

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

2019 Report of the EANGUS Committee on RESOLUTIONS



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2019 EANGUS Resolutions Report

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Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States

Resolution NR19-01

Title: Military Skills Credit Impact on Satisfactory Academic Progress

Short Description: Veterans and service members are penalized or cut off from federal financial aid based on credit hours that were never eligible for federal aid in the first place (military training – paid by taxpayers).

Proposal Type: New Submission

Submitter: Ohio

Business Case: Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) monitors grades/credit hours and ties it to financial aid eligibility. However, within SAP there is something known as “The Maximum Timeframe Rule” commonly referred to as the “150% completion rule”. What this rule states is that federal financial aid is cut off once a student has exceeded 150% of the credit hours required for a degree (e.g. 180+ hours of a 120 hour bachelor degree).

When military credit is posted to a students’ transcript it becomes part of the hours for the 150% completion rule. Someone who was, say an NCO medic, in the Air Force likely could have 60-80 semester hours of military credit posted. As they start working on their bachelors sometime in their sophomore or junior year, they will exceed the 180 hours and will potentially be penalized with a cut in federal aid.

There is a massive push in the Midwest to award academic credit for military training experience and coursework backed by groups like the Multi-State Collaborative on Military Credit that is tackling this task. All steps should be taken to support the collaborative efforts and expedite the degree process for veterans and service members to avoid a repeat of courses they already have knowledge in or that the taxpayers have already paid for via military training.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation exempting military training and coursework from the 150% completion rule potentially saving millions of dollars in unnecessary duplication of course credits and cementing the value higher education places on military courses and skills.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-02

Title: Insurance to Match Retiree Age

Short Description: Matching the retiree payment age with that of when the retiree are authorized to use the medical insurance would allow the retiree to use the medical insurance for health reasons if necessary sooner.

Proposal Type: New Submission

Submitter: Ohio

Business Case: Those who are able to draw retiree pay before the age of 60 due to deployment time still have to wait until age of 60 to use Tricare Prime. Allowing the Retiree to use their medical benefits as soon as they are authorized to collect the retirement checks would allow the Retiree to use one more benefit that the individual had worked for sooner.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Congress of the United States to allow those retirees who collect their retiree pay to match the use of medical insurance.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-03

Title: Language Change in Post 9/11 GI Bill

Short Description: This is to allow BAH to be pro-rated for active duty service during a semester.

Proposal Type: New Submission

Submitter: Ohio - Justin Nalley

Business Case: When BAH is paid under the 9/11 GI Bill education benefit, it is prorated if the individual doesn't attend school for a full month. For example, if the school year starts on August 20th, they receive BAH for August 20-31 which is very reasonable. Unfortunately, if the individual serves even one day on active duty during the time period they are receiving the BAH under the 9/11 GI Bill, they forfeit the entire month of BAH. For example, the individual is attending school for the fall semester and thus receiving BAH, but serves 1 day on active duty in October, the individual forfeits the entire month of BAH instead of just the one day served.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to alter the Post 9/11 GI Bill to allow BAH to be prorated for each day served on active duty during the month instead of forfeiting the entire month of BAH if even one day of active duty is served.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-04

Title: Tax Credit for Businesses who employ members of the Reserve Component.

Description: To support tax credits that would allow businesses to claim tax credits for those currently serving in the National Guard.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ohio

Business Case: Currently, businesses are allowed to obtain tax credits for employing those with Veteran Status. Those currently serving in the National Guard who are not deployed, or on State Active Duty Orders do not count for any type of tax credit. Creating and implementing a tax credit for businesses who hire those currently serving in a Reserve Component of the US Military which would improve recruitment and retention.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States supports tax credits to employers who recruit and retain those service members in the Reserve Component.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-05

Title: Two Year Military Budget

Description: A two-year budget would allow for better planning for those in the Military and help avoid the stress of a Government shutdown.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ohio - Justin Nalley

Business Case: The threat of, and including, a Government shutdown has a negative reaction on the Military. For those in the National Guard it can cause, for one, the cancellation of drill. The cancellation of drill at the last-minute causes issues for those who have to drive from one part of their respective State to other part. Taking time off of work, which can cause loss of money from civilian employment and possibly no way of making this loss of money back up. Food that was bought for the drill weekends can possibly go to waste causing more of wasted money. Those dual status technicians are told to stay home and after the shutdown is over are brought back to work, back paid and do not lose any leave time. Those in the AGR system are told to go to work during the shutdown. After the shutdown ends those in the AGR system are back paid for the time when the Government was shutdown. Yet, the AGR's working and the dual status technicians not working can cause strain between the two statuses. Not having the dual status technicians at work during the Government shutdown negatively affects Unit mission readiness. A Military budget that is authorized for two years would allow the Military to better prepare for its missions.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Congress of the United States to make the budget for the Military a two-year budget.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-06

Title: Increase in FSGLI coverage for dependent children.

Description: It was brought to our attention that the Family Servicemember's Group Life Insurance may not be enough to cover the cost of a funeral, let alone some of the associated expenses.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: SD, Courtney Tyrrell

Business Case: The average funeral cost continues to increase and can now easily exceed \$10,000. "The National Funeral Directors Association estimates the median cost of a funeral and burial at about \$8,500. This price does not include a burial plot or things like flowers or transportation. Depending on the funeral home and funeral items chosen, the cost could be substantially higher." Reference 2. Funeral costs have increased by nearly 4% between 2014 and 2017, and this trend is expected to continue, Reference 3. With this increase, the FSGLI for dependents will soon not even be enough to cover the cost of a funeral.

REFERENCES:

1. Federal Trade Commission Consumer Information, Funeral Cost and Pricing Checklist, July 2012, https://www.consumer.ftc.gov/articles/0301-funeral-costs-and-pricing-checklist#Funeral_Fees
2. Lincoln Heritage Funeral Advantage, How Much Does a Funeral Cost?, 2019, <https://www.lhlic.com/consumer-resources/average-funeral-cost/>
3. National Funeral Directors Association, Statistics, 2019, <http://www.nfda.org/news/statistics>
4. US Veterans Affairs, Life Insurance, 2019, <https://www.benefits.va.gov/insurance/fsgli.asp>

Recommendation: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to review the current FSGLI amount for dependents and consider increasing the amount.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-07

Title: Transfer eligibility of Post 911 GI Bill

Description: Starting on 12 July 2019, if you have more than 16 years of service, you are no longer eligible to transfer your Post 911GI Bill.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: SD, Courtney Tyrrell

Business Case: There are many life changing events that could influence someone to want to transfer their benefits after 16 years of service.

