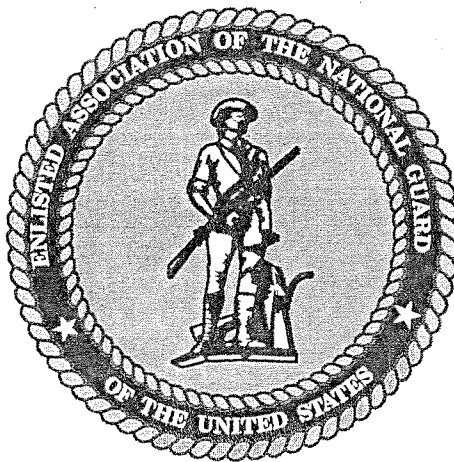


**Enlisted Association of the National Guard  
of the United States  
(EANGUS)**

*15 August 2007*



***2007 REPORT  
of THE  
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE***  
*(For consideration 15 August 2007)*

**EANGUS**  
**3133 Mount Vernon Avenue**  
**Alexandria, VA 22305**



August 15, 2007

Mr. President and members of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States: The Committee on Resolutions met on August 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> in Room 10, Cox Convention Center, Oklahoma City, OK. There were 37 members present. Special guests included: SGM Irene Torkildson, CMSGT Duane Volk, SGM (Ret) Janet Salotti, representing the National Guard Bureau Legislative Liaison Branch (NGB/LL). Additionally, we were supported by EANGUS National Office Staff of Frank Yoakum.

The committee reviewed the 33 Draft Resolutions published and distributed to the 55 EANGUS Chapters prior to this Conference. Additionally, there were two resolutions submitted from the floor for consideration. Of the 35 total resolutions considered, you have before you 20 resolutions recommended by your Resolutions Committee for Approval. There were also 18 resolutions from 2005 looked at for reaffirmation of which 10 are before the body for your consideration. As provided by the EANGUS by-Laws, Article VIII, Section 3, Standing Committees; "The Chairperson of the Committee on Resolutions shall report to the Conference only those resolutions the Committee recommends for adoptions. Resolutions not submitted for Conference approval will be attached to the report and submitted to the Secretary of the ASSOCIATION."

At this time the delegation body will take action to approve or reject each resolution. I will read only the Resolution Number and "Pertaining To:" statement. Each delegate was provided with a copy of the final Resolutions Committee Report at their table. Further information on each resolution is within that document. Following this body's action on the recommended resolutions, I will conclude my report.

As the Chairperson of the Committee on Resolutions, I will to thanks the committee members for their hard work and congenial attitudes while working through the difficult issues presented to our body. Your dedication to a professional production, outlines the "roadmap" of our organization for the next year and is reflected in this report. Mr. President, I move acceptance of this report as printed.



DEBRA I. NEWTON, SFC  
EANGUS AREA, Chairperson  
EANGUS Chairperson, Committee on Resolutions



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## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-01

### **Pertaining to: 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 and the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States have 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 and the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States believe 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 Enlisted Association of the National Guard that the Congress of the United States support accelerating the current timeline for the Army National Guard full-time manning ramp.

Sponsor: Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-02

### **Pertaining to: RELATING TO THE INEQUITABLE TREATMENT OF GUARD AND RESERVE PERSONNEL WHILE IN A TEMPORARY DUTY STATUS**

**Background:** Any reservist who attends a service school (technical training, Professional Military Education (PME)) that is in excess of 139 days duration is forced, under current Joint Federal Travel Regulations (JFTR), to accomplish the training in a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) status rather than a Temporary Duty (TDY) status. Specifically, it means the affected member is entitled only to moving expenses rather than Per Diem (temporary lodging and meals). This regulation discriminates against Guard and Reserve members as virtually all are maintaining a residence at/near home station while attending training. The individuals are not permanently moving (they are returning upon course completion), yet they are classified as such for the purpose of limiting their entitlements. The bottom line is the member is funding his/her own lodging and meal costs at what is essentially a long duration TDY which creates an obvious adverse affect on sustaining the home environment while away. This regulation negatively impacts the capability of the Guard and Reserve to attract members to highly complex career fields simply based on course duration and according lack of temporary duty status, which in-turn prohibits payment of living expense.

**Recommendation:** It is the recommendation of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard that the Congress of the United States modify the language in the Joint Federal 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 PME course of instruction.

Sponsor: Arkansas

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-03

### **Pertaining to: 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 Enlisted Association of the National Guard that 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.

Sponsor: Arkansas, South Dakota

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-04

### **Pertaining to: 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 a 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. It is believed by the national associations that a more equitable retirement program will aid greatly in recruiting and retaining members in the National Guard.

