

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

**2017 Report of the
EANGUS Committee on RESOLUTIONS**



**COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS
CHAIR JEANNINE M. MANNARINO**

518 322-9520

resolutions@eangus.org

EANGUS

**1 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Suite 880
Washington, D.C. 20001**

2017 Table of Contents

NR17-01	Post 9/11 GI Bill Transfer Eligibility Benefit (TEB) for Retirees	KY
NR17-02	Tricare coverage for service members outside of their authorized medical region	UT
NR17-03	Inclusion of Chiropractic care and Acupuncture into Tricare plans	MN
NR17-04	Joint Readiness Oversight	MN
NR17-05	Health Care Benefit Enhancement	MN
NR17-06	Expanding the Military Student Identifier (MSI) in the “Every Student Succeeds Act”	MN
NR17-07	Duty Status Reform and Title 10 USC §12304b Disparity	MN
NR17-08	Tricare as an eligible option under FEHB for Military Technicians	MN
NR17-09	EANGUS Executive Council authority to act on legislative and policy proposals not addressed by the resolutions process	MT
NR17-10	Remove 10 US Code - 115 USC 1095 Rule - Personnel Strengths: Requirement for Annual Authorization	CA
NR17-11	Adjusting the Tax Burden for those Veterans using the Disability Discharge for Student Loans	OH
NR17-12	Technician Voluntary Leave Transfer (VLT) Program	OH
NR17-13	Boosting Military Technician leave from 120 hours to 160 hours	OH
NR17-14	Mission Support Resourcing for Reach Back ISR Missions	IN
NR17-15	Retiree Health Care	IN
NR17-16	Support of the structure and equipment issues that are endorsed by the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) and the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS)	EANGUS Resolutions Committee
NR17-17	EANGUS appreciation of Reno, Nevada, the Nevada Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States and Auxiliary	EANGUS Resolutions Committee

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-01**

- TITLE:** Post 9/11 GI Bill Transfer Eligibility Benefit (TEB) for Retirees
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Allowing for the transfer of Post 9/11 GI Bill Benefits for service members who have retired and are ineligible to complete a new Military Service Obligation (MSO).
- PROPOSAL TYPE:** New Submission
- SUBMITTER:** Kentucky
- BUSINESS CASE:** Public Law 110-252 (Title 38, U.S.C. § 3319) established the ability for Service Members to transfer their Post 9/11 GI Bill educational benefits to eligible dependents. DODI 1341.13 states, “An individual may not add family members after retirement or separation from the Uniformed Services.”
- Members who were in the window of retirement when the law was established were unaware of the benefits or unclear on the guidance due to the program being new at the time. The National Guard members who retired during the birth of this program were not aware of the benefits they were entitled to because the program was not immediately distributed in its entirety to all National Guard members of the military.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Office of the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness changes DODI 1341.13 to allow Service Members of the National Guard that have served honorably over 20 years and who retired between 01 August 2009 – 01 August 2013 to be eligible for Post 9/11 GI Bill Transfer of Benefit (TEB).

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-02**

TITLE: Tricare coverage for service members outside of their authorized medical region

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Tricare is not authorized for service members or their family when they are outside of their coverage region, even if for medical necessity to save a life; to include the authorization of treatment plans and cancer related care. This also applies to coverage during any and all emergency room visits, short term, and long term medical stays in relation to Emergency Room Visits.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Utah

BUSINESS CASE: If a family is inside of their Tricare based medical region, all emergency room visits, even those that result in short and long-term stays, are covered under the plan. Medical coverage inside of their region also includes imaging and treatment plans for medical services, even cancer related care. These are all classified as a medical necessity to save a life. However, if the service member or any of his family members are outside of their region, regardless of the condition or need of attention, an authorization is required. Receiving this authorization can be a lengthy process and not approved in a timely enough manner to save a life or ensure that the immediate treatment is received.

The authorization to seek immediate medical attention, treatment, and services (including those imaging, long term treatment plans, or cancer related care) should not be dependent on a lengthy authorization process. Emergency needs and services should be approved regardless of the medical coverage region that the Tricare recipient is in.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation that would allow these emergency and lifesaving services and long-term treatment plans on the approved list of medical services a Tricare Recipient can seek regardless of the medical coverage region that they are in at the time the service is needed.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-03**

TITLE: Inclusion of Chiropractic care and Acupuncture into Tricare plans

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Chiropractic and acupuncture services are not included as authorized services under Tricare.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Minnesota

BUSINESS CASE: Following decades of inaction and neglect on behalf of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), the process of integrating chiropractic care into the VA health care delivery system was initiated during the past decade, but only after Congress enacted a series of statutes (Including PL 107-135 and PL 108-170) that included specific directives instructing the VA to hire doctors of chiropractic and place them at VA health care facilities. Prior to the intervention of Congress, no doctors of chiropractic served on the staff of any VA treatment facility and the availability of the services delivered by doctors of chiropractic for eligible veterans was limited to VA “referrals” to those doctors serving in private practice outside of the VA system. Such referrals were so rarely provided, that as a practical matter, it would be fair to say that access to the services provided by doctors of chiropractic within the VA system was virtually nonexistent until Congress took action to address that glaring deficiency. As a result of the previous referenced congressional directives, including recommendations issued by a congressionally-mandated advisory committee, the VA (as of early 2015) currently provides access to a Doctor of Chiropractic at just over 50 major VA treatment facilities within the U.S.

Despite the above progress, the overwhelming majority of America’s eligible veterans continue to be denied access to chiropractic care, because the VA has failed to take any significant action to provide chiropractic care at nearly 100 additional major VA treatment facilities that comprise the major sites where VA care is offered. The VA has no doctors of chiropractic on staff at these locations and referrals to doctors of chiropractic care outside of VA’s system are rarely provided at these and other location. Virtually all major VA service organizations have formally testified in support of enacting new legislation to correct this deficiency.

The disparity has been allowed to continue, despite important data demonstrating a critical need within the VA for the specific type of health care doctors of chiropractic specialize in providing. Past Department of Veterans Affairs data (Analysis of VA Health Care Utilization Among Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) Veterans) cite “diseases of Musculoskeletal System/Connective System,” such as back pain, as the number one ailment of Iraq/Afghanistan veterans accessing VA treatment.

Recently, the Joint Commission, an independent non-profit organization that certifies more than 20,000 health care organizations and programs in the United States, including every major hospital, revised its pain management standard to include chiropractic services. Clinical experts in pain management who provide input to the Commission’s standards affirmed that treatment

strategies may consider both pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic approaches. Services provided by doctors of chiropractic (who were recognized in 2009 as “physicians” by the Commission are now included in the standard of care for pain management, effective January 2015.

The treatment plan offered by DCs is a non-pharmacologic approach to pain management. The Joint Commission standard advises facilities, when considering the use of medications to treat pain, to weigh both the benefits to the patient, as well as the potential risks of dependency, addiction, and abuse of opioids.

In 2015, during the 114th Congress, the Senate passed S. 1203, the 21st Century Veterans Benefits Delivery Act, which contains a provision that phases-in the services of doctors of chiropractic at more VA major medical facilities over several years and codifies chiropractic as a standard benefit for veterans accessing VA care. In the House of Representatives, Rep. Alan Grayson (FL) introduced HR 1170, the Chiropractic Care Available to All Veterans Act, which mirrors the chiropractic provision found in S. 1203. Neither bill ever became law.

The 115th Congress has similar bills also introduced: S. 609 from SEN Jerry Moran (KS), HR 2251 from Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (CA) and HR 103 from Rep. Julia Brownley (CA).

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation similar to S. 609, HR 2251, or HR 103, that would make chiropractic and acupuncture services an included service in all Tricare coverage plans.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-04**

TITLE: Joint Readiness Oversight

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Improvement of readiness and medical oversight across the Department of Defense with recommendations similar to the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Health Benefits, Recommendation 5.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Minnesota

BUSINESS CASE: Joint Military Readiness and Medical Readiness is a critical function of modern military warfare and some very hard lessons have been learned across the Department of Defense since September 11, 2001. Losing any part of the lessons or any of the joint capabilities will degrade the effectiveness of future military operations. With reason troop drawdowns overseas, the DOD is now at a critical point for maintaining those lessons learned that have helped us to sustain such a ready and available force. Standards of readiness and medical readiness are different across all branches of the military, as well as across the active and reserve components. The establishment of a Joint Readiness Command to unify those standards across the DOD will ensure that the lesson's learned over the last several years are maintained as well as enforce medical standards for military medical personnel and those military personnel receiving treatment. The establishment of a subordinate joint medical command will ensure that all services will be unified when it comes to capabilities through Essential Medical Capabilities (EMC's), allowing for joint level operations anywhere in the world, at any time.

Primary goal is to maintain the All-Volunteer Force

- A critical element of the Force is joint readiness
- There are challenges to maintaining readiness capabilities in peacetime

For example, in medical readiness:

- Military medical requirements are not jointly developed and do not have a high-level joint focus
- Beneficiary care does not provide the best training opportunities to maintain clinical skills directly related to medical readiness, which leads to a misalignment of military medical personnel
- Military Treatment Facilities (MTFs) would benefit from a different case mix, but DoD has limited means to affect workload or access to trauma-care cases
- Flow of health care funding does not allow for distinction between military medical readiness and delivering medical care to beneficiaries

MCRMC Recommendation would:

- Improve the oversight of joint medical readiness with a newly established Joint Readiness Command and a Joint Staff Medical Readiness Directorate
- Establish Essential Medical Capabilities (EMCs) to ensure certain critical medical capabilities in the military

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation similar to the MCRMC Recommendation 5.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-05**

TITLE: Health Care Benefit Enhancement

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Improvement of the Department of Defense Health Care Benefits and programs with recommendations similar to the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Health Benefits, Recommendation 6.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Minnesota

BUSINESS CASE: Through the course of the research and development of the MCRMC's recommendations, in regards to health care, several of the findings revealed concerns and issues with the current TRICARE health benefit program, all across the Department of Defense. Low reimbursement rates, limited family access with a frustrating referral process, lack of choices in needed or desired care, and some of the programs structural aspects have shown to hinder advancements and efficient operations of health care services. The MCRMC looked at several aspects of the DOD's TRICARE benefit and then made multiple recommendations to help streamline healthcare across the forces, the way beneficiaries access health care, the choices that they will have regarding care, and the overall value of the benefit. In regards to the reserve component, transition periods from civilian provided health care to TRICARE eligible providers often cause major burdens to families and could be alleviated by providing reserve component members and their families with option packages that better align with the needs of the family, as well as the networked provider. This option could potentially come with health care funding from the DOD to reimburse the service member for the cost of their private health care insurance in lieu of the TRICARE they are not using. These recommendations from the MCRMC could also open up specific individualized care not currently afforded to service members under the existing TRICARE program.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to establish a variety of new and mixture of existing health care programs that offer beneficiaries a selection of health care plans and adopts health care enhancements similar to Recommendation 6 of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission final report without exceeding the current costs of Tricare nor degrading or lessening the quality of benefits.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-06**

- TITLE:** Expanding the Military Student Identifier (MSI) in the “Every Student Succeeds Act”
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** The Military Student Identifier (MSI) used in the “Every Student Succeeds Act” is limited to tracking just the parents and students of Active Duty service members and excludes the Reserve Component.
- PROPOSAL TYPE:** New Submission
- SUBMITTER:** Minnesota
- BUSINESS CASE:** President Obama signed S. 1177, the “Every Student Succeeds Act” (Public Law 114-95) on December 10, 2015. The law requires states to better track and report about homeless, foster care, and military-connected students. Among the provisions in the legislation is the creation of a military student identifier (MSI). This identifier excludes students with a parent who serves in the Reserve Component.
- A recent Department of Defense Demographics Report indicates that there are more than approximately 400,000 military-connected school-aged students of the National Guard and Reserve components. They reside within all fifty states, yet are almost hidden from public recognition as being from a military family. The parents of these children deploy globally in response to our nation’s call, just as the active duty service members do. They also deploy within their respective state in response to state emergencies, directives, or while in training.
- “Gone is gone” for a child of the respective service member, regardless of the reason for parental absence. These children live with continual stressors and transition adjustments that their civilian classmates do not experience. In H. Rept. 114-354, the congressional conferees expressed, “intent that States and districts may also include students with a parent in the National Guard or Reserves as part of the group of students with a parent who is an active member of the Armed Forces.”
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to Amend 20 U.S.C. §6311 (h)(1)(C)(ii) to strike the words “on active duty” to enable dependent children from Reserve Component members to receive the same benefits as their Active Duty counterparts.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-07**