Recommendation: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to re-evaluate the eligibility criteria to grant exceptions to policy for life changing events.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-08

Title: TriCare Retired Reserve rate re-evaluation for grey area retiree's

Description: Current Soldiers who retire with 20 good years of service in the National Guard are eligible for TriCare Retired Reserve health insurance, but the rates are unfortunately very high for the time between their retirement and age 60.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: SD, Courtney Tyrrell

Business Case: This resolution was approved by the body at the 2016 National EANGUS conference but the changes have not yet been approved and therefore we need to continue to push the issue. Current Soldiers who retire with 20 good years of service in the National Guard are eligible for TriCare Retired Reserve health insurance, but the rates are unfortunately very high for the time between their retirement and age 60. This resolution was approved by the body at the 2016 National EANGUS conference but the changes have not yet been approved and therefore we need to continue to push the issue.

Recommendation: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to re-evaluate the TriCare Retired Reserve Rates to ensure that our retirees are offered exceptional coverage at a reasonable price.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-09

Title: Tricare for Retirees

Description: Continuous Tricare coverage similar to that of active duty retirees

Submitter: Kentucky- Paul Lee/ Michael Ochs-Legislative Chair

Business Case: National Guard are Citizen Soldiers/Sailors/Airmen/Marines... Members of the National Guard are not provided Tricare as part of their pay structure during their time in service. They are placed on Tricare when mobilized and removed when demobilized. Otherwise a Guardsman is required to make monthly premium payments for Tricare Reserve Select, that at the slightest hiccup with a payment, and be cut off for twelve months.

Per a Military Times article dated June 1, 2017, <https://www.military.com/paycheck-chronicles/2017/06/01/tricare-options-for-retirees> Active Duty retirees and their families pay no premium for Tricare Standard and Extra, and "Retirees and their family members may elect to use Tricare Prime for their health care. Retirees pay an enrollment fee for Tricare Prime. The cost is \$282.60 per year for an individual, or \$565.20 for a family of any size.

There is no deductible for most care under Tricare Prime, if you use your Primary Care Manager for most care, receive referrals for outside care, and seek authorizations as required. If you use the point-of-service option, you will have a deductible for those services; \$300 per individual or \$600 per family, per year. (The point-of-service option is for when you choose to receive care without going through the regular Tricare process. It is expensive!)

Retirees and their family members do pay co-payments for some care under Tricare Prime."

As a retiree Guardsmen should at the least be able to retain their Tricare Reserve Select coverage at the standard premium that they were paying. This would significantly increase contributions into the system as it is likely that most retirees would require family coverage due to a spouse. This would garner around \$3420 in premiums from each retiree per year, not to mention the additional bargaining power of the added numbers.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to allow a Guardsmen to retain their Tricare Reserve Select coverage in place at the time they retire at the premium they were paying prior to retirement.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States

Resolution NR19-10

Title: Decrease requirements for reserve component

Description: Reserve Component in the Transition – Goals, Plans, Success (TGPS)

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Kentucky- Amy Quimby/ Michael Ochs-Legislative Chair

Business Case: ISSUE: Reserve Component (RC) members on Title 10 orders for 180+ days (Training orders are exempt.) must complete the Transition – Goals, Plans, Success (TGPS) process each time they separate even though they are remaining in the military as a Guard or Reserve Member.

BACKGROUND:

November 2011 the Veterans Opportunity to Work (VOW) Act was signed into legislation (implementation date of 1 October 2012) which required Service Members separating from Active Duty Title 10 orders to complete the TGPS process formerly known as Transition Assistance Program (TAP). All steps must be complete prior to the Service Member separating from Title 10 orders.

RC were provided exemptions from the Department of Labor requirement if the members were employed or attending school as well as the Pre-Separation Counseling if completed within the last 5 years and VA Benefits Briefing if completed within the last 3 years. With the majority of deployments, the Pre-Separation and VA Benefits would most likely be re-accomplished with each deployment which makes these exemptions obsolete.

The VOW Act requirement was added on top of all other training requirements and Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program (YRRP). Pre-Separation briefing information and the VA Benefits briefing are provided during the YRRP Pre-Deployment Briefings for RC. The government is now spending twice the amount of days and dollars on both officers and enlisted RC Service Members to receive the same information in TGPS and YRRP. On 1 October 2019, the NDAA 2019 updates will take effect.

The exemptions will no longer be available. Career Counseling will be required 365 days prior to separation and prior to the pre-separation briefing. Career Counseling will include an online assessment be completed prior to meeting with a Career Counselor individually. RC Service Members will be required to complete TGPS requirements with DoD approved briefers (3 days). They will have 4 optional tracks Employment, Higher Education, Entrepreneurial, and Technical Training. More information will be available after USAF training in August 2019

Recommendation: RC Service Members who are separating from Title 10 Active Duty (Training orders are exempt.) who are returning to same status prior to Title 10 orders AND remaining in the RC are exempt from the TGPS if receiving the benefit information through the YRRP Pre-Deployment Briefing.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States

Resolution NR19-11

Title: Retirement Points for State Active Duty (SAD)

Description: 10 U.S. Code § 12732 currently prohibits the award of retirement points for service in a non-federally recognized status in the National Guard. Each year, thousands of National Guard members are called to State Active Duty (SAD) for domestic emergency response operations without the award of any retirement points for their reserve component service, and with many incurring a further loss of contributions towards their civilian retirement during the period.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: CSM(R) Keith Hammack, West Virginia

Business Case: The foundation of the National Guard is its dual Federal and State mission. Each year, the President declares between 80 and 242 federal disasters (source: FEMA), and each year, National Guard members throughout the states and territories pull together to provide emergency relief and support to their communities. These selfless Guard members leave their families, employers and businesses behind for days or often weeks-on-end while serving in this SAD status. Though they may wear the uniform, because their service is not “federally recognized,” these members do not earn any credit towards their reserve component retirement.

