

Background:

While deployed worldwide, the Army and Air National Guard continue to prepare for future missions. The vision of a more responsive force consisting of ground and air units capable of full spectrum dominance to meet threats whenever and wherever they arise is now more relevant than ever. The foundation of this vision remains people, readiness, and modernization to support assigned missions.

Although the active and reserve components have complementary missions, they remain in competition for the allocation of limited funding to support force structure, readiness, and modernization. Allocation of missions and responsibilities to the National Guard provides justification for the allocation of resources necessary to maintain its ability to support federal and state missions.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support increased funding for modernization of the National Guard as part of the Total Force in the Global War on Terrorism that will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Authorization and direction that a National Guard general officer serve as Deputy Commander of Northern Command
- Funding of the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA)
- Procurement of Forward Osmosis Water Filtration products for use by the 2,360 units in 54 states, territories and the District of Columbia
- Procurement of the proper body armor to afford the men and women of the National Guard the best protection available prior to entering any hostile environment
- Full fielding of Extended Cold Weather Clothing Systems: outerwear, footwear, sleep systems and gloves for the National Guard
- Full fielding of the Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS) to the Air and Army National Guard to maintain marksmanship on individually assigned weapons that will both improve readiness rates through greater first time weapons qualifications and save scarce operations tempo funding
- Procurement of modernized night vision equipment and the upgrading of existing systems where appropriate that will provide the National Guard with equal capability to operate as part of the Total Force
- Support mobile tactical operations centers for Joint Force Headquarters-State Joint Task Force command elements to enable command and control of homeland defense, military support to civil authorities and/or other domestic emergency support missions
- Support existing and new programs for development of home station or Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ) mobilization software and integration packages with integration and demobilization capabilities and continue funding to maintain, sustain, and provide life cycle management for deployed information technology (IT) infrastructure
- Fully fund the Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment (JCCSE) which provides deployable communications and IT services that are specifically tailored to

support Weapons of Mass Destruction/Civil Support Teams' security and chemical response requirements

- Fully fund the Advanced Information Technology Services effort in the Future Years Defense Program to include the Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) and the Distributive Training Technology Project (DTTP)
- Provide long term funding for personnel and C4 networks required for counterdrug operational missions and for the procurement and upgrade of equipment needed to support counterdrug missions
- Appropriate funding for training the medical response to Weapons of Mass Destruction by civilian and uniformed emergency responders to include the reserve components
- Fully fund each Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) Center: the Center for the Study of Traumatic Stress (CSTS), the Center for Disaster and Humanitarian Assistance Medicine (CDHAM), and the Casualty Care Research Center (CCRC)
- Properly equip and train Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) enhanced response forces; personnel to perform management of critical infrastructure protection and communication elements
- Support authorization and appropriation of standardized cabinets for both storage and movement of authorized tool sets and Priority Loading Lists
- Support authorization and appropriation for the Interim Satellite Incident Site Communication Set (ISISCS)
- Support authorization and appropriation for training of civilian and uniformed emergency responders, to include the reserve components, to enable adequate support to state and federal authorities in response to man-made and natural disasters
- Authorize and appropriate additional funding in Operations and Maintenance, National Guard funds and direct that this funding be used to field the Civil Support Team Trainer (CSTT) program, a simulations based training program for the Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams and expand the scenario database
- Authorize and fund the National Guard Bureau to define and procure a unique "National Enterprise" available through one of the several Enterprise Recourse Planning solutions

RESOLUTION NO. A-8

RELATING TO FORCE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE

Background:

Today's National Guard is changing in response to our nation's call as it engages in military operations around the world. As our country calls on the Guard to serve alongside its active duty counterparts, it must have the force management tools it needs to sustain a high level of readiness.

Operational tempo has placed considerable strain on Guard resources. The National Guard's long-term ability to effectively support the overseas troop requirements for the Global War on Terror is at risk unless its troops are given the necessary force management tools to effectively execute all National Guard missions.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States provide force management tools for the National Guard to include but not be limited to the following:

- Implementation of a direct appointment option for selected senior non-commissioned officers in grade E-7 and above who have completed the Advanced Non-Commissioned Officer Course (ANCOC) to the Warrant Officer Corps
- Changes in the current 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
- Removal of the congressionally established "ceiling" on non-dual status personnel in order to maintain readiness as a result of mobilizations and deployments
- Accommodation of returning soldiers and airmen with disabling injuries and the return of Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) recipients to work from the permanent long-term OWCP rolls
- Elimination of existing lack of parity in benefits between duty performed under Title 10 and Title 32 by allowing military service under Title 32 to be creditable for the same purposes as military service under Title 10
- Alternative sources of appointment to warrant officer to include: direct appointment, Warrant Officer Candidate Schools at Regional Training Institutes, and Reserve Warrant Officer Training Courses at technical colleges
- The use of federally funded Active Duty and Reserves in support of state active duty missions and the amendment of Title 10 and Title 32 to equate their service in all other aspects
- Implementation of military family support programs that will meet the unique needs of the families of mobilized National Guard and Reserve members
- Amendment of the Servicemembers' Civil Relief Act (SCRA) to mandate both the refund of college tuition payments for members who cannot complete the school terms because of military service and the protection of the academic standing of servicemembers deployed to active duty
- Extension of the period of time for using Chapter 1606; linking future benefit payments to the active duty benefit rate; and assignment of legislative oversight dealing with Chapter 1606 benefits to the same Congressional Committee having oversight of the active duty benefit

RESOLUTION NO. A-9

RELATING TO COMPENSATION AND INCENTIVE PAY TO MEMBERS OF THE
NATIONAL GUARD

Background:

Although members of the National Guard and Reserve maintain the same readiness standards as their active duty counterparts serving in worldwide operations, incentives to join and serve in the reserve components significantly lag behind those of the active force. Inequities in benefits between the active and reserve forces create an appearance of unfairness in the treatment of members of the reserve components. National Guard and Reserve members should receive the same compensation as the active forces for their service.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support the authorization and appropriation for compensation and incentive programs for the National Guard that will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay (HDIP) to National Guard and Reserve members in the following categories: 1) Flight pay for non-rated crew members, 2) Parachutist duty known as “jump pay”, and 3) Explosive Ordnance Disposal pay (EOD)
- Aviation Career Incentive Pay (ACIP) applied to rated crew members in all service branches designed to attract and retain volunteers in an aviation career
- Career Enlisted Flight Incentive Pay (CEFIP) applied to non-rated enlisted crew members designed to both compensate for the hazardous nature of the duty and provide an incentive to attract and retain volunteers to aviation specialties
- Diving Duty Special Pay (Dive) applied to any National Guard or Reserve member assigned to, maintaining proficiency in and performing diving duty
- Foreign Language Proficiency Pay (FLPP) as an incentive for National Guard and Reserve career linguists to increase their foreign language proficiency (FLPP-I) and for any member to maintain or increase his or her foreign language proficiency (FLPP-II)
- Fully fund Civil Support Teams Special Duty Assignment Pay at levels consistent with civilian locality pay levels as an incentive to remain assigned to Civil Support Teams in the face of the rigorous OPTEMPO required to maintain readiness and to help bridge the gap between the civilian and military salaries
- Special pay for Special Forces of the National Guard
- Warrant Officer Basic Pay Table Reform fully funded in all aspects
- Review of the Servicemembers’ Civil Relief Act and any other applicable law, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act, to provide relief for involuntarily mobilized members of the reserve component and to ensure non-reduction of pay
- Fully fund enlistment bonuses fully funded, regardless of skill or unit (Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) units), until the unit’s assigned end strength exceeds 100% of authorized end strength for a consistent period (twelve months)
- Honoring of all existing enlistment contracts as presently written with full retroactive payments of accrued interest to all soldiers and airmen who have already been denied their full lawful payments as promised in their existing contracts
- Fully fund a program to pay newly appointed warrant and commissioned officers a \$20,000 bonus

- Fully fund a bonus program for the retention of warrant officers in critically short specialties
- Enactment of legislation allowing members of the National Guard and Reserve to deduct all out-of-pocket expenses, including uniform expenses, incurred as a result of membership in the National Guard or Reserves without a distance restriction
- Disapproval of the Secretary of Defense proposal to consolidate Department of Defense military personnel appropriations at the service department level
- Congressional review of the Servicemembers' Civil Relief Act, and any other applicable law, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act, to provide relief for involuntary mobilized members of the reserve components and to provide specifically that no adverse judicial or administrative action may be taken affecting a reservist's credit history from the date of mobilization until 180 days after discharge from active duty.

RESOLUTION NO. A-10

RELATING TO THE NATIONAL GUARD COUNTERDRUG PROGRAM END STRENGTH
AND COUNTERDRUG SCHOOLS

Background:

Since 1989, the National Guard through its Counterdrug Program has provided support to thousands of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies and anti-drug coalitions to help law enforcement curb illegal drug trafficking.

In accordance with Presidential Budget Decision (PBD) 095, dated 11 Dec 2001, the National Guard Counterdrug Program should maintain end strength of no less than 2,763. However, due to inflation and pay raises, the Presidential Budget continually reduces the program's personnel level and capabilities. The FY08 Presidential Budget is estimated to provide end strength of only 2041 for the Counterdrug Program which will adversely affect all of the states, territories and the District of Colombia.

The National Guard Counterdrug program funds and operates five (four active and one dormant) schools in Pennsylvania, Iowa, Florida and Mississippi that provide training in military specialty skills to state and local law enforcement officers throughout the country. The schools introduce unique military skill sets to domestic law enforcement, which strengthens homeland security and cultivates civil / military partnerships. These schools are only partially funded by the President's budget and annually must rely on Congressional budget augmentation to continue.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States support:

- Increasing the National Guard Counterdrug Program average end strength to a minimum of 2,763 authorizations IAW PBD095, dated 11 December 2001, and move towards the Congressional approved maximum authorization of 4000 Guardsmen
- Funding the FY09 National Guard State Plans Presidential Budget now and in the future to maintain the required end strength for the Counterdrug Program
- Authorizing and appropriating funding in excess of the President's budget proposal to meet the Department of Defense validated requirements of each of the five National Guard Counterdrug schools
- Issuing a policy statement to the Administration that the Counterdrug schools should be fully funded in the Presidential Budget without having to depend on Congress to bridge the shortfall

RESOLUTION NO. A-11

RELATING TO ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY
CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Background:

Military construction funding has not kept pace with essential facility modernization, conversion, and replacement needs of the Army and Air National Guard.

