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CONFERENCE**

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RESOLUTION NO. A-1

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

Background:

The National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2006 contains language providing enhanced TRICARE coverage for all members of the National Guard and Reserves and their families. The premiums are based on the following categories of eligibility for enrollment:

Category 1 Members of the Selected Reserve who are called to active duty qualify for TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS). Under this program, established last year, a reservist would accumulate one year of TRS coverage for every 90 days of active duty service. Monthly premiums during the years of accumulated eligibility are only 28 percent of the program cost. The government picks up the remaining 72 percent.

This category now permits accumulation of earned periods of coverage for frequently deployed personnel. In addition, it authorizes 6 months of transitional coverage for family members following the death of the Reserve member, if the member dies while in an inactive status.

Category 2 Members of the Selected Reserve who are not called to active duty, and who otherwise do not qualify for health insurance due to unemployment or lack of employer-provided coverage, are eligible to enroll in TRICARE for a 50 percent cost-sharing premium. The government will pay the remaining 50 percent.

Category 3 Members of the Selected Reserve who do not fit into either of the above categories but would like to participate in TRICARE are eligible to do so for an 85 percent cost share. The government contributes 15 percent of the costs.

Although employers are allowed and encouraged to contribute to the reservist's share of the premium payment, requiring the men and women serving our country in such an honorable way to pay 85 to 50 percent of the cost share is an insult. We are appreciative of the congressional intent behind the provision, however the Department of Defense must take on more of the cost share for this coverage.

A significant portion of US troops serving in Iraq have been members of the National Guard. Additionally, National Guard members are fulfilling commitments in Afghanistan, Bosnia and the Sinai. Providing TRICARE coverage on an affordable cost-share basis during all phases of service increases unit readiness and improves the National Guard's ability to carry out its mission.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate funds which would allow all members of the National Guard to access TRICARE coverage on an affordable cost-share basis, without any restrictions. This should include an evaluation of health care reimbursement and saving accounts as alternative medical resources. Congressional solutions beyond TRICARE for the National Guard members would promote crucial medical readiness and access for all National Guard members.

RESOLUTION NO. A-2

RELATING TO AMENDING TITLE 10, USC WHICH WOULD REDUCE FROM 60 TO 55 THE AGE AT WHICH A RESERVE COMPONENT MEMBER MAY BEGIN RECEIVING RETIREMENT PAY

Background:

When the age limit for receipt of retired pay by National Guard members was set decades ago, the National Guard was not relied upon the way it is today. The use of the National Guard in the last two and half years has marked the largest sustained call-up since World War II. In 2005, the National Guard and the Reserve make up approximately 50% of the United States troops in Iraq.

Current law states that a retired reserve component member will begin to draw military retired pay upon reaching 60 years of age. This means a National Guard member who joins the service after high school and retires after 30 years of service, still must wait twelve years before drawing a pension. In contrast, an active component member who joins at the same time and serves the same amount of years receives a pension immediately upon retirement. Reducing the age from 60 to 55 will be a big step in mitigating this disparity. NGAUS also believes that a more equitable retirement program will aid greatly in recruiting and retaining members in the National Guard.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to take action to reduce the age at which a member of the National Guard receives his or her pension.

RESOLUTION NO. A-3

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 58%.

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 71 percent over a ten-year period (by 2012). The United States Army validated the ramp and began its funding in FY 2003, and continued funding through FY2005, by adding 723 Title 32 AGRs and 487 military technicians to Army National Guard end strengths. The National Guard Association of the United States believes there is a requirement to reach the 71 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 PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to support accelerating the current timeline for the Army National Guard full-time manning ramp.

RESOLUTION NO. A-4

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, there is no dental coverage for this requirement for the traditional Guard member. A large number of National Guard members do not have private dental coverage and are forced to pay 100 percent of the costs for what is essentially a DoD directive.

During 2003 and 2004 when a National Guard unit reported to mobilization sites and its members were evaluated, a common reason for being rated non-deployable was dental problems. That same unit was forced to either deploy with less than 100 percent of its personnel, or the National Guard was forced to pull soldiers from other units to back-fill missing members.

DoD has found dental readiness problems throughout the entire Reserve Component -- readiness problems resulting in significant amounts of lost duty time. For the National Guard specifically, 70% of dental "emergencies" were found to be preventable by examination and treatment prior to mobilization.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States provide all members of the National Guard with Coverage under the TRICARE Dental Program (TDP). Each member could have the Annual Dental Examination (ADE) accomplished with no out of pocket expense and the TDP would pay 100% of dental treatment to bring personnel into Dental Class 1 or 2. Then all Guard personnel would be dental qualified for worldwide deployment. This will alleviate the burden of the cost to National Guard members complying with a Department of Defense annual dental examination directive.

RESOLUTION NO. A-5

RELATING TO TAX CREDITS FOR EMPLOYERS OF NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS AND FOR SELF-EMPLOYED MEMBERS

Background:

An estimated 41 percent of mobilized National Guard members face a reduction in pay while on active duty. Some employers have made up the difference in pay, and some have gone above and beyond, continuing to pay full salaries to mobilized employees. But most employers, especially those self-employed, cannot afford to offer such generous benefits. Employers should not be expected to bear the increased financial burdens that increased National Guard deployments place on them.

Offering tax credits to both employers and self-employed Guard members would reward these patriotic Americans and perhaps inspire greater generosity toward all members of the Guard in the workplace.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States take action to provide various tax credits to employers of National Guard members and self-employed members of the National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. A-6

RELATING TO BONUSES FOR NEWLY APPOINTED AND COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS

Background:

National Guard units continue to report a shortage of junior officers. An incentive is needed to encourage qualified enlisted soldiers and airmen to pursue a commission. A bonus program should be developed under the following guidelines to increase the number of junior officers thereby enhancing individual unit readiness.

- (a) Any enlisted service member who is appointed/commissioned in the Selected Reserve or the Ready Reserve in the armed services for a term of service not less than six years, has not previously served as a commissioned officer in the armed services and is not a recipient of the following special pay may be paid a bonus as provided for in subsection (b).
- (b) The amount and method of a bonus paid under subsection (a) shall be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed under subsection (d), the amount of the bonus may not exceed \$8,000.
- (c) An enlisted service member who has previously received an enlistment bonus is eligible for this program as long as the term of service required under the previous bonus program has been satisfactorily met.
 - (1) Not more than one-half of the bonus shall be paid upon completion of the initial active duty for training of the service member; and
 - (2) The remainder of the bonus may be paid in periodic installments over the six year term of service or in lump sum, as directed by the appropriate service Secretary.
- (d) This section shall be administered under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Defense for the armed services under jurisdiction and by the Secretary of Homeland Security for the Coast Guard when it is not operating under the Secretary of Defense.
- (e) A service member who fails to satisfactorily participate in their unit training during the term of service for which the bonus has been paid to them under this section shall refund the amount which has been paid to them in proportion to the un-expired term of service as it bears to the total length of such term of service.
- (f) No bonus may be paid under this section to any service member who, after December 31, 2002, serves in the selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of the armed services.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to appropriate funds and support a program to pay newly appointed Warrant and Commissioned officers a \$8,000 bonus.

RESOLUTION NO. A-7

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

(This RESOLUTION combines the following: A-3, 15, 25, 27, 30-38, 51; ER-3 and ER-7)

Background:

While engaged in these current battles 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.

The active and reserve components have complementary missions yet remain in competition for allocation of limited funding to support force structure, readiness, and modernization. Allocation of missions and responsibilities provides justification for additional resources to maintain relevancy of the National Guard, and supports Army and Air National Guard Federal and State missions, i.e., equipment (force modernization), readiness/training (individual and collective training resources, and military and civilian education opportunities), and sustainment (logistics, infrastructure and facilities).