Extended disaster relief – sometimes lasting 60-90 days – precludes members from drilling in a traditional IDT status for that period, potentially costing the Soldier 12 or more retirement points towards their reserve component retirement. On rare occasion, this service could even cost a member a “good year” towards retirement. With the vast majority of personnel serving on a SAD status being “traditional” or M-Day Guardsmen, many of these members also incur a loss of civilian retirement contributions during the period of service as well.

In every recent major disaster – from major hurricanes Maria and Katrina, to the Carolina and Texas flooding, National Guard members have answered the call. National Guard members should not be penalized for their selflessness and sacrifice in support of their communities. Awarding retirement points for members on SAD in support of a federally-declared disaster would go a long way towards bridging the gap between federally recognized service and SAD.

Recommendation: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to amend 10 U.S. Code § 12732 to allow for the award of one retirement point for each day of State Active Duty performed by National Guard members in support of a federally-declared disaster, not to exceed 90 points per member per disaster operation.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-12

Title: DSG Maternity Leave

Description: 12-week maternity leave for DSG's

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Libby Schmiedlin - Wisconsin

Business Case: Currently there is no defined time off of drills for DSG members after having a baby. It is up to individual commanders to give DSG's guard drills off for a maternity leave. Because of this it is possible for a member to have to return to military duty before their maternity leave from their civilian job is over. A maternity leave can start at any time making it difficult to plan drill make-ups in advance especially if time of needed is near the end of a fiscal year.

Recommendation: We recommend a 12-week un-paid maternity leave from drill and mandatory AT days for DSG's. This is in line with the paid maternity leave AGR's already receive.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-13

Title: Veterans Preference Points

Description: Guard service counting towards federal veteran preference points

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Libby Schmiedlin - Wisconsin

Business Case: Currently guard members who have served and never deployed are not eligible for veteran's preference points when applying for federal jobs.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to allow guard members who have completed their initial enlistment, to qualify for veteran's preference points when applying for federal jobs.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-14

Title: Expanding the Military Student Identifier (MSI) in the “Every Student Succeeds Act”

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

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

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: That 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 National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-15

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

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

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

Business Case: Currently, Dual Status Technicians and Federal Civil Service 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: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to allow Federal Technicians to have the same FEHB options, rights, and coverage during pre-mobilization, mobilization, and post mobilization by including TRICARE in the FEHB package.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-16

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

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.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

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: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact 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.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-17

Title: Burn Pit Accountability

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

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

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 on Tuesday by a spokeswoman for the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs at Fort Detrick, Maryland.

On January 17, 2019, Representative Tulsi Gabbard (HI) introduced H.R. 663, the Burn Pits Accountability Act in the House and Senator Amy Klobuchar (MN) introduced a companion bill, S. 191, in the Senate. Since the Persian Gulf War, a common waste disposal practice at military sites outside the United States was the use of burn pits. Smoke from these pits contained toxic substances that may have short- and long-term health effects, especially for those who were exposed for longer periods. Many service members reported acute symptoms of respiratory or eye irritation, gastrointestinal distress, or rashes during or shortly after exposure, but the research thus far has been inconclusive about whether there are longer lasting consequences to these exposures as many veterans, who are still struggling with health conditions that arose during or after military service believe. Both bills would require the Secretary of Defense to ensure that periodic health assessments ascertain whether a service member has been at a location when an open burn pit was used or exposed to toxic airborne chemicals. It will further require the Secretary to enter into an information sharing agreement with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs (VA). If a service member was exposed, the VA Secretary will enroll the member into the VA Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry, unless the member elects not to enroll. Burn pit “symptoms” have affected members from our own state as well as hundreds more throughout the country, some with the worst outcome possible.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to ensure Veterans and Military members receive the appropriate medical care.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-18

Title: Honoring American Veterans in Extreme Need (HAVEN) Act

Description: Protect the economic security and well-being of veterans and their families who rely on disability benefits and may be experiencing financial hardship.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

Business Case: Senators Tammy Baldwin (D-WI) and John Cornyn (R-TX) recently introduced the bipartisan, Honoring American Veterans in Extreme Need (HAVEN) Act (S. 679) to protect the economic security and well-being of veterans and their families who rely on disability benefits and may be experiencing financial hardship. Under current bankruptcy law, disability benefits paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Department of Defense (DoD) are included in the calculation of a debtor's disposable income, increasing the portion of the debtor's income that is subject to the reach of creditors. By contrast, bankruptcy law explicitly exempts Social Security disability benefits from this calculation. To remove this unequal treatment among various disability benefits, the HAVEN Act would exclude VA and DoD disability payments made to veterans or their dependent survivors from the monthly income calculation used for bankruptcy means tests. This reform will protect veterans' disability benefits when they fall on hard times. Supporters of the legislation say it's unfair that veterans may be forced to give up their disability benefits when declaring bankruptcy, while the general population receiving similar benefits through Social Security does not. It has also earned the support of organizations like the American Legion, Disabled Veterans of America and the American Bankruptcy Institute, among others.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact the HAVEN Act into legislation to protect veterans' disability benefits.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-19

Title: VA Overpayments

Description: Every year VA sends thousands of overpayment notices to veterans (active and reserve components), which can result in crippling debt and VA withholding future benefits payments until the debt is paid.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

Business Case: Senators Jon Tester (D-MT), John Boozman (R-AR), and Sherrod Brown (D-OH) recently introduced legislation to prevent the VA from charging veterans for its own accounting mistakes. Every year VA sends thousands of overpayment notices to veterans (active and reserve components), which can result in crippling debt and VA withholding future benefits payments until the debt is paid. But in most cases, VA is responsible for the overpayment, not the veteran. Tester, Boozman, and Brown introduced S. 805, the “Veterans Debt Fairness Act” to reduce these overpayment errors and require the VA to hold itself, and not veterans, accountable for its mistakes. Their legislation requires the VA to shoulder the debt burden of overpayments if the VA was responsible for the debt

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to support the Veterans Debt Fairness Act.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-20