Training and equipment maintenance are both major factors in manpower retention and unit readiness capability that are hampered by the inadequate, unsafe, and unhealthy facilities that many units must use. The high level of mission readiness maintained by the National Guard needs to be supported by functional training and mission facilities. Military construction projects enhance both the economic health of a community and the readiness of units.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support acceleration of the National Guard military construction programs to a level that will fund all new mission requirements and provide a minimum sufficient balance for each Guard component to apply against the current mission backlog in the Army and Air National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. A-12

RELATING TO BEREAVEMENT LEAVE

Background:

Current regulations require ordinary leave be taken to manage affairs arising from the loss of an immediate family member on active duty in the military due to hostile actions. Affairs include the return of remains, processing of the remains at the military mortuary center, transportation of remains, funeral service interment, and dealing with personal affairs to name just a few. Although these instances are rare, it is not fair to require an active duty surviving servicemember to use ordinary leave to deal with these circumstances.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support a change to the current regulation to establish a new category called Bereavement Leave for members to attend to the personal affairs of the loss of immediate family due to hostile action which would provide the following:

- Bereavement Leave would not be charged against a servicemember's ordinary leave
- Bereavement Leave could be used at the discretion of the servicemember with leave approval placed with a chaplain of the member's faith and/or the member's chain of command
- Bereavement leave expenses would be paid in a temporary duty status unless extenuating circumstances exist
- Bereavement Leave would be restricted for use by those uniformed servicemembers who lose immediate family as a result of hostile action, so characterized by the Department of Defense, Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States

RESOLUTION NO. A-13

RELATING TO SPACE-AVAILABLE TRAVEL ABOARD DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AIRCRAFT BY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Background:

Space-available travel is the program of travel authorized by Department of Defense (DoD) 4515.13-R that allows passengers to occupy DoD aircraft seats that are surplus after all space-required passengers have been accommodated.

Space-available travelers are placed into one of six categories based on their status and their situation. The numerical order of space-available categories indicates the ranking of its priority in relation to the other categories; e.g., travelers in Category III move before travelers in Category IV. Except where specifically noted, dependants may travel space-available only when accompanied by their sponsor.

Category I: Emergency Leave Unfunded Travel

Category II: Environmental and Morale Leave (EML)

Category III: Ordinary Leave, Close Blood or Affinitive Relatives, House Hunting Permissive Temporary Duty (TDY), Medal of Honor Holders, Foreign Military, and Others

Category IV: Unaccompanied Dependants on EML and Department of Defense Dependent Schools (DoDDS) Teachers on EML during summer

Category V: Permissive TDY (Non-House Hunting), Students, Dependants, and Others.

Category VI: Retired, Dependants, Reserve, ROTC, NUPOS, and CEC

Currently, National Guard members serving on active duty in excess of 30 days are categorized the same as Active Duty Services Members (Category III). Members of the National Guard not on active duty in excess of 30 days are assigned to Category VI, which does not include their dependants and limits travel to within CONUS or directly between the CONUS and Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support:

- Categorize members of the National Guard appropriately and commensurately with their active services counterparts and amend DoD 4515.13-R to identify National Guard members and their dependants as Category III space-available passengers

RESOLUTION NO. A-14

RELATING TO CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT FOR NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS
AND THEIR FAMILIES

Background

In the current high tempo environment, our National Guard members and their families face potential peril. It is estimated that one-third of National Guard members who are released from active duty become unemployed or end up working in jobs that provide lower pay than what they had been receiving prior to deployment. Other Guard members returning to civilian life have been adversely affected by layoffs and business failures that occurred after deployment. Guard members and their families need the reassurance of having a viable career after deployment.

Military service has value in the civilian marketplace. Businesses diligently seek a high quality, drug free, dependable, educated, ethnically diverse, and trainable workforce like that found in the military. However, the network does not exist between the businesses and those who are serving.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Congress of the United States support and fund a hiring program to help members of the National Guard and their families find quality civilian careers that would:

- Integrate the business community with the military community at the state level
- Provide local specialized job placement assistance to Guard members and their families
- Enhance the command climate with tools that state Adjutants General and unit leadership could use to balance military duty, family life and career stability
- Help fill the gap of unemployed and underpaid National Guard members in the civilian workforce
- Reinforce favorable reenlistment decisions of those returning from deployment who need to find a new career with a Guard-friendly employer
- Recruit new Guard members as they leave active duty military service by providing personalized civilian job assistance
- Expand the base of Guard-friendly employers as part of an effort to surround Guard members with community support
- Benefit homeland security and disaster preparedness
- Provide the essential elements for local grass roots good news media events to celebrate the military community and those who support Military Service

RESOLUTION NO. A-15

RELATING TO CURRENT REQUIREMENTS FOR MENTAL HEALTH
FACILITIES/PERSONNEL TO SUPPORT BOTH ACTIVE COMPONENT, NATIONAL
GUARD AND RESERVE COMPONENT SERVICE MEMBERS

Background:

Our Nation faces a serious challenge as our troops return from deployment in combat environments. After bravely risking their lives, servicemembers often return to strained relationships, broken homes, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). These individuals and their families deserve the support they need to live productive and successful lives.

In many states, Veterans Administration (VA) facilities are available to readily support the veteran population but are concentrated within relatively small geographic areas. National Guard members returning from deployment in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) often do not have ready access to VA facilities and assistance because of geographical distance. All active and reserve servicemembers regardless of their physical location, home of record, or service component deserve ready access to VA facilities/assistance to address effects of combat-related mental health problems (i.e., PTSD, suicides, and other inappropriate behavior).

Facts (published by the National Mental Health Association):

- Mental disorders are reported in more than 26% of returning soldiers from Iraq and Afghanistan. (Government Accountability Office)
- 1 in 6 troops from Iraq met the screening criteria for major depression, generalized anxiety disorder or PTSD. (Department of Defense)
- There is a sharp rise in divorce rates for military personnel: a 28% increase last year, and a 53% increase since 2000. (USA Today)
- The Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve have accounted for over 25% of all U.S. deaths since the Iraq war began.
- More than one in four U.S. troops have come home from the Iraq war with health problems that require medical or mental health treatment, according to the Pentagon's first detailed screening of servicemembers leaving a war zone.
- Almost 1,700 servicemembers returning from the war this year said they harbored thoughts of hurting themselves or that they would be better off dead. More than 250 said they had such thoughts "a lot". Nearly 20,000 reported nightmares or unwanted war recollections; more than 3,700 said they had concerns that they might "hurt or lose control" with someone else. (Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine)

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and The Congress of the United States support:

- The Department of Veteran Affairs in developing, in collaboration with local behavioral health service providers and veterans/families, a needs analysis to determine current requirements for mental health facilities/personnel to support both active and reserve component servicemembers

- Funding of these services starting in FY09 to provide necessary support for returning veterans of the Global War on Terror

RESOLUTION NO. A-16

RELATING TO SUBSIDIZED COSTS FOR COMBAT UNIFORMS & BATTLE DRESS
UNIFORMS FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Background:

National Guard officers are issued a clothing allowance upon receiving their commission or upon being mobilized in support of a national contingency operation such as Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom or Operation Noble Eagle. When new uniforms are fielded by the Department of the Army or Air Force, officers must purchase these uniforms at retail prices with their personal funds.

The complete new uniform being fielded consists of a different style of boot, trousers, top, t-shirts, field cap, nametapes, US Army or Air Force tapes, various badges or unit patches, and rank insignia from that previously used. These new uniform costs can exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00) which can create a financial strain, especially for junior officers. The new uniform will be mandatory when the Army Combat Uniform (ACU) and the Battle Dress Uniform (BDU) phase-out periods expire.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support and fund a program that will:

- Provide for the issue of one complete set of the recently fielded Army Combat Uniforms or Air Force Battle Dress Uniforms to all commissioned and warrant officers
- Provide a uniform allowance to all commissioned and warrant officers any time a new or modified uniform is fielded

RESOLUTION NO. A-17

RELATING TO TREATMENT OF POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER FOR
NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS

Background:

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a new term used to define a disorder which is commonly experienced by combat-veterans. PTSD includes a number of psychological consequences from being exposed to extremely stressful or traumatic events. Symptoms of PTSD include but are not limited to: flashbacks, nightmares, emotional detachment, insomnia, anxiety, clinical depression, memory loss, and excessive startle response.

Combat exposure is one of the more common experiences that lead to PTSD. An increasing number of National Guard troops sent to Iraq and Afghanistan are encountering life threatening events, serious injury, and threats to their psychological integrity. The consequences of these combat stressors may not surface for years or even decades.

Our citizen soldiers of the Army and Air National Guard who have been or will be exposed to the incalculable number of traumatic stressors from combat deserve comprehensive assistance for PTSD.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Congress of the United States support:

- The collection of data from pre- and post-deployment health assessments
- The identification of factors that decrease the likelihood of the development of chronic PTSD despite combat exposure
- Model programs for post-deployment mental health practice
- The establishment of a Department of Defense/Department of Veterans Affairs Council on post-deployment mental health
- Protocols for pain management for PTSD and war-related pain
- Protocols for treatment of substance use/abuse disorders
- Protocols for diagnosis of PTSD
- A National Steering Committee on PTSD education
- Funding for a National Center for PTSD
- The identification of deficiencies in PTSD disability examinations
- The establishment for criteria in determining medical conditions associated with PTSD

RESOLUTION NO. A-18

RELATING TO FULL-TIME MANNING FOR THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Background:

Nationwide, the Army National Guard has a shortfall in full-time manning. While the other Reserve Components are manned at substantially higher percentages of their requirements, the Army National Guard (ARNG) is manned at approximately 63%.

While engaged in current battles worldwide, the Army National Guard continues to prepare for future missions. The vision of a more responsive force capable of full spectrum dominance to meet threats whenever and wherever they arise is a reality for the National Guard. The foundation of the reality remains people, readiness, and modernization to support assigned missions.

The National Guard Association of the United States has worked with Congress to affect an Army National Guard full-time manning ramp to 72 percent over a ten-year period (by 2012). From FY 2003 through FY 2006, the United States Army validated and funded the ramp by adding additional Title 32 AGRs and military technicians to Army National Guard end strengths. The National Guard Association of the United States believes there is a requirement to reach the 72 percent full-time manning level by 2010 versus the current target of 2012. This increase will help unit readiness.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the National Guard of the United States that the Congress of the United States support accelerating the current timeline for the Army National Guard full-time manning ramp.

RESOLUTION NO. A-19

RELATING TO THE MEDICAL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

Background:

Current methods of tracking of medical information of deployed National Guard members are unsatisfactory. Under the Army Force Generation Model, soldiers move with their units through reset, ready, available, and mobilized phases. Upon returning from mobilization, tracking of evolving medical information on each soldier is essential. If a soldier of any component becomes a casualty on the battlefield, tracking the medical treatment and the location of the medical facility treating the soldier is extremely challenging.

The Army and Air National Guard of the United States continue to respond to medical emergencies throughout the United States. As the nation directs its resources in response to natural disasters and the war on terrorism, proper medical information management is essential. Key functions in medical information management include patient management, vaccine administration and control, disaster/mass casualty response, bioterrorism response, clinical process automation, security and staff management, and patient surge capacity. Experience in recent natural disasters has shown that computers and management tools used in day-to-day clinic operations may not be available when communities are truly devastated.