- TITLE:** Duty Status Reform and Title 10 USC §12304b Disparity
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Support Reduction of National Guard and Reserve Duty Statuses & Solve 10 U.S.C. §12304b Duty Status Disparity
- PROPOSAL TYPE:** Resubmission
- SUBMITTER:** Minnesota
- BUSINESS CASE:** S. 1356, The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) requested the Department of Defense (DOD) submit a report to Congress regarding consolidation of statutory authorities by which members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces may be ordered to perform duty. The Department conducted its study and officials will brief the Congressional Defense Committees about its findings to decrease duty statuses to four, down from thirty-two. The findings of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission's final report from 2015 similarly recommended a dramatic decrease in duty statuses.
- There is a disparity in benefits currently not attributed to Guard and Reserve Service members deploying under 10 U.S.C. §12304b status. Since its creation in 2012, to give Combatant Commanders authority to utilize the Reserve Component, 12304b has been a mechanism used at increasing man hour rates per year. However benefits such as tuition assistance, early retirement credit, transitional healthcare access, and Post-9/11 G.I. Bill are not funded under 10 U.S.C. §12304b status. Those who served under this authority should have benefits retroactively awarded. National Guard and Reserves members deploy in support of operational support to the nation, and should receive the same benefits and entitlements as those serving alongside them on active duty.
- The 115th Congress has two bills introduced to address this issue; S667 from Sen. Al Franken (MN) and HR 1384 from Rep. Steven Palazzo (MS).
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation similar to HR1384 and S667 that would reduce the number of Guard and Reserve Duty Statuses to four as recommended by the Department of Defense, fund all benefits currently not attributed to Guard and Reserve Service members deploying under 10 U.S.C. §12304b Duty Status, and rescinding or revising U.S.C. §12304b.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-08**

TITLE: Tricare as an eligible option under FEHB for Military Technicians

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Military Technicians are not allowed to use any version of Tricare as their health insurance program, nor are traditional Reserve Component service members eligible for FEHB.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Minnesota

BUSINESS CASE: According to a 2014 Demographics report, Profile of the Military Community provided by militaryoneSource.mil, there are 831,992 Selected Reserve personnel. Forty-two percent are in the Army National Guard and nearly thirteen percent are Air National Guard. Most EANGUS members participate in TRICARE Prime, TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS), TRICARE Retired Reserve (TRR), and TRICARE for Life (TFL).

TRICARE Prime is for Reservists on active duty status: mobilized, Active Guard and Reserve (AGR), Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS), Full Time National Guard Duty (FTNGD), or active duty for training over 30 days, but not annual training. For active duty service members, there are no fees or co-pays. Overall, there are 4,931,544 people enrolled and of that total, there are 1,562,658 enrolled who are retirees or family members under age 65. TRS is provided for Reservists not eligible for the Federal Employee Health Benefit Plan (FEHBP). There are 119,775 TRS plans covering 326,710 people which is 25.6 percent take rate.

TRICARE has been a very successful healthcare solution for military members, and would be a very viable addition to the FEHB program for Military Technicians.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to include TRICARE in the FEHB as an option for military Technicians and provide access to FEHB to Reserve Component Military Members.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-09**

- TITLE:** EANGUS Executive Council authority to act on legislative and policy proposals not addressed by the resolutions process
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Provide the EANGUS Executive Council authority to act on congressional legislative and military policy proposals not addressed by the resolutions process during the interim between EANGUS Annual Conferences
- PROPOSAL TYPE:** New Submission
- SUBMITTER:** Montana
- BUSINESS CASE:** While our annual EANGUS Resolutions Committee effectively promulgates resolutions for the subsequent year, unanticipated issues of great importance to our EANGUS membership pop-up during the interim between annual conferences. It is impossible to anticipate future legislative efforts or DoD/NGB policies that will be proposed during the interim, therefore it is appropriate to authorize our Executive Council to act on issues that are not covered by current, active resolutions. This authority will allow EANGUS to be responsive to current events on a year-round basis.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States resolves to empower the EANGUS Executive Council to establish standard operating procedures (SOP) to act on congressional legislation/proposed legislation or policy proposals/changes of the DoD and NGB during the interim between annual national conferences.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-10**

TITLE: Remove 10 US Code - 115 USC 1095 Rule - Personnel Strengths: Requirement for Annual Authorization

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Active Duty and Selected Reserve end strength to be authorized by law – Congress shall authorize personnel strength levels for each fiscal year. (Example): National Guard members performing funeral honors duty under Title 32 for more than 1095 days in four (4) years, that member would count against the AGR end strength for the Guard in the year they hit the 1095 threshold.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: California

BUSINESS CASE: Current law reads:

(a) ACTIVE-DUTY AND SELECTED RESERVE END STRENGTHS TO BE AUTHORIZED BY LAW.-
Congress shall authorize personnel strength levels for each fiscal year for each of the following:

(1) The end strength for the armed forces (other than the Coast Guard) for (A) active-duty personnel who are to be paid from funds appropriated for active-duty personnel unless on active duty pursuant to subsection (b), and (B) active duty personnel and full-time National Guard duty personnel who are to be paid from funds appropriated for reserve personnel unless on active duty or full-time National Guard duty pursuant to subsection (b).

(2) The end strength for the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the armed forces

(b) CERTAIN RESERVES ON ACTIVE DUTY TO BE AUTHORIZED BY LAW –

(1) Congress shall annually authorize the maximum number of members of a reserve component permitted to be on active duty or full-time National Guard duty at any given time who are called or ordered to –

(A) active duty under section 1230(d) of this title for the purpose of providing operational support as prescribed in regulation issued by the Secretary of Defense;

(B) full time National Guard duty under section 502(f)(1)(B) of title 32 for the purpose of providing operational support when authorized by the Secretary of Defense;

(C) active duty under section 12301(d) of this title for or full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f)(B) of title 32 for the purpose of preparing for and performing funeral honors functions for funerals of veterans under section 1491 of this title;

(D) active duty or retained on active duty under sections 12301(g) of this title while in a captive status; or

(E) active duty or retained on active duty under 12301(h) or 12322 of this title for the purpose of medical evaluation or treatment.

(2) A member of a reserve component who exceeds either of the following limits shall be included in the strength authorized under subparagraph (A) or subparagraph (B), as appropriate of subsection (a)(1):

(A) A call or order to active duty and full-time National Guard duty performed by the member exceed 1095 days in the previous 1460 days.

(B) The cumulative periods of active duty and full-time National Guard duty performed by the member exceed 1095 days in the previous 1460 days.

(3) In determining the period of active service under paragraph (2), the following periods of active service performed by a member shall not be included:

(A) All periods of active duty performed by a member who has not previously served in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve.

(B) All periods of active duty or full-time National Guard duty for which the member is exempt from strength accounting under paragraphs (1) through (8) of subsection (i).

(4) As part of the budget justification materials submitted by the Secretary of Defense to Congress in support of the end strength authorizations required under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a) (1) for fiscal year 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall provide the following:

(A) The number of members specified by reserve component, authorized under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) who were serving on active duty or full-time National Guard duty for operational support beyond each of the limits specified under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) at the end of the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the budget justification materials are submitted.

(B) The number of members, specified by reserve component, on active duty for operational support who, at the end of the fiscal year for which the budget justification materials are submitted, are projected to be serving on active duty or full-time National Guard duty for operational support beyond such limits.

(C) The number of members, specified by reserve component, on active duty or full-time National Guard duty for operational support who are included in, and counted against, the end strength authorizations requested under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1).

(D) A summary of the missions being performed by members identified under subparagraphs (A) and (b).

(c) LIMITATION ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL – No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for –

(1) The use of active-duty personnel or full-time National Guard duty personnel of any of the armed forces (other than Coast Guard) unless the end strength for such personnel for that armed force for that fiscal year has been authorized by law;

(2) The use of the Selected Reserve of any reserve component of the armed forces unless the end strength for the Selected Reserve of that component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law; or

(3) The use of reserve component personnel to perform active duty or full-time National Guard duty under subsection (b) unless the strength for such personnel for that reserve component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the United States urge Congress to enact legislation to remove the 1095 rule as it pertains to the National Guard.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-11**

- TITLE:** Adjusting the Tax Burden for those Veterans using the Disability Discharge for Student Loans
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Those Veterans who use the Disability Discharge for Student Loans are taxed for doing so and leaving a debt with a different organization. Erasing the tax would ease the financial burden of the Disabled Veteran.
- PROPOSAL TYPE:** New Submission
- SUBMITTER:** Ohio
- BUSINESS CASE:** Those Service Members who have student loans through the Department of Education and are rated 100% disabled through the Department of Veteran Affairs are eligible to have the student loans discharged. The disabled Veteran may want to apply for the disability discharge due to the disability causing a financial hardship in repaying the student loans. Yet, when these student loans are discharged due to disability it creates a new financial burden. When the student loans are discharged it creates a tax burden due to the student loans being reported as earned income. The tax burden can leave those disabled Veterans owing thousands in tax debts to the Internal Revenue Service. The disability discharge trades one debt of student loans for another debt of taxes. Adjusting the law to allow Disabled Veterans to not be taxed after being approved for a disability discharge of student debts would allow the Disabled Veterans to not be financially burdened with another financial hardship going forward.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to reduce the tax burden on all Disabled Military Veterans who have a student loan dismissed due to their disability.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-12**

- TITLE:** Technician Voluntary Leave Transfer (VLT) Program
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** The Voluntary Leave Transfer Program currently allows only annual leave to be transferred to those in need. This resolution would allow sick leave to be authorized for transfer to those in need.
- PROPOSAL TYPE:** New Submission
- SUBMITTER:** Ohio
- BUSINESS CASE:** Currently, per the TPR 630 regulation Chapter 10 Voluntary Leave Transfer, 10-2 Provisions: The VLT program permits Federal employees to donate annual leave for the use of other Federal employees in medical or family medical emergency situations. Annual leave may only be donated. This resolution is aimed at changing this regulation to allow federal military technicians to voluntarily transfer sick and compensatory leave to requesting employees just as they can transfer annual leave. This would greatly increase the response to those employees in need of the donated leave due to their extenuating circumstances.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to allow federal military technicians to voluntarily transfer sick and compensatory leave to requesting employees just as they can transfer annual leave.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-13**

- TITLE:** Boosting Military leave from 120 hours to 160 hours
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Due to additional training requirements Military leave needs to be adjusted from the current 120 hours a year to 160 hours a year.
- PROPOSAL TYPE:** Resubmission
- SUBMITTER:** Ohio
- BUSINESS CASE:** The Military Leave is currently set at 120 hours per year. With most Annual Trainings currently being set at three weeks in length due to training for, or in support of, deployments military technician leave is used up all for Annual Training. With Military leave being used up for Annual Training, those who have MUTA's on Friday's lose out on Technician Pay. Adjusting Military leave from 120 hours to 160 hours would assist the Military Technician in accomplishing Unit and individual missions without being forced to lose pay.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support legislation that would adjust the annual Military leave authorization for military service from 120 hours to 160 hours per year.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-14**

TITLE: Mission Support Resourcing for Reach back ISR Missions

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Provide proper resourcing for additional communications, finance, medical, force support, and civil engineering to DCGS units which are required to support a 24/7/365 intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance contingency operations at home station; "deployed in garrison."