Title: Chiropractic Care in Tricare

Description: Inclusion of Chiropractic care and Acupuncture into Tricare plans

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

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 Doctor of Chiropractic served on the staff of any VA treatment facility and the availability of the services delivered by Doctor 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 Doctor 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 Doctor of Chiropractic on staff at these locations and referrals to Doctor 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 Doctor 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 Doctor 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 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 (D-FL) has introduced a bill, HR 1170, the Chiropractic are Available to All Veterans Act, which mirrors the chiropractic provision found in S. 1203 (see above). Co-sponsorship of HR 1170 is requested.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to show support for chiropractic services and the health and well-being of military members.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States

Resolution NR19-21

Title: Space-A travel

Description: Space-A travel equity for Traditional Guard

Proposal Type: Resubmission

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

Business Case: The Reserve Components have become an Operational Reserve. Both Guard and Reserve have become as active as the Active Component. Although Space-A travel is by current regulations authorized for reserve component members and their dependents, the Secretary of Defense and as a result the Department of Defense (DoD) has not made RC-Space-A travel a priority. Therefore, Space A- travel is not available for drilling Guard and Reservists

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to demand DOD to amend regulations to allow Space-A travel for Reserve Component members at the same level as the Active Component.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States

Resolution NR19-22

Title: Amending 10 USC 1209, section 12304b

Description: Provide tuition assistance, early retirement credit, transitional healthcare access, and Post-9/11 G.I. Bill

Proposal Type: Resubmission

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

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.

Recommendation: That 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.

Urge the MN CODEL to introduce legislation amending federal law to include active orders under United States Code, title 10, chapter 1209, section 12304b, for as a qualifying service for

- Purposes of the Post-9/11 GI Bill education benefits under United States Code, title 38, chapter 33.
- Pre- and post-deployment health care
- Reduction of mandatory retirement below age 60

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-23

Title: Direct Pay for Tricare Reserve Select

Description: To enable Businesses to directly provide payment for Tricare Reserve Select

Proposal Type: Resubmission

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

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 to incur 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. Executive Director Al Garver suggested that small business owners be somehow 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. In addition, this legislation will be no cost to the Federal Government.

Recommendation: That 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.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States

Resolution NR19-24

Title: Health Care Benefit Enhancement

Description: Modernize available health care plans for military members and retirees

Proposal Type: Resubmission

Submitter: Ray Kennedy, Minnesota, Area V

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: That 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 National Guard of the United States

Resolution NR19-25

Title: GRAP Investigation Oversight

Description: Investigate CID tactics and investigation protocols which violated Soldier Rights

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: John Harris, Illinois, Area V

Business Case: CID's widespread investigation was based on wildly incorrect testimony by then CID-director, General David Quantock that Guard SOLDIERS and VETERANS had stolen close to \$100 million through G-RAP. This testimony was the pretext for an investigation of all 100,000 SOLDIERS and VETERANS who had participated in the recruiting assistance program.

CID tactics were often outside customary investigation protocols, often violating the Constitutional rights of those who served. Worse yet, CID had no legal jurisdiction to even investigate the off-duty guardsmen. A federal appeals court ruled that the money in question were not federal funds but rather Docupak's money.

The investigation derailed both military and civilian careers. Once CID agents concluded a Guardsmen violated the law, they generated a federal criminal history entry in the National Criminal Information Center (NCIC). All without the right to a trial or any meaningful due process. SOLDIERS are still flagged, and VETERANS still face consequences based on CID's tactics.

National Guard SOLDIERS and VETERANS, who have defended our country and protected our communities deserve the opportunity to clear their names and describe for Congress this grave and widespread injustice.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to hold oversight hearings regarding the conduct of Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) during their investigation of the Guard Recruiting Assistance Program.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States
Resolution NR19-26**

Title: GAP insurance for Service Members

Description: GAP Insurance Change

Type: New

Submitter: Louisiana

Business Case: A December 2017 interpretation of the Military Lending Act (MLA) said that financing credit-related costs disqualified the transaction from the financed vehicle exceptions. Products like GAP insurance and credit insurance are not exempt and are now regulated by the MLA. Compliance with MLA regulations and the penalties for failing to do so are draconian...

Essentially, military members are not authorized GAP insurance as the banks interpret the laws as currently written. President Trump's administration is aware of this issue, but no movement has been made since August of 2018.

Recommendation: To amend the verbiage in the law to allow service members the ability to purchase GAP insurance at the dealership as a part of their car loan.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-27

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).

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: New

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 National Guard of the United States Resolution NR19-28

Title: EANGUS appreciation of Des Moines, Iowa The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of Iowa and Auxiliary

Description: Appreciation for the Hospitality and Efforts by the State of Iowa, the City of Des Moines and the Iowa Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States and Auxiliary.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: EANGUS Resolutions Committee

Business Case: The 48th General Conference of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States met in Des Moines from 4 through 7 August 2019. The City of Des Moines and the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of Iowa 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 Iowa 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 Iowa, the City of Des Moines and the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of Iowa and Auxiliary for the support they have given and outstanding hospitality they have extended to make the 48th General Conference most successful and memorable.

2018 EANGUS Resolutions – Current Standing Resolutions (No Action Taken)

NR18-01	Eligibility for CONUS Cost -of-Living Allowance (COLA) for National Guard Enlisted Soldiers and Airmen Assigned to a Permanent Duty Station in the Washington, D.C. Metro Area (DC053)	Area II, NGB T-10 Chapter
NR18-02	Dual-Status Technician Maternity & Paternity Leave	SD
NR18-03	Mothers of Military Service Leave Act	SD
NR18-04	Recoupment or Termination of incentives after receiving Technician or AGR positions	SD
NR18-05	Concurrent Receipt of Federal Tuition Assistance (TA) and MGIB	SD
NR18-06	Allow Bonus Incentives for All National Guard Service Members	SD
NR18-07	Allow National Guard Airmen to receive education benefits comparable to National Guard Soldiers	SD
NR18-08	Technician re-enlistment incentive eligibility	SD
NR18-09	AGR re-enlistment incentive eligibility	SD
NR18-10	Tricare gap Government shutdown coverage	UT
NR18-11	Assistance to Air Guardsmen Completing Application for Retirement	WY
NR18-12	Decentralization of Air National Guard Funding for Recruiting Advertising	WY
NR18-13	ANG Tuition Assistance Equality	MT
NR18-14	Pilot Program for a combined Department of Defense (DoD) University	KS
NR18-15	Implementing Space-A for National Guardsmen, Reservists, “Gray Area” Retirees and their Dependents, and Eligible Surviving Spouses and their Depend	HI
NR18-16	Amend Veterans Opportunity to Work Act National Guard Requirements	IA
NR18-17	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
NR18-18	EANGUS appreciation of Charleston, West Virginia, the West Virginia Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States and Auxiliary	EANGUS Resolutions Committee

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States (EANGUS) Resolution NR18-01

Title: Eligibility For CONUS Cost-of-Living Allowance (COLA) For National Guard Enlisted Soldiers and Airmen Assigned to a Permanent Duty Station in the Washington, D.C. Metro Area (DCO53).

