



National Guard Association of the United States FY2020 Draft Resolution Input Form

Phone: 202-789-0031 Fax: 202-682-9358 www.ngaus.org

NGAUS File #

This form must be used to submit a new resolution or initiate proposed changes to standing resolutions. Each form must contain only one recommendation statement. Draft resolutions received after 1 July but no later than 31 July will be classified as "Emergency." Following the general conference, adopted draft resolutions will be incorporated into their applicable standing resolution or established as a new resolution. Detail information is then removed unless required for clarity.

Date (MM/DD/YY)

SME/Email

State

SME/Phone

Input #

Input # is the sequential number
of drafts submitted by your
state

Type Draft Resolution

Relating To

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc

Category

Standing Resolution to be Amended
(For new resolution or item, select
"New")

Resolution #

Item #

Proposal Statement: In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.
(ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM - SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED)

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted
(SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED - THE SAME JUSTIFICATION MAY BE USED FOR MULTIPLE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, IF APPLICABLE)

JUSTIFICATION: All C-17 transfers from Active Duty to Air National Guard are complete following the conversion of the 145th AW, North Carolina Air National Guard.

STATES IMPACTED: All ANG Aircraft at CONUS and OCONUS sites



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Item #

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(ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM - SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED)

Recommend modifying this item to address need for integrated solution with High Resolution, Large Area Display.

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted
(SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED - THE SAME JUSTIFICATION MAY BE USED FOR MULTIPLE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, IF APPLICABLE)

STATES IMPACTED - All ANG C-17 crewmembers

MODIFICATION JUSTIFICATION - Critical to address obsolescence and improve survivability in combat/contested environments. Integration with CBM+ and other systems to include secure communications and threat warning would improve sustainability, reduce maintenance, and increase aircraft availability, mission capability.

Additional State Sponsors (NGAUS USE ONLY)



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Date (MM/DD/YY) 02/24/02

SME/Email

State North Carolina

SME/Phone

Input # 2

Input # is the sequential number of drafts submitted by your state

Type Draft Resolution Change Item

Relating To Additional simulators to be based at C-17 ANG Mobility Air Forces (MAF) wings.

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc

Category ANG

Standing Resolution to be Amended
(For new resolution or item, select "New")

Resolution # 9

Item # C

Proposal Statement: In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.
(ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM - SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED)

Recommend amending this item as each ANG C-17 wing has a simulator on base or in construction.
Amend to add virtual training tools/capability

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted

(SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED - THE SAME JUSTIFICATION MAY BE USED FOR MULTIPLE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, IF APPLICABLE)

STATES IMPACTED - All ANG C-17 CONUS and OCONUS sites

JUSTIFICATION - Currently, each ANG C-17 site has a simulator functioning on site or is in the process of constructing a facility. As such, current C-17 simulator at each site meets student training needs.

What is needed is state of the art training tools/capabilities for ANG C-17 aircrews and maintainers.

MISSION CRITICAL NEED - The majority of ANG C-17 sites do not have maintenance training devices. Presently, Qualification/Upgrade/Familiarization training occurs using an aircraft or a non-interactive power point type presentation. Virtual training devices, either portable or fixed location, could provide life-like, interactive aircraft familiarization, troubleshooting, and task qualification. Aircrew members would be able to practice normal and emergency checklist procedures among other tasks. Reduces aircraft downtime and more effectively uses airman available time without using more expensive full motion aircraft simulators. Combine with virtual reality visual devices to provide increased realism and 21st Century aircraft maintenance and support capabilities worldwide.

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Date (MM/DD/YY) 02/24/02

SME/Email

State North Carolina

SME/Phone

Input # 6

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Type Draft Resolution Change Item

Relating To Procurement and funding for common data link and secure communications capability

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc

Category ANG

Standing Resolution to be Amended
(For new resolution or item, select "New")

Resolution # 9

Item # 1

Proposal Statement: In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.
(ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM - SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED)

Recommend modifying this item to address need for integrated solution with High Resolution Display, Secure Communication, and Warning Threat Systems

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted

(SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED - THE SAME JUSTIFICATION MAY BE USED FOR MULTIPLE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, IF APPLICABLE)

STATES IMPACTED - All ANG C-17 crewmembers

MODIFICATION JUSTIFICATION - Critical to address obsolescence and improve survivability in combat/contested environments. Integration with CBM+ and other systems to include secure communications and threat warning would improve sustainability, reduce maintenance, and increase aircraft availability, mission capability.

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SME/Email

State North Carolina

SME/Phone

Input # 1

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Type Draft Resolution Delete Resolution

Relating To

Continue C-17 production to meet active duty, Guard, and Reserve requirements as well as international airlift

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc

Category ANG

Standing Resolution to be Amended
(For new resolution or item, select "New")

Resolution # 9

Item # D

Proposal Statement: In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.
(ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM - SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED)

Recommend deleting this item as production has ended and the plant has closed.

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted

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STATES IMPACTED - All ANG C-17 Aircraft at CONUS and OCONUS sites

JUSTIFICATION - Boeing ceased C-17 production in 2015 and the final aircraft was sold in 2018.

Tooling has been placed into long term storage. Manufacturing location has been sold.

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Date (MM/DD/YY) 02/28/20

SME/Email

State North Carolina

SME/Phone

Input # 9

Input # is the sequential number of drafts submitted by your state

Type Draft Resolution New Resolution

Relating To On Board Inert Gas Generation System II (OBIGGS II) modification for ANG C-17 Fleet

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc

Category ANG

Standing Resolution to be Amended
(For new resolution or item, select "New")

Resolution # New Item # New

Proposal Statement: In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.
(ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM - SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED)

Modify existing On Board Inert Gas Generating System I/I.I equipped aircraft to OBIGGS II configuration.

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted.
(SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED - THE SAME JUSTIFICATION MAY BE USED FOR MULTIPLE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, IF APPLICABLE)

CRITICAL NEED FOR SUPPORT - The vast majority of ANG C-17s are equipped with the legacy On Board Inert Gas Generating System I or I.I. This system has obsolescence issues and high failure rates driving increased costs for spares, increased maintenance manpower to troubleshoot and maintain, and reduced reliability for operators in contested environments.
STATES IMPACTED - All ANG Aircraft at CONUS and OCONUS sites
MISSION CRITICAL NEED - Potential benefits can be realized to include reduced troubleshooting time, lower logistics costs, and increased aircraft availability. Reduced man hours can also be realized due to reduced time troubleshooting. Active Duty C-17 fleet has either been equipped with this system due to production cut in or through funded modification for their fleet.

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SME/Email

State

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Input #

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Type Draft Resolution

Relating To

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc

Category

Standing Resolution to be Amended
(For new resolution or item, select "New")

Resolution #

Item #

Proposal Statement: In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.
(ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM - SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED)

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted

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CRITICAL NEED FOR SUPPORT: All ANG Non-Extended Range Fuel Tank C-17s lack the range and mission execution flexibility needed to support airlift operations. Strategic missions would require utilization of scarce air refueling assets or necessitate additional refueling stops.

STATES IMPACTED: All ANG C-17 Aircraft at CONUS and OCONUS sites

MISSION CRITICAL NEED: To effectively operate long range, strategic airlift missions, ANG C-17 aircraft require extended range fuel tanks. Approximately 50% of the ANG fleet are Non-Extended Range Tank equipped. Priority missions are tasked against Extended Range equipped aircraft, therefore creating a lack of parity with active duty fleet and faster airframe wear rate on current Extended Range equipped aircraft versus non-extended range equipped aircraft.

FUNDING JUSTIFICATION: Incorporating Extended Range Fuel Tank capability across the ANG C-17 fleet would enable more efficient, effective missions and equalize the airframe usage across the fleet.

USAF FUNDING TO DATE: Air Mobility Command had previously funded a Extended Range Fuel Tank modification program but ceased funding the program a number of years ago prior to transferring C-17s to ANG and AFRC unit equipped sites.

Additional State Sponsors (NGAUS USE ONLY)

Background Paper on Proposed Changes to ANG C-17 NGAUS Resolutions

BLUF: NGAUS Resolutions 9A & 9D have been overcome by events and should be deleted. Resolutions 9C, 9E, 9H, and 9I have recommended modifications that would enhance the proposal. New resolution 9 X is submitted to address obsolescence issue and enhance reliability; combat survivability.

Resolution 9A – Recapitalize Some C-130 Units with C-17s

- 145AW, NC ANG, currently converting from C-130 to C-17
- No additional USAF/AFRC/ANG units planned to transition to C-17
- Recommend deleting this resolution

Resolution 9C – Additional Simulators to be based at C-17 ANG Mobility Air Forces (MAF) Wings

- All ANG C-17 sites currently have or are constructing simulators
- Currently, there is no provision for new technology to meet emerging training needs
- Recommend modifying resolution to add virtual training tools & capabilities for operations & maintenance

Resolution 9D – Continue C-17 Production

- DoD did not extend the C-17 Production Contract past 276 aircraft; all aircraft delivered
- Production facility sold; production tooling in long term storage
- Recommend deleting this resolution

Resolution 9E – Facilitate the Transfer of C-17 Aircraft with the Extended Range (E/R) Fuel Tanks...

- Previous Extended Range Modification efforts for C-17 fleet ended prior to completion
- Typically, ANG bases are equipped with 50% Non-E/R; 50% E/R tails
- Recommend change to “Modify ANG C-17 Non-E/R aircraft to E/R configuration

Resolution 9H – High Resolution Cockpit Display

- Critical to address obsolescence issues and increase crew survivability
- Integration with Condition Based Maintenance & other systems critical for maintenance & sustainability
- Recommend change to address need for integrated solution with High Resolution, Large Area Display

Resolution 9I – Procurement and Funding for Common Data Link & Secure Communications Capability

- Critical to address obsolescence issues and increase crew survivability
- Integration with Condition Based Maintenance & other systems critical for maintenance & sustainability
- Recommend change to address need for integrated solution with High Resolution, Large Area Display

Resolution 9 X – New – On Board Inert Gas Generation System II (OBIGGS II) Modification for ANG C-17 Fleet

- Vast majority of ANG C-17 fleet equipped with legacy OBIGGS system; high failure rate
- AMC partial fleet modification to OBIGGS II; more reliable, combat capable system
- Recommend adoption of resolution to add OBIGGS II modification for ANG C-17 fleet.

James A. (Jim) Conway, Jr.
Boeing C-17 Base Manager
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Office – 704.391.4236
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Jim is a retired Jackson MS ANG Colonel who is now the Boeing program manager
In Charlotte



National Guard Association of the United States

Draft Resolution Input Form

All state association-approved draft resolutions must be submitted through the NGAUS resolutions database [here](#). NGAUS will not consider draft resolutions submitted in any other format other than through the resolutions database.

This form can be used to formulate proposals for new resolutions or changes to standing resolutions. Each form must contain only one recommendation.

Date (MM/DD/YY):

Submitter First Name

State Please Select

Submitter Last Name

Input Number Please Select

Submitter Email

*Input Number is the sequential number of drafts submitted by your state

Submitter Phone

Type of Draft Resolution

New Resolution

Category ANRG

Relating To Containerized Ice Making System

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc

Standing Resolution to be Amended

Resolution Number New

Item Number New

For new resolution or item, select "New"

Proposal Statement: In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.

ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM-SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS-USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED

Support incremental readiness, modernization and standardization of a containerized ice making system by authorizing and appropriating additional funding to procure/field the dual use Containerized Ice Making System capability to the National Guard.

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted.

SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS-USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED-THE SAME JUSTIFICATION MAY BE USED FOR MULTIPLE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, IF APPLICABLE

The military has a system of containers to support field storage and movement of ice for use in medical, mortuary and food preservation operations. These containers generally do not have internal refrigeration and are only able to extend the functional life of block, crushed or cubed ice. The Dual Use Emergency Response mission operates in much the same way. Given that logistical planning tables—such as those contained in FM101-10-1—described a requirement for 8 lbs. per man per day (nominal 4 lbs. per man/day) of block or shaved ice—there needs to be a reliable source of ice to meet the requirement.

The military does not have a portable system for the production of ice. Instead, they use commercial ice machines that produce a limited quantity of ice and store it, unbagged, in a bin internal to the machine—or rely on commercially available packaged product. This can result in inefficient production, distribution, and potential contamination of the required ice and the necessity of additional supply trips into harm's way with potential loss of materiel or lives. Further, the ice machine itself is typically not compatible with use in a harsh field environment.

As described above—the Army produces Field Manuals (FMs) containing ice requirement planning data for logisticians. The Army's Natick Soldier Systems Center took steps in 2013 to understand available capabilities that could enhance bagged ice sustainability in remote operating bases (Base Camps) engaged in combat operation. As a result, PM FSS [Project Manager Force Sustainment Systems] issued an RFI in 2013 in order to help identify technical solutions suitable for rapidly enhancing ice making capability at base camp operations. The ice-maker development project intent was to meet and exceed the specific needs of the Army while fitting in a TrCon for mobility. Key characteristics included in Containerized Ice Making System (CIMS)—the capability name designated by PM-FSS—are: automatically generate 3,600 pounds, in sealed 10-pound bags of potable ice per day & keep 1,200 lbs. in cold storage. The CIMS capability was successfully evaluated by XVIII Airborne Corps' 3rd Expeditionary Support Command during a Fort Eragg training exercise in April 2018. CIMS serves multiple National Guard needs including remote Base Camps in combat operations, remote training locations, and Emergency Response missions by helping to maintain personal and unit readiness, build lethality in combat operations, and take care of people utilizing an innovative solution to address fast-changing, complex challenges.

Recommendation: Fund a plan to implement use of a containerized ice making system that is conveniently self-contained in a standard ISO Tricon container-replacing commercial ice machines or local purchase of ice. Get bagged ice in the hands of the troops quicker and more efficiently. It's all about Readiness & Modernization!

It's All About Readiness and Modernization!

Subject: Containerized Ice Making System

Issue: The military has a system of containers to support field storage and movement of ice for use in medical, mortuary and food preservation operations. These containers generally do not have internal refrigeration and are only able to extend the functional life of block, crushed or cubed ice. The **Dual Use Emergency Response** mission operates in much the same way. Given that logistical planning tables—such as those contained in FM101-10-1—described a requirement for 8 lbs. per man per day (nominal 4 lbs. per man/day) of block or shaved ice—there needs to be a reliable source of ice to meet the requirement. The military does **not** have a portable system for the production of ice. Instead, they use commercial ice machines that produce a limited quantity of ice and store it, unbagged, in a bin internal to the machine—or rely on commercially available packaged product. This can result in inefficient production, distribution, and potential contamination of the required ice and the necessity of additional supply trips into harm's way with potential loss of materiel or lives. Further, the ice machine itself is typically not compatible with use in a harsh field environment.

The photos show a containerized ice making system capability—providing a solution to the need—and has completed Mil-Std testing. It is conveniently self-contained in a standard ISO Tricon container. Due to the self-contained design—it can be efficiently loaded and transported where and when needed by readily available MHE (Material Handling Equipment).



Proposal: Support incremental readiness, modernization and standardization of a containerized ice making system by authorizing and appropriating additional funding to procure/field the dual use Containerized Ice Making System capability to the National Guard.

Background Information: The Army produces Field Manuals (FMs) to serve as the most comprehensive reference manuals available—containing ice requirement planning data for logisticians. The Army's Natick Soldier Systems Center took steps in 2013 to understand available capabilities that could enhance bagged ice sustainability in remote operating bases (Base Camps) engaged in combat operation. As a result, PM FSS [Project Manager Force Sustainment Systems] issued an RFI in 2013 in order to help identify technical solutions suitable for rapidly enhancing ice making capability at base camp operations. The ice-maker development project intent was to meet and exceed the specific needs of the Army while fitting in a TriCon for mobility. Key characteristics included in Containerized Ice Making System—the capability name designated by PM-FSS—are: automatically generate 3,600 pounds, in sealed 10-pound bags of potable ice per day & keep 1,200 lbs. in cold storage.

A containerized ice making system can meet the National Guards needs including remote Base Camps in combat operations, remote training locations, and Emergency Response missions by helping to maintain personal and unit readiness, build lethality in combat operations, take care of people utilizing an innovative solution to address fast-changing, complex challenges.

Recommendation: Fund a plan to implement use of a containerized ice making system that is conveniently self-contained in a standard ISO Tricon container—replacing commercial ice machines or local purchase of ice. Get bagged ice in the hands of the troops quicker and more efficiently. It's all about Readiness & Modernization!

Therman W. McKay III (Trey)
Director/General Manager – Huntsville, AL
Ph: 256.258.6880 X 102
Cell: 256.656.2827



Containerized Ice Making System
rockyresearch.com/cms



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Date (MM/DD/YY)

SME/Email

State Arizona

SME/Phone

Input #

1

Input # is the sequential number of drafts submitted by your state

Type Draft Resolution

New Resolution

Relating To

Stinger Missile System Training Technology for Man-Portable Air-Defense System (MANPADS) Team Home Station Training

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc

Category

ARNG

Standing Resolution to be Amended
(For new resolution or item, select "New")

Resolution #

New

Item #

New

Proposal Statement:

In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.
(ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM - SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED)

Procure OBSAT technologies and integrate into the Stinger Field Handling Trainer, the Training Set Guided Missile M134 and the Stinger Tracking Head Trainer for Stinger Missile MANPADS training.

Recommendation Information:

Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted.

(SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED - THE SAME JUSTIFICATION MAY BE USED FOR MULTIPLE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, IF APPLICABLE)

Background. The Stinger Missile System is the FIM-92 Stinger a Man-Portable Air-Defense System (MANPADS) that operates as an infrared homing surface-to-air missile (SAM). Dedicated and Non-dedicated MANPADS Teams are being trained and deployed to Combat Brigades throughout the Army. MANPADS Teams will require modern training technologies to attain and maintain proficiency.

Discussion. Obtaining and maintaining MANPADS Team training proficiency will be critical to fast and accurate air defense engagements. This will require a training capability that provides an end-to-end training experience at home station and in the field. The Stinger Missile Field Handling Trainer (FHT M60), Training Set Guided Missile M134 and the Tracking Head Trainer for Stinger Missile training for MANPADS Teams were all developed in the 1970's and 1980's with few improvements since.

Currently, there is an Optically-Based Small Arms Targeting (OBSAT) technology available to support Air Defense training that more readily simulates real world engagement requirements for MANPADS Teams. OBSAT capabilities could integrate and consolidate disparate training devices in one training capability. Ideally, the system would use the existing material and form factors to enhance and extend their life as a re-imagined state-of-the-art training capability.

The OBSAT technology system evaluates the gunner on executing all steps of the preparation and firing procedures in the correct sequence according to doctrinal manuals. The system includes an instructor operator tool enabling a trainer to evaluate the performance of the gunner. Home station basic gunner skills training, Home Station engagement of stationary and moving targets, and live, collective, force-on-force training are supported by the OBSAT technology. Additionally, these technologies will provide more realistic training engagement for opposing force aviation in larger-scale training environments and exercises.

Recommendation: The National Guard Association of the US urges DA to procure the Optically Based Small Arms Targeting (OBSAT) technology to support Air Defense Training for the ARNG.

Additional State Sponsors (NGAUS USE ONLY)



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Date (MM/DD/YY)

SME/Email

State Arizona

SME/Phone

Input #

1

Input # is the sequential number of drafts submitted by your state

Type Draft Resolution

New Resolution

Relating To

Stinger Missile System Training Technology for Man-Portable Air-Defense System (MANPADS) Team Home Station Training

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc

Category

ARNG

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(For new resolution or item, select "New")

Resolution #

New

Item #

New

Proposal Statement:

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(ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM - SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS - USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED)

Procure OBSAT technologies and integrate into the Stinger Field Handling Trainer, the Training Set Guided Missile M134 and the Stinger Tracking Head Trainer for Stinger Missile MANPADS training.

Recommendation Information:

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Discussion. Obtaining and maintaining MANPADS Team training proficiency will be critical to fast and accurate air defense engagements. This will require a training capability that provides an end-to-end training experience at home station and in the field. The Stinger Missile Field Handling Trainer (FHT M60), Training Set Guided Missile M134 and the Tracking Head Trainer for Stinger Missile training for MANPADS Teams were all developed in the 1970's and 1980's with few improvements since.

Currently, there is an Optically-Based Small Arms Targeting (OBSAT) technology available to support Air Defense training that more readily simulates real world engagement requirements for MANPADS Teams. OBSAT capabilities could integrate and consolidate disparate training devices in one training capability. Ideally, the system would use the existing material and form factors to enhance and extend their life as a re-imagined state-of-the-art training capability.

The OBSAT technology system evaluates the gunner on executing all steps of the preparation and firing procedures in the correct sequence according to doctrinal manuals. The system includes an instructor operator tool enabling a trainer to evaluate the performance of the gunner. Home station basic gunner skills training, Home Station engagement of stationary and moving targets, and live, collective, force-on-force training are supported by the OBSAT technology. Additionally, these technologies will provide more realistic training engagement for opposing force aviation in larger-scale training environments and exercises.

Recommendation: The National Guard Association of the US urges DA to procure the Optically Based Small Arms Targeting (OBSAT) technology to support Air Defense Training for the ARNG.

Additional State Sponsors (NGAUS USE ONLY)

**Stinger Missile System Training Technology
for Man-Portable Air-Defense System (MANPADS) Team Home Station Training**

Background. The Stinger Missile System is the FIM-92 Stinger a Man-Portable Air-Defense System (MANPADS) that operates as an infrared homing surface-to-air missile (SAM). Dedicated and Non-dedicated MANPADS Teams are being trained and deployed to Combat Brigades throughout the Army. MANPADS Teams will require modern training technologies to attain and maintain proficiency.

Discussion. Obtaining and maintaining MANPADS Team training proficiency will be critical to fast and accurate air defense engagements. This will require a training capability that provides an end-to-end training experience at home station and in the field.

The Stinger Missile Field Handling Trainer (FHT M60), Training Set Guided Missile M134 and the Tracking Head Trainer for Stinger Missile training for MANPADS Teams were all developed in the 1970's and 1980's with few improvements since.

Currently, there is an Optically-Based Small Arms Targeting (OBSAT) technology available to support Air Defense training that more readily simulates real world engagement requirements for MANPADS Teams. OBSAT capabilities could integrate and consolidate disparate training devices in one training capability. Ideally, the system would use the existing material and form factors to enhance and extend their life as a reimagined state-of-the-art training capability.

The OBSAT technology system evaluates the gunner on executing all steps of the preparation and firing procedures in the correct sequence according to doctrinal manuals. The system includes an instructor operator tool enabling a trainer to evaluate the performance of the gunner. Home station basic gunner skills training, Home Station engagement of stationary and moving targets, and live, collective, force-on-force training are supported by the OBSAT technology.

Additionally, these technologies will provide more realistic training engagement for opposing force aviation in larger-scale training environments and exercises.

Recommendation. Procure OBSAT technologies and integrate into the Stinger Field Handling Trainer, the Training Set Guided Missile M134 and the Stinger Tracking Head Trainer for Stinger Missile MANPADS training.

DRAFT

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DRAFT



National Guard Association of the United States Draft Resolution Input Form

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This form can be used to formulate proposals for new resolutions or changes to standing resolutions. Each form must contain only one recommendation.

Date (MM/DD/YY): 4/30/20

Submitter First Name

State Mississippi

Submitter Last Name

Input Number Please Select

Submitter Email

*Input Number is the sequential number of
drafts submitted by your state

Submitter Phone

Type of Draft
Resolution New Resolution

Category JOINT

Relating To Marksmanship Training

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc.

Standing Resolution to be Amended
For new resolution or item, select "New"

Resolution
Number Please Select

Item
Number Please Select

Proposal Statement: In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.
ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM-SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS-USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED

The Army/Air National Guard should acquire & field individual marksmanship training devices which support dry-fire, live-fire & augmented reality training in the armory/unit; yielding prediction of qualification outcomes & remedial training.

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted.
SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS-USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED-THE SAME JUSTIFICATION MAY BE USED FOR MULTIPLE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, IF APPLICABLE

Marksmanship is an essential skill for operational deployment and some consequence management activities. Many National Guard men/women struggle with marksmanship. Marksmanship training is critical to creating competent and confident soldiers/airmen. Annual rifle qualification and engagement skills training focus on assessing/scoring soldier skills, and measuring unit participation in the events rather than teaching basic marksmanship. OPTEMPO funding needed for these events is huge, yet the actual individual training value is minimal. Units/armories need inexpensive, easy to use marksmanship training capabilities which predict qualification outcomes, and prescribe dry-fire training which improves shooter mechanics.

FN America is introducing marksmanship training capabilities which support new Army rifle qualification; diagnose shooter weaknesses; provide remedial training for shooter-specific weaknesses; and predict qualification outcomes

Unit commanders need marksmanship training tools at the armory. State Marksmanship Teams, Air Guard CATM elements and state training sites which provide realistic, measurable dry-fire and live fire training. In addition, these tools must support developing marksmanship coaching kills within the NCO/SNCO ranks. FN America (FN) provides about 70% of all DOD small arms. FN is introducing the "FN WASP" marksmanship trainer to support marksmanship training in armories and at state training sites. The FN WASP will support traditional marksmanship instruction, as well as Augmented Reality scenario-based training. The FN WASP will deliver measurable improvement in individual marksmanship skills, predict qualification outcomes and improve unit readiness.



FN WASP – COTS WEAPON SKILLS SENSOR

ENHANCING NATIONAL GUARD SOLDIER/SQUAD AND/OR AIRMAN LETHALITY & TRAINING



FN America (FN) proposes to leverage demonstrated ability to measure weapon skills, together with marksmanship training capabilities embedded in a disruptive new Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS) sensor (FN WASP), to measure soldier/squad (and/or Airman) performance measures and metrics. Current FN WASP design and spiral development of the associated firmware/software will deliver capabilities that can monitor weapon performance in both training & operations; and, will provide data streams supporting using artificial intelligence/machine learning to deliver “intelligent tutoring” to the shooter, Army coaches and Air Force CATM instructors.

FN WASP Capabilities: The FN WASP is small enough to be mounted on a pistol, and on a rifle/carbine. When on a pistol, it is designed to fit standard Safariland holsters (in lieu of flashlight). The system will:

- Measure and assess Soldier/Airman Weapon Skill
- Enable nearly 100% of Soldiers & Airmen to Qualify (at highest performance level possible)
- Quickly Screen and Identify Problem Shooters
- Quantify Shooter's Ability to Successfully Group & Zero
- Quickly Identify What the Shooter is Doing Incorrectly
- Measure Shooter Improvement
- Provide Coaches Means to “Comment” on Shooter Issues
- Ability to support Live Fire (both zeroing and qualification) where Shooter needs help
- Portable, No Infrastructure, works on Assigned or surrogate Weapon with Accessories

FN WASP sensors and associated data analysis algorithms will provide the means to objectively measure Soldier and/or Airman weapon skills performance for light infantry combat units to enhance training and operations. Additionally, the FN WASP will enable research and development efforts associated with Dismounted Soldier/Airman Augmented Reality Training. The objectives include delivering enhanced individual marksmanship training capabilities based on the premise that accurate assessment of Shooter performance in “live” training must enable movement to realistic training in a “augmented reality environment.” This enables “reps and sets” and rehearsal based upon objective standards, supports the goal of 25 bloodless battles prior to deployment, and provides “virtual gateways” to progression through the Army doctrinal Integrated Weapons Training Strategy (IWTS).

FN's focuses on accurate assessment of Soldier/Airman performance and measuresmeasure performance consistent with “live” training. By focusing on individual Weapon Skill Development, this capability will:

- Deliver a marksmanship training capability which measurably improves Soldier/Airman outcomes
- Aggregate a massive volume of individual performance and weapon skills data supporting Intelligent Tutoring/Coaching
- A scalable capability that touches individual Soldiers/Airmen “where they live” in armories/bases
- Address the training policy/implementation that could integrating live and Augmented Reality training in the squad/small unit area.



FN America (FN) proposes "leap-ahead" use of current and emerging technologies to leverage the Weapon as a Sensor Platform (WASP). Specifically, FN proposes to develop and deliver Soldier/Airman shooter telemetry data to support training, operations, and logistics applications. FN is also pursuing the use of Nett Warrior (ATAK) for User Interface and moving training data consistent with dismounted situational awareness (SA) and mission command (MC) systems.

The FN WASP sensor (and user interface) employ algorithms that can capture and measure Soldier weapon skill/employment, which could provide significant data sets relevant to musculoskeletal posture, agility, physical, and/or cognitive fatigue.

Due to FN WASP focus on capturing weapon skill/employment data sets, research will enable extrapolation of physical and cognitive fatigue by comparing real-time physical movement to historical models of Soldier movement. FN WASP kinesiology data sets could leverage "digital twin" baselines to assess physiological, biomechanical, and psychological status.

The FN WASP has the ability to share Soldier data sets laterally within the Squad. This could enable creation of uniquely tailored ATAK (Nett Warrior) and/or Augmented Reality displays. The FN WASP supports COTS HMDs now and will support IVAS when the Interface Control Document is published. Both Microsoft and Magic Leap HMDs currently support Eye Tracking and a range of metrics.

- **Warranty** – FN proposes a three-year warranty, with no annual cost for software maintenance. As a result, there is no OPTEMPO "tail" associated with fielding the capability.

- **Algorithm & Models** – FN WASP uses algorithms and models developed by FN and validated by Army, Marine Corps, CTTSO, and Naval Post Graduate School research using the FN EXPERT. Feedback to Soldiers/Airmen is via a User Interface operating on Windows, Android and iOS.

- **Packaging** – The FN WASP is small enough to be mounted on a pistol, and on a rifle/carbine. Weight and size are optimized to avoid changing the weight/balance of the weapon between training and operational use. The FN WASP enclosure is water-tight and meets typical MIL-SPEC standards for optical devices. User/training manuals are being developed in parallel with the FN WASP product roadmap.

- **Consumables** – The only consumables associated with the FN WASP are batteries.

- **Cost** – Target pricing for individual FN WASP devices is approximately \$1,250.

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National Guard Association of the United States

Draft Resolution Input Form

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This form can be used to formulate proposals for new resolutions or changes to standing resolutions. Each form must contain only one recommendation.

Date (MM/DD/YY): 2/19/20

Submitter First Name John

State Please Select

Submitter Last Name Piper

Input Number Please Select

Submitter Email john.r.piper2.civ@mail.mil

*Input Number is the sequential number of drafts submitted by your state

Submitter Phone (317)697-3310

Type of Draft
Resolution New Resolution

Category JOINT

Relating To Hazardous Duty and Jump Status Pay for Dual Status Technicians

Examples: Retirement Pay, Combat Vehicles, C-130 Modernization, etc.

Standing Resolution to be Amended
For new resolution or item, select "New"

Resolution
Number Please Select

Item
Number Please Select

Proposal Statement: In one sentence, please describe the specific item, program or legislation being proposed.

ONE RECOMMENDATION PER FORM-SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS-USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED

Correct the inconsistent policy affecting Parachute Riggers--all executing the same mission--in order to remove the restrictions placed on the Dual Status Riggers in the National Guard allowing them to receive the same pay and status as those on Active Duty. This applies to the following MOSs: 92R (Enlisted & Officer), 921A (Warrant Officer).

Recommendation Information: Use this box to further explain the changes being proposed above. This can identify policy, modernization program, equipment, status, states or personnel impacted.

SPELL OUT ALL ACRONYMS-USE ONLY THE SPACE PROVIDED-THE SAME JUSTIFICATION MAY BE USED FOR MULTIPLE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS, IF APPLICABLE

Army Regulations require that Parachute Riggers maintain currency and are on Jump status--for which they receive monthly Hazardous Duty Pay--and can act as Malfunctions NCOs during Airborne Operations. It is a long-standing requirement that a Command can have a Rigger jump a parachute that they packed to ensure the Rigger's confidence in their rigging process and overall safety. Personnel on Jump Status must maintain currency--requiring 4 parachute jumps per year.

By Army policy, Active Duty Riggers receive Hazardous Duty pay and are on Jump Status. The AGR's assigned to the 338th receive the Hazardous Duty pay and are on Jump Status. However, the 6 Dual Status Techs do not receive Hazardous Duty pay and are not on Jump Status. This is not consistent with the Active Duty Rigger mission. Additionally--when external customers utilize the 338th Aerial Delivery Company's parachutes--one of its Riggers must travel with these systems to act as a Malfunctions NCO. In order to act as a Malfunctions NCO, the person must be current and on Jump Status--requiring the unit to place the Dual Status Tech on Year Around Annual Training (YAAT), ADOS, or Split Training status.

Dual Status Techs do not receive Hazardous Duty Pay--and are not considered to be on Jump Status when they are packing parachutes Monday - Friday. This is contrary to how active duty riggers on jump status, who receive hazardous duty pay and can conduct duties as a Malfunctions team or Drop Zone Safety Officer for airborne operations. When on IDT, AT or ADOS orders the Dual Status Tech do receive Hazardous Duty Pay and are on Jump Status. Hazardous duty pay is prorated for IDT. Further, the Army has numerous DA Civilians on Jump Status at locations like Natick for RDT&E purposes so there is a procedure to allow for these Dual Status Tech to be placed on Jump Status. However, it is policy that National Guard Dual Status Techs--affecting not only Indiana but all National Guard Aerial Delivery Units (Texas, Georgia, etc.)--do not receive Riggers Hazardous Duty Pay nor are they allowed to be on Jump Status while they are doing the exact same job that Riggers on Title 10 are allowed to do.

RECOMMENDATION: Make the Dual Status Technician Rigger policy consistent with Active Duty Riggers

www.ngaus.org/legislation/resolutions | resolutions@ngaus.org

Hazardous Duty and Jump Status Pay for Dual Status Technicians

FACT SHEET

Background:

Army Regulations require that Parachute Riggers maintain currency and are on Jump status--for which they receive monthly Hazardous Duty Pay--and can act as Malfunctions NCOs during Airborne Operations. It is a long-standing requirement that a Command can have a Rigger jump a parachute that they packed to ensure the Rigger's confidence in their rigging process and overall safety. Personnel on Jump Status must maintain currency--requiring 4 parachute jumps per year. This situation applies to the following MOSs: 92R (Enlisted and Officer), 921A (Warrant Officer).

Situation:

Indiana currently has the 338th Aerial Delivery Company--a Theater Rigger Support Company by MTO&E. This unit has a requirement for personnel pack, CDS delivery, Heavy Drop and repair. The unit is authorized 3 AGR and 10 Dual Status Technicians--6 Dual Status Techs are staffed by HR. The Company will have approximately 300 T-11 Parachutes on its property book: require modification before going into service, taking 30 minutes for layout and 1 hour for packing prior to inspection. This is just one facet of the mission of this company.

Internally to Indiana, this company is tasked to support C/2-134th Airborne Infantry, whose Battalion headquarters and sister units are located in Nebraska, the 113th ASOS, A/2-20 as needed, The Rigger Operations Detachment and their own company operations--requiring at least 250 parachutes per quarter of various types (MC-6, MC-4, T-11).

Externally, 2-134th Airborne Infantry requires approximately 600 parachutes per quarter to maintain currency. This does not include additional operation jumps required during their training year. Currently, the Rigger Company in Texas is supporting but cannot maintain continual support due to their existing workload from the 1-149th Airborne Infantry Battalion and several other Airborne units located in Texas. Therefore, Nebraska will look to the 338th to support their operations due to Indiana having one of its companies and the 338th having a regional support role.

Problem:

By Army policy, Active Duty Riggers receive Hazardous Duty pay and are on Jump Status. The AGR's assigned to the 338th receive the Hazardous Duty pay and are on Jump Status. However, the 6 Dual Status Techs do not receive Hazardous Duty pay and are not on Jump Status. This is not consistent with the Active Duty Rigger mission. Additionally--when external customers utilize the 338th Aerial Delivery Company's parachutes--one of its Riggers must travel with these systems to act as a Malfunctions NCO.

In order to act as a Malfunctions NCO, the person must be current and on Jump Status--requiring the unit to place the Dual Status Tech on Year Around Annual Training (YAAT), ADOS, or Split Training status.

Dual Status Techs do not receive Hazardous Duty Pay--and are not considered to be on Jump Status when they are packing parachutes Monday – Friday. This is contrary to how active duty riggers on jump

status, who receive hazardous duty pay and can conduct duties as a Malfunctions team or Drop Zone Safety Officer for airborne operations. When on IDT, AT or ADOS orders the Dual Status Tech do receive Hazardous Duty Pay and are on Jump Status. Hazardous duty pay is prorated for IDT.

Further, the Army has numerous DA Civilians on Jump Status at locations like Natick for RDT&E purposes so there is a procedure to allow for these Dual Status Tech to be placed on Jump Status. However, it is policy that National Guard Dual Status Techs—affecting not only Indiana but all National Guard Aerial Delivery Units (Texas, Georgia, etc.)—do not receive Riggers Hazardous Duty Pay nor are they allowed to be on Jump Status while they are doing the exact same job that Riggers on Title 10 are allowed to do.

Recommendation:

Request that this inconsistent policy affecting Parachute Riggers executing the same mission—should be corrected to remove the restrictions placed on the Dual Status Riggers in the National Guard allowing them to receive the same pay and status as those on Active Duty.

22.5 Ton Heavy Dump Truck (HDT) Modernization

Date Submitted: April 1, 2021

Category: ARNG

State: Pennsylvania

Type Draft Resolution: Add Item

Additional Sponsors: AZ, HI, WA

Submitter: Matthew Knouse

Proposal:

Fully fund the replacement and modernization of the Army 22.5 Ton Heavy Dump Truck (HDT) fleet.

White Paper: [View White Paper](#)

Recommendation:

DESCRIPTION: The M917A3 22.5-ton Heavy Dump Truck (HDT) is a commercially based system used to load, transport, and dump payloads of sand and gravel aggregates, crushed rock, hot paving mixes, earth, clay, rubble, and large boulders at engineering and construction sites under worldwide climatic conditions in a military environment. The M917A3 is fielded to Brigade Engineer Battalions, Engineer Construction Companies, Vertical Construction Companies, Engineer Support Companies, Asphalt Detachments, Quarry Platoons, and training support centers. It supports construction and maintenance of main supply routes, logistical facilities, helipads, airfield, landing strips, motor pools and parking areas. The integrated armor requirement is compliant with the Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Long Term Armor Strategy (LTAS) Ballistic Specifications, v3.7, dated 19 Jan 06. The HDT is required to replace the F5070, M917 and M917A1 HDTs with the oldest fielded variants at 50 years of age. **ISSUE JUSTIFICATION:** The Army 20 Ton Dump Truck fleet is over-aged and in critical need of replacement and modernization. In an effort to modernize this fleet and satisfy worldwide mission needs, new M917A3 Dump Trucks are needed. The enhanced capabilities provided by the M917A3 Dump Trucks would enable ARNG Engineer units to better support Army across the full spectrum of operations and support the many state missions that require this type of engineer support. The Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO) is 1,246 vehicles. With only 87 vehicles funded in the POM there is an unfunded requirement of 1,159 HDTs. Over half the funded and unfunded requirements are in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. Mack Defense LLC, Allentown, Pennsylvania, was awarded a \$296,403,688 firm-fixed-price contract for Heavy Dump Truck M917A3. The contract is a Single-Source Award, Firm-Fixed Price (FFP). Seven year (Five Base years and two Option years) Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) commercial contract for the production of a minimum quantity of five production verification Test (PVT) trucks and a maximum quantity of six hundred eighty three (683) each M917A3 Armor Capable and/or Armored HDTs, with an estimated completion date of May 18, 2025. U.S. Army Contracting Command, Warren, Michigan, is the contracting activity (W56HZV-18-D-0042). The FY2021 President's Budget shows funding for only 87 HDTs between FY2019 & FY2025, far short of the 683 in the contract award, and only 7% of the AAO of 1,246. This program will require Congressional support in FY22-FY25. **IMPACT OF FUNDING THE CAPABILITY:** The ARNG has Engineer Combat Heavy Battalions, Engineer Support Companies, Engineer Combat Heavy Companies, Combat Support Companies, and Dump Truck companies require the M917A3 dump truck. Without these M917A3 22.5-ton dump trucks, Army National Guard units will continue operating with obsolete 20-ton dump trucks incapable of providing adequate combat support. **Recommendation:** FY2021 – Support FY21 President's Budget request of \$29,368M within Other Procurement, Army / BA 01: Tactical and Support Vehicles / BSA 10: Tactical Vehicles, Line #9, 5862D16001 / TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE), to procure 61 M917A3 Heavy Dump Trucks for the Army, Army National Guard & Army Reserve. FY2022-2025 – Support funding of the remaining 596 HDTs under the existing contract (max quantity 683) for the US Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

Input #: 1

Resolution #: 6

Item #: G

FY2021 INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: M917A3 HEAVY DUMP TRUCK

Item: M917A3 Heavy Dump Truck
Budget: \$29.368M
Request: Support President's Budget Request for FY2021
Account: Other Procurement, Army / BA 01: Tactical and Support Vehicles / BSA 10: Tactical Vehicles, 5862D16001 / TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE)
Line: #9

REQUEST: FY2021 – Support FY21 President's Budget request of \$29.368M within Other Procurement, Army / BA 01: Tactical and Support Vehicles / BSA 10: Tactical Vehicles, Line #9, 5862D16001 / TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE), to procure 61 M917A3 Heavy Dump Trucks for the Army, Army National Guard & Army Reserve.

M917A3 22.5 Heavy Dump Truck (HDT). The M917A3 22.5-ton Heavy Dump Truck (HDT) is a commercially based system used to load, transport, and dump payloads of sand and gravel aggregates, crushed rock, hot paving mixes, earth, clay, rubble, and large boulders at engineering and construction sites under worldwide climatic conditions in a military environment. It supports construction and maintenance of main supply routes, logistical facilities, helipads, airfield, landing strips, motor pools and parking areas. The integrated armor requirement is compliant with the Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Long Term Armor Strategy (LTAS) Ballistic Specifications, v3.7, dated 19 Jan 06. The HDT is required to replace the F5070, M917 and M917A1 HDTs with the oldest fielded variants at 50 years of age. The enhanced capabilities provided by the M917A3 Dump Trucks enable Active Component, Guard and Reserve Engineer units to better support Army across the full spectrum of operations and support the many State missions that require this type of engineer support.

The Approved Acquisition Objective (AAO) is 1,246 vehicles. With only 87 vehicles funded in the POM there is an unfunded requirement of 1,159 HDTs. Over half the funded and unfunded requirements are in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

Contract Award: Mack Defense LLC, Allentown, Pennsylvania, was awarded a \$296,403,688 firm-fixed-price contract for Heavy Dump Truck M917A3. The contract is a Single-Source Award, Firm-Fixed Price (FFP), Seven year (Five Base years and two Option years) Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) commercial contract for the production of a minimum quantity of five production verification Test (PVT) trucks and a maximum quantity of six hundred eighty three (683) each M917A3 Armor Capable and/or Armored HDTs, with an estimated completion date of May 18, 2025. U.S. Army Contracting Command, Warren, Michigan, is the contracting activity (W56HZV-18-D-0042).

Issue: The FY2021 President's Budget shows funding for only 87 HDTs between FY2019 & FY2025, far short of the 683 in the contract award, and only 7% of the AAO of 1,246. This program will require Congressional support in FY22-FY25.

Resource Summary	Prior Years	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021 Base	FY 2021 OCO	FY 2021 Total	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	To Complete	Total
Procurement Quantity (Units in Each)	6	6	14	61	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	67
Gross/Weapon System Cost (\$ in Millions)	60.589	6.061	10.638	29.368	-	29.368	-	-	-	-	-	66.656
Less PY Advance Procurement (\$ in Millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Procurement (P-1) (\$ in Millions)	60.589	6.061	10.638	29.368	-	29.368	-	-	-	-	-	66.656
Plus CY Advance Procurement (\$ in Millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Obligation Authority (\$ in Millions)	60.589	6.061	10.638	29.368	-	29.368	-	-	-	-	-	66.656
(The following Resource Summary rows are for informational purposes only. The corresponding budget requests are documented elsewhere.)												
Initial Spares (\$ in Millions)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flyaway Unit Cost (\$ in Thousands)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross/Weapon System Unit Cost (\$ in Thousands)	6,431,500	643,500	774,143	481,443	-	481,443	-	-	-	-	-	1,101,793

Recommendation: FY2021 – Support FY21 President’s Budget request of \$29.368M within Other Procurement, Army / BA 01: Tactical and Support Vehicles / BSA 10: Tactical Vehicles, Line #9, 5862D16001 / TRUCK, DUMP, 20T (CCE), to procure 61 M917A3 Heavy Dump Trucks for the Army, Army National Guard & Army Reserve.

FY2022-2025 – Support funding of the remaining 596 HDTs under the existing contract (max quantity 683) for the US Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

Government Points of Contact:

- **ASA(ALT):** Mr. Warren Greene, DASC, Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles (FHTV), ASA(ALT), 703-545-1774, warren.o.greene.civ@mail.mil
- **Army G-8:** LTC Dean Scaletta, DAPR FDB G8, Office: 703-692-6289, Email: dean.s.scaletta.mil@mail.mil
- **PM Transportation Systems:** Mr. Wolfgang Petermann, Project Manager Transportation Systems, Office Phone: 586-282-5569, Mobile: 586-202-7036, Email: wolfgang.a.petermann.civ@mail.mil
- **PM Heavy Tactical Vehicles:** Mr. Alvin Bing, Product Manager, Heavy Tactical Vehicles, Office Phone: 586-282-8679, Cell Phone: 586-202-9785, Email: Alvin.bing.civ@mail.mil
- **Army National Guard:** Mr. Ted Evans, ARNG G3, Force Development Division Maneuver Support Branch Chief, ARNG-FD-MS, Assured Mobility Systems Integrator, Army National Guard Readiness Center, 111 S George Mason Dr, Arlington, VA 22204, (703) 601-7116, Email: ted.Levans2.civ@mail.mil
- **Army Reserve:** Mr. Stan Jenkins, OCAR Strategic Equipping Division, 6075 Goethals Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060, (703) 806-7268, Email: stanley.m.jenkins2.ctr@mail.mil