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

COMMENTS / PLACEHOLDER NOTES / LEGISLATIVE HISTORY: See Business Case

SUBMITTER: Indiana

BUSINESS CASE: Over the past 10 years, numerous Air National Guard units have been reassigned to home station "reach back" missions (i.e. Distributed Common Ground System-DCGS) due to Base Realignment and Closure actions and force realignment. The nature of these missions are "deployed in garrison." This is a new concept as opposed to all required support deploying to different locations overseas in support of combatant commander real-time Intelligence requirements. The DCGS Weapon System, in particular, is tasked by a combatant commander engaged in combat ops and requires 24/7/365 support due to the nature of the supported areas of responsibility. Through the last 10 years we have found many base support functions are necessary over and above the "standard" base support concept because of this 24/7/365 requirement. These areas are critical to the success of the DCGS mission to prevent mission failure. A DCGS unit requires Communication, Medical, Force Support, Mission Support, Logistic Support and environmental support around the clock in support of 24/7/365 operation requirements (i.e. Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet), Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) services, medical readiness, force support and mission support requirements) to maintain Fully Mission Capable (FMC).

Loss of any of these readiness and operational requirements (i.e. SIPRNet, HVAC, medical, etc.) prevents a DCGS unit from conducting operations and perpetuates a domino effect throughout the enterprise negatively affecting the warfighter. While the DCGS sites are adequately manned with Title 10 operational resources to meet the 24/7/365 requirements, the necessary support groups (i.e. Medical Group, Mission Support Group, Force Support, Comptroller, etc.) are not adequately manned directly impacting mission due to this limitation.

RECOMMENDATION: Propose the following units be given the respective Title-10 assets in support of DCGS 24/7/365 operational support when the associated DCGS unit is activated for reach back operations: 2 x Communication Flight (CF) assets; 1 x Financial Management (FM) asset; 1 x Medical Group (MDG) asset; 1 x Force Support Flight (FSF) asset; and, 2 x Civil Engineering ^{Squadron} (CES) assets. Recommend the following Unit Type Code (UTC) taskings:

CF - 2 x 6K0NF; (1 x 3D052 and 1 x 3D052)

FM - 1 x XFFA1 (Mil Pay) or 1 x XFFA7 (Budget); (1 x 6FOX1)

MDG - 1 x UTC; (XXXXX)

FSF - 1 x UTC; (XXXXX)

CES - 2 x UTC; (1 x XXXXX and 1 x XXXXX)

By tasking these additional UTCs, the support functions at the 7 x ANG DCGS sites (AL, AR, IN, KS, MA, NV, UT) will be resourced closer to the 4.85 manning standard IAW AFI 38-201 for 24/7/365 operations. Current Air National Guard full-time manning standards for the above recommendations DO NOT take into account 24/7/365 "deployed in garrison" combat operations.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-15**

TITLE: Retiree Health Care

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Revise 10 USC 1074 (b) to authorize concurrent receipt of military retiree health care under TRICARE for the retiree and family for Soldiers who qualify for reduced age retirement based on performance of certain types of active service as prescribed in Title 10 USC 12731 (f).

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

COMMENTS / PLACEHOLDER NOTES / LEGISLATIVE HISTORY: See Business Case

SUBMITTER: Indiana

BUSINESS CASE: Currently National Guard Soldiers who qualify for reduced age retirement under 10 USC SEC 12731 , (f)(2)(A) and IAW NGB implementation guidance are not authorized concurrent receipt of military retiree health care under TRICARE until the retiree reaches age 60 no matter how early they start receiving their retired pay for non-regular retired pay. They must wait until they reach age 60 to be eligible for their entitled military retiree health care under TRICARE.

RECOMMENDATION: Recommend that the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to create a proper call to duty authority 10 USC 1074 (b) to authorize concurrent receipt of military retiree health care under TRICARE for the retiree and family for Soldiers who qualify for reduced age retirement based on performance of certain types of active service as prescribed in Title 10 USC 12731 (f).

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to create a proper call to duty authority 10 USC 1074 (b) to authorize concurrent receipt of military retiree health care under TRICARE for the retiree and family for Soldiers who qualify for reduced age retirement based on performance of certain types of active service as prescribed in Title 10 USC 12731 (f).

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-16**

- TITLE:** Support of the structure and equipment issues that are endorsed by the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) and the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS).
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** EANGUS will continue to support the structure and equipment issues that are endorsed by the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) and the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS) that contribute to the accomplishment of the purposes and goals of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS).
- PROPOSAL TYPE:** Submission
- SUBMITTER:** EANGUS Resolutions Committee
- BUSINESS CASE:** 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-personnel issues as the opportunity arises and resources permit.
- EANGUS is dedicated to promoting the status, welfare, and professionalism of the men and women of the Army and Air National Guard. Our goal is to provide quality, motivated, professional soldiers, airmen, 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 NGAUS and AGAUS.
- RECOMMENDATION:** 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 accomplishment of the EANGUS purpose and goals.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR17-17**

TITLE: EANGUS appreciation of Reno, Nevada, the Nevada Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States and Auxiliary

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Appreciation for the Hospitality and Efforts by the State of Nevada, the City of Reno and the Nevada Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States and Auxiliary.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: EANGUS Resolutions Committee

BUSINESS CASE: The 46th General Conference of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States met in Reno, NV from 27 through 30 August 2017. The City of Reno and the Nevada Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States and Auxiliary acted as gracious hosts and hostesses to their fellow National Guard members, their spouses and guests. The tireless efforts and dedication of the Nevada Conference Committee made significant contributions to ensure an incredibly successful General Conference.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States commends the State of Nevada, the City of Reno and the Nevada Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States and Auxiliary for the support they have given and outstanding hospitality they have extended to make the 46th General Conference most successful and memorable.

RESOLUTIONS - NOT CARRIED

NR17-02	Funding for Required Electronic-Based Distributed Learning	KY/MN
NR17-03	Survivor's Benefits for Children of Remarried Survivor	KY
NR17-05	Tricare gap Government shutdown coverage	UT
NR17-14	Protect Title 32 Status for Military Technicians	MT
NR17-19	In-Residence Professional Military Education (PME) and Professional Development Allowance for U.S.C. 12301(d) ANG Man-Day Tours	IN

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
(DRAFT)NR17-02**

TITLE: Funding for Required Electronic-Based Distributed Learning

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Allow funding for National Guard members to complete distance learning in a paid status outside of duty hours.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Kentucky/Minnesota

BUSINESS CASE: 37 U.S. Code 206 (b) authorizes Reserve component members to receive up to four paid periods upon completion of an electronic-based distributed learning course related to unit readiness.

Currently, service members are required to complete mandatory distance learning, Structured Self-Development (SSD), in order to fulfill unit readiness requirements and promotion eligibility. Soldiers are removed from their current training environment in order to complete this service obligation. This removal from the training period for distance learning impedes the mission readiness of the unit.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Department of Defense to obligate funding for the National Guard to receive financial compensation for completing the mandated training outside of duty hours.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
(DRAFT) NR17-03**

TITLE: Survivor's Benefits for Children of Remarried Survivor

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Allowing for the unmarried children of a survivor who has remarried to continue receipt of benefits.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Kentucky

BUSINESS CASE: As it should be the right of any widow to remarry, we feel the dependent children of the deceased Service Member should not be negatively affected.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to authorize continued receipt of benefits for the dependent children of surviving spouses who choose to remarry.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
(DRAFT) NR17-05**

TITLE: Tricare gap Government shutdown coverage

SHORT DESCRIPTION: To ensure **ALL** ADOS Soldiers on orders thirty days or longer continue to have Tricare coverage for at least 45 days in the event of a government shutdown.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Utah

BUSINESS CASE: During a government shutdown, **ALL** federal employees will continue to work but without pay. All Guardsmen who are on ADOS orders will see a break in their orders until the shutdown is over and they have new active duty orders cut. This means that their Tricare coverage is ceased on the first day that they are no longer on orders.

Tricare should have a coverage period of 45 days for those workers who lose their healthcare as a result of an unexpected shutdown. This coverage would be an extension of the Tricare services that they had prior to the shutdown for both the Guardsmen and their families.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation that would allow for the extension of Tricare for Guardsmen who have lost medical coverage as a result and during a government shutdown.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
(DRAFT) NR17-14**

TITLE: Protect Title 32 Status for Military Technicians

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Congressional efforts to convert military technicians from dual status to non-dual status under Title 5 requires in-depth review and validation of impact to readiness

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Montana

BUSINESS CASE: Public Law 114-328 (FY 2017 NDAA, Section 1084) requires the conversion of no less than 20 percent of all dual-status military technicians to Title 5 non-dual status no later than 1 October 2017. This mandate is for both National Guard (Title 32) and Reserve military technicians. The implementation of this conversion was originally mandated by 1 January 2017, per the FY 2016 NDAA, Section 1052. It also required the DoD to provide a report prior to the January 2017 implementation. The DoD report of December 2016 recommended a 4.8% conversion. However, the impact on readiness and cost savings/added expense have not been fully considered. Further studies should be made to determine if this conversion is in the best interest of the military technician dual status program prior to implementing any across the board conversion.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress, the Department of Defense, and the National Guard Bureau to support another delay of implementation until a thorough analysis of the impacts of any conversion of military technicians from dual status to non-dual status.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
(DRAFT) NR17-19**

TITLE: In-Residence Professional Military Education (PME) and Professional Development Allowance for U.S.C. 12301(d) ANG Man-Day Tours

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Recommend Paragraph 1.5, Sub-Paragraph 1.5.9 of AFI 36-2619 dated 18 JULY 2014, Military Personnel Appropriation (MPA) Manday Program include the following exception "service members serving on Title 10 Mandays in support of contingency operations, Intel or Intel support UTC's (ref 1.5.8)".

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Indiana

BUSINESS CASE: Per AFI 10-401 "Air Force Operations Planning and Execution" Paragraph 11.18, Sub-Paragraph 11.18.2.7 states that "As Air Force resident PME is restructured to allow multiple start time throughout the year, more flexibility will be available to de-conflict PME with scheduled AEF eligibility windows". However that allowance of flexibility does not currently extend to Air Reserve Component (ARC) members tasked to Intelligence and its support roles in "DP" coded (In-Place AF mission requirements) Unit Type Codes (UTC) that are not included in the AEF cycle but are frequently and consistently utilized to fill contingency support through U.S.C Title 10 (12301(d)) Mandays.

Unit Commanders should be given authorization to adjust within their ranks accordingly to afford their members the same opportunities that their Active Duty counterparts have at their disposal. Air Force guidance should be changed to reflect that and should no longer disallow the attendance of Resident PME and professional development courses during times of 12301(d) tasking.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Department of Defense to update Paragraph 1.5, Sub-Paragraph 1.5.9 of AFI 36-2619 dated 18 JULY 2014, Military Personnel Appropriation (MPA) Manday Program include the following exception "service members serving on Title 10 Mandays in support of contingency operations, Intel or Intel support UTC's (ref 1.5.8)"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WITHDRAWN DRAFT NR2017-09

NR17-09 Education benefits consolidation and modernization (WITHDRAWN)

MN

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
(DRAFT) NR17-09**

TITLE: Education benefits consolidation and modernization

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Safeguard education benefits for Service members by reducing redundancy and ensuring the fiscal sustainability of education programs, similar to the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Quality of Life, Recommendation 11.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Minnesota

BUSINESS CASE: The education benefits offered by the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs have proven to be one of most valued and sought-after benefits of service. These same education benefits have proven to be one of the strongest recruiting and retention tools offered. Due to the multiple programs that are available, with multiple rules of eligibility, many of the programs have become duplicative in nature. Sun setting some of the duplicate programs and updating the current rules would help maintain the value of the benefit to both the Department of Defense and the service member while also streamlining payments to be used properly.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation similar to that found in MCRMC Recommendation 11, with amendments to read:

- Increase Post-9/11 GI Bill transferability requirements to current contract plus an additional commitment of 2 YOS to provide stronger retention incentives. At 20 years of service, the 2 YOS requirement should be eliminated.
- Continue housing stipends for dependents.