Description: Washington, D.C. has the second highest cost-of-living in the United States. Given various non-housing cost factors, National Guard Enlisted Soldiers and Airmen assigned to a Permanent Duty Station in the Military Housing Area: Washington, D.C. Metro Area (DCO53) should be eligible for CONUS Cost -of-living Allowance (COLA). Eligibility for this entitlement would benefit National Guard Enlisted Soldiers and Airmen from all 54 States, Territories, and the District of Columbia who are assigned to a Permanent Duty Station in the Washington, D.C. Metro Area.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Area II, NGB T-10 Chapter, Executive Council

Business Case: Higher costs of residing in the Washington, D.C. Metro Area leads to a high number of National Guard Enlisted Service Members assigned to the Washington, D.C. Metro Area not being able to affordably live near their Permanent Duty Station, nor near military bases that have a commissary or exchange. Many of our Enlisted Service Members are unable to partake in the cost savings afforded by the commissaries and exchanges as a result of the time and travel distance factors which currently are not taken into account when determining eligibility. Our Enlisted Service Members also have much longer commutes to and from their Permanent Duty Station requiring spending more time in their vehicles, and being away from their families, and spending more on gas and vehicle maintenance. Government Civilian employees assigned to the Washington, D.C. Metro Area are eligible for locality pay. The locality pay rate in the Washington, D.C. Metro Area is 4% higher than the locality rate for Government Civilian employees assigned to the Philadelphia area. This factor supports that, 1) there is a bona fide need for the locality pay in the Washington D.C. Metro Area, and 2) the cost of living in the Washington, D.C. Metro Area is greater than that of the Philadelphia area. The factors that support the need for Government Civilian employees to receive locality pay further supports the need for our Enlisted Service Members assigned to the Washington D.C. Metro Area to receive CONUS COLA. The eligibility for Basic Allowance for Housing that is received by Military personnel is not a factor when determining eligibility for CONUS COLA and so it should not be used as a factor that exempts Military personnel assigned to the Washington, D.C. Metro Area from receiving CONUS COLA. Basic Allowance for Subsistence (BAS) is another factor used to determine eligibility for CONUS COLA however; Service Members assigned to the Washington, D.C. Metro Area do not receive a higher amount of BAS than Service Members assigned to the Philadelphia area. Additionally, data from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the consumer price index for the Washington, D.C. Metro Area rose at a much higher rate over the period of August 2017 through March 2018 and is currently 11 points higher than the consumer price index of the Philadelphia area.

Recommendation: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States recommends the 115th Congress amend the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (H.R. 2810) to compel the Department of Defense to incorporate an additional assessment in the next Quadrennial Review of Military Compensation of the eligibility for CONUS COLA for National Guard Enlisted Soldiers and Airmen assigned to a Permanent Duty Station in the Washington, D.C. Metro Area (DCO53) due to various factors that include but are not limited to; non-housing costs incurred as a result of the distance and required travel time spent commuting from the Primary Residence to the Permanent Duty Station, cost

savings lost due to distance and required travel time commuting from the Primary Residence to a military base with a commissary and exchange, and the high Consumer Price Index for the Washington D.C. Metro Area.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-02**

Title: Dual-Status Technician Maternity & Paternity Leave

Description: Dual-status federal technicians would like more comparable maternity/paternity leave to that of AGR's.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: South Dakota

Business Case: Currently, all federal technicians are authorized up to 12 weeks of unpaid maternity leave. This forces some technicians to use up their store of sick leave and/or annual leave and can cause financial burden. Active Guard Reservists currently receive 12 weeks of paid maternity leave or 2 weeks of paid paternity leave.

Recommendation: Allow Dual-Status Federal Technicians to receive up to 12 weeks of paid maternity leave and 2 weeks of paid paternity leave, similar to AGR benefits.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-03**

Title: Mothers of Military Service Leave Act

Description: Support for proposed S1721.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: South Dakota

Business Case: There is currently a proposed bill (S1721).

Recommendation: Continue to push for the approval of S1721.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-04**

Title: Recoupment or Termination of incentives after receiving Technician or AGR positions.

Description: Allow new hires for Technician and AGR positions to be allowed to keep their current incentive contracts.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: South Dakota

Business Case: Currently Soldiers and Airmen who have enlistment incentives risk losing their incentives if they get hired into a Technician or AGR position. This is reducing the number of applicants for positions and causing financial hardships for those who are willing to take that risk.

Recommendation: We would like to allow new hires for Technician and AGR positions within their current career field to be allowed to keep their current incentive contracts.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-05**

Title: Concurrent Receipt of Federal Tuition Assistance (TA) and MGIB

Description: College students are not authorized to utilize FTA and MGIB concurrently.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: South Dakota

Business Case: Change 3 to DoDI 1322.5 Para 1k that occurred in July of 2014 removed the allowance for service members to utilize more than one assistance program at the same time. The removal of this benefit has been detrimental to recruiting and retention for the National Guard nationwide.