What is needed is a self-contained wireless system for: 1) tracking of medical information on soldiers from the time they are called to active duty through the time they are demobilized and seek medical care as soldiers or veterans; and 2) collection of information required for dispensing biologics/vaccines during a mass casualty scenario where tens of thousands of people may be affected or during day to day clinic operations.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States support the authorization and appropriation of funding for a Medical Information Management System that can be used for managing medical information on National Guard and Reserve soldiers; mass casualties; and day to day clinic operations with the funds made available in the Army Budget for the Army National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. A-20

RELATING TO THE LENGTHY AND INEFFICIENT MOBILIZATION AND
DEMOBILIZATION OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Background:

The length of active duty tours for Army National Guard soldiers has consistently been increased due to inefficiencies in the mobilization and demobilizations processing and pre deployment training. A significant amount of pre-deployment training could be accomplished in the home state of the soldier or unit being mobilized. Allowing soldiers and their respective units to accomplish as much pre-deployment training as possible and allowing de-mobilization to occur at home station would significantly reduce the overall length of time soldiers were away from family and employers. This would positively affect retention and improve relations with employers, families and the soldiers themselves.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States authorize and appropriate sufficient funding to allow, where feasible, Army National Guard units to mobilize and conduct just in time combat skills training and to demobilize at their respective National Guard home station regional or battalion headquarters.

RESOLUTION NO. A-21

TRICARE COVERAGE FOR “GREY AREA” RETIREES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD
AND RESERVE

Issue:

The TRICARE coverage for National Guard and Reserve members includes only “Selected Reserve”. The coverage does not include “Grey Area” Retirees at any Tier. “Grey Area” retirees have served faithfully and honorably for twenty years or more, qualifying for retired pay at age sixty, but have not attained age sixty. Some reservists may spend ten or twelve years in this status without full benefits, and are often left out of legislative language.

Background:

The National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2006 contained language providing TRICARE coverage for all members of the National Guard and Reserve and their families in a three-tiered system of premiums. The National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2007 provided for a single level of premium contribution set at 28 percent of the TRICARE premium determined by DoD. Unfortunately, neither of these pieces of legislation provided for the “Grey Area” retirees.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that Congress authorize and appropriate funds which would allow “Grey Area” retirees from the National Guard and Reserve access to TRICARE benefits until they become eligible for retirement pay and TRICARE for Life.

RESOLUTION NO. A-22

RELATING TO EMPOWERMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Background:

The end of the Cold War and the subsequent downsizing of our active forces brought with it an unexpected transformation of our armed forces. With the support of Congress, an infusion of modern equipment, coupled with better training and increased integration of Active and Reserve Components to perform global peacekeeping missions, the vision of Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird in the early 1970's of a "Total Force" was becoming a reality.

However, the unanticipated attacks of September 11, 2001 and resulting Global War on Terror (GWOT), have stretched our armed forces to the limit and effectively transformed the Reserve Component from a strategic reserve to an operational force.

Eventually, the high cost of prosecuting the war and depleting levels of equipment caused the Pentagon to rethink defense strategy and funding priorities. Subsequently, the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) enacted into law the removal of aircraft from eighteen Air National Guard (ANG) facilities, and the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) recommended that six brigade combat teams (BCT) be converted to support missions and that the end-strength of the Army National Guard (ARNG) be reduced by 17,000 positions.

At issue was the fact that neither document was produced with substantive input by the National Guard Bureau (NGB), adjutants general or governors. Since both documents were a continuation of the Pentagon's long-standing method of doing business without National Guard leaders being "in the huddle", Senator's Kit Bond (R-MO) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT), co-chairs of the Senate National Guard Caucus introduced the National Defense Enhancement and National Guard Empowerment Act of 2006 (S. 2658). This bold initiative proposed to give the National Guard a stronger voice within the Pentagon and enhance its ability to respond to emergencies at home and abroad. Representative's Tom Davis (R-VA) and Gene Taylor (D-MS) followed suit by introducing an identical bill (H.R. 5200).

Key provisions of the original legislation would elevate the Chief, National Guard Bureau (NGB) billet from lieutenant general to general, establish NGB as a joint activity of the Department of Defense (DOD), provide a seat on the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) for the Chief-NGB, require the deputy commander of United States Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) be a National Guard officer, and direct that NGB identify gaps between federal and state capabilities to prepare for and respond to emergencies. Although the original legislation was later amended (S.A. 4271) to eliminate several of the provisions, the FY2007 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) referred the issue to the Commission of the National Guard and Reserves for recommendations with a report back date of 1 March 2007.

Understanding the importance of a strong National Guard to our nation's security, Senator's Bond and Leahy reintroduced the National Guard Empowerment Act of 2007 to the 110th Congress, which, among other proposals, expands the original legislation by proposing that duty as an adjutant general is considered "joint", and that Reserve officers be considered to fill active component lieutenant general positions.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of NGAUS that the Congress of the United States fully support the provisions of the National Guard Empowerment Act of 2007 to empower the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and enhance the functions of the National Guard Bureau.

RESOLUTION NO. B-1

RELATING TO MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINMENT OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
AVIATION

Background:

The transformation and modernization of Army National Guard (ARNG) aviation is critical for the successful accomplishment of the Guard's dual federal and state missions. As the ARNG Aviation Program has lacked a consistent strategy in the past, renewed emphasis on resourcing is needed to attain full partnership with the Army to support the full range of national security objectives.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, and the Congress of the United States support authorization and appropriations for Army National Guard aviation that include, but are not limited to the following:

- Fully resource the documented requirement in all ARNG utility helicopter units with the UH-60L/M to ensure relevance of ARNG aviation units
- Fully resource the documented requirement in all ARNG cargo helicopter units for the CH-47F configuration to ensure relevance of ARNG aviation units
- Fully resource the documented requirement in all ARNG attack helicopter battalions for the AH-64D and for all Army National Guard AH-64 units to be resourced with their full complement of 24 AH-64 aircraft. Additionally all Army National Guard AH-64 aircraft must be programmed and funded to be converted to the AH-64 Longbow configuration if this aircraft is to remain part of the total war fight
- Fully resource the documented requirement in all ARNG Cargo Fixed Wing units for the Joint Cargo Aircraft to ensure relevance of ARNG aviation
- Full funding to leverage emerging technologies to maximize aircraft performance and safety through procurement of crashworthy crew troop seats, inflatable cockpit restraint systems, Electronic Digital Engine Control Unit (EDECU) for the UH-60 Blackhawk, Commercial Off The Shelf Surveillance Systems, Crashworthy Ballistic Tolerant Auxiliary Fuel Systems, life support for trauma and transportation, rescue hoist systems, aircraft survivability equipment (ASE) and Aircrew Survival radios
- Inclusion and recognition of ARNG Fixed Wing flight detachments in Northern and Pacific Commands as mission essential for support of the homeland defense mission.
- Retention of all Generating Force Air Ambulance units in the ARNG
- Procurement of a replacement aircraft for the OH-58 for the continuation of the counter-drug RAID mission
- Fully resource the force structure and equipment for Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) capability in the ARNG aviation units for war-fighting, homeland security and counter-drug operations
- Procurement of upgraded adequate training and simulation devices, such as the Tactical Engagement Simulation Suite (TESS) and Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer (AVCATT) for modernized systems in order to accomplish individual and collective aviation training in the most efficient and economical manner
- Acquisition of an Airborne A2C2S System that provides for a situational awareness and communications throughout the full range of homeland defense and battle space requirements

- Procurement of the integrated Vibration Management Enhancement Program (VMEP) or Integrated Health Management System (IMD-HUMS) to meet US Army and ARNG requirements for the modernized fleet
- Procurement of the Integrated Mechanical System (IMD-HUMS/PME)
- Procurement and installation of external electric hoists on utility aircraft
- Upgrade T-700 and T-701 engines to new 701D engines
- Replacement of existing twin-engine C-12 and C-26 aircraft with single engine turbo-prop aircraft
- Procurement of Digital Moving Map and Flat Panel Displays
- Fully resource the immediate procurement and installation of the improved Blue Force Tracker System in all ARNG aircraft
- Full funding for an Advanced Tactical Integration Mission Management System (ATIMMS) for use with the security and support unit aircraft in order to fully meet and support homeland defense and counter narcotic operations

RESOLUTION NO. B-2

RELATING TO MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINMENT OF ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
COMBAT MANEUVER (MOUNTED) FORCE

Background:

The purpose of the Army's mounted force is to dominate the maneuver battle and ensure decisive victory with minimum loss of lives and equipment. The mounted force also provides highly maneuverable overwhelming combat power when needed by forces engaged in counterinsurgency operations. The mounted combat force is currently composed of 18 Active Component Heavy Brigade Combat Teams (HBCTs), 1 Active Component Armored Cavalry Regiment, 5 AC Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCTs), 9 ARNG HBCTs and 1 ARNG SBCT.

The Army has fully resourced all of the AC HBCTs and SBCTs with modernized equipment, all four Army Prepositions Sets (APS), and two sets in an Equipment Force Pool that can be used by either component for training. The one SBCT in the ARNG is fully resourced. However the Army has only resourced six HBCTs worth of combat vehicles, leaving our nine HBCTs at 66% fill in these major weapons platforms. This forces the ARNG to use under resourced training sets of non deployable equipment, doubling the wear and maintenance costs on those sets.

Not providing 100% of our required combat vehicles for our force to train on, discourages many of our now veteran force from continuing their career in the ARNG, increases post mobilization training time, and unnecessarily endangers the lives of our soldiers due to decreased time to become expert in the use of the equipment they will take to war.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the Congress of the United States authorize and appropriate, and require National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, to fully field 100% of the requirements of all combat vehicles directly to the 9 HBCTs in the ARNG under the total package fielding concept that will:

- Recapitalize all 540 M1A1 Abrams tanks in the ARNG fleet to zero hours, zero miles through the Abrams Integrated Management (AIM) program. Recapitalization to be completed by 2010
- Recapitalize all 1080 M2 and M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles in the ARNG fleet to zero miles, zero hours through rebuild. Program must include required number of all variants (Infantry, Cavalry, Engineer, and BFIST). Recapitalization must be complete by 2010
- Recapitalize all 1080 of the M113 Armored Personnel Carriers to their M113A3 configuration through rebuild. Program must include all five variants. Recapitalization must be complete by 2010
- Recapitalize all 126 M88 recovery vehicles to the M88A2 Hercules configuration. Recapitalization to be complete by 2012
- Issue these combat vehicles directly to the assigned units so our soldiers can train on the equipment they will go to war in. Allocating equipment to APS or training sets at a CMTC cannot be counted as equipment assigned to the ARNG as we will not be able to use it to train
- Develop and publish plans to cascade the M1A2 SEP tank and M2A3 BFV to ARNG units as soon as fielding the FCS makes these vehicles available

- Develop and publish a plan to transform two additional ARNG IBCTs into Stryker Brigade Combat Teams
- Procure Army Battle Command System (ABCS) Family of Systems

RESOLUTION NO. B-3

RELATING TO THE MODERNIZATION OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS, COMPUTERS AND INTELLIGENCE
(C4I) AREAS

Background:

The Army National Guard (ARNG) as part of the "Information Age Army" is in danger of becoming a "Second Army" at a time of rapid changes in automation, computing, requirements for up-to-date information, communications technologies, and major changes in strategic and domestic environments. These changes are causing unprecedented modernization requirements for the Total Army in the area of command, control, and communications systems.