2016 EANGUS RESOLUTIONS- CURRENT STANDING RESOLUTIONS

(NO ACTION TAKEN ON NR2016)

- NR16-01 Post 9/11 GI Bill Transfer Eligibility Benefit (TEB)
- NR16-02 Free Annual Pass to Fish and Wildlife Services and National Park Services to excluded previous military members and their dependents
- NR16-03 Protect Reserve Component health care benefits eligibility for Reserve Component members **(EANGUS Staff DOD Meetings)**
- NR16-04 Air National Guard Athletics and Youth Act of 2016
- NR16-05 Reserve Component Service Member Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) Improvement Act **(Reintroduced as HR 1317/ S 492)**
- NR16-06 Tricare Reserve Select direct pay option for businesses
- NR16-07 Support for the addition and alignment of EOD elements with each state Civil Support Team
- NR16-08 Retirement Age for the Guard and Reserve
- NR16-09 Toxic Exposure/Toxic Wounds **(Reintroduced as S 726)**
- ~~NR16-10 FY 17 Proposed TRICARE enrollment fees **(Accomplished- Congress DID NOT Adopt)**~~
- NR16-11 Automatic reenrollment in Tricare Reserve Select (TRS) and MetLife Dental
- NR16-12 Reenlistment incentives for Soldiers re-enlisting to meet mandatory service obligations (MSO)
- NR16-13 Recoupment or Termination of incentives for changing career management fields
- NR16-14 TRICARE Retired Reserve rate for grey area retiree's
- NR16-15 Technician compatibility
- NR16-16 TRICARE Reserve Select Extension for surviving families of Guardsmen
- ~~NR16-17 In Vitro Fertilization for Veterans with Service Connected Injuries **(Accomplished through VA Rule Change in 2017)**~~
- NR16-18 Deployment Veteran Status
- NR16-19 Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) status while eligible for TRICARE due to mobilization orders
- NR16-20 Traditional National Guard Retiree's Medical Insurance for those Rated 100% through the VA
- NR16-21 CV-22 Osprey ANG total Force Package

- ~~NR16-22~~ Support of the structure and equipment issues that are endorsed by the National Guard Association of the United States (NGAUS) and the Adjutants General Association of the United States (AGAUS). **(Continual Support)**
- ~~NR16-23~~ EANGUS appreciation of New Orleans, Louisiana, the Louisiana National Guard Enlisted Association and Auxiliary **(Accomplished during the Conference)**

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-01**

TITLE: Post 9/11 GI Bill Transfer Eligibility Benefit (TEB)

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Allowing for the transfer of Post 9/11 GI Bill Benefits for service members who are ineligible to complete his/her Military Service Obligation (MSO) of four years due to non-retention/force management.

BUSINESS CASE: Public Law 110-252 (Title 38, U.S.C. § 3319) established the ability for Service Members to transfer their Post 9/11 GI Bill educational benefits to eligible dependents. According to the law, the purpose of this authority is "to promote recruitment and retention in the uniformed services." To transfer education benefits, a Service Member must be on active duty or a member of the Selected Reserves in order to transfer benefits, have completed at least six years of qualifying service with at least 90 days of a qualifying period of service, have no negative action flag, and agree to serve at least four more years as a member of the Armed Forces, or the years of service as determined by the Secretary.

The Office of the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness does not consider the ARNG Qualitative Retention Board (QRB) and the ANG Selective Retention Review Board as force shaping and there is no exception to the requirement that a Service Member must complete his/her Military Service Obligation (MSO) of four years due to non-retention/force management. The service member and their dependents are then left having to repay all previous benefits received to the VA. Active Component members and their dependents are able to retain their benefits due to "reduction in force or force shaping".

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Office of the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness changes DODI 1341.13 to allow Service Members of the National Guard that have served honorably over 20 years and who are selectively non-retained or forced to retire without completion of their MSO be allowed to keep their Post 9/11 GI Bill Transfer of Benefit (TEB) without recoupment.

Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-02

TITLE: Free Annual Pass to Fish and Wildlife Services and National Park Services to excluded previous military members and their dependents

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Allowing for a free annual pass for all Military Retirees, Medal of Honor recipients, and their dependents.

BUSINESS CASE: The current free annual pass provided to Current US military members and the dependents of deployed military in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard, as well as most members of the Current US Reserves and National Guard covers entrance to Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service sites that charge Entrance Fees, and Standard Amenity Fees at Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Reclamation sites. Proper military ID is required (CAC Card or DoD Form 1173).

Former military members who carry a blue DoD Form 2, pink DoD Form 2, DoD Form 1173-1, or DoD Form 2765 are not included in the free annual pass policy and are not eligible for the benefit. This policy excludes Medal of Honor recipients, Retired Members of the U.S. Active Duty, Reserves and National Guard, and their dependents who carry a military ID.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to change the current eligibility for a free annual pass in to Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service sites for all U.S. Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard personnel, Military Retirees, Medal of Honor recipients, and their dependents with proper military ID (CAC Card or DoD Form 1173, blue DoD Form 2, pink DoD Form 2, DoD Form 1173-1, & DoD Form 2765) .

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-03**

- TITLE:** Protect Reserve Component health care benefits eligibility for Reserve Component members
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Ensure Reserve Component (RC) health care benefits eligibility for all RC personnel regardless of employment or employer.
- BUSINESS CASE:** Section 706 of the FY07 NDAA authorized TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS) for all National Guard Members and their families, however, the language was inserted into the statute which prohibits eligibility to enroll in TRS if the member is enrolled or eligible to enroll in a health benefits plan under chapter 89 of Title 5, or better known as “Federal Employee Health Benefits” (FEHB) program. This exclusion is codified in Title 10 U.S.C. Section 1076d, (a)(2). This exclusion affects all National Guard Technicians as well as all members working for other government agencies who participate in the FEHB Program. As many as 50,000 Guard members are prohibited from choosing TRS as a family coverage option due to this restriction. In some cases, currently, the rates for TRS can be nearly half the cost of the least expensive coverage option under the FEHB, making TRS the better option for many Guard Members who are currently not eligible. Eliminating this restriction will allow Guard Technicians greater choice in selecting the health care plan which best meets their family’s needs.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to amend Title 10 U.S.C. Section 1067d (a) by deleting paragraph two which creates an exclusion in TRICARE eligibility for anyone eligible for health benefits under Chapter 89 of Title 5 (Federal Employee Health Benefit Program).

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-04**

- TITLE:** Air National Guard Athletics and Youth Act of 2016
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** CNGB Program that supports recruiting, retention and training within the National Guard requires a dedicated ANG Program Objective Memorandum (POM)
- BUSINESS CASE:** Members of the Air National Guard (ANG) are eligible per Title 32 - National Guard, Chapter 5 - Training, Section 504 to attend National Guard schools and small arms competitions. Chief, National Guard Bureau, (CNGB) Competitive Events Program is currently funded with ANG discretionary funding that provides inconsistent support for the program which has led to a three year decline in participation reducing overall effectiveness. The Army National Guard (ARNG) support for the program is already included in the ARNG POM process but not within the ANG.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges CNGB to add NGB-AY, Athletics and Youth Program into the ANG POM process aligning it with the ARNG in support of this important CNGB recruiting, retention and training program within the Army and Air National Guard.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-05**

TITLE: Reserve Component Service Member Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) Improvement Act

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Current tax law limits annual contributions to TSP accounts to a dollar amount which might penalize future reserve component service members who also contribute to a civilian employer provided 401k style retirement plan.

BUSINESS CASE: Beginning in 2018, individuals entering the National Guard will receive government-matched retirement contributions in their Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) accounts. Current tax code limits all individuals under the age of 55 to contributing \$18,000 toward their retirement each year. Future members of the National Guard, who max out their employer-contributed retirement account, could lose out on their government-matched TSP accounts. EAANG strongly supports HR 4381- Service member Retirement Improvement Act, introduced by Representative Sam Johnson (R-TX). This bill would stop the IRS from stifling Guard or Reserve service members' ability to save for their retirement. This bill would give Reserve Component service members the opportunity to fully participate in the military TSP part of the new blended retirement without compromising both their civilian and military retirement plans. HR 4381 would allow members of the National Guard to max out their employer-contributed retirement account and their government-matched TSP account. It is important to remember the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission, which proposed a blended retirement entitlement, did not intend for Guard and Reserve members to lose benefits. We believe the bill will encourage Guard, and Reserve members to contribute to their military TSP plan and prevent a negative impact to recruiting and retention.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support legislation similar to HR 4381 that would increase the limitations on TSP/401K type contributions for Guardsmen, thus allowing them to utilize their full civilian sponsored retirement plan as well as their military retirement benefit.

(Reintroduced for the 2017 Congress as HR 1317 and S 492)

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-06**

TITLE: Tricare Reserve Select direct pay option for businesses

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Providing an incentive to hire Reserve Component (RC) members by allowing businesses to purchase Tricare Reserve Select for their RC employees, as part of the employer mandated health insurance initiated under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA).

BUSINESS CASE: Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), businesses are required to provide affordable health care to Americans. If a business does not provide care, they risk incurring monetary penalties. During a testimony before the House Veterans Affairs Committee, EANGUS offered up an entirely new idea that the subcommittee found to be intriguing, allowing business's to somehow be enabled to directly pay for the Tricare Reserve Select policy premiums of an employee who is a Guardsman or Reservist. By paying the single rate of \$51.62 or the family rate of \$195.81 per month, a small business owner could save from \$3,000 to \$10,000 or more per year, per individual. This number would be an immediate and significant incentive to hire Guardsmen and Reservists. Best of all, Guard members are already entitled to purchase these policies, so no new program needs to be developed.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation enabling businesses to direct pay the Tricare Reserve Select premium for Reserve Component (RC) members who desire to have Tricare Reserve Select.

Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-07

TITLE: Support for the addition and alignment of EOD elements with each state Civil Support Team

SHORT DESCRIPTION: There are 57 Civil Support Teams (CST) across the Nation. Incorporating an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) element into these CST's will enhance partnerships and capabilities for the unique mission and support that they provide to local authorities.

BUSINESS CASE: The National Guard is the first line of defense for individual states and the first responder for disasters and emergencies. The Civil Support Teams (CST) provide a state's first line of defense for a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) threats. CSTs can identify hazards, assess consequences, advise on response measures, position themselves as a preventive measure, and assist with appropriate requests for additional support. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Technicians are a missing and needed element to accompany the skills sets and services that the CST's already provide. Civilian Bomb Disposal assets are often limited on response capability based on jurisdictional lines and or fiscal constraints. Further, even with these assets there are many areas either left uncovered or lacking explosive expertise regarding military munitions and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) which may be encountered. Adding an EOD team to each state's National Guard will give states an asset to cover military unexploded ordinances (UXO) as well as IEDs. EOD Technicians transitioning out of the Active Component have limited options to transition into the National Guard. An element of EOD in the National Guard not only provides a reserve component service for the Technicians to transition to, it also provides an opportunity for them to continue to provide their skill sets with a real world application of skills that benefits their State and Nation.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the National Guard Bureau, the Department of Defense and Congress to evaluate the feasibility and force structure requirements needed to add Explosive Ordnance Disposal elements to the existing Civil Support Teams across the Nation and revise the CST mission statement to include the mitigation of situations needing EOD services. AGR resources located within the current force structure and manning should NOT be reallocated for EOD manning. Additional AGR resources would be required IOT meet these new mission requirements.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-08**

TITLE: Retirement Age for the Guard and Reserve

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Establish Reserve Component retirement age parity with Active Component and meet the original intent of retirement program changes adopted in NDAA 2015.