Recommendation: Allow college students to utilize both Federal TA and MGIB concurrently.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-06**

Title: Allow Bonus Incentives for All National Guard Service Members

Description: Rank and time-in-service currently prevent Army National Guard soldiers from receiving reenlistment benefits.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: South Dakota

Business Case: Currently service members are not allowed any type of bonus incentive after serving 13 years, or after obtaining the rank of E-7. These service members are lumped into a category called “Lifers” and are expected to remain committed to the National Guard for retirement and medical benefits. Currently, service members who have not yet reached these earmarks are eligible for re-enlistment bonus. If these younger, more inexperienced service members are being pursued for re-enlistment this heavily, it only makes sense to offer some type of bonus incentive to those individuals who have a deeper wealth of knowledge and skill. However, with an understanding that this group of “Lifers” is likely more inclined to remain in the National Guard for other reasons, the incentives would not need to be nearly as extravagant. Also, dependent only on career field, the Air National Guard has no ranking or service stipulations for traditional service members to receive bonus incentives.

Recommendation: Considering the immense value of those men and women who have served 13 years and/or obtained the rank of E-7, and in an effort to retain a lethal force, we should continue to offer these individuals re-enlistment bonuses, similar to the Air National Guard.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-07**

Title: Allow National Guard Airmen to receive education benefits comparable to National Guard Soldiers

Description: The Army National Guard offers student loan repayment program incentives, while the Air National Guard has no comparable program.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: South Dakota

Business Case: Currently, there are no student loan repayment incentives offered to airmen in the South Dakota Air National Guard. The G.I. Bill and tuition assistance incentives are great benefits for airmen, but for those who have already received a college education at the time of enlistment, there should be an equal incentive to lessen the burden of student loans and reward them for the work they've already done in furthering their education. It is important for our National Guard branches to offer enlistees equal benefits. Because the Army National Guard has a student loan repayment program for its soldiers, the Air National Guard should be able to offer these same benefits.

Recommendation: Allow airmen receive student loan repayment benefits to mirror those offered by the Army National Guard to repay federal student loans up to an amount of \$50,000.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-08**

Title: Technician re-enlistment incentive eligibility.

Description: Allow Technicians of the National Guard to be fully eligible for reenlistment incentives.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: South Dakota

Business Case: Currently M-day Soldiers and Airmen are allowed to receive re-enlistment incentives (bonus, Montgomery GI Bill Kicker, or Student Loan Repayment) but Technicians of the National Guard are not allowed re-enlistment incentives because of their full-time career. This resolution was disapproved by the body at the 2016 National EANGUS conference and therefore we need to continue to push the issue. Currently M-day Soldiers and Airmen are allowed to receive re-enlistment incentives (bonus, Montgomery GI Bill Kicker, or Student Loan Repayment) but Technicians of the National Guard are not allowed re-enlistment incentives because of their full-time career.

Recommendation: We would like allow Technicians of the National Guard to be fully eligible for reenlistment incentives.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-09**

Title: AGR re-enlistment incentive eligibility.

Description: Allow AGR's of the National Guard to be fully eligible for reenlistment incentives.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: South Dakota

Business Case: Currently Active Duty Soldiers are allowed to receive re-enlistment incentives (bonus, Montgomery GI Bill Kicker, or Student Loan Repayment) but AGR's of the National Guard are not allowed re-enlistment incentives.

Recommendation: We would like to allow AGR's of the National Guard to be fully eligible for re-enlistment incentives.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-10**

Title: Tricare gap Government shutdown coverage

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

Submitter: EANGUT - Utah

Business Case: During a government shutdown, all federal employees will continue to work but without pay. All Guardsmen who are on ADOS orders, to include ADOS Soldiers supporting Mobilizing Units, will see a break in their orders until the shutdown is over. And until 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. It will be similar to the medical coverage that a Soldier has for 90 days after a deployment, TAMP Transitional Health Care Programs.

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 and Airmen who have lost medical coverage as a result and during a government shutdown.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-11**

Title: Assistance to Air Guardsmen Completing Application for Retirement

Description: Assistance to Air Guardsmen Completing Application for Retirement

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Wyoming

Business Case: Many Air Guardsmen retire with several years between their retirement and their date of eligibility to receive benefits. Many of these retirees may not have the expertise to complete their application for retirement and need assistance in completing their application.

Recommendation: The Air National Guard Return the Retiree Services/Liaison position to an authorized position in the Wings of the Air Guard.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution

NR18-12

Title: Decentralization of Air National Guard Funding for Recruiting Advertising

Description: Centralized Funding for Air Guard Funding becomes prohibitive at the State and Wing Level for Recruiting Advertising in effectively executing of the Recruiting Mission.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Wyoming

Business Case: Centralized control of funding at the Air National Guard Headquarters seems to cause a “Cookie Cutter” approach to funding for Recruiting Advertising for the Air National Guard. This makes it extremely difficult to execute a Recruiting Mission at the State and Wing Level.

Recommendation: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Headquarters of the Air National Guard to Decentralized funding for Recruiting Advertising to the Wing Level based on substantiated funding requirements and not use the current funding model as it puts the Air National Guard at an operational disadvantage when recruiting.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR18-13

Title: ANG Tuition Assistance Equality

Description: To ensure the Air National Guard has the same ability to achieve mandatory prerequisites for promotion through funding a Tuition Assistance Program like the Army's.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Montana

Business Case: In October 2015, a 2-year Community College of the Air Force degree (Associates) became a mandatory prerequisite for promotion to the ranks of E-8 (Senior Master Sergeant) and E-9 (Chief Master Sergeant) in the Air National Guard. As a comparative to the other components, the Air National Guard is the only component who does not fund attaining this requirement. The United States Air Force (title 10), and the Air Force Reserve do. As well as the United States Army and Army National Guard, through their respective Tuition/Federal Tuition Assistance Programs. The only way a title 32 Drill Status ANG Airman can access the USAF tuition assistance is when they are either activated (deployed in a title 10 status) or serving on status under MPA (manpower request Authorization which is title 10 status also) or on Active Guard Reserve Title 32 Status.

State Tuition assistance has been leveraged as a substitute for ANG force wide funding. The challenge of course is while it is great for the Airmen in the states who have a robust TA program it is not so great for the states that do not. For example, if a state has a great TA offering, they win because they have a recruiting tool to draw an Airman from the weaker states who can't compete. This can (and does) adversely affect end strength for the less resourced state. (MT state to state transfers are in large part due to more attractive education resources in other states which comprised 40% of last year's losses). Therefore, we are not a united ANG rather we compete with each other's manpower resources.