C4I modernization in the Army has, in many cases, not included the Army National Guard, creating serious problems with compatibility and integration in training and operations. C4I advanced technologies enhance the capabilities of military intelligence areas such as support to the Army in areas of counter terrorism and weapons of mass destruction proliferation.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support authorization and appropriation for the modernization (100% Operational Compatibility with the active Army, 100% Deployability of ARNG equipment) of the ARNG Command, Control, Communications and Computers and Intelligence (C4I) systems ("Total Package Fielding") that will include procurement of all appropriate associated communications support and mission essential equipment with priority requirements to include procurement of the following:

- SATCOM "Phoenix" - AN/USC-60 Tri-band tactical satellite terminals including their prime movers for Echelons Above Corps (EAC) ARNG signal battalions and brigades/Secure Mobile Anti-Jam Reliable Tactical Terminals (SMART-Ts) for ARNG Division Signal Battalions and the Corps Signal Battalions
- "Shadow" Tactical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)
- Trojan Spirit Satellite Communication System
- Enhanced Position Locating System (EPLRS) - EPLRS is a situational awareness computer and software system that is utilized at all levels of the battlefield. To be relevant and deployable, ARNG units must have this equipment
- Joint Network Node (JNN) - Replacement for Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE) and Digital Group Multiplexer/Tri-Service Tactical Communications (DGM/TRI-TAC)
- Warfighter Information Network-Tactical (WIN-T) - WIN-T is the follow-on communications system for all Total Army signal units from battalion to EAC. WIN-T is nearing the end of its research-and-development phase and soon will be coming into the Army. It will merge what we now know as MSE for corps and below and DGM TRI-TAC for EAC (and the Air Force). WIN-T will be fielded in theater sets
- Sentinel AN/MPQ-64 Sentinel Radar for Forward Area Air Defense (FAAD)
- Complete equipment fielding for the new divisional intelligence battalions that are to be activated in the ARNG's seven divisions that do not have organic battalions
- Complete suites of All Source Analysis Systems to include all appropriate associated communications support and mission essential equipment for military intelligence units
- Ground Station Mobile/Common Ground Station

- Ground Based Common Sensor or equivalent electronic warfare
- Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Automation Systems
- Funding for additional training of Army National Guard Military Intelligence personnel to insure adequate training in technical areas
- Procurement during FY2008 of the Area Common User System (ACUS) Modernization systems for the ARNG signal divisional, corps, and EAC units in order for them to be an active participant in the total Army and support the critical mission of homeland defense
- Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) - Follow-on system for Single-channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS)
- Fielding of Interim Satellite Incident Site Communication Set (ISISCS) to all states and territories and increase the number of sets to large states

RESOLUTION NO. B-4

RELATING TO THE MODERNIZATION OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FIRE SUPPORT/FIELD ARTILLERY BATTLE OPERATING SYSTEMS AND RELATED TRAINING DEVICES

Background:

A significant amount of the Army's Field Artillery and Fire Support force structure resides within the Army National Guard (ARNG). As national security interests are dependent upon full spectrum capability through multi-component compatibility modernization, simultaneous programming and fielding of equipment with the active component is necessary to ensure that the readiness of these units is maintained at a C3 or higher level. Relevance and readiness of the ARNG can only be achieved through re-capitalization and modernization to support the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) and Transformation to the Modular force. The focus of ARNG field artillery modernization is on systems and platforms that support the delivery of future fires and effects to compliment the needs of Network Centric Warfare. The continued modernization of these systems is critical to meeting future force objectives. The overall objectives of ARNG modernization includes 100% Operational Compatibility with the active Army, 100% Deployability of ARNG equipment, "Total Package Fielding", new equipment training, life cycle funding (cost), and associated training devices. We must provide fully modernized and trained field artillery units capable of mobilizing and deploying for full spectrum operation in active federal service or state active duty status.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support authorization and appropriation for the modernization and sustainment of the ARNG Fire Support Battlefield Operating Systems (BOS) ("Total Package Fielding") and applicable support and training systems to include but not limited to procurement of the following:

- Field Artillery Tactical Data System (FATDS) equipment and training
- Satellite communications (SATCOM)
- Lightweight 155MM Towed M777A1
- High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS)
- Meteorological Measuring Set-PROFILER (AN/TMQ-52)
- Upgrade M109A6 155MM SP Howitzer PALADIN with Paladin Digital Fire Control System (PDFCS)
- Counter Battery Target Acquisition Radar enhancements
- Recap M992A2 Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicle (FAASV)
- VECTOR/VIPER (Laser Range Finder Binocular)
- Lightweight Laser Designator Range Finder (LLDR)
- Upgrade Gun Laying Positioning System (GLPS)
- Bradley Fire Support Vehicle (BFIST)
- MARK VII Target Location System
- Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck/Trailer (HEMTT/HEMATT)
- KNIGHT Fire Support Vehicle High Multi Purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV Platform) w/ Fire Support Sensor Systems (FS3)
- Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) Trainer
- Fire Support Combined Arms Tactical Trainer-M109A6 (FSCATT)
- Combat Arms Training System (CATS)

- Prime Mover M119A2 HOWITZER
- Fire Support Combined Arms Tactical Trainer-Towed (FSCATT-T)
- High-frequency (HF) Radios
- Improved Position Azimuth Determining System (IPADS)
- Enhanced Position Location

Reporting System (EPLRS) data radio

- Call-for-Fire Trainer
- Replacement howitzer system for the antiquated M102 howitzer system in existing ARNG light DS battalions.

RESOLUTION NO. B-5

RELATING TO THE MODERNIZATION OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
COMBAT SUPPORT/COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT (CS/CSS) FORCE

Background:

The Army National Guard (ARNG) provides 46 percent of the total Army Combat Support Force and 32 percent of the Combat Service Support Force. Responsive support to combat units is pivotal in the success of any military operation. As the National Guard continues to increase its participation in the Nation's operational commitments, the support units must be prepared and ready. Support units should possess the same modernized equipment as the active component in order to maximize combat power, insure mission success, and increase soldier survivability.

Currently, the Army National Guard suffers from years of modernization neglect. Procurement of essential equipment, modernized trucks, decontamination and night vision equipment has been delayed too long. These items are necessary for both successfully supporting combat units and providing essential capabilities in support of the ARNG response to disaster relief and state emergencies.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support authorization and appropriation for overdue modernization of the ARNG CS/CSS force. This modernization should provide for 100% compatibility with the active component, mirror the rate of active component modernization, and comply with the "Total Package Fielding" concept. Priority CS/CSS modernization systems must include procurement of the following:

- Fielding of the Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI) program
- Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV) to include the Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck (HEMTT), Palletized Load System (PLS) trucks and trailers and Modernize Heavy Equipment Transport System
- Container Roll Out/In Platform (CROP) and the Container Handling Unit (CHU)
- High mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV) M998A2 series
- Up-armored HMMWVs
- Family of medium tactical vehicles (FMTV)
- Tactical trailers
- Modernized M915 family of vehicles with M915A3 Line-Haul Tractors and M916A3 Light Equipment Transporters
- Modernized ARNG electrical generating capability with the Tactical Quiet Generator System, (TQGS)
- Modern Night vision equipment to include AN/VAS-5 Driver's Vision Enhancer (DVE)
- Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS)
- M-22 Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm (ACADA)
- M-17 Lightweight Decontamination System (LDS) (M-12 should be funded for modernization and repair)
- Drive On/Off Secondary Containment System (DOCS)
- Modular General-Purpose Tent System (MGPTS)
- Chemical Biological Protected Shelter (CBPS)
- Driver Simulation Units
- Rapid Deployable Decontamination/Integrated Shelter System
- Movement Tracking System
- Warlock (AN/GLQ-16)

- Vehicle Intercommunications System (VIS) for HMMWV
- Modern fire fighting systems
- AN/PAS-13 II System
- M969A3 5K tankers
- M967A2 5K tankers
- On-Board Vehicle Power (OBVP) System
- Universal Military Maintenance and Repair kits
- Universal compact welding machines
- Battery powered torch kits
- Improved Chemical Agent Monitor (ICAM)
- M939A3 tractors
- Mobile Wireless Computer Training System
- LV-2 Vehicle Intercommunication Systems (VIS)
- Modular General Purpose Tent System and Combat Shelters (MGPTS)
- M871A3 22.5 ton semi-trailers
- The M8700/M8870 for HEMTT and M1076 for PLS
- ARR Mobility Shop Containers (MSC)
- Anti-IED electronic counter measure equipment

RESOLUTION NO. B-6

RELATING TO THE MODERNIZATION OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
COMBAT ENGINEER FORCE

Background:

Engineering units provide mobility and counter-mobility support to combat units on the battlefield. Additionally, in a peacetime environment, engineers build roads, schools and other facilities that improve the infrastructure in areas such as Afghanistan and Iraq. Currently, over 52% of the entire engineer force is in the Army National Guard (ARNG). However, modernization of those units lags far behind the combat forces they support. The ARNG engineer forces with ARNG Divisions receive only 15% of total Army engineer funds. The ARNG combat engineer force is considerably behind the modernization effort of its fleet of engineering vehicles when compared to its Active Component (AC) counterparts. In addition to its combat capability, the ARNG engineering efforts lend critical support to communities during emergency response and disaster relief efforts.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support authorization and appropriation for the modernization (100% Operational Compatibility with the active Army, 100% Deployability of Army National Guard equipment) of the Army National Guard Combat Engineer systems (“Total Package Fielding”) with the full procurement of all appropriate associated communications support and mission essential equipment at the same rate as the active Army to include but not limited to the following:

- Husky, Meerkat, and Buffalo equipment (GSTAMIDS)
- Engineer Mission Module
- 40 Ton Crane
- M917A2 Dump Truck
- 7.5 Ton Crane
- Multi-Role Bridge Company (MRBC) Enablers - Common Bridge Transporter (CBT)/M1076 trailer/Bridge Adapter Pallets (BAP)/Improve Boat Cradles (IBC)
- 14 Cubic Yard Scraper
- D7 Service Life Extension Program (SLEP)/Conversion
- Road Grader
- 5 Ton Dump Truck (FMTV)
- 250 cubic feet per minute (CFM) compressor
- Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge (AVLB) & Bridge Upgrade
- Sectionalized Scraper
- Family of Loaders (FOL)
- Sectionalized Grader
- High Mobility Emplacement
- Vibratory Roller Excavator (HMEE)
- Hydraulic Excavator (HYEX)
- Small Emplacement Excavator Rebuild
- M9 Armored Combat Earthmover (ACE) SLEP
- Dry Support Bridge
- All-Terrain Crane (ATEC)
- Engineer Fighting Vehicle
- Crush, Screen & Wash Plant (CSWP)
- Improved Ribbon Bridge (IRB)
- Tactical Fire Fighting Truck
- Skid Steer Loader
- 6-wheel tactical support utility vehicles
- M870A3 40-ton semi-trailers
- HEMTT Light Equipment Transporter (LET)

RESOLUTION NO. B-7

RELATING TO FUNDING OF EQUIPMENT FOR UNITS RETURNING TO CONUS WHO
MUST LEAVE THEIR EQUIPMENT IN THEATER

Background:

In order to provide the best protection possible for soldiers in the Theater of Operations and to reduce transportation costs, many units returning from operations in the Central Command Area of Responsibility have left heavy and mission-critical equipment behind for follow-on units. As a result, these units have no equipment with which to train after de-mobilization. This has created a readiness issue for those units with follow-on missions. It also detracts from the ability of the states to perform homeland security missions.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the Secretary of the Army and the Congress of the United States support the authorization and appropriation of funding for procurement of equipment replacement for units returning from a Theater of Operations without their organic capabilities that will allow those units to provide proper training and readiness and to support state homeland security missions.