BUSINESS CASE: Reserve Component (RC) members of the Department of Defense who serve 20 years or more earn a retirement benefit proportional to their time in uniform, however, they are not able to receive payment from the benefit until they reach the age of 60. Active Component retirees are able to receive their retirement benefit immediately upon retirement. RC members take the same oath to serve and protect our country as the active component, making the same sacrifices to time, community, nation and family. They have proven themselves to be a required part of this Nations call to defense, both at home and abroad. They are a true operational reserve to the Total Force. RC members deserve parity of the retirement age with the active component. Removing the age restriction and making it equal to the active components rule of eligibility immediately upon separation of service after 20 years helps to secure the future of our all-volunteer force, particularly the Citizen-Soldier. Changes in the Department of Defense Retirement Program that were adopted in the NDAA 2015 were originally aimed at lowering the retirement age for the RC. The language of the bill said that service members would be eligible to draw their new retirement immediately upon retirement age. For the Active Component, that retirement age stayed the same, immediately upon separation from the service after 20 years. For RC service members, however, retirement age is still defined as the age of 60, despite the original intent from Congress.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support legislation that would change 10 U.S.C. Chapter 1223 by removing the “60 years of age” restriction on Reserve Component Members who have served 20 years and earned a retirement benefit from the Department of Defense before they can receive retirement compensation.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-09**

TITLE: Toxic Exposure/Toxic Wounds

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Burn pit exposure and various other toxic exposures are cause of illnesses among veterans of wars in Iraq and Afghanistan

BUSINESS CASE: Burn pit exposure and various other toxic exposures are cause of illnesses among veterans of wars in Iraq and Afghanistan failed to make the 2016 list of peer-reviewed medical research programs that Congress requires the Defense Department to conduct. The absence of burn pit exposure on the list was confirmed by a spokeswoman for the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs at Fort Detrick, Maryland

Exposure to various toxic chemicals is causing grave illness and even death to service members. The situation is tantamount Agent Orange and should be treated as such. Long term medical care must be made available for service members.

Sen Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) introduced S. 2679 a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish within the Department of Veterans Affairs a center of excellence in the prevention, diagnosis, mitigation, treatment, and rehabilitation of health conditions relating to exposure to burn pits. A companion bill, H.R. 2237 was introduced in the House. Both have been forwarded to their Veterans and/or military affairs committees

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation supporting medical care for service members who have become ill due to effects of toxic exposure from burn pits and other chemical agents used in combat area.

(VA closed the VA burn pit database and determined that the information collected was inconclusive. Efforts to investigate were reintroduced to the 2017 Congress as S 726)

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

ACCOMPLISHED NR16-10

TITLE: FY 17 Proposed TRICARE enrollment fees

SHORT DESCRIPTION: The Pentagon has proposed a series of TRICARE fee increases, outlined in the President's fiscal year 2017 budget.

BUSINESS CASE: The Pentagon has proposed a series of TRICARE fee increases, outlined in the President's fiscal year 2017 budget. Congress has these measures under review.

The DoD proposal would require all retired service members, except those currently in TRICARE for Life, to pay an annual enrollment fee to participate in TRICARE. Without payment of the "participation" fee, access to TRICARE would be forfeit until the next open season. DoD proposed a one-time fee to access TRICARE for Life.

Service members' access to Tricare is already earned by being an active member of the United States Armed Services, either in AC or RC component status. TRICARE for life is earned by 20 or more year membership in the US Armed Services.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to reject the DoD proposals to start charging enrollment fees for TRICARE.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-11**

- TITLE:** Automatic reenrollment in TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS) and MetLife Dental
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Automatic reenrollment in TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS) and MetLife Dental after Active Duty (AD) time in which TRICARE Prime and Active Duty Dental automatically kicked in.
- BUSINESS CASE:** Service Members who are enrolled in TRICARE Reserve Select then go on an Active Duty order for over 30 days are automatically enrolled into TRICARE Prime and Active Duty Dental. When the Service Members orders end, the health and dental insurance terminates. Providers do not remind Service Members that they have to re-apply for TRICARE Reserve Select and/or MetLife Dental. It is allowed to re-apply before the active duty time ends but numerous Soldiers and Airmen have re-applied and had their applications not accepted due to their Status at the time of application. There is a disconnect between DEERS and TRICARE that has left many Soldiers, Airmen, and their families without coverage. Allowing a suspension of TRS during any period of Active Duty where Tricare status changes, rather than disenrollment and re-enrollment could be a more feasible option for RC members.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Department of Defense to review policies and procedures to allow previous TRICARE Reserve Select (TRS) and MetLife Dental participants to be automatically reenrolled into the benefit anytime they have had a change in duty status that caused another form of TRICARE or dental insurance to be enacted on their behalf.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-12**

- TITLE:** Reenlistment incentives for Soldiers reenlisting to meet mandatory service obligations (MSO).
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Currently you are only eligible for an incentive (bonus, Montgomery GI Bill Kicker, or Student Loan Repayment) if you are 365 days or closer to your ETS.
- BUSINESS CASE:** Some Soldiers and Airmen have to reenlist before their 1 year window to meet an MSO for their career progression. For example, Flight Medics have to become Nationally Registered Paramedic (NR-P). Upon completion of Nationally Registered Paramedic (NR-P) training requirements they incur a 48 month Service Remaining Requirement (ALARACT 061/2012 – NBG-ARH Policy Memorandum 06-081). Other positions have a similar MSO as well. If the Soldier is outside of their incentive window, they will still have to reenlist without incentives to satisfy their MSO.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the National Guard Bureau to update the Selected Reserve Incentive Programs (SRIP) Policy so that Soldiers and Airmen are eligible for the same incentives that they would be eligible for if they were in the 1 year window when reenlisting to satisfy a mandatory service obligation.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-13**

- TITLE:** Recoupment or Termination of incentives for changing career management fields
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Soldiers and Airmen who currently have enlistment incentives risk losing their incentives if they change their career management field (MOS or AFSC).
- BUSINESS CASE:** Service members who currently have enlistment incentives risk losing their incentives if they change their career management field. Only some career management fields are eligible for incentives but moving from one field to another, even when both fields have incentive eligibility, service members face recoupment of previously paid incentives for voluntarily changing fields. Some positions are extremely hard to fill via lateral moves because the applicants would lose their incentives, causing financial hardship and stalling their progression in the military.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Department of Defense to allow National Guard Service Members to keep their incentives when changing career fields or for career progression so long as the new field is also eligible for incentives.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-14**

TITLE: TRICARE Retired Reserve rate for grey area retiree's

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Service Members who retire with 20 good years of service in the National Guard are eligible for TRICARE Retired Reserve health insurance but the rates are too high to allow some to participate in the program.

BUSINESS CASE: Service Members who retire with 20 good years of service in the National Guard are eligible for TRICARE Retired Reserve health insurance but the rates are too high to allow some to participate in the program.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to conduct a re-evaluation of the rates for TRICARE Retired Reserve in order to ensure that Reserve Component Grey Area Retirees are offered the best rate on their earned health care benefit.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-15**

TITLE: Technician compatibility

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Some Technicians are limited on the positions that they can hold in a TDA/MTOE/UMDA unit due to the Technician Personnel Regulation 303.

BUSINESS CASE: Some Technicians are limited on the positions that they can hold in a TDA/MTOE/UMDA unit due to the Technician Personnel Regulation 303.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges a reevaluation of the Technician Personnel Regulation 303 to specifically look at the Technician Compatibility hindrances.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-16**

- TITLE:** TRICARE Reserve Select Extension for surviving families of Guardsmen
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Families members of Reserve Component Service Members enrolled in TRICARE Reserve Select lose the benefit if their sponsor has an unexpected death. The benefit eligibility should be extended for that family to continue to provide health care for the family.
- BUSINESS CASE:** Service Members and their families who are enrolled in TRICARE Reserve select will lose that benefit after 6 months if the service member suffers an untimely death. This leaves the family with a very short window to find a new health care program before being penalized for not having a health care provider while also trying to manage all of the other details of such a sudden impact to life.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation that would extend the eligibility period for surviving families of deceased TRICARE Reserve Select Sponsors.

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

ACCOMPLISHED

NR16-17

TITLE: In Vitro Fertilization for Veterans with Service Connected Injuries

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Veterans who become injured while on Active Duty to be allowed to use in vitro fertilization after they leave Active Duty

BUSINESS CASE: Those in all Branches of the Military, including those in the Army and Air National Guard, who become injured while serving on Active Duty may become impaired to having children on their own. A 1992 Federal Law does not authorize the Veterans Affairs (VA) to provide the service of in vitro fertilization to those in need. Currently, there are a few thousand Veterans, both male and female, are infertile due to injuries that were received during Combat or training. These injuries include some being paralyzed, some having damage to reproductive organs and others having brain injuries that affect the hormones that are needed to produce both eggs and sperm. Currently the Department of Defense does allow those still on an Active Status to use in vitro fertilization for those in need of the service due to service related injuries. While the Service Member is not charged for this service it is currently only being offered at seven hospitals, only around twenty percent of those eligible have taken advantage of this service. Those who do not take advantage of this service are generally in rehabilitation centers struggling to recover and not thinking about having children until after they are medically retired or discharged from the Military. While legislation has been brought before Congress in the past several years it has failed in every attempt. Repealing the 1992 law would allow those Service Connected Veterans to be able to start a family.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to repeal the 1992 law and authorize the Veterans Affairs (VA) to start allowing in vitro fertilization to those Veterans in need.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-18**

TITLE: Deployment Veteran Status

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Those who are Deployed to a Combat Zone for a 179 Consecutive Days and under would qualify for Veteran Status.

BUSINESS CASE: Those in the Army and Air National Guard have been constantly deployed to Combat Zones since 9/11 and are subject to be put in harms way. This could result in injury and/or death. Most of these deployments are 179 days and under due to no fault of those deployed. While those do perform each deployment honorably they do not qualify for Veteran Status. Under the current Federal Laws, those in the Military only gain Veteran Status if on Active Duty Status for 180 days or longer. By adopting this resolution, it would allow for those who are deployed to a Combat Zone to obtain Veteran Status for serving 179 Days or less.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to to authorize the Veteran Status to those serve honorably while deployed 179 or less days to a Combat Zone either through completion of the deployment with the Unit, being Wounded, or Killed In Action.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-19**

TITLE: Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) status while eligible for TRICARE due to mobilization orders

SHORT DESCRIPTION: To adjust the options available for Technician Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) options.

BUSINESS CASE: Currently, technicians can only use TRICARE as a secondary insurance to FEHB until they enter into an Absent Uniformed Service (AUS) non-pay status during pre-mobilization TRICARE eligibility. The only option technicians have to utilize their full pre-mobilization TRICARE coverage is to CANCEL their FEHB plan which stops accrual of time toward retirement FEHB coverage eligibility and also results in loss of family FEHB coverage if death of the sponsor occurs while in a CANCEL status. Once in an AUS status, the technician has the option to TERMINATE their FEHB coverage, which suspends their FEHB coverage and payments, but entitles them and their dependents to all the eligibility and coverage if death of the sponsor occurs in a TERMINATE status, and also counts, while on orders and during the TRICARE TAMP period, as accrual of time toward retirement FEHB eligibility.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to allow the Military Technician to have the same FEHB options, rights, and coverage during pre-mobilization, mobilization, and post mobilization TRICARE eligibility periods.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-20**

- TITLE:** Traditional National Guard Retiree's Medical Insurance for those Rated 100% through the VA
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** Those who retire out of the National Guard traditionally, not medical, would also be eligible for CHAMPVA if rated 100% disabled through the Veterans Affairs (VA).
- BUSINESS CASE:** Those who retire out of the National Guard traditionally, not medically, are eligible for Tricare Reserve Retired(TRR), but those retirees who are also 100% disabled through the VA are not eligible for CHAMPVA due to being eligible for TRR. With the rates for TRR being high and the costs of finding insurance on the civilian side being high some families would struggle to afford medical insurance costs. Being eligible for CHAMPVA would have the Veteran go to the VA Clinic/hospitals and have the family members being able to see Civilian Doctors at a more affordable cost. Those 100% Retirees who would use CHAMPVA would be able to use it until they become 60 years of age and eligible for Tricare for Life when the individual starts collecting the military retirements.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to authorize those traditional National Guard Retirees who are 100% disabled through the VA to use CHAMPVA until the retiree reaches the age of 60 and becomes eligible for Tricare for life.

Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR16-21

TITLE: CV-22 Osprey ANG total Force Package

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Developing a long term mission requirement for the CV-22 Osprey for the ANG as part of the total Force Package.

BUSINESS CASE: The CV-22 Osprey represents a major proven capability to be used by the Air National Guard (ANG). Its ability for vertical take-off and landing, combined with fixed-wing speed and range has proven this to be a versatile multi-mission aircraft. The attributes of the CV-22 have enabled military planners to transcend traditionally defined roles and missions as currently dictated by legacy capabilities and resolve distance and time shortfalls for Combat Rescue capability as noted by Commander Air Combat Command regarding a Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) Mixed Fleet: "He had discussed this with Chief of Staff of the Air Force as a very attractive possibility to mitigate current risk in the Combat Rescue mission area, particularly the CRH (HH-60) capability gap for expeditious long range extractions."