Recommendation: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the United States Air Force and/or Air National Guard to fund tuition assistance fairly for all members, including its Guardsmen.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR18-14

Title: Pilot Program for a combined Department of Defense (DoD) University

Description: Encourage EANGUS to pursue the exploration of a pilot program for a DoD-wide University

Proposal Type: New Submission

Submitter: EANGKS/Area IV/Legislative Committee

Business Case: Service members currently do not receive university credits for military education, experience, or training. Furthermore, universities that receive VA or DoD funds are not required to accept the American Council on Education's (ACE) recommendations of credit for military service.

Often, many students' waste valuable time and money taking redundant classes that are avoidable duplicates of previous courses the service member has already completed.

Currently, ACE provides quality assurance and policy guidance for the Joint Services Transcript (JST) used across DoD. Moreover, the Air Force awards college credits for training and professional military education through the Community College of the Air Force. Since universities are not bound to accept the council's credit recommendations, service members could be forced by universities to retake courses they completed while in military service, which wastes the service members' GI Bill benefits and government funds. Often, when a credit is awarded to a service member as a general elective credit, it does not fill any specific degree requirement. It may look good on a transcript to increase the total number of credits the student has, but it is not productive towards helping them complete their degree. Additionally, service members who are qualified in a vocation within their respective service do not receive any credit from vocational schools.

The increased partnership between universities and the DoD regarding educational credit will increase military readiness by creating a professional and ready force. Holding universities accountable for receiving federal dollars from service members and allowing military vocational training credit will help service members not only improve their mission readiness but allow more effective use of federal military tuition assistance.

Recommendation: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges exploration of a pilot program to create a combined DoD-wide University that will give educational and vocational credit to members of the Armed Services based on professional military education and military training.

**Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-15**

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

Description: To implement law that was passed as part of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2013

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Hawaii

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 National Guard of the United States Resolution NR18-16

Title: Amend Veterans Opportunity to Work Act National Guard Requirements

Description: Current guidance mandates members to complete Transition Assistance Program requirements when on Title 10 orders for 180+ days.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Iowa

Business Case: Current guidance mandates members to complete Transition Assistance Program (TAP) requirements when on Title 10 orders for 180+ days. The focus of this program is the transition to civilian careers post-military commitment. Program requirements include: Pre-Separation Counseling (4 hours), VA Benefits I & II Briefing (6 hours), Transition Goals Plans Success (TGPS) Workshop – unless exempt (40 hours), and CAPSTONE Career Readiness Standards: eBenefits registration, DOL Gold Card, Individual Transition Plan, GAP Analysis, Interest Profiler, 12-month budget, and Resume/Job Acceptance Letter (4 hours).

National Guard members with full-time employment or student status are able to exempt out of the TGPS workshop. However, these transitioning Service Members are required to complete all other portions of the program totaling a minimum of fourteen hours. More than fifty percent of the programs discussed during Pre-Separation Counseling provide job-placement assistance to individuals that are not seeking new employment or career change. These members are also required to complete irrelevant tasks such as a transition plan to analyze future employment and a budget although they have not proven fiscal irresponsibility. Current necessity for the state of Iowa mandates that the 950 members serving 180 days or more on Title 10, require the Transition Assistance Program. At a minimum, compliance will necessitate 30,200 hours of member time on the Transition Assistance Program plus an additional 400 hours of staffing requirements per month. This cost equates to roughly \$675,000 for the state of Iowa given the current deployment requirements.

The Transition Assistance Program focuses on many of the programs that already exist and are available to members throughout the military life cycle. Since TAP requires immense staffing, other programs do not receive adequate attention or marketing. Furthermore, the Transition Advisor, Citizen Soldier for Life, resume assistance, Military OneSource, Personal Financial Counselor, the Department of Labor, VA Representatives, Legal office, Voting Assistance, Education office, and eBenefits are duplicative.

In order to be in compliance with the Veterans Opportunity to Work Act, National Guard Service Members must complete the program while on Title 10 orders. To meet this law, Soldiers and Airman are being tasked to complete the VA Benefits briefing and Career Readiness Standards during deployment. Members do not receive additional days on orders or funding to meet these requirements at home-station before or after deployment. Service members are being impacted by the added distraction of this curriculum effecting mission execution. Current missions include members completing Title 10 orders and returning to the same position in a Title 32 technician or AGR status the following day. TAP mandates impede the seamless transition between status conversion for these members.

Recommendation: Revise the Veterans Opportunity to Work Act to provide leniency for National Guard members by giving flexibility of program requirements to Squadron/Company Commanders.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR18-17

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).

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: New

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 National Guard of the United States Resolution
NR18-18**

Title: EANGUS appreciation of Charleston, West Virginia, the West Virginia Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States and Auxiliary

Description: Appreciation for the Hospitality and Efforts by the State of West Virginia, the City of Charleston and the West Virginia Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States and Auxiliary.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: EANGUS Resolutions Committee

Business Case: The 47th General Conference of the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States met in Charleston, WV from 12 through 15 August 2018. The City of Charleston and the West Virginia 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 West Virginia 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 West Virginia, the City of Charleston and the West Virginia 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 47th General Conference most successful and memorable.

2017 EANGUS Resolutions Reaffirmed for 1 year

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

**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 6F0X1)

MDG - 1 x UTC; (XXXXXX)

FSF - 1 x UTC; (XXXXXX)

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

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).

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 National Guard of the United States Resolution NR-1

Title: Early Retirement from the National Guard

Description: Back date qualifying active-duty from 28JAN2008 to 11SEP2001

Type: New

Submitter: Ohio

Business Case: The FY2008 National Defense Authorization Act allows those on Active Duty to reduce the retirement age by three months for every 90 days served. The 2008 National Defense Authorization Act was enacted on 28 January 2008. Qualifying Active Duty service after this date is credible. Any time served on, or before this date is not credited due to this law. Yet, from 11 September 2001 to 28 January 2008 those in the National Guard served time on numerous deployments.