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

**Recommendation:** It is the recommendation of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States to 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.

Sponsor: Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana, South Dakota

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-05

### **Pertaining to: 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:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States recommends that the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense, and the Congress of the United States support authorization and appropriations for programs that will bring National Guard members into compliance with a Department of Defense annual dental examination directive and that will:

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

Sponsor: Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-06

### **Pertaining to: RELATED TO LOCATING C-130 INTERNATIONAL STUDENT TRAINING AT THE 189TH AIRLIFT WING, AR ANG, LITTLE ROCK AFB, ARKANSAS**

**Background:** Foreign countries that fly the C-130 aircraft require training slots at a C-130 schoolhouse for their crewmembers. These countries are increasingly having difficulty obtaining enough slots at the active duty C-130 schoolhouse located at Little Rock AFB. There are limited active duty instructors available to provide ongoing training. The current active duty instructors would be more effectively utilized performing their operational mission as compared to assigning them to a non-mobility training mission. Every time a foreign student is instructed it takes away a slot in training that could have been used for an American crewmember. Due to the difficulty of obtaining training quotas these foreign countries are now looking at other options from other countries to receive the training required. These foreign countries are willing to pay the entire cost of training for their members. Training all foreign students would require approximately 1750 hours of flight time using three to four E model C-130s.

The 189th Airlift Wing, Arkansas Air National Guard currently performs the C-130 instructor school mission. This unit has been a Formal Training Unit and has been in the C-130 schoolhouse mission since 1986. The reputation of the 189th as a schoolhouse is exceptional. Currently the 189th executes 5000 hours per year on eight funded and two unfunded C-130E aircraft. The additional 1750 hours to fly foreign students could be easily included in the mission requiring minimum increases in aircraft and full time personnel. All infrastructure required to perform the mission is in place. The unit has access to multiple low level training routes and two local drop zones. The local community is extremely supportive of the military. The 189th has extensive experience training foreign students and prior to the Instructor School mission, the 189th performed initial qualification training for C-130 students. The 189th has the most experienced C-130 instructor force in the country.

**Recommendation:** It is the recommendation of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard to urge the Department of the Air Force and the National Guard Bureau to place the foreign student training mission at the 189th Airlift Wing, Arkansas Air National Guard, located at Little Rock AFB and the unit be resourced with the appropriate aircraft and personnel to accomplish this mission.

Sponsor: Arkansas

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-07

### **Pertaining to: CURRENT HEALTH CARE AND DENTAL CARE BENEFITS MADE PERMANENT FOR MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE COMPONENT**

**Background:** With the National Guard and Reserve Component now serving throughout the world while facing constantly changing threats in which international terrorism takes countless forms and can strike in many places with little warning, ensuring that our troops have the best available access to quality healthcare is a top priority. More than 150,000 Army and Air Guard members were mobilized and deployed to missions in support of this effort in the largest Guard call-up since the Korean War. The National Guard and Reserve Component have to maintain the same readiness standards as their active duty counterparts now serving in contingencies on a regular and more frequent basis. While the Department of Defense requires an annual dental examination, there is no dental coverage for National Guard and Reserve forces, meaning that Soldiers and Airmen must pay for this on their own. A provision of affordable health care and dental care for National Guard and Reservists and their families this would provide a significant new recruiting and retention incentive. In addition, such coverage would provide employers with some relief from high cost, employers sponsored health and dental plans. Recognizing the benefit of healthcare for the National Guard and Reserve Component the Congress of the United States enacted the recent Emergency Supplement Appropriations Act and the Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 in which authorizes a one-year test program granting TRICARE health care benefits for a test program for eligible National Guard and Reserve Component and their families.

Those benefits include:

- \* Medical and Dental screening and care in advance of mobilization with no charge.
- \* Coverage for Members not eligible for employer provided coverage and those who are unemployed.
- \* Transitional health care benefits to deactivated personnel after contingency call-up, other involuntary separations and separations following retention in support contingency mission to 180 days.

**Recommendation:** It is the recommendation of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States to urge the Congress of the United States to authorize and appropriate funding for permanent health and dental care in the TRICARE system so that all members of the National Guard and Reserves and their families will enjoy the care they deserve.