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to provide increased funding and modernization to the National Guard to support wartime missions in the Global War on Terrorism that includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Fully support placing a National Guard general officer as Deputy Commander at Northern Command
- Full funding of the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA)
- Procure Forward Osmosis Water Filtration products for use by the 2,360 units in 54 states, territories and the District of Columbia.
- Procure 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, for improving readiness rates through greater first time weapons qualifications, and saving scarce operations tempo funding.
- Procure and modernize night vision equipment, to include upgrading existing systems where appropriate, that provides 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, defense 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 as well as integration and demobilization capabilities and continued funding be available to maintain, sustain, and provide life cycle management for deployed 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, 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).
- Long term funding for personnel and C4 networks required for counterdrug operational missions and procurement and upgrade of equipment uniquely suited and needed to support counterdrug missions.
- Acceleration of all Army and Air National Guard military construction programs.
- Appropriate training for the medical response to WMD by civilian and uniformed emergency responders, to include the Reserve components. Fully fund each 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)

RESOLUTION NO. A-8

RELATING TO FORCE MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE

(This RESOLUTION contains the following: A- 8, 10, 13, 17-19, 29)

Background:

Today's National Guard is changing in response to our nation's call. The structure of the force that is engaging in military operations around the world in places such as Bosnia, the Sinai, Afghanistan and Iraq require up-to-date policies and procedures. As our country calls on the Guard to engage in exercises alongside their active duty counterparts, we must also give those men and women the force management tools they need to sustain a high level of readiness.

Operational tempo has placed considerable strain on those personnel and their families, along with an unanticipated, yet well-executed, role in the Global War on Terror. Meanwhile, those Guard members serving in a traditional role back at home are tasked with the responsibilities to their units and fellow Guardsmen beyond what they envisioned when joining the Guard.

The National Guard's long-term ability to effectively support the overseas troop requirements for the Global War on Terror is at risk unless their troops are given the necessary force management allowances to effectively execute all National Guard missions.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to support authorization and appropriation for National Guard force management tools that include, but are not limited to the following:

- Implementation of a direct appointment option for selected senior non-commissioned officers in grade E7 and above who have completed the Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course (ANCOC) to the Warrant Officer Corps.
- Modification of the Federal Joint Travel Regulations to allow members of the National Guard and Reserve to continue in a Temporary Duty status, while according Per Diem, Basic Allowance for Subsistence and Basic Allowance for Housing entitlements, for the duration of any technical or Professional Military Education course of instruction.
- Change the current Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP) regulatory guidance to allow newly commissioned officers and warrant officers to retain their enlisted SRIP eligibility for what would have been their remainder of their enlisted term, after acceptance of their commission.
- Remove the Congressional established "ceiling" on non-dual status personnel in order to maintain readiness as a result of mobilizations and deployments, accommodate returning soldiers and airmen with being demobilized with disabling injuries, and return OWCP recipients to work from the permanent long-term OWCP rolls.
- Develop and implement a policy to shorten deployment lengths for members of the Army National Guard.
- Eliminate the 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 in the same manner as that of military service under Title 10 for operational missions.
- Provide greater legal protection to single parent service members who are performing military duty in the service of our nation.

RESOLUTION NO. A-9

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

(This RESOLUTION combines the following: A- 6, 9, 11, 21, 28, 56; ER-6)

Background:

The National Guard and Reserve maintain the same readiness standards as their active duty counterparts and participate in real world contingencies on a most frequent basis. Over the years, the reserve components have increasingly contributed to the superior capabilities of the nation's military; however, incentives to join and serve their country still do not mirror those of the active component service members with whom they serve alongside. A variety of benefits are available to members of the active and reserve components, however, a number of those benefits are inequitably applied between the active and reserve components. Inequities have been identified and corrected by Congress, but some still exist and need to be addressed. These inequities cause animosity between the active and reserve components and create an appearance of unfairness for members of the reserve components. These National Guard and Reserve members should receive the same compensation, in full, for their duty and commitment to service.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to support authorization and appropriation for National Guard compensation and incentive programs that include, but is not limited to the following programs:

- Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay (HDIP) applied to National Guard and Reserve members in the following categories: 1) Flight pay for non-rated crew members, 2) Parachutist duty; also known as "jump pay", and 3) Explosive ordinance disposal (EOD).
- Aviation Career Incentive Pay (ACIP) applied to rated crew members (pilots) in all service branches. It is designed to attract and retain volunteers in an aviation career.
- Career Enlisted Flight Incentive Pay (CEFIP) applied to non-rated enlisted crew members. It is 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) is an incentive for National Guard and Reserve career linguists to increase their foreign language proficiency (FLPP-I) and also for any member to maintain or increase their foreign language proficiency (FLPP-II).
- Fully fund Civil Support Teams Special Duty Assignment Pay at a level of locality pay consistent with civilian compensation levels, which will serve as an incentive to remain assigned to respective Civil Support Teams in spite of the rigorous OPTEMPO required to maintain readiness and to help bridge the gap between the civilian and military salaries.
- Fund all aspects of Warrant Officer Basic Pay Table Reform.
- Review the Service Member Civil Relief Act, and any other applicable law, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act, and provide relief for involuntarily mobilized members of the reserve component to ensure non-reduction of pay.
- Fully fund an enlistment bonus, regardless of skill or unit (-TDA units), until the unit's assigned end strength exceeds 100% of authorized end strength for a consistent period (twelve months).
- Honor all existing enlistment contracts as presently written and to make back payment of accrued interest to those soldiers and airmen who have already been denied their full lawful payments as stated in their existing contracts.

RESOLUTION NO. A-10

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

(This RESOLUTION combines the following: A- 28, 40-43, 45-50)

Background:

Use of the National Guard in the last two and half years has marked the largest sustained call-up since World War II. The treatment of our National Guard retirees and veterans is the most powerful recruiting tool the Army and Air National Guard have. 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 lies ahead.

The Global War on Terrorism, and our operations in Iraq in particular, have increased the number of National Guard veterans. It is those who have served and laid their lives on the line that should be foremost in our mind as we make our way ahead. There is no way to know when the goal of eradicating terrorism will be reached, but we owe our best to those who have answered the call and served. The National Guard Association of the United States believes that more equitable treatment of our retirees and veterans will aid greatly in recruiting and retaining members in the National Guard.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to support the authorization and appropriation of funding for the men and women of the National Guard who have sacrificed and served honorably. Those programs should include, but not be limited to the following:

- Eliminate the disparity and differences between Title 10 and Title 32 service by making retired medical benefits of Title 32 Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) soldiers and airmen 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, and provide creditable buy-back toward civil service retirement.
- Immediately apply 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.
- 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 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.
- Seamless transition between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veteran’s Affairs.
- Provide eligibility to National Guard retired members for federal retired annuity payments residency in state veteran’s homes and that they not be required to pay more than 50 percent of the allowed VA rates.
- 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 \$500.

RESOLUTION NO. A-11

RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE COMPONENT HOUSING

(This RESOLUTION contains the following: A- 12, 20, 22)

Background:

Members of Active Duty and the Selected Reserve who own or rent homes or apartments are deploying from their homes for extended periods of time to support this nation's military objectives.

When single members are deployed and receive government housing, they do not receive housing allowance to continue their rent or mortgage. However, while our single members still have to pay rent or mortgage, even if they are not living at home while on active duty. Married members receive housing allowance based on where they are called to active duty, even though the rent or mortgage in the area they live may be a lot higher.

The role members of the National Guard are playing both at home and abroad require stronger housing support and compensation.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate funding for housing and lodging compensation that includes, but is not limited to the following programs:

- Provide Basic Allowance for Housing for single members called to active duty, even when government housing is supplied. And, to afford married members the option to receive a housing allowance based on either where they are assigned for duty or where they live, whichever is higher.
- Provide implementing instructions and funding for Inactive Duty Travel lodging for National Guard and Reserve component members.
- Amend the Service Members Civil Relief Act (SCRA) to provide protections to deployed members of the National Guard and Reserve that would prevent insurance companies from penalizing any member for damage to the home or apartment if the apartment or home is vacant or unoccupied for a period of time, or for a home or apartment is vacant or unoccupied due to deployment.