The strategic shift to Africa and the Pacific reflects a shortcoming in Air Force Personnel Recovery (PR) that a traditional helicopter or C-130 force cannot meet regarding tyrannies of distance and response timing. The CV-22 provides a wide ranging capability to combat these tyrannies in a High End PR Title 10 role and provides a vastly improved mixed fleet to meet theater and Homeland Security/National Defense, Title 10, capability needs. CV-22 provides a rapid multi-mission state response capability in a single platform for Civil Support and Relief operations. Title 32 long range rescue, border security, and counter drug operations are more rapid, efficient, and economically done. The CV-22 will provide concurrent and proportional modernization, long-term recruiting, retention, and vast multi-mission capability. Counter Drug operations, rapid Civil Support point to point response, Border Patrol, Global Deep Strike anti-access PR Response and Homeland Security National Response capability performed by the CV-22 in the ANG is essential for long-term stability, dependability, growth and support to the Nation.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to direct the Department of Defense and National Guard Bureau to develop Fiscal Year 2018 (FY18) formal requirement input to HQ AF for long lead and procurement input into the Program Objective Memorandum 2019, develop accession strategy for the ANG to attain and operate the CV-22 as part of the total force package and to capture force structure savings from Mixed Fleet as part of V-22 Multi-year III buy profile.

2015 EANGUS RESOLUTIONS SET TO EXPIRE UNLESS REAFFIRMED FOR 1 YEAR

- NR15-01 Federal Military Spouse Preference (MSP) in hiring
- ~~NR15-02 GI Bill Fairness Act of 2015~~ **(Accomplished in the NDAA 2017)**
- ~~NR15-03 Veteran Status~~ **(Accomplished in the NDAA 2017)**
- ~~NR15-04 TRICARE Prime for Retirees~~ **(Accomplished in the NDAA 2016)**
- ~~NR15-05 Military Retirement~~ **(Accomplished in the NDAA 2016)**
- ~~NR15-06 Survivor Benefit Plan~~ **(Accomplished in the NDAA 2016)**
- ~~NR15-07 Financial Literacy~~ **(Accomplished in the NDAA 2016)**
- ~~NR15-08 Reserve Component Statuses~~ **(Accomplished in the NDAA 2016)**
- ~~NR15-09 Enhancement of the TRICARE Extended Care Health Option (ECHO) program for exceptional family members~~ **(Accomplished through DOD Action)**
- ~~NR15-10 DOD and VA services collaboration and improvement~~ **(Accomplished in the NDAA 2016)**
- NR15-11 Consolidated Commissary and Exchange Services
- NR15-12 Restoration of entitlements and benefits of the Reserve Component during times of Involuntary Activation **(Introduced as HR 1384)**
- NR15-13 Posthumous Transfer of Post 9/11 G.I. Bill
- NR15-14 Buy-Back of Temp Tech Time for Retirement by Dual Status Military Technicians
- NR15-15 Reserve Component Retirement Age Reform
- NR15-16 Procurement of additional CV-22 Osprey
- NR15-17 Concurrent Receipt

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR15-01**

TITLE: Federal Military Spouse Preference (MSP) in hiring

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Call upon Congress to establish a single, uniform Military Spouse Preference (MSP) program for filling vacancies in Federal government.

BUSINESS CASE: Military Spouse Preference (MSP) in hiring exists within the Federal Government. MSP programs exist by way of a patchwork of Federal Laws such as: Public Law 99-145, (DoD Authorization Act of 1986, Section 806, Employment Opportunities for Military Spouses), E.O. 13473, E.O. 12568, Part 315.612 of Title 5 CFR, Section 2108 of Title 5 CFR, and Section 3330.d of Title 5 CFR. MSP Programs operated by Federal Agencies apply non-uniform means for determining eligibility. Specific means of determining eligibility is not detailed in the cited Federal Laws but is left up to the Agencies as a matter of their business practices. The Office of Personnel Management has delegated hiring authority and thereby MSP eligibility determination to the individual Agencies. The patchwork of MSP laws, coupled with lack of clear specific guidance leads to conflicting MSP programs and process throughout the Federal Government. Even within a single Federal Agency, such as the Department of the Army, there exist numerous conflicts concerning application of MSP, due to conflicting and vague guidance issued by OPM, DoD, and DA CPS. These conflicts are compounded when factoring in the different practices used by each branch of the Armed Forces and their respective Reserve Component.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States recommends to the Congress of the United States that all Federal laws concerning Military Spouse Preference (MSP) be codified into a single Federal Law, with broad yet specific guidance regarding the eligibility and application of MSP in hiring. EANGUS suggests two categories of MSP. A non-competitive appointment category for “displaced” and/or “hardship” spouses similar to current MSP, and a competitive category similar to current 5 point Veteran Preference programs by which military spouses are awarded a number of points lesser than Veterans and ranked on selection lists immediately subsequent to Veteran Preference eligible applicants and ahead of non-Veteran applicants.

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

ACCOMPLISHED

NR15-02

TITLE: GI Bill Fairness Act of 2015

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Time spent receiving medical care would qualify as active-duty time for Post-9/11 GI Bill education assistance for Guardsmen and Reservist.

BUSINESS CASE: Members of the Reserve Component earn eligibility for the Post 9/11 GI Bill by serving on active duty and the amount and level of eligibility of the education benefit is directly related to the amount of time served in an active status. Even if the Reservist is in a title 10 status while receiving medical care for a service connected injury, that time is not calculated the same to help increase their eligibility. S. 602 has been introduced by SEN John Boozman (AR) and SEN Ron Wyden (OR) and HR 1141 has been introduced by REP Mark Takano (CA) that would make time served receiving medical care by a National Guardsmen or Reserve service member count toward the benefit eligibility of the education assistance.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support and co-sign their respective piece of legislation, S. 602 or HR 1141, in order to amend title 38, United States Code, to consider certain time spent by members of reserve components of the Armed Forces while receiving medical care from the Secretary of Defense as active duty for purposes of eligibility for Post-9/11 Educational Assistance, and for other purposes.

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

ACCOMPLISHED

NR15-03

TITLE: Veterans Status

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Reserve component members who serve 20 years in uniform are not considered a veteran if they do not have 180+ days of title 10 service.

BUSINESS CASE: Under current regulation and law, a member of the armed services is not granted veterans status unless having served for a period of 181 consecutive days or greater on active federal duty. Reserve component members must serve for a period of twenty years or more and reach age sixty to become eligible for a retirement annuity. A reserve component member volunteers a minimum of ten percent of their life in service to their state and this great nation. Their service comes at a price to the service member, their family, their friends, and their employers.

Legislation has been introduced in both the house and the senate over the last few years to help recognize those reserve component members who have served 20 years, but for various reasons, never reached 181 days of consecutive federal service, by granting them the title of veteran. Over the course of this effort, we have seen the legislation pass the house but never brought to the floor in the Senate. We have also seen the proposal added to the NDAA on a few occasion to only be removed in the joint committee. The 114th Congress has both HR 1384 (REP Walz, MN) and S 743 (Boozman, AR) that would address this issue. The CBO has already scored this effort as cost neutral since these bills do not transfer any other benefits other than the ability to identify oneself as a veteran due to their years of service.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to redefine the qualifications for veteran status to include reserve component members who have successfully served twenty years or more in service to their state and this great nation.

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

ACCOMPLISHED

NR15-04

TITLE: TRICARE Prime for Retirees

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Helping retirees to maintain enrollment in TRICARE Prime, regardless of location in relation to a Military Treatment Facility (MTF).

BUSINESS CASE: In 2013, DOD eliminated TRICARE Prime for retirees who lived farther than 40 miles from a Military Treatment Facility. In response, REP John Kline (MN) introduced HR 1500. This legislation would roll-back some of these changes and was able to ease some of the burdens retirees faced. Congressman Kline's legislation would ensure we keep our promises to provide the best quality and most cost efficient health care for our military retirees by allowing retirees who lived 100 miles or more from an MTF on the date the President signed the FY 14 NDAA into law the opportunity to re-enroll into TRICARE Prime.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support legislation that would allow our military retirees that lost TRICARE Prime with the signing of the FY 14 NDAA the opportunity to re-enroll regardless of the distance they reside from a Military Treatment Facility.

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

ACCOMPLISHED

NR15-05

TITLE: Military Retirement

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Support for legislation that would modernize the current DOD retirement pay system by implementing changes similar to the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Pay and Retirement, Recommendation 1.

BUSINESS CASE: Currently, 83% of service members are getting out of the DOD without reaching the 20 years of service required to be eligible for a retirement annuity. The MCRMC final report, recommendation 1, highlighted modernizing the current retirement system to a 401K style system that would allow service members to invest and own their retirement along the course of their career, even keeping that investment after they have left the service, regardless of the number of years served. Under this plan, current service members would be grandfathered to their current retirement but given the option to change their plan to the new 401K style plan. The plan would create an automatic enrollment into the government ran Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) for all newly joining service members as well as starting a government funded matching contribution. This recommendation also included the implementation of a continuation pay after 12 years of service.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to modernize the current Uniformed Services retirement program by adopting similar changes found in the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commissions, Pay and Retirement, Recommendation 1, which would include the establishment of a 401K style retirement fund, allowing service members to invest and own the fund, establish a matching government contribution, establish a continuation payment at 12 years of service, and allow for current service members to be grandfathered into their current retirement plan with the option to enroll into the new plan.

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

ACCOMPLISHED

NR15-06

TITLE: Survivor Benefit Plan

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Support for legislation that would modernize the current Survivor Benefit Plan by implementing changes similar to the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Pay and Retirement, Recommendation 2.

BUSINESS CASE: The Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) is a popular, affordable program that provides a lifetime, monthly annuity to the survivors of retired military members for those members that enroll into the program and pay the monthly premiums. Some retiree survivors may also be eligible for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) payments from the VA, however, these survivors are restricted under federal law from receiving both payments in full, even though no duplication of benefit is involved. In FY 2013, 323,903 survivors received SBP payments but 20.7% of those also received DIC payments, making them subject to the SBP-DIC offset rule. The MCRMC agrees that the benefit offset is unfair to surviving spouses and recommends overhauls to the program that would include additional enrollment options to help for those who may be impacted by the offsetting rule.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support legislation that would modernize the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) by implementing recommendations similar to those found in the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commissions, Pay and Retirement, Recommendation 2; maintaining the current plan for service members who want to elect subsidized coverage that would remain subject to the SBP-DIC offset, create an additional SBP program for service members who elect to pay an annually determined unsubsidized premium to ensure survivors receive full SBP and full DIC payments without an offset and allow for a one-time SBP open season for retirees to opt into the program of their choice.

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

ACCOMPLISHED

NR15-07

TITLE: Financial Literacy

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Support for the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Pay and Retirement, Recommendation 3 that would call for stronger, more robust financial literacy education programs across the Department of Defense.

BUSINESS CASE: The MCRMC concluded that the existing financial literacy programs across the DOD do not adequately educate service members and their families on financial issues and that it has been a long standing issue for all branches of the service. Weakness in financial literacy has been adversely affecting service members and their families; impacting careers, job security, and civilian life. Service members have overwhelmingly indicated that they would like to receive more education on financial stewardship.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Department of Defense to implement financial education recommendations such as those found in Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Pay and Retirement, Recommendation 3 to include increasing the frequency and strengthening the content of financial literacy education, specific educational classes at appropriate career points, providing an online budget planner for service members, and restructuring Leave and Earning Statements (LES's) to reflect service member benefit programs such as retirement, healthcare, and Survivor Benefit Plan, and possible lump sum retirement options.

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

ACCOMPLISHED

NR15-08

TITLE: Reserve Component Statuses

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Increase the efficiency within the reserve component by consolidating 30 reserve component statuses into 6 broader statuses, similar to the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Pay and Retirement, Recommendation 4.