Sponsor: Arkansas

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-08

### Pertaining to: TRICARE COVERAGE FOR "GREY AREA" RETIREES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE

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

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

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

Sponsor: Missouri, Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-09

### Pertaining to: RELATING TO EMPOWERMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Missouri, Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-10

### Pertaining to: RELATING TO THE FUTURE OF THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD

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

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

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

- The militia-basing concept which connects the Air Force to communities dispersed throughout the nation and provides for agile and quick responses to dispersed threats
- The cost efficiencies, capabilities, and community support generated by ANG units at the state level by including them as an integral part of the Future Total Force structure
- The best interest of the United States by maintaining a baseline force for Homeland Defense which includes civil engineering, medical, security forces, and Air Sovereignty/Air Defense
- Retention of ANG flying missions to nurture and sustain direct connectivity with America's communities while supporting the expeditionary Air Force cost effectively
- The exceptional expertise and experience that Air Guard members offer and recognize significant value for Total Force training
- A continuing dialog involving the Air Force, the National Guard Bureau, the Air National Guard, Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the U.S, National Guard Association of the United States, and the Adjutants General as threats evolve and new missions emerge
- Revisions of the role of the ANG in the Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR), Future Total Force (FTF), and threat analysis
- Ensuring the ANG is a full partner moving forward in harmony with the active force into new and emerging mission areas
- Ensuring the ANG is properly represented in the Office of the Secretary of Defense corporate decision making processes, particularly in the conducting of studies and actions that directly impact ANG missioning, resourcing, and funding
- Ensuring the ANG is properly represented in the Department of the Air Force corporate decision making processes for the development of all policy initiatives that directly impact ANG missioning, resourcing, and funding

Sponsor: Missouri, Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-11

### **Pertaining to: RELATING TO SIMPLIFIED DIVIDENDS FOR AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASES FROM ARMY AND AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE OPERATIONS ON THOSE BASES**

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

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

Sponsor: Missouri, Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-12

### **Pertaining to: RELATING TO ADEQUATE FUNDING TO RESOURCE ENHANCED SECURITY REQUIREMENTS DIRECTED BY CHIEF OF STAFF U.S. AIR FORCE**

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Missouri, Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-13

### Pertaining to: THE DEFINITION AND ALLOCATION OF MISSIONS AND RESOURCES IN SUPPORT OF 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY NATIONAL GUARD MISSIONS

**Background:** While deployed worldwide, the Army and Air National Guard continue to prepare for future missions. The vision of a more responsive force consisting of ground and air units capable of full spectrum dominance to meet threats whenever and wherever they arise is now more relevant than ever. The foundation of this vision remains people, readiness, and modernization to support assigned missions. Although the active and reserve components have complementary missions, they remain in competition for the allocation of limited funding to support force structure, readiness, and modernization. Allocation of missions and responsibilities to the National Guard provides justification for the allocation of resources necessary to maintain its ability to support federal and state missions.

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

- Authorization and direction that a National Guard general officer serve as Deputy Commander of Northern Command
- Funding of the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA)
- Procurement of Forward Osmosis Water Filtration products for use by the 2,360 units in 54 states, territories and the District of Columbia
- Procurement of the proper body armor to afford the men and women of the National Guard the best protection available prior to entering any hostile environment
- Full fielding of Extended Cold Weather Clothing Systems: outerwear, footwear, sleep systems and gloves for the National Guard
- Full fielding of the Laser Marksmanship Training System (LMTS) to the Air and Army National Guard to maintain marksmanship on individually assigned weapons that will both improve readiness rates through greater first time weapons qualifications and save scarce operations tempo funding
- Procurement of modernized night vision equipment and the upgrading of existing systems where appropriate that will provide the National Guard with equal capability to operate as part of the Total Force
- Support mobile tactical operations centers for Joint Force Headquarters-State Joint Task Force command elements to enable command and control of homeland defense, military support to civil authorities and/or other domestic emergency support missions
- Support existing and new programs for development of home station or Joint Forces Headquarters (JFHQ) mobilization software and integration packages with integration and demobilization capabilities and continue funding to maintain, sustain, and provide life cycle management for deployed information technology (IT) infrastructure
- Fully fund the Joint CONUS Communications Support Environment (JCCSE) which provides deployable communications and IT services that are specifically tailored to support Weapons of Mass Destruction/Civil Support Teams' security and chemical response requirements
- Fully fund the Advanced Information Technology Services effort in the Future Years Defense Program to include the Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS) and the Distributive Training Technology Project (DTTP)
- Provide long term funding for personnel and C4 networks required for counterdrug operational missions and for the procurement and upgrade of equipment needed to support counterdrug missions