RESOLUTION NO. B-1

RELATING TO MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINMENT OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AVIATION

Background:

The Transformation and Modernization of Army National Guard Aviation is critical for the successful accomplishment of the Guard's dual Federal and State Missions. The ARNG Aviation Program has suffered from a lack of a consistent strategy in the past. A renewed emphasis on resourcing is needed to reenergize the ARNG Aviation Program and allow it to attain the full partnership with the Army that it deserves in order to support the full range of National Security Objectives.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate the following modernization and sustainment initiatives for Army National Guard Aviation.

- Fully resource the documented requirement in all ARNG utility helicopter units with the UH-60L/M to ensure relevance of the ARNG aviation units to the war-fight
- Fully resource the documented requirement in all ARNG cargo helicopter units to the CH-47F configuration to ensure relevance in all ARNG aviation units to the war-fight
- Fully resource the documented requirement in all ARNG attack helicopter battalions to the AH-64D. All Army National Guard AH-64 units need 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.
- Fully resource the documented requirement in all ARNG Cargo Fixed Wing units with a modernized aircraft to ensure relevance of ARNG aviation to the war-fight
- Include the ARNG State Fixed Wing flight detachments as mission essential for support of the Homeland Defense Mission and procure a new light utility fixed wing aircraft to replace the aging C-12 Fleet
- Retain all the Generating Force Air Ambulance units in the ARNG and field with UIH-60 or LUH Helicopters immediately
- Accelerate the Procurement of the Light Utility Helicopter (LUH) aircraft for the continuation of the Homeland Defense mission and to fully resource the Security and Support Battalion force structure.
- 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
- Procure and upgrade of adequate training and simulation devices (TESS and AVCATT) for modernized systems, to accomplish individual and collective aviation training in the most efficient and economical manner.
- **Fully resource the immediate procurement and installation of all Army Guard Aircraft with the improved Blue Force Tracker System**
- Acquire an Airborne A2C2S system that provides for a situational awareness and communications throughout the full range of Homeland Defense and battle space requirements
- Support procurement of the integrated Vibration Management Enhancement Program (VMEP) and/ or IMD-HUMS/PME, to meet US Army and ARNG requirements for the modernized aircraft/helicopter fleet.
- **Fully resource and procure the upgraded Electronic Digital Engine Control Units (EDECUCU) for all UH-60A/L Blackhawk Helicopters in the National Guard Inventory.**
- **Leverage funding for an Advanced Tactical Integration Mission management System for use with the Security and Support unit aircraft in order to fully meet and support Homeland Defense and Counter Narcotic Mission Operations.**
- Leverage funding for immediate acquisition of systems such as crashworthy crew troop seats, inflatable cockpit restraint systems, night vision systems, crashworthy ballistic tolerant auxiliary fuel systems, life support for trauma and transportation, rescue hoist systems, ASE and Aircrew survival radios.

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 life and material. The Heavy combat force is composed of 19 Active Component (AC) brigades, 10 Army National Guard (ARNG) brigades, and 5 brigade sets in Army Repositioned Sets (APS) – essentially in storage afloat or ashore at potential trouble spots. The Army Campaign Plan completes the “modularization” reorganization and reset for the Active Component and the APS fleet by FY 2008. Units emerge from reset with M1A2 (SEP) or M1A1 (AIM) Abrams tanks and M2A2 (ODS) or M2A3 Bradley Fighting Vehicles. While the AC heavy forces modernization will be completed soon, similar programs to modernize the Army National Guard are under funded by 50%, and stretched out to 2011. This forces the ARNG to use under resourced training sets of equipment, doubling the wear and tear on those sets. Not providing an adequate number of combat vehicles for our force to train on, discourages many of our highly experienced combat veterans from continuing their career, increases post mobilization training time, and unnecessarily endangers the lives of our soldiers, due to their decreased time to train on the equipment they will take to war.

Recommendation

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to authorize, appropriate, and require Department of Defense, Department of Army and National Guard Bureau to fully field 100% of the requirements of all combat vehicles directly to the 10 Heavy Brigade Combat Teams in the ARNG under the total package fielding concept **as well as the other 24 BCTs in the ARNGt:**

- Recapitalize all 600 M1A1 Abrams tanks in the ARNG fleet to zero hours, zero miles through the Abrams Integrated Management (AIM) Program. Recapitalization to be conducted, two BCT's per year, FY2007-FY2011.
- Recapitalize all 1200 M2A2/M3A2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles in the ARNG fleet to zero miles zero hours, upgrade to the BFV – Operation Desert Storm (ODS) standard. Recapitalization to be conducted at the rate of 2 BCT's per year, FY2007-FY2011. Program must include all variants.
- Recapitalize all 600 M113 Armored Personnel Carriers and 340 M577 command post carriers in the ARNG fleet to the M113A3 configuration. Recapitalization to be conducted at the rate of 2 BCT's per year, FY2007-FY2011.
- Recapitalize all M88A1 tank recovery vehicles to the M88A2 Hercules configuration. Recapitalization to be done at the rate of two BCT's per year FY2007-FY2011.
- It is imperative that these four family of vehicles be issued directly to the ARNG's 10 Heavy Brigade Combat Teams as soon as they are recapitalized, allowing the 40,000 soldiers in these units regular access to train on them. The allocation of equipment to APS or training sets at the NTC cannot be counted as equipment assigned to ARNG as we will not be able to use them to train. These sets need to be counted as assigned to the AC.
- Continued support for fielding of Stryker Brigade Combat Team #6 (56th BCT, 28th ID).

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 are taking place. These characteristics 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 providing support to the Army in areas of counter terrorism and weapons of mass destruction proliferation.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States to 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") including all appropriate associated communications support and mission essential equipment.

Priority requirements include the following:

- SATCOM "Phoenix" - AN/USC-60 Triband tactical satellite terminals including their prime movers for Echelons Above Corps (EAC) ARNG signal battalions and brigades/SMART-T satellite terminals for Army National Guard 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 obtain this equipment
- Joint Network Node (replacement for MSE and DGM/TRI-TAC)
- Warfighter Information Network (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)
- Completing 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
- Authorize and appropriate funds during FY2006 through FY2007 for the purchase of the 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 SINCGARS)
- **Fielding of 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'S 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. 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 are 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 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:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and Congress to 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 the following:

Field Artillery Tactical Data System (FATDS) of systems equipment and training

- SATCOM (satellite communications)
- Lightweight 155MM Towed M777A1
- High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS)
- Meteorological Measuring Set-PROFILER (AN/TMQ-52)
- Upgrade M109A6 155MM SP Howitzer PALADIN (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 (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)
- HF Harris Radios
- Improved Position Azimuth Determining System (IPADS)
- Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS) data radio
- Call-for-Fire Trainer

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 plays a pivotal role in the success of any military operation. As the National Guard continues to increase its participation in the Nation's operational commitments, the support of the 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. Essential equipment, modernization of items such as trucks, decontamination and night vision equipment has, for too long, been delayed. These items are necessary for successful support of combat units as well as providing essential capabilities in support of the ARNG's response to disaster relief and state emergencies.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge 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 include the following:

- Support the continued fielding of the 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)
- Up-armored HMMWVS
- High mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV) M998A2 series
- Family of medium tactical vehicles (FMTV)
- Tactical trailers
- Modernizing M915 family of vehicles with M915A3 Line-Haul Tractors and M916A3 Light Equipment Transporters
- Modernize 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) (Note: The Chemical Decon Units should maintain the authorization for the M12 Decon apparatus and M12 should be funded for modernization and repair parts)
- 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)

RESOLUTION NO. B-6

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

Background:

Engineer 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). Modernization of those units, however, lags behind the combat forces, that they support. The ARNG engineer forces with ARNG Divisions are missioned but only receive 15% of total Army engineer funds. The ARNG's 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 engineer efforts lend critical support to the community during emergency response and disaster relief efforts.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States to 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") including all appropriate associated communications support and mission essential equipment at the same rate as the active Army until all Army National Guard requirements are satisfied to include but not limited to the following:

- Husky, Meerkat, and Buffalo equipment
- Engineer Mission Module
- 40 Ton Crane
- M917A2 Dump Truck
- 7.5 Ton Crane
- MRBC Enablers (CBT/TRL/BAP/IBC)
- 14 Cubic Yard Scraper
- D7 SLEP/Conversion
- Road Grader
- 5 Ton Dump Truck (FMTV)
- 250 CFM Compressor
- 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 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
- M-Gators

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 (Up-armored HMMWV's, M-1 Tanks, etc.), many units returning from operations in the Central Command Area of Responsibility have left their equipment behind for follow-on units.