BUSINESS CASE: The Reserve Component (RC) currently has a variety of duty statuses that they could fall under while serving. These duty statuses reflect a reservist's availability to perform a specific mission, function, or job and is linked to appropriated funds and legal authorities. These various statuses and their respective criteria make it difficult for operational commanders to call RC members to duty. The current system is complex, aligns poorly to current training and mission support requirements, fosters inconsistencies in compensation and complicates rather than supports effective budgeting. The current system could also cause members to experience disruptions in pay and benefits as they transition from one duty status to the next.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to replace the 30 current reserve component duty statuses with six broader status such as the recommendations found in Recommendation 4 of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission final report. Congress should also stipulate that new orders for Reserve Component members should only be issued when an authority changes. If a duty status, purpose, or funding source changes, orders will only need to be amended accordingly to allow for uninterrupted pay and benefits.

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

ACCOMPLISHED NR15-09

TITLE: Enhancement of the TRICARE Extended Care Health Option (ECHO) program for exceptional family members

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Improvement of the TRICARE ECHO program for exceptional family members with recommendations similar to the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Health Benefits, Recommendation 7.

BUSINESS CASE: Under the Department of Defense TRICARE benefit program, the Extended Care Health Option (ECHO) provides financial assistance for services and supplies not traditionally available to help meet the needs of any Exceptional Family Member (EFM). ECHO provides assistive services, durable medical equipment, and other services that support the EFM's care and recovery, to include Home Health Care or applied behavior analysis reinforcement services. However, use of ECHO and its subsequent support services are only used after state sponsored programs are used. Service members are at a disadvantage for state sponsored services because they have to dis-enroll and reapply with every PCS or move that is a result of their career. This often finds service members placed on a waiting list to restart their EFM care, often times a waiting list that exceeds their assignment at a specific duty location. ECHO was designed by congress to be an alternative to unavailable waiver benefits from state programs, but since it cannot be used without using state programs first, it has become nearly impossible for service members to use and the find their EFM's not getting the care needed.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to that would modernize the TRICARE Extended Care Health Option (ECHO) to more closely align with state Medicaid waiver programs similar to Recommendation 7 of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission final report.

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

ACCOMPLISHED

NR15-10

TITLE: DOD and VA services collaboration and improvement

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Improvement of the joint collaboration between the Department of Defense health services and the Veterans Affairs health services to assist current serving and transitioning service members with recommendations similar to the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRMC), Health Benefits, Recommendation 8.

BUSINESS CASE: The Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs provide health care to approximately 16 million service members, veterans, and their families each year. Congress established the Joint Executive Committee (JEC) to coordinate and improve cost effectiveness between the two systems. The MCRMC found numerous weaknesses in their research in the joint collaboration. Data sharing, formularies differences, and non-standardized policies all impair collaboration and prevent cost saving efficiencies. While joint health care would be the goal in this joint health care collaboration, it cannot be done without granting the JEC additional authorities and responsibilities to standardize and enforce collaboration between the DOD and the VA.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to refine the roles and responsibilities of the Joint Executive Committee (JEC), similar to Recommendation 8 of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission final report, in order to standardize and enforce collaboration between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR15-11**

TITLE: Consolidated Commissary and Exchange Services

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Achieve efficiencies by consolidating the Department of Defense's commissaries and three exchange systems into a single, consolidated resale organization, similar to the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission (MCRM), Quality of Life, Recommendation 9.

BUSINESS CASE: The Department of Defense operates, through various agencies, a defense retail system of commissaries and exchanges, for service members worldwide. Each of these services, however, work under different business models, rules, coordination with their respective services, and under different governing bodies. Numerous studies have recommended consolidation of these services as a pursuit of improved cost effectiveness. A consolidated resale organization, with combined resources, increased operational flexibility, and better alignment of incentives and policies, would improve the viability and stability of these systems. It would sustain the benefit while reducing the combined reliance on appropriated funding over time.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Department of Defense to establish a single organization that consolidates the Department of Defense's commissaries and three exchange systems into a single defense resale system, similar to Recommendation 9 of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission final report.

The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation that would update Title 10 of the United States Code, Chapter 147, in order to reflect the consolidation of the several exchanges and the commissary system, similar to Recommendation 9 of the Military Compensation and Retirement Modernization Commission final report.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR15-12**

TITLE: Restoration of entitlements and benefits of the Reserve Component during times of Involuntary Activation

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Upon the enacting of 10 U.S.C. §12304b, members of the reserve component lost the ability to utilize certain benefits and entitlements that would normally be needed and required to be prepared for an involuntary activation in defense of the United States.

BUSINESS CASE: On May 1, 2014, the Department of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs) signed a Memorandum explaining the guidance on service implementation of 10 U.S.C. §12304b Order to active duty for preplanned missions in support of combatant commands. An Information Paper was also attached to this Memorandum letter further defining the guidance surrounding ordering units to active duty under 10 U.S.C. §12304b. One of the biggest concerns surrounding this new law revolves around benefits offered or available to a member if they are involuntarily activated under this code. Currently, benefits and entitlements available to individuals involuntarily ordered to active duty under 10 U.S.C. §12302 in support of contingency operations are NOT available to Reserve Component (RC) members involuntarily ordered to active duty under 10 U.S.C. §12304b to support a contingency operation. One important distinction between active duty under §12302 and §12304b is that §12302 duty may qualify for a reduction in eligibility age for reserve retired pay under §12731, whereas §12304b duty will not. Whether or not the §12304b duty is in support of contingency operations does not matter. Additionally, §12304b orders do not provide RC members access to TRICARE prior their activation, nor does it provide TAMP benefits after deactivation.

The Information Letter also goes on to state “Services may consider advising members involuntarily ordered to active duty under §12304b that such duty does not qualify for a reduction in the eligibility age for reserve retired pay and be given an option to volunteer, if they so desire, to serve under §12301(d), in which case their service may qualify for reduction in the eligibility age for reserved retired pay.”

Further language within 10 U.S.C. §12304b discusses contingency operation verses a “preplanned mission”. A valid preplanned mission under §12304b is one in support of a Combatant Commander in which the Service has complied with the following requirements:

- The manpower and associated costs of such active duty are specifically included and identified in the defense budget materials for the fiscal year or years in which such units are anticipated to be ordered to active duty; and
- The budget information on such costs includes a description of the mission for which such units are anticipated to be ordered to active duty and the anticipated length of time of the order of such units to active duty on an involuntary basis.

Also effected are potential USERRA (Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act) eligibility. To qualify for the 5 year exemption under USERRA, the Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF) has to designate the activation under 12304b as a critical mission or requirement. A preplanned mission does not necessarily fall into a “critical mission or requirement”.

In today’s day and age, the National Guard (Army and Air) has been providing the same level of capabilities and resources as our Active Duty (AD) counterparts since Desert Storm, nearly 24 years. During this time, the National Guard members selflessly volunteered to serve in any capacity needed and without hesitation and were provided the same benefits and entitlements as the Active Component (AC). Even during times of being involuntarily activated, Guard service members were able to count those days towards retirement age eligibility. Although most contingency operations are winding down, the need for the National Guard still remains but 10 U.S.C. §12304b does not afford the same benefits and entitlements to National Guard service members for the same operational services as the AC. Eliminating 10 U.S.C. §12304b would bring the RC involuntary activations in line with 10 U.S.C. §12302, thus allowing National Guard service members to receive the entitlements and benefits they deserve.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to rescind USC § 12304b and restore the benefits and entitlements to the reserve component members of the Department of Defense that they should be entitled to during times of involuntary activations.

(Introduced to the 2017 Congress as HR 1384)

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR15-13**

TITLE: Posthumous Transfer of Post 9/11 G.I. Bill

SHORT DESCRIPTION: A Post 9/11 G.I. Bill cannot be transferred posthumously to dependents even when service member was eligible to transfer upon their death but did not initiate the transfer before passing away. This earned educational benefit is then lost and is not supplemented to survivors of National Guard members who died.

BUSINESS CASE: For many families who suffer the loss of a loved one who were current members of the Army and Air National Guard and died not while in an “active” status, the difference in survivor benefits is significant. As the law stands right now the posthumous transfer of G.I. Bill benefits is not addressed. Unfortunately, if it is discovered that a service member did not initiate the transfer of their unused Post 9/11 G.I. Bill to their spouse or dependents, the once allocated benefit is lost. Surviving spouses have been known to reach out to the NGB Retention office regarding this matter. The following recommendation is to allow posthumous transfer of Post 9/11 G.I. Bill benefits from a service member to their family, all of which who were previously eligible according to DOD Instruction. This is only allowing the transfer of a benefit, which was previously allocated to the member, to take place regardless of their death.

Under DODI 1341.13 dated May 31, 2013, the posthumous transfer of Post 9/11 G.I. benefits is not addressed. However, eligibility requirements are listed under this Instruction.

Per U.S. Code Title 38, Section 3319, *Authority to transfer unused education benefits to family members*, an individual approved to transfer entitlement of educational assistance under this section may transfer such entitlement only while serving as a member of the Armed Forces when the transfer is executed. Retired or separated members will not be eligible to transfer benefits to their dependents. The law does not address posthumous transfer of benefits from a member who was serving in the Armed Forces. The law does state that, “The death of an individual transferring an entitlement under this section shall not affect the use of the entitlement by the dependent to whom the entitlement is transferred.” However, this is written under the provision that the member had transferred their benefits prior to their death.

U.S. Code 38, Chapter 35, *Survivors’ and Dependents Educational Assistance* does NOT allow eligibility to family members when service members’ death was during Inactive Duty Training. Educational assistance is provided to dependents for members, while serving on Active duty, who died in the line of duty through the “Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship” and “The Survivors’ and Dependents’ Educational Assistance (DEA) Program”.

By allowing the posthumous transfer of the Post 9/11 G.I. Bill, it will also allow child dependents to possibly be qualified for education benefits under “The Yellow Ribbon Program” in which

Degree Granting Institutions elect to make additional funds available for tuition and fees that are not covered under the GI Bill entitlement. However, in order to first be eligible for this benefit a child must already be a transferee of the Post 9/11 G.I. Bill from their parent.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to allow the transfer of deceased service members' unused Post 9/11 G.I. Bill benefits to eligible family members when a transfer of entitlements was not initiated prior to eligible service members' death and allow immediate use of transferred benefits under the conditions that the service member was previously eligible for transferability upon death in accordance with DODI 1341.13, 3.a. In regards to the service members' previous eligibility in accordance with this instruction, failure to complete or agree to extended service agreement, in order to be eligible, shall not apply as long as minimum years of service were fulfilled prior to the service member's death.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR15-14**

TITLE: Buy-Back of Temp Tech Time for Retirement by Dual Status Military Technicians

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Technicians hired after 1996 are unable to buy back any of the time they spent on Temporary Technician status towards their retirement.

BUSINESS CASE: Prior to 1996, Dual Status Military Technicians were allowed to buy back any time they spent in a temporary technician status. Anyone hired after 1996 cannot do that. A Temporary employee who proves themselves worthy enough to hire as full-time Technicians should be allowed to buy back their temp-tech time towards their retirement.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the National Guard Bureau, the Office of Personnel Management, and Congress to enact policies and legislations that would allow Dual Status Military Technicians to buy back any time they spent in temporary technician status towards their retirement.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR15-15**

TITLE: Reserve Component Retirement Age Reform

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Reserve Component members of the Department of Defense can serve 20 years to their state and county, earning a retirement that they cannot receive until they reach the age of 60, while the Active Component service member will draw their retirement check immediately after separating from the service.

BUSINESS CASE: Reserve Component members of the Department of Defense who serve 20 years or more earn a retirement benefit equal to their time and service in uniform, however, they are not able to receive payment from the benefit until they reach the age of 60. Active duty retirees are able to collect their retirement pension immediately upon retirement from the armed services. Men and Women of the National Guard and Reserves take the same oath to serve and protect our country as the active component, making the same sacrifices to time, community, nation and family. They have proven themselves to be a required part of this Nations call to defense, both at home and abroad. They are a true operational reserve to the Total Force. Reserve Component members deserve parity of the retirement age with the active component. Removing the age restriction and making it equal to the active components rule of eligibility immediately upon separation of service after 20 years helps to secure the future of our all-volunteer force, particularly the Citizen-Soldier. To respect and honor their commitment and loyalty, they deserve the opportunity to receive the retirement benefit they have already earned immediately upon retirement.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support legislation that would change 10 U.S. Code, Chapter 1223 by removing the restriction on Reserve Component Members who have served 20 years and earned a retirement benefit from the Department of Defense that requires that they wait until the age of 60 before they can start to receive compensation.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR15-16**

TITLE: Procurement of additional CV-22 Osprey

SHORT DESCRIPTION: The house version of the NDAA 2016 increases procurement dollars and platform totals for the CV-22 Osprey.