RESOLUTION NO. B-8

RELATING TO CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM TRAINING (CSTT) FOR THE
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Background:

The Weapon of Mass Destruction-Civil Support Teams (WMD-CST's) were established to provide support to civil authorities in the event of an incident involving a weapon of mass destruction or similar event. These National Guard teams provide the Department of Defense unique expertise and capabilities to assist governors in preparing for and responding to chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear incidents as part of a state's emergency response structure.

Each team consists of 22 highly skilled, full time National Guard members who are federally resourced, trained, and exercised to employ federally approved chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) response doctrine. The WMD-CST mission includes identifying agents and substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional military support.

In order to sustain and improve the high level of initial training required for the WMD-CSTs, a comprehensive recurrent training program must focus on individual and collective training with regard to interagency operations and battle staff skills. This training improves the essential aspects of civil-military interoperability and mission planning. Deployments in response to the attacks of September 11 and since September 11 have validated the requirement for an effective situational training exercise program. The Civil Support Team Training (CSTT) program is aimed at providing the National Guard's Civil Support Teams with that training.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that Congress of the United States authorize and appropriate funding directed to be used to field the Civil Support Team Trainer (CSTT) program, a simulations based training program for the WMD-CST's and to expand the scenario data base.

RESOLUTION NO. C-1

RELATING TO THE FUTURE OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Background:

The National Guard is the oldest military institution in the United States of America. Since its founding in 1607, the National Guard has remained a community-based force. The units of the Army and the Air National Guard (ANG) are composed of servicemembers who serve the nation both at times of emergency at home and at war overseas. The National Guard has participated in every major U.S. military operation from the Revolutionary War to the present day Operations Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The National Guard is an extremely cost effective force that consumes only four percent of the total Department of Defense budget. The Air National Guard with 106,800 men and women provide 49 percent of the Total Air Force's airlift capability, 45 percent of all in-flight refueling capability, 75 percent of all domestic combat air patrols in support of the Global War on Terrorism, 100 percent of the CONUS Air Defense, 95 percent of the Air Force Engineering and Installation capability, and 63 percent of the Air Traffic Control capability.

It is critical that the Air National Guard remain relevant and reliable in order to ensure the accomplishment of current and future missions. Key decisions are currently being made by the leadership in the Department of Defense and the Department of the Air Force without the full and equitable participation of the Air National Guard. In addition, such decisions do not include the Governors or the Adjutants General who command Air Guard units in their state role.

Recommendations:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States support:

- The militia-basing concept which connects the Air Force to communities dispersed throughout the nation and provides for agile and quick responses to dispersed threats
- The cost efficiencies, capabilities, and community support generated by ANG units at the state level by including them as an integral part of the Future Total Force structure
- The best interest of the United States by maintaining a baseline force for Homeland Defense which includes civil engineering, medical, security forces, and Air Sovereignty/Air Defense
- Retention of ANG flying missions to nurture and sustain direct connectivity with America's communities while supporting the expeditionary Air Force cost effectively
- The exceptional expertise and experience that Air Guard members offer and recognize significant value for Total Force training
- A continuing dialog involving the Air Force, the National Guard Bureau, the Air National Guard, National Guard Association of the United States, and the Adjutants General as threats evolve and new missions emerge
- Revisions of the role of the ANG in the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), Future Total Force (FTF), and threat analysis

- Ensuring the ANG is a full partner moving forward in harmony with the active force into new and emerging mission areas
- Ensuring the ANG is properly represented in the Office of the Secretary of Defense corporate decision making processes, particularly in the conducting of studies and actions that directly impact ANG missioning, resourcing, and funding
- Ensuring the ANG is properly represented in the Department of the Air Force corporate decision making processes for the development of all policy initiatives that directly impact ANG missioning, resourcing, and funding

RESOLUTION NO. C-2

RELATING TO THE MODERNIZATION OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD F-16
AIRCRAFT

Background:

The F-16 will remain the primary fighter in the Air National Guard (ANG) inventory. Attrition over the next 15 to 20 years will diminish the total fighter force by up to two fighter wing equivalents. The ANG is equipped with 531 F-16s. This represents 24 percent of the combat capability authorized by Congress. Fifty-seven ANG Block 15 aircraft continue to perform Air Defense, foreign military sales (FMS) training and test support. The ANG is equipped with F-16 Block 15/25/30/32/42/52 aircraft. Despite incremental structural improvements from the “Falcon Star” service life extension program, the F-16s Block 15 and Block 25 operational life will not be extended far enough into the future to bridge the anticipated shortfall from attrition and insufficient replacement aircraft. This will place the United States Air Force (USAF), ANG and Reserves with a significantly reduced capability to meet national security requirements.

The Air National Guard has joined efforts with the U.S. Air Force to procure targeting pods. Targeting pods should feature state-of-the-art technologies that allow full weapons exploitation and comprehensive Air Reserve Component participation in contingency operations. The ANG places targeting pod capability as top priority. The F-16 Radar Modernized Programmable Signal Processor (MPSP) is critical to support all fleet aircraft into the future. Procurement of a replacement MPSP is necessary to take the F-16 to 2015 and beyond.

The ANG places top priority on procurement of the Commercial Fire Control Computer (CFCC) as the key to any future flight program upgrades based upon the improved processing and bandwidth capability CFCC provides to the Block 25/30/32 F-16. Continuing procurement of F100-PW-229 engines for ANG Block 42 F-16s to improve combat capability is a cost-effective method of modernizing these aircraft to equal the capability of the most modern in the Air Force inventory. The Helmet Mounted Cueing System (HMCS) provides a quantum leap forward in air and ground weapons employment and full sensor-to-pilot fusion. The Digital Radar Warning Receiver (RWR) offers enhanced threat detection and azimuth accuracy. Digital RWR will also provide threat geo-location capability using cooperative inter-flight data link information. Targeting pods are an absolute requirement for any theater of operation to employ precision guided munitions. These modernization programs are essential to maintain the capability of the F-16 aircraft until sufficient quantities of replacement aircraft are procured.

Recommendations:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support the following initiatives:

- Procurement and fielding of the Commercial Fire Control Computer (CFCC)
- Engine upgrades to the ANG Block 42 F-16s by 2010
- Outfitting of ANG F-16s with the Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing Systems (JHMCS) for pilot situational awareness, aircraft survivability, and mission lethality
- Equipping ANG F-16s with a Digital Radar Warning Receiver (RWR)
- Acquisition of Threat Geo-Location for precision accuracy of threat positions
- Funding for the best available targeting pods
- Additional funding for Targeting Pods and procurement for block 25/30/32/42/52 aircraft
- Complete F100 PW-229 engine upgrades to the ANG Block 42 units
- Full funding and acceleration of service life extension programs such as Common Configuration Implementation Plan (CCIP), Falcon Star, and Structural Life Improvement Program (SLIP)
- Modernizing F-16 Radars with Modernized Programmable Signal Processor (MPSP)
- Procurement of JHMCS for the F-16
- Equipping ANG F-16 with a Color Display capability to support advanced avionics
- The immediate purchase of Block 60 or newer block F-16 aircraft in sufficient numbers to offset the loss or decommissioning of older model F-16 aircraft and the delivery of those aircraft directly to the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve
- Procurement of the Tactical Air Reconnaissance system (TARS) Mission Verification Equipment
- Ensuring all new weapons system mission areas and mission enhancements must be fully funded with sufficient full-time and traditional manpower to support, maintain, and employ them. Manpower levels will be determined by a viable and recognized study methodology
- Funding to provide additional funding for APG-68 (v) 10 Synthetic Aperture Radars for the ANG F-16 All Weather Precision Attack capability
- Funding to equip each F-16 squadron in the ANG and AFRES F-16 Block 30 fleet with ALR-69A.

RESOLUTION NO. C-3

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD F-15 AIRCRAFT

Background:

Today, the United States faces unprecedented threats to homeland security, while remaining committed to the ability to fight and win large-scale, sustained combat operations abroad. United States war fighting doctrine dictates that success in air, land, and sea operations is dependent upon air superiority. The F-15 is the unquestioned cornerstone of the nation's air defense capability as the nation's only weapon system dedicated exclusively to air superiority. Under current plans, the F-15 will play a key role in the United States force structure until at least the year 2025 but it needs to be sustained and modernized to meet and beat next generation threats.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States support:

- Procurement of Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar for the initial six Air National Guard (ANG) F-15 aircraft units
- Procurement of the Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS)
- Procurement of Embedded Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigating Systems GPS/INS (EGI)
- Procurement of 220E engine upgrades
- Procurement of a fighter wing equivalent of new production or fallout F-15E aircraft in the latest configuration to modernize the ANG with the F15E
- Ensure all new weapons system mission areas and mission enhancements must be fully funded with sufficient full-time and traditional manpower to support, maintain, and employ them. Manpower levels will be determined by a viable and recognized study methodology.
- Provide additional funding for Advanced Radar Warning Receivers for the ANG F-15s

RESOLUTION NO. C-4

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD A/OA-10

Background:

The A/OA-10 is projected to provide combat capability as part of the fighter force through the year 2028. Originally scheduled to be phased out during the 1990s, the A-10 proved to be a valuable asset during the 1991 Gulf War, Operation Allied Force in Kosovo, and again in Operation Iraqi Freedom. The A-10 flew critical close air support, combat search and rescue, and forward air controller-airborne missions for our ground forces in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Air National Guard (ANG) A-10s equipped with LITENING Targeting Pods provided search and destroy capabilities that stopped Iraqi forces from employing their weapons against friendly forces. In addition, ANG A-10s were largely responsible for the heavy attrition of Republican Guard forces before they were able to engage coalition ground forces. Today the A-10 is the only fighter still deployed to Afghanistan as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. There is no other combat capability available to US Combatant Commanders at such an affordable price with such a proven track record.