These units have no equipment with which to train after de-mobilization, creating a readiness issue for those units with follow-on missions and detracting from the ability of the states to perform homeland security missions.

The National Guard Bureau does not have the funding to move equipment around to allow these units to train, or the equipment may not exist currently (FA units performing In Lieu of Missions for Military Police who must use the MP Company's Equipment).

The Transformation dictates that the Army may need the equipment now to stand up the units required for the Global War on Terrorism.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Secretary of the Army to determine required funding levels for equipment replacement and purchase to allow units returning from a Theater of Operations without their organic equipment to receive enough equipment to provide meaningful training, support to the state homeland security missions, and influence the Congress of the United States to provide the required funding to equip and maintain proper training and readiness.

RESOLUTION NO. B-8

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

Background:

The WMD-CST's were established to provide support to civil authorities in the event of an incident involving a weapon of mass destruction. These National Guard teams provide DOD's unique expertise and capabilities to assist state 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, and employ federally approved CBRN response doctrine. The WMD-CST's mission includes identifying agents and substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional military support.

This training program harnesses the power of the internet and existing networks to deliver high quality learning by bringing together intelligent tutors, distributed subject matter experts, real time in depth learning management and diverse array of support tools to ensure a responsive, high quality "learner centric" system. Structured training provides a deliberate focus on training objectives by immersing participants in a realistic scenario, with cues and conditions set up to support a planned sequence of task performance.

The modular nature of a virtual environment/structured training system based on interactive courseware and commercial gaming technology presents the ability to incorporate realistic 3D models of key infrastructured facilities and other important locations to train for a variety of "what if" situations. This effort is a state-of-the art technology-based solution for enhancing national security through training and education to our National Guard Civil Support Teams.

In order to sustain and improve the high level of initial training required for the WMD-CST's 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:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) fund and direct this funding to be used to field the Civil Support Team Trainer (CSTT) program, a simulations based training program for the WMD-CSTs and expand the scenario data base.

RESOLUTION NO. C-1

**RELATING TO THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE REGARDING 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 are composed of citizen-soldiers and airmen 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 in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom. The National Guard is an extremely cost effective force consuming 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.

Air National Guard units are supporting missions in the United States and around the world as part of the Total Force. Air Guard units are engaged in Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) taskings as well as Homeland Security missions such as Air Sovereignty Alert and Combat Air Patrols. It is critical that the Air National Guard remain relevant and reliable in order to ensure the accomplishment of current and future missions. The Air Guard supports transformational initiatives that best support the war fighting capabilities needed to combat the threats of the future.

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 ANG. In addition, such decisions do not include the Governors nor the Adjutants General who command Air Guard units in their state role.

Recommendations:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States to 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;
- The nation is well served by a continuing dialog involving the Air Force, the National Guard Bureau, the Air National Guard, NGAUS, and the Adjutants General as threats evolve and new missions emerge;
- Participate by enacting revisions effecting 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; and
- 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-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. 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 field until after FY10.

As the battlefield has transformed, A-10 tasking has shifted from low altitude missions to medium altitude where current engine performance is inadequate. In the face of expanding enemy threats an engine upgrade program is warranted to determine the best way to increase engine performance for the A-10. 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. The FMT will be particularly critical when the A-10 is modified with Precision Engagement. Finally, the Intermediate Automatic Test Station (IATS) is antiquated and currently unsupported by the ALC. To continue to provide testing and repair capability, the F-16 Improved Avionics Intermediate Shop (IAIS) test station is being considered to replace this void.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge 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 seeking enough funds for additional targeting pods;
- Restoring engine upgrade funding to the Engine Upgrade Program;
- Ensuring the A-10 Service Life Extension Program although currently fully funded, 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; and
- To 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.

RESOLUTION NO. C-5

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD C-130J AIRCRAFT

Background:

The Air National Guard (ANG) possesses 49 percent of the total theater airlift force structure and participates in worldwide operations more than ever before. The ANG continues this level of support despite 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. Also, propulsion systems modernization will enhance performance and readiness while reducing operation and support costs.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States:

- Procure C-130J-30 and EC-130 J Tactical Airlift aircraft and their spares and support equipment to complete unit conversions;
- Procure the AN/AAQ-24, Large Aircraft IR Countermeasure System (LAIRCM) for all variants of the ANG C-130 fleet;
- Procure airborne wideband 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/ /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 meet the crevasse detection radar requirements; and
- 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.

RESOLUTION NO. C-8

RELATING TO THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD KC-135 AIRCRAFT

Background:

The KC-135 is the recognized workhorse of the U.S. tanker fleet. 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 (EPA) Stage II standards and the more stringent Stage III standards, which became effective in 2002.

While a replacement aircraft is necessary to enable these forces to perform vital missions worldwide, the Air National Guard (ANG) needs an interim fix 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.

KC-135R model engine equipped air refueling aircraft operate at a greatly reduced cost due to dramatic improvements in design, materials, and engine maintenance concepts as well as vastly improved fuel consumption. On some KC-135R aircraft, modernization includes the addition of a fuselage mounted or wingtip-refueling pod 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:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge 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;
- Convert the ANG KC-135E aircraft to the R model engine configuration;
- Procure the AN/AAQ-24, Large aircraft IR countermeasure system (LAIRCM) for the ANG KC-135 tanker fleet;
- Provide MPRS modification programs for the ANG KC-135 R fleet as appropriate to meet U.S. and allied requirements;
- Distribute the KC-135R's from Active Duty Units to the seven remaining E-Model ANG Units.
- Procure engine instrument display system;
- Procure Emergency vision assurance system (EVACS); and
- 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.

RESOLUTION NO. C-10

**RELATING TO THE PROCUREMENT COMBAT ARMS TRAINING SYSTEMS (CATS)
FOR THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD**

Background:

The Air National Guard recently equipped with one Combat Arms Training System–Air (CATS) per base, requires two additional systems for each Security Forces unit to effectively maintain individual small arms training requirements in both marksmanship and tactical employment for all ANG members. Improvements in technology further reflect a need for modernization of the current systems to provide an even more realistic training environment. Since the events of September 11, 2001, ANG personnel have been assigned to new and unprecedented security tasks, requiring unique training requirements. Fielded CATS systems are being utilized daily to meet this training demand.

All Air National Guard (ANG) personnel must qualify with small arms every one to three years, depending on each individual's specialty's qualification category. Security forces personnel must qualify annually, plus meet Combatant Commander Requirements prior to deployment. Those requirements may include recertification on small arms as well as current certification on varied specialty weapons. In order to ensure security forces squad deployable packages meet mission required squad based training requirements two additional systems are required per ANG installation. Each CATS system is equipped to meet all weapon qualification requirements for all specialties, as well as provide situational scenario training for defensive and offensive operations, fire and maneuver operations, night vision environments, the wearing of protective gas masks, universal forward observer training, and downed pilot situations.

ANG security forces personnel are presently tasked with supporting homeland defense missions, Operation Noble Eagle, and Operation Enduring Freedom and are facing increasingly lethal and sophisticated threats. Lack of range facilities, munitions and time will continue to degrade force protection, readiness capabilities and survivability of all our Air Guard personnel. The training capability afforded the modernized CATS virtual trainer provides for conduct of a full range of potential mission training scenarios critical to the readiness of ANG individuals and units and is considered an essential training tool.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau and the Congress of the United States to support the procurement and modernization of these CATS trainers for the Air National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. C-11

RELATING TO JOINT THREAT EMITTER (JTE)

Background:

The ANG has a shortfall in electronic warfare training. To meet ready aircrew program tasking requirements, the ANG's intermediated training ranges require the joint threat emitter (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, NY and Smokey Hill Range, KS. These ranges 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 CRTC's. The CAF Combat Training Range Review Board has programmed nine JTE's for the ANG.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate funding to provide additional funding for the JTE System in the for the Savannah and Gulfport Joint CRTC's and the Fort Drum Range complex.

RESOLUTION NO. C-12

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

Background:

The Air National Guard has been assigned 62.5 percent of the air traffic control (ATC) wartime mission by the United States Air Force (USAF) and in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom, has deployed four mobile ATC Radar Approach Controls (RAPCONs) and a fifth one was deployed in April 2004. In addition, the Air National Guard has peacetime obligations to support the National Airspace Systems, providing ATC services at selected military and civil airports. The system that the Air National Guard uses is the AN/MPN-14K. The MPN-14K is a 1950's technology analog RAPCON that received minor radar upgrade in the 1980s. It suffers from age, including parts that are obsolete and no longer available on the market. The Air Force depot is currently cannibalizing systems just to keep a few critical units operational. The system has serious maintainability, transportability and deployability problems. It would literally cost more to modify and grade the old MPN-14K than to procure a brand new system.

A new Mobile Approach Control System (MACS), consisting of a solid-state Mobile Digital Airport Surveillance Radar and Precision Approach Radar are available and these systems would correct all of the existing problems.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to fully authorize and appropriate funding for the procurement of the new Mobile RAPCON units for the Air National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. C-13

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

Background:

The United States Air National Guard has over 230 Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting vehicles, which range in age from one to 11 years over their expected life of 12 years. In order to begin replacement of these over aged trucks; additional funding is required in the Department of Defense Budget. To further substantiate the need for these vehicles, in all cases they are the primary support vehicles for the civilian airports on which they are stationed. The Air National Guard must also have the latest Air Rescue Fire Fighting Vehicles in the Air Force inventory for operational and maintenance training of the 1,814 Traditional Guard Fire Fighters to meet wartime readiness requirements. Any loss of assets from the aging, outdated vehicles fleet by the Air National Guard could lead to serious reductions in critical fire fighting and rescue capabilities for both the military air crews and civilian aircraft they serve as well as significantly degrade the contingency and wartime readiness of Air National Guard fire fighters.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States to support an increase in the budget to fund the needed replacement of Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Equipment for the Air National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. C-14

**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, and also support domestic counter-narcotics operations, disaster relief, and Homeland Defense missions.

The CRCs remain deployed as key U.S., NATO, CENTCOM surveillance and C2 hubs supporting post 9-11 air operations throughout the globe sharing the Common Operational Picture (COP) among Coalition forces, including Coalition Air Operations Centers, Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS), PATRIOT, fighters, bombers, Navy E-2 and AEGIS combatants.

The aging Control and Reporting Centers are becoming technologically and logistically obsolete. The Air Force recently validated a Battle Control System-Mobile (BCS-M) modernization program to address theater combatant commander needs for a robust and readily deployable C2 capability. This open architecture BCS-M system will greatly enhance networking and interoperability of U.S. and coalition forces in operations such as Enduring Freedom, Noble Eagle, and Iraqi Freedom. Using breakthroughs in sensor remoting and communications technology, it will be feasible to move hundreds of Guard members out of hostile locations in both Iraq and Afghanistan, and it's significantly lighter footprint will expedite deploy-ability, while reducing life cycle costs.

The BCS-M will leverage the efforts of 1st Air Force technology demonstrations Joint Based Expeditionary Connectivity Center (JBECC) and may also leverage the modernization of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Air Defense Sectors through the BCS-Fixed program in order to accelerate fielding. The Air Force's long-term goal is to provide all fixed and airborne C2 platforms with a common operator interface--BCS-F, AWACS, and Joint STARS; Battle Control System-Mobile will establish a template for commonality.

Funding was provided through Program Budget Decision 290 to transform the CRC to a fielded BCS-M during the FY04 through FY09 timeframe. Developmental funds in FY04 and FY05, however, are insufficient to provide the software development necessary to rapidly field all of the capabilities required to replace the legacy system; transformation of the CRC is already late-to-need. As a high demand/low density system fully engaged in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Homeland Defense operations, additional funding for Battle Control System-Mobile (BCS-M) in FY06 and FY07 will dramatically accelerate fielding to ensure this critical Theater Command and Control capability for U.S. forces.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, and the Congress of the United States to 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-15

RELATING TO THE PROCUREMENT AND MODERNIZATION OF THEATER DEPLOYABLE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Background:

It is imperative that Air National Guard Combat Communications units are able 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 SATCOM terminals such as the AN/USC-60 Flyaway Tri-band Satellite Terminal (FSAT). At the present time there are only a few Air National Guard units equipped with this state of the art equipment. Combat Communications units must have the equipment and be trained to perform their mission unfortunately, the Air Force procurement of this program is inadequate and funding is limited to purchase the full suite of this equipment on a timely schedule. This leaves the majority of the Air National Guard Units under-equipped and with no means to train. Personnel deployed to a base in the Area of Responsibility (AOR) which has TDC/FSAT equipment would have a tremendous learning curve on the deployed TDC/FSAT equipment. Deployed Air National Guard units equipped with the TDC equipment have returned home without their TDC equipment due to continuing requirements and limited TDC equipment availability, leaving no means for Air National Guard personnel to train and maintain proficiency.

At first glance, accelerating the buy program for the full TDC/FSAT suite would appear to be the obvious solution, but this program is already behind schedule and competes with the Active Force for funds to purchase this equipment. Unfortunately, there are many higher priority Air Force requirements, and an increase in funding is extremely unlikely. The ANG has been placed in the tenuous position of not being able to train personnel, while being tasked on a regular basis to deploy in support of worldwide TDC requirements.

A cost effective solution would be to purchase a TDC/FSAT Simulation suite. This simulation suite has most of the key components of the TDC Integrated Communications Access Package (ICAP) package and the AN/USC-60 FSAT Terminal enabling units to train and deploy at a moments notice. This program would allow provide units the capability to train 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:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States to strongly support the modernization efforts of the Air Force to fully fund 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.

RESOLUTION NO. C-16

**RELATING TO A HANDS FREE BLADDER RELIEF SYSTEMS FOR F-16, F-15 AND
A-10 FIGHTER AIRCRAFT**

Background:

The Air National Guard (ANG) operates the most capable single seat fighter aircraft in the inventory. The F-16, F15 and A-10 remain the most viable multipurpose fighters and are increasingly being used by Combatant Commanders in the theatre. Longer and more demanding missions are now the norm for our fighter pilots. Hydration and relief are major concerns from a medical and safety stand point. Our pilots currently use bladder relief systems that are cumbersome and awkward at the very least. The current relief system requires the pilot to take attention away from the mission. Hands free systems will permit pilots to concentrate on mission objectives without distractions or interruptions. The ANG must procure new systems to address this issue. Systems have been certified “safe-to-fly” and are available for procurement. Our fighter pilots demand the very best equipment and support that the ANG can provide. Safety and mission should remain at the top of that list.

Recommendations

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, Department of the Air Force and the Department of the Defense, and the Congress of the United States to procure an automatic hands-free bladder relief system that has been tested, certified “safe-to-fly”, and coordinated with the Humans Systems Wing and Air Force Research Lab at Brooks AFB for use in the F-16, F-15 and A-10.

RESOLUTION NO. C-17

RELATING TO WALL STYLE TROOP SEAT REPLACEMENT

Background

In 1990, the U.S. Air Force initiated a troop seat improvement effort due to high component parts failure rate, in-flight troop injuries and lack of component interchangeability. An Air Force study in 1991 verified the component failures as well as standardization issues. In 1992, a follow-on contract to develop and test a safer more durable state was awarded. The scope of this follow-on contract included baseline testing of the existing seat. The findings concluded that 'minor injury' is likely to occur during the normal operations and that in a mishap simulation, 'death' would occur several times during the product's life cycle.

In 2003, the C-130 systems program office and KC-135 systems program office release memorandums approving the new seat for installation. The ANG sends \$22 Million (FY03 O&M) for purchase of seats for their aircraft. However, procurement is stalled while Air Force Materiel Command and Defense Logistics Agency debate who is responsible for procurement.

Recommendation

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge Congress to authorize and appropriate funding for "wall style troop" seats for the ANG KC-135 and C-130 fleet.

RESOLUTION NO. C-21

RELATING PROCUREMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF C-40 AIRCRAFT

Background:

The nation's military and civilian senior leadership is in need of without adequate, timely and reliable airlift to meet global commitments. The appropriate number of operational support aircraft does not exist to sufficiently meet increasing Congressional Delegation, Combatant Commander, or team travel requests. Shortfalls and reliability concerns with the aging C-9 fleet continue to exist. The C-40 aircraft with its state-of-the-art Next Generation cockpit can provide safe and reliable transport for government senior leadership both at home and abroad. The 201st Airlift Wing at Andrews AFB, with three C-40Cs, finds it increasingly difficult to satisfy all CODEL and WHAMO mission requests. Air Mobility Command's programmed force structure, based on the C-9A retirement schedule, and does not include any additional aircraft for the Air National Guard, thus restricting the ANG's participation in this vital airlift mission. With Homeland Security requirements emerging, a C-40 multi-mission aircraft would be ideally suited for movement of humanitarian equipment, disaster relief, WMD-CST support and its ability to transport FEMA 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:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Defense and the Congress of the United States to support funding to increase procurement of C-40 aircraft.

RESOLUTION NO. D-1

RELATING TO CHINOOK HELICOPTER ACCELERATION

Background:

The Army Aviation Transformation Plan, a result of the Chief of Staff of the Army's focus panel on aviation, restructures Army Aviation to best suit the changing needs of the US Army. US Army Aviation is to become more modular to increase flexibility and enhance effectiveness. The plan also reflects the relevancy of the Army National Guard (ARNG) on the battlefield by assigning over 36% of the total Army CH-47F heavy lift inventory to the ARNG.

Despite the high deployment levels in support of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT), ARNG CH-47s have continued to support the state mission by participating in hurricane and flood relief in the East as well as firefighting in the West. ARNG CH-47s are often the only aircraft capable of conducting high altitude search and rescue missions. However, the ARNG bears the bulk of the transformation plan shortfalls and is the last to be reprieved.

Discussion:

The Army Aviation Transformation Plan requires 513 Chinook helicopters for the Active, Reserve, and National Guard components. The plan allots a 12 Chinook company (currently 14, down from 16 in 2003) to the divisional level.

The ARNG currently has Chinook aircraft in 19 states, five of which have just started fielding aircraft. The transformation plan designates five new additional states to receive CH-47Fs as the ARNG fleet increases from 131 to 159 Chinooks.

Delivery of modernized CH-47F airframes will begin in FY07; However the ARNG will not start receiving modernized Chinooks until FY14. In addition, the fielding plan leaves the ARNG 24 aircraft short of required numbers until fielding completion in 2020.

Recommendation:

- It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to support acceleration of the Chinook line. Accelerating the Chinook program increase the ARNG ability to meet future challenges. Earlier fielding of modernized CH-47F will ensure ARNG Aviation relevance on the digitized battlefield and maximize Homeland Security capabilities. The accelerated fielding will allow ARNG soldiers to train with the latest equipment while filling shortfalls that exacerbate operational tempo (OPTEMPO), resultant from increased deployments.
- In addition, acceleration provides a clear cost benefit based on inflationary savings and material and labor savings from economy of scale. Inflationary savings are expected to be approximately three percent. Economy of scale savings from learned efficiencies and larger material orders can provide up to an additional seven percent savings. Additional upfront spending is required to realize these savings.
- Add 6 CH-47F helicopters per year earmarked for the Army National Guard to the President's Budget request until the shortfall is eliminated.

RESOLUTION NO. D-2

RELATING TO THE INCLUSION OF IMD-HUMS/PME

Background:

The (IMD-HUMS/PME) Integrated Mechanical Diagnostics, Health and Usage Management and Platform Maintenance Environment System is an on-board monitoring system that identifies potential maintenance issues before/as they occur. The system has been approved for production by the Navy for the CH-53E and SH-60B fleet of helicopters. The Army has completed a successful program to test and evaluate the IMD-HUMS/PME system on UH-60 helicopters at Ft. Rucker, and conducted operational use in Iraq. The Operational Users are now requesting, as a top priority, the inclusion of the IMD-HUMS/PME system on UH-60 aircraft prior to future deployment. The Army is utilizing IMD-HUMS/PME as a comprehensive fleet management tool that will enable condition based maintenance and ensure combat ready deployments with minimal logistic support for the Black Hawk fleet.

The inclusion of IMD-HUMS/PME will:

Improve Readiness

- Transition to Condition Based Maintenance (CBM) Environment
- *Eliminate Potential for Grounding the Entire Model Fleet*
- Support Just in Time Maintenance

Reduce O&S Cost - Reduction of greater than 20% is feasible

Improve Safety:

- An 80% reduction of In-Flight Mishaps Involving Rotor, Engine, and Power Train Faults.
- Decrease Human Error through the Ops debrief, playback capability

Improve Survivability:

- Detect & React to Mechanical, Structural or Combat Damage

In order for the Army National Guard Black Hawk fleet to accomplish the combat readiness improvements that are necessary to support the increased deployment demands being placed upon it, the Guard must be included in the process and safety improvements that IMD-HUMS/PME provides

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate funds in the amount of \$14.5M to the Army Procurement Line, ARNG, to equip two combat units of UH-60 Helicopters with IMD-HUMS /PME systems.

RESOLUTION NO. D-3

RELATING TO THE UPGRADE OF THE UH-60 ENGINE CONTROLS

Background:

The Electronic Digital Engine Control Unit (EDECU) is an engine control for all UH 60 Blackhawk model helicopters. The control incorporates modern electronics that allow for an inexpensive, safer, more reliable alternative to the present Blackhawk engine control unit. Currently installed on the UH60/M Blackhawk, the EDECU has proven itself to provide increased cost savings and operational efficiency. Installing the EDECU on the National Guard's fleet of UH60/A/L will provide a concurrent level of cost savings and operational efficiency, while being interchangeable as the current models are upgraded. Since the same component and engine will likely be used in the Apache, the EDECU will also provide direct compatibility with the both airframes when specified in the future.

The improved (EDECU) Electronic Digital Engine Control Unit provides:

A cost reduction of 30-35% over the presently installed electronic control
One single part number for all models of UH-60 thereby reducing logistics and stocking
Enhanced software for engine health monitoring, thereby reducing maintenance costs
Improved reliability and safety
Expanded memory for fault detection, event recording and enhanced diagnostics
Serial data bus features for future expansion for cockpit display/control

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate funds in the amount of \$2.8M in FY'07 to commence upgrade of all National Guard Blackhawk helicopters with the improved EDECU at a rate of 100 helicopters per year, and to continue program funding thereafter.

RESOLUTION NO. D-4

RELATING TO THE NEED TO FULLY FUND AN ADVANCED TACTICAL INTEGRATED MISSION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ATIMMS) FOR ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AVIATION

Background:

The Army National Guard Aviation Modernization Plan includes the recommendation to procure replacement aircraft for the OH-58 for continuation of the counter-drug mission. As the National Guard's role in the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) continues to expand new equipment and growth items are required to enhance mission effectiveness.

As these roles expand to include special national security missions, homeland defense, coordinate joint military/law enforcement, command and control, intelligent analysis and air to ground reconnaissance, the National Guard airborne work load becomes more complex. Enhanced system capabilities are needed to respond to homeland security contingencies.

In accordance with the National Guard Digital Mapping initiative more flight management tools are required to reduce cockpit work load, enhance mission management effectiveness and improve safety of operations.

An Advanced Tactical Integrated Mission Management System (ATIMMS) exists to facilitate the flight management and planning to meet the expanding number of mission profiles. This Tactical system includes the integration of reconnaissance cameras, FalconView data and maps with moving map and downlink systems will include a high precision turret command system to assist the technical flight officers (TFO). The system will enhance mission effectiveness by its ease of use, high system speed, intuitive interface, quality of the data, and the cartographic presentation. ATIMMS integrates moving map GPS technology with IR/Day turrets and mobile data terminals, wireless internet access, Wxworx weather, FalconView, and other evolving applications in a seamless integration. Falcon View overlays will be easily displayed per operator preferences.

The ATIMMS is designed to be operated by the observer supplying moving maps and directional information regarding current position, targets and targets of interest. It will also include nearest streets, places, airports and obstacles.

The ATIMMS system will also include an internal database with addresses and intersection information for the entire regions, geographic place names, unlimited user defined waypoints, Airports and Helipads. The FAA Airport database includes the contiguous United States and provides their frequency, fuel availability and other facilities information. In addition custom databases, such as the parcel data, utility data, and other structures can be seamlessly integrated into the system.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States, the Department of the Army, and the Department of Defense, to procure an Advanced Tactical Integrated Mission Management System (ATIMMS) for the Army National Guard aviation units to accomplish the missions that they will be tasked with.

RESOLUTION NO. D-5

RELATING TO THE IMPACT OF THE 90-POINT CAP ON HIGH OPTMEPO SOLDIERS

Background

Currently, 56th SBCT (and other modular BCT's during the later phases in the ARFORGEN model) soldiers can perform only 7 Readiness Management Periods (RMPs) before hitting the retirement point cap for inactive training periods. This provides a disincentive for soldiers to perform additional duty with their unit.

Background Facts:

- The current ARNG retirement system limits soldiers to a total of 90 retirement points for membership and inactive duty training combined. (AT, ADT, ADSW, etc. all count for retirement beyond the 90 points.)
- The current cap has been in place since 31 October 2000, and therefore was put in place well before the GWOT-related increases in training & OPTEMPO.
- Soldiers assigned to 56th SBCT perform 48 Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) and
- 20 Additional Unit Training Assemblies (AUTAs). They also receive their 15 points for membership. This means that these soldiers, if present for all scheduled training, will have a minimum of 83 inactive duty points.
- Soldiers are authorized to perform up to 30 Readiness Management Periods (RMPs) per year. These are also inactive duty periods, and are worth 1 retirement point.
- RMPs are the most flexible type of additional duty available to unit leaders. These periods require no orders, and, assuming sufficient funds are available, no approval above the company level. This makes them an ideal method for Company Commanders and RNCOs to address last-minute requirements, or to react to unforeseen changes.
- RMPs have historically been among the most readily available types of funding.

Recommendation: It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to pursue a change to current law (Ch. 1223, Title 10 USC) concerning ARNG inactive duty points, in order to increase the cap from 90 to unlimited points. (No one could exceed 365 retirement points per year including all active and inactive duty periods)

RESOLUTION NO. D-6

RELATING TO FUNDING FY07 NATIONAL GUARD STATE PLANS (Counterdrug) TO REACH 2,763 AVERAGE ENDSTRENGTH THROUGH THE FUTURE YEARS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Background:

From 1999 to 2006 National Guard Bureau Counterdrug endstrength has decreased 44% (3,807 to 2,108 personnel). Counterdrug has identified critical operational funding shortfalls in Fiscal Year 2007 (FY07) that will be detrimental to the readiness of the Counternarcotics program. Due to the actual cost of inflation and pay raises, the Presidential Budget has continually reduced the expected average personnel level and program funding. In Fiscal Year 2005 endstrength was decreased to 2,191 personnel with a State Plans Budget of \$164,746,000. In Fiscal Year 2006, endstrength decreased to 2,108 personnel with a State Plans Budget of \$166,696,000. In Fiscal Year 2007, endstrength decreased yet again to 2,047 with a State Plans Budget of \$166,496,000.

The 44% overall decrease from 1999 through 2005 dramatically affects the ability of Counterdrug to be effective in fighting the war on drugs. Additionally, it seriously impedes Counterdrug's ability to move forward into critical areas such as narcoterrorism. Our experience as a nation this past year with natural disasters has demonstrated the need for Counterdrug personnel to participate fully in training and exercises to better prepare them to respond in natural disasters or terrorist incidents and remain in force to provide support through the duration of an event.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States to fund the National Guard Counterdrug program at not less than 2,763 average end strength through the Future Years Defense Program and that \$61M be added to the Fiscal Year 2007 CTA for National Guard State Plans PB

RESOLUTION NO. D-7

RELATING TO FULLY FUNDING THE NORTHEAST COUNTERDRUG TRAINING CENTER AT \$5.5M IN 2007

Background:

Since 1989 the National Guard has been tasked with supporting the United States national drug control strategy. Since then the National Guard has provided support to thousands of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies and anti-drug coalitions. Since 1999, the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center (NCTC) has been a leader in leveraging emerging technologies to maximize the training of law enforcement and military organizations alike to enhance performance in war against drugs and terrorism.

In 2006 the NCTC became the only military operated civilian law enforcement training center in the nation to become accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). This prestigious accreditation is a coveted national benchmark, awarded only to those training academies demonstrating, after a rigorous three-year self-assessment and five-day on-site visit, that it has satisfied 183 detailed standards. The NCTC is the only National Guard Counterdrug school to successfully demonstrate that its written directives and processes, rooted in sound military doctrine and practices, align with the best practices in public safety training.

From the start of FY 1999 through the first five months of FY 2006, NCTC has had 6,248 students from Pennsylvania registered for classes at NCTC. Post course evaluations conducted six months after completion of NCTC courses solidly document an increase in law enforcement's ability to detect, interdict and interrupt the sale and distribution of drugs, uncovering criminal activity that would have gone undiscovered prior to class attendance and achieving a greater level of officer safety on the job.

In October of 2004 funding was cut to the NCTC. As a result, the training center closed its doors for nine months, reopening again in October of 2005 resulting, by March of 2006, in the closure of over 21% of its classes due to the high level of registration. Classes remain full with waiting lists as long as one hundred students per iteration. In classes scheduled through October of 2006, 300 Pennsylvania law enforcement officers and 800 law enforcement officers from other jurisdictions will not be able to attend training due to funding levels insufficient to accommodate all those in need of training.

The NCTC stands poised to meet the ever-growing demand for training of not only civilian law enforcement officers, tactical teams and anti-drug coalitions, but also military organizations in need of counterdrug operational training and homeland security training. This unique training center, recognized for its outstanding ability to analyze needs and design training, needs to be funded so that the demand for quality public safety training can be met in Pennsylvania and its communities remain secure.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States to fully fund the Northeast Counterdrug Training Center in FY 2007 with an amount of \$5.5 million.

RESOLUTION NO. D-8

**RELATING TO THE MODERNIZATION OF THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
WITH THE ARMY BATTLE COMMAND SYSTEM**

Background:

Future conflicts will be fought in an ever increasingly digital world across a wide spectrum of battle space. The U.S. Army must be prepared to project overwhelming combat power from the continental United States and abroad to respond to changing mission requirements. In order to meet these needs, the Army must be digitized with standard, net-centric capabilities that meet operational needs within a highly mobile and dynamic battle space. Vertical networks will link command echelons while horizontal connections tie together mounted, dismounted and airborne combat units. To this end, the Army Battle Command System (ABCS) enables a digital battlefield that frames architecture of every stationary and moving platform in the battle space.

It is essential that the Army National Guard be equipped, trained and supported as is the active component in all aspects of the Army Battle Command System for world wide contingencies. ARNG units must be modernized in order to be integrated on the battlefield, maximize effectiveness, insure mission success, and increase soldier survivability.

Additionally the ARNG continues to play a pivotal role in Homeland Security/Homeland Defense and the Global War on Terrorism. Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma have added new light to the importance of HLS/HLD equipping requirements for the ARNG. Currently, the Army National Guard suffers from years of modernization neglect. Equipment modernization of items in digital communications such as the Army Battle Command System is necessary for successful ARNG support disaster relief and state emergencies, HLS/HLD as well as the GWOT.

The Army Command System (Suite of Systems): ABCS is required to meet the requirements of unit and soldier protections. It provides up-to-date intelligence pictures to support maneuver, fires, accurate terrain information, blue force tracking, etc., and meets the requirements for HLS/HLD/GWOT requirements.

Digital Enablers: These are automated (STAMIS) Computer systems that complement the ABCS systems and support commander's operational and sustainment requirements to meet and accomplish assigned missions. Digital Enablers help them "see and understand" the available resources, application of those resources and provide situational awareness/situational understanding (SA/SU) of assets. Without them, interoperability of all sustainment systems, key and critical for all HLS/HLD/GWOT missions will be hindered. Digital Enablers provide the key linkage sustaining mission success.

External Support. The ARNG requires assistance across the entire scope of digitizing the force. The ARNG deserves the same level and kind of support provided to its active duty counter parts in the digital modernization process. The template used by the active component includes relevant, seasoned and timely leadership working side by side soldiers at all levels. Active component Army experience is that assistance needs to be embedded early, be self-sufficient and be with the unit for the duration of entire cycle, for initial fielding through equipping and training and though deployment.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States, National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Army, and the Department of Defense, to support authorization and appropriation for the Army Battle Command System, for its digital enablers and for external support as proven successful by the Active Component Army. It is further recommended that the funding is to be provided to the Army for the Army National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. D-9

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

Background:

As the National Guard continues to increase its participation in the Nation's operational commitments, tracking of medical information of National Guard soldiers is an increasing challenge. Soldiers move through phases of the Army Force Generation model with their units. As they move through reset, ready, available, and mobilized phases; and return from being mobilized, tracking of medical information on each soldier, especially medical transactions, is essential. If a soldier of any component becomes a casualty on the battlefield, tracking of medical transactions on that soldier and tracking the location of the soldier as a patient is extremely challenging. Current methods of tracking medical transactions on mobilized Guard and Reserve soldiers from the time they occur to the time when Guard and Reserve soldiers are demobilized are unsatisfactory.

The Army and Air National Guard of the United States continue to respond on moments notice to medical emergencies throughout the United States. As the nation directs its resources in response to natural disasters as well as the war on terrorism, the provision of a 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 is 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:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States, the National Guard Bureau, and the Department of Defense to support authorization and appropriations for a medical information management system that can be used for managing medical information on National Guard and Reserve soldiers; and for dealing with mass casualties or day to day clinic operations. It is further recommended that these funds be made available in the Army budget for the Army National Guard.

RESOLUTION NO. D-10

RELATING TO ADDITIONAL GENERAL OFFICERS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Background:

The National Guard Bureau is currently authorized six General Officers and two Senior Executive Service civilians to conduct business with the Departments of Defense, Air Force, and Army. Most Directorates at the Air Force and Army staff levels have a higher number and there are numerous directorates in each organization. Daily, colonels, lieutenant colonels, and lower of the staffs of NGB and the Air and Army Directorates attend General Officer sessions fully expected to represent the needs of the National Guard. The culture of the military does not allow the individuals attending the "credibility" to carry the NG message with creditability and authority, regardless the experience and skills of the representative.

The National Guard is authorized 304 General Officers in the Army and ... in the Air Force, most of whom are state based and part-time. It would enhance the level of support in each of the services, if some of these authorizations were involved in the Active Guard Reserve program and allowed to serve in an active status at the National Guard Bureau directorate level. This would provide more creditable representation of the National Guard when obtaining allocations of resources from the Departments, thereby reducing reliance on congressionally added funding. It would also assist in resolving many of the issues with mobilization and deployments when proper representation is present during discussion at those levels.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to authorize up to five General Officers each for the National Guard Bureau (5 Joint) and each of the subordinate directorates (5 Army and 5 Air). These officers would count toward the total authorized General Officers for the National Guard and serve in an Active Guard Reserve status (they would not be from the current state allocations). They would not count toward the Active Component General Officer authorizations.

RESOLUTION NO. D-11

RELATING TO ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING SOLUTION FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD

Background:

The National Guard is a unique, enduring organization that performs missions unlike any other institution in the world. It is a constitutionally based militia, governed and managed by the Governors and Adjutants General of the states and territories, and the Secretary of the Interior and Commanding General for the District of Columbia. It is statutorily a federal force, available for national emergencies, both home and abroad, under the President and Secretary of Defense. The National Guard consists of two services, Army and Air Force, both funded, federally, by those respective federal services. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau loosely manages it with each service managed by a Director at the national level.

The National Guard of each respective state and territory is responsible to their respective governor for response to emergencies, natural and man-made, that occur within the boundaries of their authority. Many of these occasions are conductive in a strict State Active Duty (SAD) status and all costs are borne by the state government. If, in the performance of their duties, the National Guard forces use federal resources and equipment, it is in a reimbursable status.

There are a variety of new automation systems appearing on the horizon from various sources, most external to the National Guard, some internal. As we have learned over the years, it is extremely difficult for any state organization when multiple functional systems are in use with some of the functional areas without anything but office automation and self-developed applications. A single, comprehensive approach is once again needed in order to serve the National Guard in its complicated environment. This will allow the Adjutants General and their staffs a single environment in which to conduct business. In order to facilitate "go-to-war" familiarity, the system displays will replicate DoD, Army, and Air Force systems. Any transactions that need to flow to and from other environments for personnel, finance, logistics, operations, etc will pass through interfaces that will assure current, real-time information is available in both active and National Guard systems.

Recommendation:

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the Congress of the United States to authorize and fund the National Guard Bureau to define and procure a unique "National Guard Enterprise" available through one of the several Enterprise Resource Planning solutions, i.e., SAP, Oracle, etc.

RESOLUTION NO. D-12

RELATING TO STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAMS FOR THE ARNG

Background

The National Guard is a key element of Total Force and a cornerstone of our national security. This requires equipping the National Guard with modern equipment that is compatible with the Active Components' inventory and shares their same capabilities. The Active Components continue to upgrade and modernize their equipment that provides the decisive advantage to operate effectively under all conditions. At the same time, the National Guard has assumed an ever-increasing role in the global war on terrorism, especially in Southwest Asia, while continuing with the myriad of domestic missions. All this comes at a time when the military is dramatically changing its doctrine and equipping strategies. The Army, recognizing the need for flexible, modern, highly mobile, and lethal forces, has moved toward the Brigade Combat Team organization, and more specifically, the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT)

Seven SBCTs have been funded by the Army, including one to the Pennsylvania National Guard. SCBTs have been deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) where they have been a resounding success. Their performance has demonstrated the Army's Modular Brigade construct doctrine and shown clearly the capability to complete full spectrum missions and the flexibility to adapt to specific mission needs in real time. However, the Army's force generation model calls for deployment of AC BCTs every three years and ARNG units every six. To support this plan, a minimum of two additional SCBTs are required. This comes at a time when the National Guard has provided nearly half the combat power to OIF.

Concurrently, the Stryker vehicle has demonstrated a unique capability to support the domestic mission needs of the National Guard. From homeland security requirements to disaster relief, the Stryker fills a void in existing assets. The resources available in an SCBT are nearly ideally suited to support a host of missions facing our National Guard nationwide. These multi-role capabilities include, but are not limited to, homeland defense (WMD response, chem./bio detection, border patrol/security, surveillance, etc.), disaster relief (engineer support, unique mobility for rescue operations, etc.), and of course, nearly the full range of combat operations. Therefore, from nearly every perspective, the rationale is overwhelming to provide added Stryker SBCTs to the Army National Guard to support existing combat requirements and deployment plans, while at the same time, significantly enhancing the National Guard's abilities to support domestic mission needs.

Recommendation

It is the recommendation of the PNGAS that the NGAUS urge the National Guard Bureau, the Department of the Army, the Department of Defense and the Congress to strongly support procurement of at least two additional SBCTs for the National Guard.

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