Recommendation: To amend the law to change the date from 28 January 2008 to 11 September 2001.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR-6

Title: Tax Credit for those serving in the National Guard without Veteran Status

Description: To support tax credits that would allow businesses to claim tax credits for those currently serving in the National Guard.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ohio - Justin Nalley

Business Case: Currently, businesses are allowed to obtain tax credits for employing those with Veteran Status. Those currently serving in the National Guard who do not have Veterans Status do not count for any type of tax credit. Creating and implementing a tax credit for businesses who hire those in the National Guard without Veteran Status would help in the recruitment and retaining of those currently serving in the National Guard.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States supports tax credits to employers who recruit and retain those service members in the National Guard who do not have Veteran Status.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR-7

Title: Tech Leave during deployments

Description: Dual Status Technicians leave during deployments to gain depending on length of orders.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ohio - Justin Nalley

Business Case: Prior to mobilization, dual status Technicians use their Annual and Sick leave for various reasons to include time off to spend with family and friends, Doctor appointments and military training prior to deployments. With additional training going on throughout the year the 120 hours used for training may be used up quick. Each case can leave a technician with little to no leave going into a deployment. For deployments of 180 days or longer earning a half day per month for Annual Leave and a half day per month for Sick leave would allow the Technician to have at least a few days of leave for when the deployment is over and each are returning to work. This leave would allow the Technician to spend a few days at home with family or friends, or visit a Doctor if needed, after returning home.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Congress of the United States to allow for a half day of Annual and a half day of Sick leave per month for Technicians for deployments of 180 days or longer.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR-8

Title: Temporary 100% Disability decisions

Description: Temporary 100% disability rating decisions to be decided in a more reasonable time frame.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Ohio - Justin Nalley

Business Case: Those who have a Veterans Affairs disability rating of less than 100% are allowed to apply for a temporary rating of 100% through the VA due to reasons such as surgery and recovery from surgery. The recovery from surgery may take months to heal up from. This may put the Veteran in financial burden. Applying for the temporary 100% disability rating may help alleviate the financial burden to the Veteran. Yet, it may take months, or even more than a year to receive a decision on each case. This loss of pay may force the disabled veteran to fall behind on bills, lose services such as electricity and lose their home. Having a decision made in a month would allow the Veteran to spend their focus on recovering from their surgery.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to allow Veterans Affairs temporary disability rating to be decided within one month.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR-11

Title: Continued contribution to The Thrift Saving Plan (TSP) after expiration of service obligation

Description: The TSP has great advantages and service members would like to retain these benefits of the TSP after their service obligation ends.

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: SD, Courtney Tyrrell

Business Case: Service members are not authorized to continue contributing to their TSP account following completion of their service obligation. The Thrift Saving Plan (TSP) is a wonderful benefit to our service members because of its low administration fees and management flexibility. However, when a service member leaves the service, they are not able to continue contribution to this program. This does not apply to service members who leave the service and are still federally employed.

Recommendation: The Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to review the regulations to allow service members to continue contributing to their TSP accounts after completing their mandatory service obligation.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States

Resolution NR-14

Title: Gray Area Retirees

Description: Earlier draw on retirement pay for national guard troops

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Kentucky- Paul Lee/ Michael Ochs-Legislative Chair

Business Case: National Guard Members are true Citizen Soldiers/Sailors/Airmen/Marines ready at a moment's notice to drop their daily lives and take up arms to defend our country, homes and neighbors. This dedication requires our members to strive to achieve in one weekend a month and two weeks a year all that our Active Duty counterparts do daily. We must maintain not only our physical ability to take perform our tasks but the mental agility and quickness to do it in the most effective manner. We are trained and dedicated to be peers with our Active Duty peers so that we can walk off our civilian job and straight into the battle space without missing a beat. Once we are mission complete, we are expected to perform a 180 degree turn and rejoin our civilian career, again without missing a beat. This full-time dedication to readiness at an extravagantly reduced cost to the services should earn the right to the collection of the promised retirement from the time of retirement instead of a delay until the age of 60.

It is reported that \$1 Billion of funding for Military personnel is being moved to use for border wall construction per a Military Times article at the following website:

<https://www.militarytimes.com/news/pentagon-congress/2019/03/08/taking-personnel-funds-to-help-build-trumps-wall-wont-hit-military-paychecks-but-could-cause-budget-woes/>

As it appears that current levels of funding that there are funds that can be moved and are "money would come from unused Army recruiting funds and unassigned military pension funding, both of which have expired and have limited use within the personnel programs." If these funds are not being used for their original purpose, they should be used for the pensions of National Guard troops allowing members to draw their retirement pay upon retirement.

Recommendation: That the Enlisted Association of the National Guard of the United States urges Congress to enact legislation to allocate unassigned military pension funding, and other unused or otherwise unassigned personnel funding to grant retirees of the Army and Air National Guard to draw their retirement pensions upon attainment of fifty-five (55) years of age.

Enlisted Association National Guard of the United States Resolution NR-17

Title: Safe Haven (ARNG/ANG) Entitlement and Eligibility

Description: In the event of an ordered evacuation, evacuation entitlements are provided for qualified members of the National Guard, Air Guard and/or federal civilian and their dependents to temporarily relocate to a designated place of safety within CONUS until they are authorized to return to their home of record

Proposal Type: New

Submitter: Florida - Ed Kalakauskis

Business Case: Eligibility & Entitlements

Unclassified

USPFO-FL, Safe Haven Brief (AUG 2017)

Safe Haven eligibility applies to military members serving on federal active duty and/or civilian DoD employees to include:

- Title 10
- Title 32 Active Guard Reserve (AGR);
- Title 32 Active Duty Operation Support (ADOS)
- Full-Time National Guard (FTNGD)
- Annual Training (AT)
- Dual and Non-dual status Technicians, (Title 32)
- Civilian Status (Title 5) employees
- Traditional Guardsmen (drill status members) and their dependents are not eligible unless in an annual training status. State Active Duty status does not qualify MDAY Soldiers for eligibility
- Military member dependent(s) must be registered in DEERSto be eligible
- Civilian member dependent(s) must be listed on the Evacuation Information Verification Sheet (does not apply to ANG)

Recommendation: Traditional Guardsmen (drill status members) and their dependents are not eligible unless in an annual training status. State Active Duty status does not qualify MDAY Soldiers for eligibility

*To eliminate the wording under the joint travel regulation (JTR) Chapter 6, the above paragraph, which will allow all guardsmen / airmen for this entitlement