To remain effective and survivable on the modern digital battlefield, key A-10 systems require upgrade. Additional targeting pods are required to fully equip the A-10 fleet. The basic airframe structure is planned and tentatively funded for refurbishment over the next few years to sustain service life to 2028 by a program known as the Service Life Extension Program (SLEP). A software and hardware modification program called Precision Engagement (PE) is planned to support targeting pod integration and smart weapon employment providing the A-10 a true precision-guided capability. Program completion is several years away and programmed funding must be maintained as the Air Force prioritizes limited resources.

A key aspect of the PE program is a datalink, and although the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) is the acknowledged long-term solution, the A-10 needs an interim datalink since JTRS is not expected to be fielded until after FY10. Additionally, three of six ANG A-10 units have been equipped with a new simulator, the Full Mission Trainer (FMT), greatly enhancing pilot training. However, no funding is programmed to equip the remaining units.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support:

- An interim data link solution for the A-10
- Accelerating the fielding of the first spiral of the Precision Engagement (PE) program and funding for additional targeting pods
- Restoring engine upgrade funding to the Engine Upgrade Program
- Ensuring that current funding for the A-10 Service Life Extension Program remains as programmed through completion

- Completing the purchase of Full Mission Trainers (FMT) with Precision Engagement cockpits
- Hosting Test Program Sets on the Improved Avionics Intermediate Shop for ten A-10 Line Replacement Units
- Ensuring that all new weapons system mission areas and mission enhancements are fully funded with sufficient full-time and traditional manpower to support, maintain, and employ them with manpower levels to be determined by a viable and recognized study methodology

RESOLUTION NO. C-5

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD C-130 AIRCRAFT

Background:

The Air National Guard (ANG) possesses 49 percent of the total theater airlift force structure. It participates at an unprecedented level worldwide with an aging fleet of aircraft. Approximately 30 percent of the ANG C-130 fleet consists of C-130E model aircraft, which are more than 30 years old. The C-130J is the latest generation model that incorporates a redesigned, two-crew member flight station, a modern technology propulsion system, and an integrated digital avionics subsystem.

In addition to replacing the older C-130E model aircraft, a number of systems in the remaining C/EC/HC/MC/LC-130 fleet need modernizing in order to standardize and to participate more effectively in the Total Force Mission. The defensive systems, radar and avionics require modernization to ensure the survivability, safety and effectiveness of the C-130 aircraft fleet. Propulsion systems modernization will enhance performance and readiness while reducing operation and support costs.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States:

- Procure C-130J and EC-130J tactical airlift aircraft and their spares and support equipment to complete unit conversions
- Procure the AN/AAQ-24, Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasure System (LAIRCM) for all variants of the ANG C-130 fleet
- Procure airborne wide-band satellite connectivity for the entire Commando Solo EC-130 fleet and the remainder of the C-130J fleet
- Procure an aircrew-training device for the EC-130J mission systems
- Modernize and standardize mission equipment in existing C/EC/HC/MC/LC-130 inventory to update avionics, navigation, radar, defensive, and other mission systems
- Modernize the propulsion systems in the existing C/EC/HC/MC/LC-130 inventory including the evaluation of new propeller systems
- Procure Active Noise Cancellation Systems (ANCS) to be used in C-130 aircraft
- Procure Synthetic Aperture Radar System for LC-130 aircraft
- Procure APN-241 low power radars
- Procure electronic information systems
- Procure engine instrument display system
- Support full funding of AMP/CAAP as it enters LRIP
- Complete modification of EC-130J aircraft for the Commando Solo Mission including procurement of modular mission equipment systems
- Procure equipment for rocket assisted takeoff for LC-130

- Procure NP2000 propeller and in-flight propeller balancing system to equip variants of C-130
- Procure Battery Control Electronic Module (BCEM) for C/EC/HC/LC-130
- Acquire a system that meets the crevasse detection radar requirements
- Ensure all new weapons system mission areas and mission enhancements must be fully funded with sufficient full-time and traditional manpower to support, maintain, and employ them with manpower levels to be determined by a viable and recognized study methodology

RESOLUTION NO. C-6

RELATING TO PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF C-17 GLOBEMASTER III
AIRCRAFT

Background:

The Air National Guard (ANG) possesses ten percent of the Total Air Force Strategic Airlift Fleet that includes the C-5 aircraft and 49 percent of the Total Theater Airlift Force. Major shortfalls continue to exist in Total Force airlift capability, especially in the responsive delivery of both heavy and light forces to meet rapid deployment requirements. The case for improved mobility and flexibility that could be provided by the C-17 is stronger than ever. This new aircraft is the only state-of-the-art airlift aircraft with the capability to move forces and outsize cargo over both long range and in-theater missions. It can operate in both a strategic airlift mode and tactical airlift mode both at home and abroad to move humanitarian equipment, to provide WMD-CST support and to transport large FEMA vans and equipment for disaster relief.

Air Mobility Command's programmed force structure does not currently include any additional C-17s for the ANG.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States fully support and fund an increase in procurement of C-17 Globemaster III aircraft for the Air National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. C-7

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD C-5A AIRCRAFT

Background:

The C-5 is one of only two aircraft capable of delivering both outsize and oversize cargo and is the world's most capable aircraft for moving those payloads over very long distances. A significant amount of the equipment needed for the first 30 days of a conflict or crisis can only be carried by this aircraft. Air National Guard (ANG) leadership recognizes the need for a modernized, cost-effective, and reliable C-5 fleet which currently accounts for 50 percent of the Air Force's organic strategic lift capability and 28 percent of total lift capability. Increasing demand for C-5 mission requirements mandate improved cost efficient reliability, maintenance, and availability. The Aircraft Modernization Program (AMP) and the Reliability Enhancement Re-Engining Program (RERP) will increase system and subsystem performance enhancements; increase contract logistics support (CLS), and reduce scheduled maintenance requirements.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support:

- Advancing the Reliability Enhancement Re-Engining Program (RERP) for the ANG C-5A aircraft in concert with the approved RERP for the active-duty C-5B fleet
- Funding of Aircraft Modernization Program (AMP) for the C-5A in concert with the approved AMP for the active-duty C-5B fleet
- Continuing the addition of C-5 aircraft into the ANG inventory
- Ensuring that all new weapons system mission areas and mission enhancements are fully funded with sufficient full-time and traditional manpower to support, maintain, and employ them with manpower levels to be determined by a viable and recognized study methodology

RESOLUTION NO. C-8

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD KC-135 AIRCRAFT

Background:

The KC-135 is the recognized workhorse of the United States tanker fleet. While a replacement aircraft is necessary to enable these forces to perform vital missions worldwide, the Air National Guard (ANG) needs an interim solution until the Air Force procures a modern tanker replacement. The United States Air Force inventory includes KC-135R tanker aircraft in the active component and KC-135E/R tanker aircraft in the ANG.

The KC-135E constitutes 43 percent of the Air National Guard's tanker force and includes approximately 100 aircraft that face decreasing reliability and maintainability due in large part to continued reliance on aging TF33-102 engines. Some older model KC-135 aircraft currently violate Environmental Protection Agency Stage II standards and the more stringent Stage III standards, which became effective in 2002.

The KC-135R model engine operates at a greatly reduced cost due to dramatic improvements in design, materials, and engine maintenance concepts as well as vastly improved fuel consumption. Modernization of some KC-135R aircraft includes the addition of fuselage-mounted pods or wingtip-refueling pods as components of the Multi-Point Refueling System (MPRS). MPRS greatly enhance the tankers ability to refuel Air Force, Navy, Marine, and allied receivers.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States:

- Procure a modern air refueling aircraft replacement for the KC-135 fleet, such as the KC-X program
- Convert the ANG KC-135E aircraft to the R model engine configuration
- Procure the AN/AAQ-24, Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasure system (LAIRCM) for the ANG KC-135 tanker fleet
- Provide MPRS modification programs for the ANG KC-135R fleet as appropriate to meet U.S. and allied requirements
- Distribute the KC-135Rs from active duty units to the remaining E-Model ANG Units
- Procure engine instrument display system
- Procure Emergency Vision Assurance System (EVAS)
- Ensure that all new weapons system mission areas and mission enhancements are fully funded with sufficient full-time and traditional manpower to support, maintain, and employ them with manpower levels to be determined by a viable and recognized study methodology
- Procure Electronic Flight Information System upgrades for Air National Guard KC-135 aircraft

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RESOLUTION NO. C-9

RELATING TO RE-ENGINEING THE E-8C JSTARS AIRCRAFT

Background:

The E-8C JSTARS (Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System) aircraft is a refurbished 707-300 airframe with its original TF-33 (civilian designation JT3D) Engine. The current engines provide insufficient power for the E-8C to meet all of its contingency requirements (optimum altitude, runway length, and time on station) and are the primary cause of maintenance problems and higher operations and sustainment costs. The Air National Guard will operate the E-8C JSTARS aircraft through 2030.

Congress has directed the Air Force to study the options to re-engine the E-8C aircraft. The current effort to re-engine the aircraft will stress the quickest and most affordable solution.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States support funding to re-engine the E-8C JSTARS aircraft.

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RESOLUTION NO. C-10

RELATING TO THE NEW MOBILE RADAR APPROACH CONTROL FOR THE
AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Background:

The United States Air Force (USAF) has assigned to the Air National Guard (ANG) 63 percent of the air traffic control (ATC) wartime mission in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. This is in addition to the peacetime obligations of the ANG to support the National Airspace Systems and to provide ATC services at selected military and civil airports. In performing its ATC mission, the ANG uses the AN/MPN-14K system that operates on a dated 1950's analog Radar Approach Control (RAPCON) technology that received minor radar upgrades in the 1980s. The system requires parts that are no longer commercially available and difficult to transport. Currently, the Air Force is cannibalizing systems just to keep a limited number of critical units operational. It would cost more to modify and upgrade the old MPN-14K than to procure a brand new system.