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

Sponsor: Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-14

### Pertaining to: COMPENSATION AND INCENTIVE PAY TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

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

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

- Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay (HDIP) to National Guard and Reserve members in the following categories: 1) Flight pay for non-rated crew members, 2) Parachutist duty known as “jump pay”, and 3) Explosive Ordnance Disposal pay (EOD)
- Aviation Career Incentive Pay (ACIP) applied to rated crew members in all service branches designed to attract and retain volunteers in an aviation career
- Career Enlisted Flight Incentive Pay (CEFIP) applied to non-rated enlisted crew members designed to both compensate for the hazardous nature of the duty and provide an incentive to attract and retain volunteers to aviation specialties
- Diving Duty Special Pay (Dive) applied to any National Guard or Reserve member assigned to, maintaining proficiency in and performing diving duty
- Foreign Language Proficiency Pay (FLPP) as an incentive for National Guard and Reserve career linguists to increase their foreign language proficiency (FLPP-I) and for any member to maintain or increase his or her foreign language proficiency (FLPP-II)
- Fully fund Civil Support Teams Special Duty Assignment Pay at levels consistent with civilian locality pay levels as an incentive to remain assigned to Civil Support Teams in the face of the rigorous OPTEMPO required to maintain readiness and to help bridge the gap between the civilian and military salaries
- Special pay for Special Forces of the National Guard
- Warrant Officer Basic Pay Table Reform fully funded in all aspects
- Review of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act and any other applicable law, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act, to provide relief for involuntarily mobilized members of the reserve component and to ensure non-reduction of pay
- Fully fund enlistment bonuses fully funded, regardless of skill or unit (Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) units), until the unit’s assigned end strength exceeds 100% of authorized end strength for a consistent period (twelve months)
- Honoring of all existing enlistment contracts as presently written with full retroactive payments of accrued interest to all soldiers and airmen who have already been denied their full lawful payments as promised in their existing contracts
- Fully fund a program to pay newly appointed warrant and commissioned officers a \$20,000 bonus
- Fully fund a bonus program for the retention of warrant officers in critically short specialties
- Enactment of legislation allowing members of the National Guard and Reserve to deduct all out-of-pocket expenses, including uniform expenses, incurred as a result of membership in the National Guard or Reserves without a distance restriction

- Disapproval of the Secretary of Defense proposal to consolidate Department of Defense military personnel appropriations at the service department level
- Congressional review of the service members Civil Relief Act, and any other applicable law, such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act, to provide relief for involuntary mobilized members of the reserve components and to provide specifically that no adverse judicial or administrative action may be taken affecting a reservist's credit history from the date of mobilization until 180 days after discharge from active duty.

Sponsor: Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-15

### **Pertaining to: CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT FOR NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES**

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

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

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

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

Sponsor: Indiana

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-16

### **Pertaining to: THE DEFINITION OF "VETERAN" TO INCLUDE ALL NATIONAL GUARDSMEN WITH 20 YEARS OR MORE OF SERVICE AND ALL DUAL STATUS MILITARY TECHNICIANS SERVING DURING DEFINED TIMES OF WAR**

**Background:** Today's National Guardsmen are called to action more than ever before and have become an operational force since Sept. 11, 2001, responding to the war effort and natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes and wildfires. Today's Guardsmen are deployed in nearly every part of the world in war fighting and peacekeeping missions. Yet there are those who, for various reasons, may never deploy, but still maintain their physical and mental fitness for potential deployments, and who work on a daily basis to support the war effort.

Many traditional Guardsmen who don't deploy, will put in 20, 30, 40 or more years in the service of their state and nation and yet are not entitled to some of the same benefits that other soldiers, airmen, sailors and Marines receive after only serving, in some cases, two years.

Dual status military technicians are also required to maintain their physical and mental fitness while working side-by-side with their Active Guard Reserve (AGR) counterparts supporting the soldiers and airmen of the National Guard and the warfighting effort.

Many times these 20-year or more Guardsmen and the dual status military technicians are not eligible for federal or state benefits because they do not fall into the definition of "Veteran."

The federal definition of veteran includes members of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Air Force, the commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, Environmental Sciences Services Administration or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including its predecessor the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the crew of a merchant vessel during the Second World War and qualified with respect to such service as members of the group known as the "American Merchant Marine in ocean-going service during the period of armed conflict, December 7, 1941 to August 15, 1945," who served on active duty during a time of war.

Many unarmed, uniformed services as noted above, receive benefits as "Veterans" of the Armed Forces, while traditional National Guardsmen with more than 20 years of service and dual status military technicians do not.

**Recommendation:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States recommends that NGB, DoD, the VA and Congress work together to change the definition of "Veteran" to include all National Guardsmen with 20 years or more of service and all Dual Status Military Technicians who serve during a defined period of war.