BUSINESS CASE: The CV-22 Osprey represents a major proven combat capability for the New Mexico Air National Guard (NMANG). Its ability for vertical take-off and landing, combined with fixed-wing speed and range has shown this to be a versatile multi-mission aircraft. The attributes of the CV-22 have enabled military planners to transcend traditionally defined roles and missions as currently dictated by legacy aircraft capabilities and resolve distance/time shortfalls for current Combat Rescue aircraft as noted by ACC/CC in Mar 15 regarding Combat Rescue Helicopter (CRH) mixed fleet: "It [CV-22] is as a very attractive possibility to mitigate current risk in the Combat Rescue mission area, particularly the CRH (HH-60) capability gap for expeditious long-range extractions." The strategic shift to Africa and the Pacific clearly reflects a serious shortcoming in AF Combat Rescue (CR) that is unsustainable by the current HH-60/C-130 force with regard to distance/response time. Today, the ANG provides 1/3rd of the CR capability and experiences the same limitations of the legacy fleet mix. In the current CRH replacement effort, the NMANG is the last unit to gain aircraft in 2024, if at all. While the CV-22 provides immense versatility to Combatant Commanders, it also fulfills the multiple mission sets of the Homeland Security/Defense Title 10 mission, SOF support/Training and numerous State Title 32 missions in a much more rapid, efficient, and economically achievable manner.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support legislation similar to what is found in HR 2685, the 2016 National Defense Authorization Act, that increases the Presidents proposed budget for the Osprey Aircraft and adds one additional aircraft to AFSOC.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR15-17**

TITLE: Concurrent Receipt

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Change the required percentage of the VA rated disability from 50% to 30% to qualify for concurrent receipt.

BUSINESS CASE: Concurrent Receipt means to receive both military retirements and VA disability compensation, and up until 2004 this was forbidden by law. To receive a VA disability compensation, disabled military retirees had to waive all or part of their military pay.

Qualified disabled military retirees with over 50% VA Disability currently get paid both their full military retirement pay and their VA disability compensation. This recently passed law phases out over 9 years for the VA disability offset, which means that military retirees with 20 years or more of service and a 50% (or Higher) VA rated disability will no longer have their military retirement pay reduced by the amount of their VA disability.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support legislation to reduce required percentage of the VA rated disability from 50% to 30% (or higher) to qualify for concurrent receipt.

2014 EANGUS RESOLUTIONS EXPIRING WITH NO FURTHER ACTIONS

NR14-01: Federal tax exemption of \$5,000 for National Guard Soldiers and Airmen

NR14-07: Implementing Space-A for National Guardsmen, Reservists, "Gray Area" Retirees and their Dependents, and Eligible Surviving Spouses and their Dependents

NR14-09: Tuition Assistance (TA) payment eligibility for Army National Guardsmen

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR14-01**

TITLE: Federal tax exemption of \$5,000 for National Guard Soldiers and Airmen

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Allow for an annual tax exemption of \$5,000 for Soldiers and Airmen of the National Guard to assist in the balancing of expenditures associated with their service.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Mississippi

BUSINESS CASE: Soldiers and Airmen of the United States National Guard endure an increased amount of stressors that the average citizen in their service to the Country. The current state of the national economy is such that additional stressors are prevalent in the families of those who serve in the National Guard. In order for Soldiers and Airmen to live up to their service associated values, they commonly incur unforeseen sacrifices of time and money. The Army and Air National Guard combined make up less than .2% (approximation) of the country's population. A \$5,000 deduction equates to less than .02% (approximation) of total U.S. Revenue. This monetary value would be representative of compensation for financial losses that may be incurred throughout the year for National Guard service members in their effort to balance the erratic nature of being a citizen-soldier/airman.

RECOMMENDATION: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation guaranteeing an additional exemption of at least \$5,000 from federal taxable wages and salary for any and all Soldiers and Airmen that receive payment for Duty from the National Guard of the United States of America. This \$5,000 should be in addition to any and all other exemptions that the service member may be entitled.

SPONSORS: Mississippi

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR14-07**

- TITLE:** Implementing Space-A for National Guardsmen, Reservists, “Gray Area” Retirees and their Dependents, and Eligible Surviving Spouses and their Dependents
- SHORT DESCRIPTION:** To implement law that was passed as part of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2013.
- PROPOSAL TYPE:** New Submission
- SUBMITTER:** Connecticut
- BUSINESS CASE:** The space-available travel law was included in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2013 and should now be providing equal benefits to active and reserve-component members, eligible surviving spouses and others the Secretary of Defense may deem as eligible.
- The Secretary of Defense should have, by now, established a priority order of travel for eligible members. The department has not implemented the law, nor updated the regulations needed.
- Currently, some National Guardsmen, Reservists, “gray area” retirees and their dependents, and eligible surviving spouses and their dependents are being denied these travel privileges. Asking the Secretary of Defense to quickly implement the law will help ensure that those benefits are available to those who are deserving of them.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Secretary of Defense to implement the law that expands space-available travel to all National Guardsmen, Reservists, “Gray Area” Retirees and their Dependents, and Eligible Surviving Spouses and their Dependents.

**Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution
NR14-09**

TITLE: Tuition Assistance (TA) payment eligibility for Army National Guardsmen

SHORT DESCRIPTION: Change the eligibility for an Army National Guardsmen to begin receiving Tuition Assistance benefits after his first year of service and the completion of AIT.

PROPOSAL TYPE: New Submission

SUBMITTER: Arkansas

BUSINESS CASE: The Army updated the Tuition Assistance payment eligibility requirements in ALARACT 317/2013 on 02 DEC 13. In this message, that went into effect on 01 JAN 14, a change to when a Soldier could start drawing the education benefit was made so that Soldiers had to wait one year after the completion of AIT before being eligible for the first payment. This change had very little impact on the Active Component as Soldier's time in the active Army doesn't start until they leave to go to Basic Training. Active Soldiers would report to training, graduate in five to nine months, then report to duty. If they were to attend college, it would be after hours and off duty. They would also start drawing the benefit anywhere from the seventeenth to twenty-first month of their enlistment. Army Guard Soldiers, however, can spend anywhere from three to twelve months in the service before they even leave to go to basic training or AIT. By the time they return from training and wait the new requirement of one year after the completion of AIT, they have served multiple years of a six-year contract without receiving a single payment from TA. Guardsmen also return from training and often immediately start college. This change was implemented to help the Active component focus on readiness and training before Soldiers started working on a college degree outside of duty. School is not a training distracter for the National Guard, since our Soldiers typically only drill one weekend a month and two weeks in the summer. When training does conflict with school, it is only for a few days at a time and can easily be worked out between the university and the Soldiers unit.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G1, Compensation and Entitlements Division to change the eligibility of payment for the Tuition Assistance program for Army National Guard enlisted members so that Guardsmen are eligible to begin receiving benefit payments immediately following completion of initial entry training or upon reaching 1 year of service, whichever is later.

Resolutions

NAME	State	EMAIL
ED Kalpakoskis	FL	uskalkis@aol.com
MARTIN GALLEGAS	NM	gallegasma@msn.com
Mauri Quizon	HI	rquizon82@gmail.com
Kevin Frankel	WI	FRANKELSK110@gmail.com
John Winters	WY	John.Winters@gmail.com
GARY HANS	WI	GARY.R.HANS@LIVE.COM
Tarissa Batenhorst	NE	tarissa.r.batenhorst.mil@mail.mil
Pam Wisenhunt	NE	pam.wisenhunt@gmail.com
Marty Baker	NE	flyer82@hotmail.com
Shawn Griffith	NE	griffithshawn86@gmail.com
Hayley Breck	VT	hayleybreck1@yahoo.com
Brian Cornwell	VT	brian.v.cornwell@gmail.com
Jolene Howell	VT	jolene.a.howell.mil@mail.mil
David Frasier	OH	davefrasier@gmail.com
Justin Nalley	OH	JNalley1@Kent.edu
Bill Giles	SC	wgiles@gmail.com
Jassen Travis	AR	jtravismed@gmail.com
Mikaela Felcher	AR	mikaela.felcher@gmail.com
Marsha Adams	CA	marsha gmon4life@aol.com
John Camogher	CT	john.s.camogher@gmail.com
Jennifer Siebenaler	SD	jenn.peterson7@gmail.com
Garrett W. Brown	GA	garrettw.brown.mil@mail.mil
Jeremy S. Thompson	AL	jeremy.s.thompson7.mil@mail.mil
ROGER A. HAGAN	MT	rahagan@msn.com
Mike Grunt	AK	akairbone@gmail.com
LORIE CLAYTON	CA	LORIEC69@AOL.COM
Garrett Cummings	NY	GarrettCummings12@gmail.com

<u>NAME</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>EMAIL</u>
Garrett Cummings	NY	GarrettCummings12@gmail.com
Ray Kennedy	MN	PResident@mn.gov
STEVE CURTIS	ME	SFCURTIS112@HOTMAIL.COM
Alyssa Parks	KS	alymar13@gmail.com
Steven Peyton	KS	Stpeyton@gmail.com
Max Miller	KS	mmiller360@gmail.com
Nathan Gomez	SD	292042378@hotmail.com
ANNA SIMONS	SD	anna.l.simonst.mil@mail.mil
David OTT	CO	ott073@yahoo.com
Jim Whitlow	CO	JimWhitlow@dx.com
Bill Giles	SC	wgiles002@gmail.com
Dean Widener	SC	dWidener@SC,TV.COM
IRIS HONRADO	LA	iris.konrad@la irishonrado@gmail.com
Sienna Schehr	LA	Sienna.schehr@gmail.com
Jesus Guevara	ID	jesus.guevara@live.com
KELSEY LUDFORD	OR	Kelsey.Ludford@gmail.com
Melissa Hill	VT	mhill@leucadia.com
Tyson Mayfield	UT	Tysonmxf11@rocketmail.com
Hayley Breck	UT	hayleybreck7@yahoo.com
Brian Cornwell	UT	Brian.J.Cornwell@gmail.com
Salvatore Luvato	MD	salvatore.luvato@gmail.com
Justin Nalley	OH	JNALLEY1@Kest.edu
Emily Cooper	KY	e.fanselle@hotmail.com
MARTINE CHILLEGAS	NM	gallegosma@msn.com
LORIE CLAYTON	CA	LORIECG9@AOL.COM
Jassen Travis	AR	jtravismed@sbcglobal.net
Mikaela Felcher	AR	mikaela.felcher@gmail.com
Danelle Gill	WY	danigill89@gmail.com
David Frasier	OH	davefrasier@gmail.com
AL. GRIMMING	DE	AL.GRIMMING@ICLOUD.COM

Resolutions

NAME	State	E-MAIL
Tommy L Morgan	MS	tommy.l.morgan.mil@mail.mil
Craig Payne	MS	craig.d.payne.mil@mail.mil
Brendan Wilczynski	IN	brendan.wilczynski@ngaj.net
Rachel Husband	IN	rachel.husband14@gmail.com
ROCKY CARNES	MS	harry.m.carnes.mil@mail.mil
BRANDON TEDDER	MS	ted115usa@yahoo.com
JEFFERY CREDLE	DC	JEFFERY.CREDLE@VERIZON.NET
MARK J. WASSERBAUER	MN	mark.wasserbauer@msn.com
Libby Schmiedlin	WY	libbyschmiedlin@gmail.com
AL GRIMMINGER	DE	AL.GRIMMINGER@ICLOUD.COM
Jeanine M. Mamasino	NY	JeanineM72@gmail.com