The new Mobile Approach Control System (MACS) with solid-state Mobile Digital Airport Surveillance Radar and Precision Approach Radar would correct all of the existing problems.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the Congress of the United States fully authorize and appropriate funding for the procurement of the new Mobile RAPCON units for the Air National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. C-11

RELATING TO AIR NATIONAL GUARD REQUIREMENTS FOR AIRCRAFT RESCUE
AND FIRE FIGHTING VEHICLES

Background:

The Air National Guard (ANG) has over 273 aircraft rescue and fire fighting vehicles, some of which also serve as the primary support vehicles for civilian airports. The vehicles have an expected useful life of twelve years but range in age from one to thirty years. Replacement and replacement of the vehicles will require additional funding in the Department of Defense budget. The ANG must also have the latest Air Rescue Fire Fighting Vehicles in the Air Force inventory for operational and maintenance training of the 2,030 traditional Guard fire fighters to meet wartime readiness requirements. Any loss of these aging vehicles could lead to serious reductions in critical fire fighting and rescue capabilities in support of the military and civilian aircraft they serve and significantly degrade the wartime readiness of ANG fire fighters.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support increased funding for the needed replacement of aircraft rescue and fire fighting equipment for the Air National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. C-12

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD THEATER AIR CONTROL SYSTEM
MODERNIZATION

Background:

The Air Force and Air National Guard Control and Reporting Centers (CRC) of the Theater Air Control System (TACS) provide command and control (C2) capabilities for Theater Combatant Commanders to execute dynamic air operations during worldwide contingencies. These rapidly deployable squadrons provide the Theater C2 for air defense and Theater Missile Defense (TMD) missions for the military worldwide and support domestic counter-narcotics operations, disaster relief, and homeland defense missions.

The aging CRCs are becoming technologically and logistically obsolete. The Air Force recently validated a Battle Control System-Mobile (BCS-M) modernization program, which will greatly enhance networking and interoperability of U.S. and coalition forces in operations such as Enduring Freedom, Noble Eagle, and Iraqi Freedom. With the new technology, it will be feasible to move hundreds of National Guard members out of hostile locations in both Iraq and Afghanistan with a significantly lighter footprint that will expedite deployability and reduce life cycle costs.

Although funding was provided through Program Budget Decision 290 to transform the CRC to a fielded BCS-M during the FY04 through FY09 time frame, developmental funds in FY04 and FY05 were insufficient to provide the software development necessary to rapidly field all of the capabilities required to replace the legacy system. Additional funding for Battle Control System-Mobile (BCS-M) in FY08 will dramatically accelerate fielding to ensure this critical Theater Command and Control capability for U.S. forces.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, and the Congress of the United States support additional funding to initiate Battle Control System Mobile System (BCS) development activities to ensure the fielding of this critical theater C2 capability.

RESOLUTION NO. C-13

RELATING TO THE PROCUREMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF THEATER
DEPLOYABLE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Background:

Air National Guard (ANG) Combat Communications units need to train on a continuing basis on relevant equipment. The next generation of communication equipment for the Combat Communications units and Air Control Squadrons is Theater Deployable Communications Equipment (TDC) and highly mobile Ground Mobile Forces Satellite Communications (SATCOM) terminals such as the AN/USC-60 Flyaway Tri-band Satellite Terminal (FSAT). There is inadequate funding to purchase the full suite of this equipment on a timely schedule, which leaves the majority of the ANG units under-equipped and not trained for deployment to a base in an Area of Responsibility (AOR) that has TDC/FSAT equipment.

Increased funding of the procurement program for the full TDC/FSAT is unlikely because of higher priority Air Force requirements. A cost effective solution would be to purchase a TDC/FSAT Simulation Suite. This simulation suite that has most of the key components of the TDC Integrated Communications Access Package (ICAP) package and the AN/USC-60 FSAT Terminal, which would enable units to properly train for deployment on short notice and obtain the necessary certifications at home station. The components of this simulator package will be a part of the next generation of communications equipment after TDC.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States strongly support the modernization efforts of the Air Force to fully fund procurement of the Theater Deployable Communications Integrated Communications Access Package Simulator along with the USC-60 FSAT SATCOM Terminal Combat Communications unit to ensure the continued relevance and readiness of personnel to support national security objectives both globally and at home.

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RESOLUTION NO. C-14

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD F/A-22 RAPTOR AND
THE F-35 JOINT STRIKE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

Background:

The total fighter force will diminish by up to three fighter wing equivalents due to attrition. The Air Staff and Air Combat Command are planning for a future force to be one-third active duty, one-third Guard and Reserve, and one-third integrated Active/Guard/Reserve. Although the projected future force structure in 2025 will be twelve percent smaller with thirty-five percent fewer bases, it will bring three times more capability.

The Air National Guard (ANG) must remain a vital part in the contributing to the Total Force and the Air Expeditionary Force both at home and abroad. Former Secretary of the Air Force Dr. James G. Roche, in 2002 stated that when new weapons systems such as the F-22 come on-line, there is no reason why they should not be fielded to the Guard at the same time as the Active forces.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States support funding to procure and field the F/A-22 Raptors and the F-35 Joint Strike Fighters directly to the Air National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. C-15

RELATING TO THE PROCUREMENT OF THE V-22 OSPREY TILTROTOR AIRCRAFT

Background:

The V-22 Osprey Tilt-rotor aircraft represents a major evolution in aviation technology. Its ability for vertical take-off and landing, combined with fixed-wing speed and range, makes it the most versatile multi-mission aircraft in the world today; attributes that will enable military planners to transcend traditionally defined roles and missions as currently dictated by legacy capabilities. The United States Marine Corps and Air Force are jointly developing and acquiring this aircraft for inclusion in their respective fleets to perform a wide range of operational requirements. Production ramp-up and initial operating capability for the MV-22 with the Marine Corps and CV-22 for the Air Force is scheduled for 2007 and 2009 respectively. The Marines plan to field the MV-22 to its reserve units.

The V-22 should be an aircraft of choice for the Air National Guard in the growing Homeland Security mission areas. With its vertical landing ability and fixed wing speed, it is the only aircraft with the ability to lift Civil Support Teams and key personnel and equipment point-to-point.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support funding of a multi-year procurement program for the V-22. The Congress should direct the Department of Defense to identify emerging roles and missions for the ANG in its future operation of the V-22 in meeting Homeland Security lift requirements.

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RESOLUTION NO. C-16

RELATING PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF C-40 AIRCRAFT

Background:

The C-40 aircraft with its state-of-the-art next generation cockpit can provide safe and reliable transport for military and civilian senior leadership both at home and abroad. Air Mobility Command's programmed force structure, based on the C-9A retirement schedule, does not include any additional aircraft for the Air National Guard (ANG). With homeland security requirements emerging, a C-40 multi-mission aircraft would be ideally suited for movement of humanitarian equipment, disaster relief, Weapons Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams, Federal Emergency Management Agency teams, and associated equipment. The Air National Guard wishes to remain a viable partner in the Total Force mission and the C-40C is the Air National Guard's selected replacement for their C-22B fleet.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support funding for the procurement of C-40 aircraft for assignment to the Air National Guard.

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RESOLUTION NO. C-17

RELATING TO AN/AAQ—24 LARGE AIRCRAFT INFRARED COUNTERMEASURES
(LAIRCM) SELF-PROTECTION SUITE FOR AIR NATIONAL GUARD (ANG)
C, EC, HC, MC –130, E-8 AND KC-135 AIRCRAFT

Background

Lower altitudes and forward positioning of aircraft in higher threat areas are creating increasingly hostile operational environments. One of the primary threats encountered is a widely proliferated array of shoulder fired infrared missiles in the take-off and landing phase of flight. Currently fielded defensive systems may not adequately protect the aircraft from current and future infrared threats. The AN/AAQ-24 (V) Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures System (LAIRCM) uses a laser beam to defeat the missile without relying on hazardous and politically sensitive expendables that also expose the aircraft to additional threat.

Recommendation

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate funding to provide AN/AAQ-24 Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasures System Self Protection Systems (LAIRCM) for the ANG C/EC/HC/MC –130, E-8 and KC-135 aircraft.

RESOLUTION NO. C-18

RELATING TO COUNTER-DRUG RC-26B AIRCRAFT UPGRADES

Background:

The Air National Guard (ANG) RC-26B counter-drug aircraft assigned exclusively to the ANG is a twin turbo aircraft stationed in eleven states. It is used to support counter-drug surveillance missions, the Department of Homeland Security, the Coast Guard, Border Patrol, and Maritime operations. The RC-26B Air Guard fleet was also used extensively after Hurricane Katrina in collecting real-time image damage assessments, providing search and rescue support to local law enforcement officials, providing comprehensive overview effects of massive flooding in Louisiana and Mississippi, and supporting law enforcement special reaction teams on door-to-door night sweeps.

The specialized equipment and systems on the RC-26B are outdated. Operational readiness is difficult due to obsolescence in equipment parts, high failure rates and product cycle costs. The ANG lacks funding to upgrade its RC-26B fleet.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States fully fund the upgrading of the Air National Guard RC-26B fleet of aircraft to meet current and future mission needs in counter-drug, defense, and homeland security.

RESOLUTION NO. C-19

RELATING TO DISTRIBUTED MISSION OPERATIONS FUNDING FOR THE
AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Background:

Training constraints are becoming more significant as resources, range availability and flying hours decrease. Modern weapons and employment concepts require extensive airspace, large ranges, and more composite training opportunities than can be provided to National Guard aircrews.

Distributed Mission Operations (DMO) is a readiness initiative directed by Chief of Staff of the Air Force (CSAF) to train war fighters in an operationally realistic environment as possible. DMO is the cornerstone for Air Force and Air Guard training transformation. DMO can network the entire family of flight and mission simulators in a virtual battlespace that can mitigate the shortage of live training opportunities. It is a breakthrough training capability that can support the entire spectrum of training from individual training up to campaign level mission rehearsal. DMO consists of two main components; a centralized operations center that provides networking, engineering, scheduling, data base, scenario development, and subject matter expertise support. The National Guard has established the Distributed Training Operations Center (DTOC) in Des Moines, IA as the centralized operations center needed to support DMO but most National Guard units lack the DMO mission capable simulators and devices essential for training.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States authorize and appropriate:

- Full funding for the Air National Guard's unique DMO facilitator at the Distributed Training Operations Center
- Full funding for the next generation F-16 Full Combat Mission Trainer Program beginning in FY09
- Full funding for the procurement of six (6) additional A-10 Full Mission Trainers to equip units with their full complement of two devices each
- Funding to develop an HH-60G simulator for the three (3) ANG Rescue units.

RESOLUTION NO. C-20

RELATING TO MODERNIZING AIR NATIONAL GUARD UNITS
WITH INTRA-THEATER AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT

Background:

The Air National Guard (ANG) possesses 49% of the total theater airlift force structure. It participates in worldwide operations at an unprecedented level despite its aging fleet of C-130E/H aircraft. The Air Mobility Command has selected the C-130J to replace the 130E/H aircraft for both Active, Guard, and Reserve C-130E/H units.

The C-130J is the latest version of the venerable C-130 Hercules and utilizes advanced composite materials, integrated digital avionics, and a state-of-the-art propulsion system to provide significant performance improvements, new mission capabilities, and reduced life cycle costs. The C-130J takes off in a shorter distance, climbs faster and higher, and flies further at a faster cruise speed with a greater payload. It has been serving in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraq Freedom and demonstrating sustained mission capable rates in excess of 92%.

Despite the success of the C-130J, the United States Air Force (USAF) and United States Army have entered into a joint program for a new cargo aircraft. The Joint Cargo Aircraft (JCA) program is considering an unsuitable aircraft that will lack the following mission essential capabilities inherent in the C-130J (Short):

- Capability to retrograde out of an unimproved airfield with payload
- Excellent engine-out performance
- Self-deployable world-wide with 12,500 lbs
- Growth potential to support future missions; GWOT, Homeland Security and Disaster Relief

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Air Force, and the Congress of the United States:

- Establish Joint Cargo Aircraft procurement requirements that reflect inherent capabilities of the C-130J (Short) aircraft already in production with training, support and maintenance in place
- Continue to procure the C-130J (Short) tactical aircraft and their spares and support equipment to complete unit conversions to modernize aging C-130E/H units

RESOLUTION NO. C-21

RELATING PROCUREMENT AND PLACEMENT OF DISTRIBUTED COMMON
GROUND SYSTEM (DCGS)

Background:

The 2005 Base Realignment and Closure recommendations realigned the Air Guard flying missions around the country. Pursuant to the recommendations, several Air National Guard (ANG) units will receive priority for placement of future Air National Guard missions.

Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) is a multi-intelligence, network-centric, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) weapon system that provides decision quality actionable information to the joint task force and below.

The DCGS mission will preserve the war-fighting capabilities better than any other non-combat, non-flying mission that is currently offered in the ANG. This mission is a massive transformation that will motivate and challenge the high quality and highly talented personnel and leadership imbedded in the ANG. This mission will ensure that the ANG remains ready, reliable, and relevant now and into the distant future.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, and the Congress of the United States provide support to place a Distributed Common Ground System within Air National Guard units.

RESOLUTION NO. C-22

RELATING TO SIMPLIFIED DIVIDENDS FOR AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASES FROM
ARMY AND AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE OPERATIONS ON THOSE BASES

Background:

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) stores located on Air Force bases provide simplified dividends to those bases annually based upon a percentage of the profit made at the base store to support Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) activities. Because the Air National Guard is not authorized MWR funding, it does not receive simplified dividends at rates comparable to active duty bases. Air Force Services Agency is using antiquated and uneven formulas to provide very limited funding to Air National Guard bases. With high operations tempo (OPTEMPO), Air National Guard base commanders could use these additional funds for quality of life and MWR activities on their bases.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States strongly support the establishment of a centralized Air National Guard Non-Appropriated Fund Instrument (NAFI) that would allow the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) dividends earned on Air National Guard bases to remain with the Air National Guard to fund quality of life.

RESOLUTION NO. C-23

RELATING TO NEAR SPACE PLATFORMS IN SUPPORT OF AIR FORCE SPACE
COMMAND JOINT WARFIGHTER SPACE EFFORTS

Background:

The Air National Guard recently completed tests on a free-floating near space balloon capability, Combat SkySat, with the test results showing increased ground-to-ground communications from the normal 8-12 miles to over 500 miles using standard Land Mobile Radios (LMRs). These successful tests have drawn the interest of theater combatant commanders and joint tactical war fighting units.

The relatively low-cost balloons operating between 65,000 and 100,000 feet with a radio relay payload can greatly increase the communications capability of ground forces. This new technology has successfully transferred voice and data in both secure and unsecured modes in a number of tests. Additional tests are being conducted to attach different types of payloads to the balloon that could provide persistent intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities as well as critical data link gateways. The high altitude balloons are highly reliable platforms that allow quick response times and long duration flights.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States authorize and appropriate funding to stand-up the United States military's first near space squadron. This unit will operate a deployable, free-floating balloon system for tactical use by joint warfighters.

RESOLUTION NO. C-24

RELATING TO AIR NATIONAL GUARD MQ-1 PREDATOR GROUND CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Background:

The Air National Guard is transitioning five units to operate the MQ-1 Predator System. The units will have the responsibility to support combat operations as well as state emergency operations. The ground control equipment that will be provided to the Air National Guard units is the same as is used by the active duty US Air Force today. It was developed while the Predator Program was an Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD). Predator pilots and sensor operators require extensive training to learn how to use the system, one reason why the Predator experiences a much higher incident rate than other Air Force aircraft. The active duty Air Force is considering a program to modernize the ground control equipment that will improve operator situational awareness and reduce the incident rate due to operator errors.

The complexity of current Predator ground control equipment does not lend itself to efficient Air National Guard operation of the system due to manpower constraints arising from the limited availability of trained operators who can devote the time to stay current with the equipment. The Air National Guard needs modernized ground control equipment designed around the human operators and that provides the operators full situational awareness of the air vehicle, its operating environment, and the mission. The operator controls must be simple, intuitive, and more cockpit-like, to reduce operator errors and training time. Additionally, operators need the capability to effectively manage and control multiple air vehicles simultaneously, so that the available manpower can effectively and efficiently meet mission objectives. Finally, the modernized ground control equipment should be able to serve as a simulator to reduce the overall investment cost as well as minimize operations and maintenance cost.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support funding to immediately modernize the Predator ground control equipment for installation when the Air National Guard units initially transition to operate the MQ-1 Predator System.

RESOLUTION NO. C-25

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BATTLE CONTROL SYSTEM (BCS)
BCS-FIXED (BCS-F) FOR THE NORAD R/SAOC MODERNIZATION PROGRAM
BCS-MOBILE (BCS-M) FOR THE DEPLOYABLE THEATER AIR CONTROL SYSTEM
(TACS)

Background:

The four U.S. Region/Sector Air Operations Center (R/SAOC) sites are the operational heart of the NORAD system for homeland air defense, integrating networked Air Force and FAA radars into the air sovereignty mosaic. These R/SAOC sites are the battle management and command and control (C2) hubs for all ANG-managed, and expanded post 9/11 radar coverage of interior portions of the nation for Homeland Security (HLS).

Concurrently, the AF and ANG Theater Air Control System (TACS) provide the rapidly deployable C2 capability for worldwide Theater Commanders for air and Theater Missile Defense (TMD), and execution of the Air Tasking Order (ATO). These Air Control Squadrons (ACSs) are deployed throughout the globe, sharing the Common Operational Picture (COP) among Coalition forces for Operation Enduring Freedom, Iraqi Freedom, and Noble Eagle.

Air Force acquisition strategy in the early 2000s bundled modernization of R/SAOC and the TACS into the BCS “family of systems” (FOS), wherein common software, communications and data links (JTIDS), and human-machine interfaces (HMI) are being leveraged to provide network centric operations (NCO), maximizing C2 capabilities for NORAD, and Theater contingencies.

In that “family of systems” vein, the Air Force awarded a BCS-Fixed, Spiral 1 and 2, contract in April 2003, to modernize the R/SAOC centers in NY, WA, AK and HI, and the test site in FL. While BCS-Fixed met a Summer 2006 Initial Operational Capability (IOC), and a December 2005 Spiral 3 contract adds more “objective” system requirements, other Full Operational Capability (FOC) needs remain unfunded, including full ATO implementation, enhanced HMI, tailoring BCS for National Capitol Region (NCR) defense, and transitioning software for future Spirals, and the BCS-Mobile system.

Simultaneously, the BCS-Mobile modernization program to upgrade the aging TACS, by leveraging BCS-F architectural developments, continues to face AF funding limitations that jeopardize required fielding, especially by USCENTAF for OIF, in the FY08 timeframe.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support additional Battle Control System (BCS) funding, to accelerate modernization of both the NORAD air defenses for Homeland Security (HLS), and the worldwide deployable Theater Air Control System (TACS).

RESOLUTION NO. C-26

RELATING TO JOINT THREAT EMITTER (JTE)

Background:

The Air National Guard has a shortfall in electronic warfare training. To meet Ready Aircrew Program (RAP) tasking requirements, the ANG's intermediated training ranges require the JTE to simulate a realistic Integrated Air Defense System (IADS) environment. These ranges are located at four Combat Readiness Training Centers (CRTC) plus Adirondack Range in New York and Smokey Hill Range in Kansas. These ranges, which have the airspace and infrastructure necessary to fully utilize the JTE. The joint threat emitter has been selected by the Combat Air Force (CAF) as the next generation threat emitter to replace the existing systems that are becoming obsolete. Acquisition of JTE will provide regional access for ANG units to accomplish realistic training from home station and during deployments to the CRTCs. The CAF Combat Training Range Review Board has programmed nine JTEs for the ANG.

If not funded, units will not have home station access to regional advanced EW capability to meet RAP taskings. The JTE provides aviators with the most realistic electronic representation possible, short of the real threat). This accurately re-creates threat signals that allow aviators to hone their initial EW skills and add increasingly difficult threat scenarios. The realistic battlefield will allow these aviators to evaluate and execute sophisticated targeting based on the Electronic Order of Battle (EOB). Threat simulators will be tied into the Air Combat Maneuver Instrumentation (ACMI) systems located at the CRTCs.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support funding for all Air National Guard ranges.

RESOLUTION NO. C-27

RELATING TO ADEQUATE FUNDING TO RESOURCE ENHANCED SECURITY REQUIREMENTS DIRECTED BY CHIEF OF STAFF U.S. AIR FORCE

Background

The Chief of Staff of the Air Force directed enhanced installations security procedures following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. These directed security procedures necessitated an increase in manning to comply with revised installation requirements. Rather than increasing permanent full-time authorizations, a program called Air Reserve Component Volunteers (ARCV) was created, allowing ARC Security Forces to augment permanent security forces at both active duty installations and National Guard installations. At the onset, this program was funded by the active component through FY05 and for approximately the first half of FY06.

A Department of Air Force decision in 3Q FY06 state that funding of these positions at Air National Guard (ANG) bases was an ANG cost and therefore the active component would no longer resource those security requirements that pertained to ANG assets. As a result, the ANG funded the balance of FY06. However, the ANG can no longer fund this program, and the program has been terminated within the ANG as of the end of FY06. Conversely, the active component continues to fund ARC volunteers augmenting active duty bases.

The volunteers augmenting security at Active Duty bases include traditional Guardsmen who willingly accept this duty. The irony is that traditional Guardsmen are augmenting security forces at active duty bases while ANG bases can no longer fund these same personnel to meet security measures as directed by Chief of Staff Air Force. Concurrently, the pool of available manpower at ANG bases to support security requirements is decreasing as the ANG continues to deploy personnel in record numbers to support the Global War on Terror, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation Enduring Freedom.

Recommendation:

The National Guard Association of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau; the Departments of the Air Force and Army, and the Department of Defense urge the Congress of the United States to support requisite resourcing to National Guard Bureau/Air National Guard security personnel in support of security measures as directed by Chief of Staff Air Force.