Sponsor: Connecticut

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-17

**Pertaining to: SUPPORT OF THE STRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT ISSUES ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES (NGAUS) AND THE ADJUTANT'S GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES (AGAUS) THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE EANGUS PURPOSE AND GOALS**

**Issue:** Multiple force structure, mission and equipment issues are of interest to our membership. EANGUS is unable to address the multitude of these issues and must focus on "people" issues in support of our enlisted force. A single resolution provides the EANGUS leadership the flexibility to address the non-people issues as the opportunity arises and resources permit.

**Background:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) is dedicated to promoting the status, welfare and professionalism of the men and women of the Army and Air National Guard. The EANGUS goal is to provide quality, motivated, professional soldiers and airmen and noncommissioned officers to the National Guard. Our primary focus is to accomplish our purpose and goals in the best interest of the National Guard Enlisted Force. Issues of force structure, missions and effective equipment to accomplish those missions are more appropriately addressed by the NGAUS and AGAUS.

**Recommendation:** That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States continues to pledge support to those NGAUS and AGAUS initiatives that contribute to the accomplishments of the EANGUS purpose and goals.

Sponsor: Connecticut

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-18

### **Pertaining to: APPRECIATION FOR THE HOSPITALITY AND EFFORTS BY THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, THE CITY OF OKLAHOMA CITY AND THE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF OKLAHOMA AND AUXILIARY**

**Background:** The 36<sup>th</sup> General Conference of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States met in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma from 12 through 15 August 2007. The city of Oklahoma City and the Oklahoma National Guard acted as gracious hosts and hostesses to their fellow National Guard members, their spouses and guests. The tireless efforts and dedication of the Oklahoma Conference Committee made significant contributions to ensure a most successful General Conference.

**Recommendation:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States commends the State of Oklahoma, the city of Oklahoma City, the National Guard Association of Oklahoma and the Auxiliary for the support they have given and outstanding hospitality they have extended to make the 36<sup>th</sup> General Conference most successful and memorable.

Sponsor: EANGUS resolutions Committee

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-19

### **Pertaining to: EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION FOR THE FAMILY OF WOUNDED SERVICE MEMBERS**

**Background:** More and more Soldiers and Airmen are being wounded in action as a result of the war on terrorism; many of these wounds sustained loss of limb or extended medical care and rehabilitation. For the welfare of the service member's rehabilitation, family members are forced to use all of their vacation/sick leave from their place of employment to assist in the care of the Soldier. In many cases family members exhaust all rights under the Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) and are terminated from their place of employment.

**Recommendation:** That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States, National Guard Bureau, The Department of Defense and the United States Congress enacts law to protect non-military family members from loss of employment due to extended medical care of a National Guard Soldier/Airman during their convalescence or assignment to a Military Treatment Facility and/or Civilian Based Health Care Organization (CBHCO). Family members would be protected so that they may take extended leave without pay beyond six months from their place of employment without loss of job, status, seniority, or health benefits.

Sponsor: Minnesota

## EANGUS RESOLUTION 07-20

### **Pertaining to: INCREASE IN FAMILY SERVICE GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (FSGLI) BENEFIT**

**Background:** Family Service member's Group Life Insurance (FSGLI) is a program that covers spouse and children of a military member. Currently, the FSGLI covers \$10,000.00 on dependent children of the service member. Today's cost of a funeral may exceed the amount that is now issued by the FSGLI coverage policy.

**Recommendation:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States recommends that the insurance amount of dependent children be raised from \$10,000.00 to \$25,000.00 at no additional cost to the service member.

Sponsor: South Dakota

## 2005 Resolutions Reaffirmed for One Year

All resolutions approved by the EANGUS Delegate body are affirmed for a period of two years. The following 2005 EANGUS Resolutions are reaffirmed for one additional year or until satisfactory resolution of the issue.

- 05-01 RESERVE COMPONENT "30 YEAR PAID-UP" SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN
- 05-02 QUALIFIED MILITARY BUGLERS IN A RETIRED STATUS
- 05-03 CERTAIN INCENTIVE AND SPECIAL PAY
- 05-11 IMPROVEMENTS TO THE SELECTED RESERVE MONTGOMERY GI BILL EDUCATION BENEFIT
- 05-12 CIVILIAN HEALTHCARE PREMIUM OFFSET FOR MOBILIZED MEMBERS
- 05-13 FUNDING FOR NATIONAL GUARD FAMILY PROGRAMS
- 05-14 SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT (SCRA) PROTECTIONS FOR MOBILIZED STUDENTS
- 05-15 TAX DEDUCTIBILITY OF NON-REIMBURSEABLE EXPENSES
- 05-16 RAPID FIELDING INITIATIVE
- 05-18 SPACE-A TRAVEL PRIVILEGES FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES