

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1334

To require increases in the strengths of the full-time support personnel for the Army National Guard of the United States through fiscal year 2011 to support the readiness and training of the Army National Guard of the United States to meet increasing mission requirements, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 2, 2001

Mr. WARNER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To require increases in the strengths of the full-time support personnel for the Army National Guard of the United States through fiscal year 2011 to support the readiness and training of the Army National Guard of the United States to meet increasing mission requirements, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress makes the following findings:

5 (1) Significant growth in the operational com-
6 mitments of the Army has made it necessary for

1 Army leaders to rely increasingly on the Army Na-
2 tional Guard of the United States to carry out Army
3 missions.

4 (2) The full-time military technicians and Ac-
5 tive Guard/Reserve (AGR) personnel of the Army
6 National Guard of the United States are critical to
7 the maintenance and operation and, ultimately, to
8 the readiness of the units of the Army National
9 Guard of the United States.

10 (3) It is essential that the Army National
11 Guard of the United States has military technicians
12 and AGR personnel in numbers adequate to ensure
13 the readiness of its units to carry out the increasing
14 burden of Army missions assigned to them.

15 (4) Congress routinely authorizes strengths for
16 military technicians and AGR personnel in excess of
17 the levels requested by the President in order to bet-
18 ter support the attainment and maintenance of full
19 readiness of the Army National Guard of the United
20 States.

21 (5) Despite the efforts of Congress, the
22 strengths of military technicians and AGR personnel
23 of the Army National Guard of the United States
24 remain at levels that are unacceptable for the na-
25 tional security interests of the United States.

1 (11) As of September 30, 2012, 30,402.

2 **SEC. 3. END STRENGTHS FOR MILITARY TECHNICIANS.**

3 (a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—Subject to such limitations on
 4 the number of non-dual status military technicians as may
 5 be provided by law, the minimum number of military tech-
 6 nicians (dual status) and non-dual status technicians as
 7 of the last day of a fiscal year for the Army National
 8 Guard of the United States (notwithstanding section 129
 9 of title 10, United States Code) shall be as follows:

10 (1) As of September 30, 2002, 25,215.

11 (2) As of September 30, 2003, 25,702.

12 (3) As of September 30, 2004, 26,189.

13 (4) As of September 30, 2005, 26,676.

14 (5) As of September 30, 2006, 27,163.

15 (6) As of September 30, 2007, 27,650.

16 (7) As of September 30, 2008, 28,137.

17 (8) As of September 30, 2009, 28,624.

18 (9) As of September 30, 2010, 29,111.

19 (10) As of September 30, 2011, 29,319.

20 (11) As of September 30, 2012, 29,319.

21 (b) **NON-DUAL STATUS TECHNICIANS DEFINED.**—In
 22 this section, the term “non-dual status technician” has the
 23 meaning given the term in section 10217(a) of title 10,
 24 United States Code.

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