

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU FACT SHEET



National Guard Duty Statuses

National Guard members serve simultaneously in their State National Guards/militia and in the Army National Guard of the United States or Air National Guard of the United States, which are Reserve Components of their respective services. Generally, there are three types of duty statuses in which National Guard members serve: Title 10, Title 32 and State Active Duty



TITLE 10 Federal Status

Title 10 of the U.S. Code governs the Armed Forces of the United States. When National Guard members are activated for federal service under a Title 10 authority, their **duty is federally controlled and federally funded**.

- National Guard members serving under Title 10 orders are in an equivalent active-duty status as their active component counterparts.
- Title 10 orders are often used for overseas deployments to combat zones and overseas training.
- They can also be used at duty stations, combatant commands and defense agencies in the U.S. or abroad.



TITLE 32 Federal-State Status

Title 32 of the U.S. Code outlines the role of the United States National Guard. Guard members in Title 32 status fall under the **command and control of their state or territory governor**, but their **duty is federally funded and regulated**.

- Traditional Guard members who drill one weekend a month and attend 15 days of annual training during the year do so in a Title 32 status.
- Most full-time National Guard cadre also fall under Title 32. Some are Active Guard or Reserve, also called AGR, members on Title 32 active duty with pay and benefits provided by the federal government but remain under the command and control of their state or territory governor.



STATE ACTIVE DUTY State Status

When Guard members are activated as members of the State militia by their state or territory governor, they perform their duties in State Active Duty, or SAD, status.

- Guard members called to State Active Duty by their governors are **state employees when in a SAD status**.
- **Pay and benefits are determined by state law**, and Guard members are not eligible for federal pay or benefits.
- A state receiving federal disaster funds may in certain circumstances use those funds to pay for costs incurred from activating National Guard members on state active duty.