



ESF 13 – Military Support

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Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction ESF 13-1**
 - 1.1 Purpose ESF 13-1
 - 1.2 Scope ESF 13-1
 - 1.3 Policies and Authorities ESF 13-1

- 2 Situation and Assumptions ESF 13-1**
 - 2.1 Situation ESF 13-1
 - 2.2 Assumptions ESF 13-2

- 3 Roles and Responsibilities of Tasked Agencies ESF 13-2**

- 4 Concept of Operations ESF 13-2**
 - 4.1 General ESF 13-2
 - 4.2 Military Support ESF 13-3
 - 4.3 Coordination with Other ESFs ESF 13-3

- 5 Direction and Control ESF 13-4**

- 6 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance ESF 13-4**

- 7 Appendices ESF 13-4**
 - Appendix A ESF 13 Resources ESF 13-5
 - Appendix B ESF 13 Responsibilities by Phase of Emergency Management.. ESF 13-7
 - Appendix C ESF 13 Representative Checklist ESF 13-9

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ESF 13 Tasked Agencies	
Primary County Agency	Clackamas County Department of Disaster Management (CCDM)
Supporting County Agency	Sheriff's Office
Community Partners	None at this time
State Agency	Oregon Military Department
Federal Agency	Department of Defense
*See Section 3 for more information about Tasked Agencies.	

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 is intended to create awareness regarding the State's coordination of military support to civil authorities in times of emergency.

See the State of Oregon's ESF 13 – Military Support for more information.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 13 include awareness of Oregon National Guard (Guard) forces and military resources that may be called in to assist civil authorities with the protection of life and property, and to maintain peace, order, and public safety.

1.3 Policies and Authorities

None at this time.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

The County is faced with a number of hazards that may require support to civil authorities by the Guard. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 13 activities include:

- A significant disaster or emergency event may result in widespread damage to existing civil infrastructure and displace great numbers of people thus requiring a rapid, self-contained, self-sufficient deployment of skilled personnel and equipment.
- The National Guard is the only U.S. military force that operates across both state and federal responses, leveraging State Active Duty (SAD), Full-Time National Guard Duty (Title 32), and Active Duty (Title 10) personnel. While SAD, Title 32, and Title 10 are different statuses and roles, they provide mutually supporting capability.
- When Army National Guard units are not under federal control, the Governor is the commander-in-chief of the State of Oregon. The Guard is supervised by the Adjutant General of the state who also serves as the Director or Commanding General of the State military forces.

- The Governor can activate National Guard personnel to SAD in response to natural or man-made disasters or Homeland Defense missions.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 13 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Guard assets are available for state missions. It is understood that the Federal wartime mission of all Department of Defense assets takes priority over state missions. If the Guard is federalized it will not be available for state tasking.
- Post-disaster impact/needs assessments are an ongoing process as needs cannot be fully determined in the initial response phase of a major disaster.

3 Roles and Responsibilities of Tasked Agencies

The County has identified primary and supporting agencies and community partners to ensure ESF-related activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner during all phases of the emergency management cycle. This document does not relieve tasked agencies of the responsibility for emergency planning, and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement their assigned tasks.

- **Primary County Agency(s)** – County agency(s) may be assigned as the primary agency based on the agency’s responsibilities, authority, functional expertise, resources, and capabilities in managing incident activities. Primary agencies may not be responsible for all elements of a function, and will work with supporting agencies to manage capabilities and resources to support ESF-related activities.
- **Supporting County Agency(s)** - County agency(s) may be assigned as supporting if they may have a substantial support role during incidents based on their capabilities and resources.
- **Community Partners** – May be assigned tasks if they meet one or more of the following criteria: the organization’s self-defined mission includes emergency response (e.g., disaster relief nonprofit organizations); the organization receives formalized tasking by governmental agencies (e.g., American Red Cross); the entity’s jurisdictional authority, or the entity’s resources and capabilities.

Roles and responsibilities for state and federal agencies are identified in the State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan and National Response Framework, respectively.

See Appendix B for a checklist of responsibilities for tasked agencies by phase of emergency management.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 13-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Military Support

The Oregon Military Department is the headquarters for the Army and the Air National Guard and supervises all matters pertaining to personnel administration, support, and logistical support of the Guard, State Defense Force, OEM, and all state-owned or leased armories, posts, camps, military reservations and rifle ranges.

Guard units are trained and equipped to aid in providing law enforcement, medical care, traffic control, firefighting support, resource distribution, potable water transportation, mass feeding of disaster victims, establishing communications networks with fixed and mobile radios, providing aerial surveillance of a disaster area, and the provision of limited electric power from portable generators. The Guard may also assist in search and rescue, lifesaving, and air ambulance missions.

In peacetime, the Guard is under the command of the Governor with its active command and administration vested in the Adjutant General. When directed by the Governor through a declaration of a State of Emergency, the Guard may be placed in a state of Active Duty status, with the state bearing financial responsibility for the committed forces to include wages, fuel, equipment maintenance, and other expenses.

It is the policy of the Governor and the Adjutant General to mobilize only those Guard resources necessary to respond to the emergency situation.

The Oregon Military Department operates a Joint Operations Center that controls the response activities of all Guard units. Oregon Military Department maintains a presence in the State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) whenever the ECC is activated.

Specific emergency management restrictions:

- No State agency or local jurisdiction may employ Guard assets without the State ECC approval. The exception to this rule is that area Commanders may render immediate aid to save lives and protect property under circumstances outlined in National Guard Regulation 500-1, Military Support to Civil Authorities.
- In general terms, Guard assets may be deployed under the following conditions:
 - The situation is beyond the control of local authorities and formal assistance has been requested through the declaration process.
 - Requested resources are not available from commercial sources and are deployed to supplement, not replace, local efforts.
 - Assistance is limited to those tasks that the Guard can accomplish more effectively or efficiently than another State agency.
- Guard resources specifically requested by State agencies or local jurisdictions will generally be provided on a cost reimbursable basis.

4.3 Coordination with Other ESFs

The following ESFs support ESF 13-related activities:

ESF 13. Military Support

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Assist in transportation of military personnel to impacted areas.
- **ESF 2 – Communications.** Augment communications resources.
- **ESF 3 – Public Works.** Assist in damage assessment, debris management, and infrastructure restoration.
- **ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.** Provide support for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) incidents.
- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement.** Provide support for law enforcement agencies.

5 Direction and Control

To be developed.

6 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

The Sheriff's Office will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

7 Appendices

- Appendix A – ESF 13 Resources
 - Attachment 1 – Military Support Overview
- Appendix B – ESF 13 Responsibilities by Phase of Emergency Management
- Appendix C – ESF 13 Representative Checklist

Appendix A ESF 13 Resources

The following resources provide additional information regarding ESF 13 and military support related issues at the local, state, and federal level:

County

- None at this time.

State

- Emergency Operations Plan
 - ESF 13 – Military Support

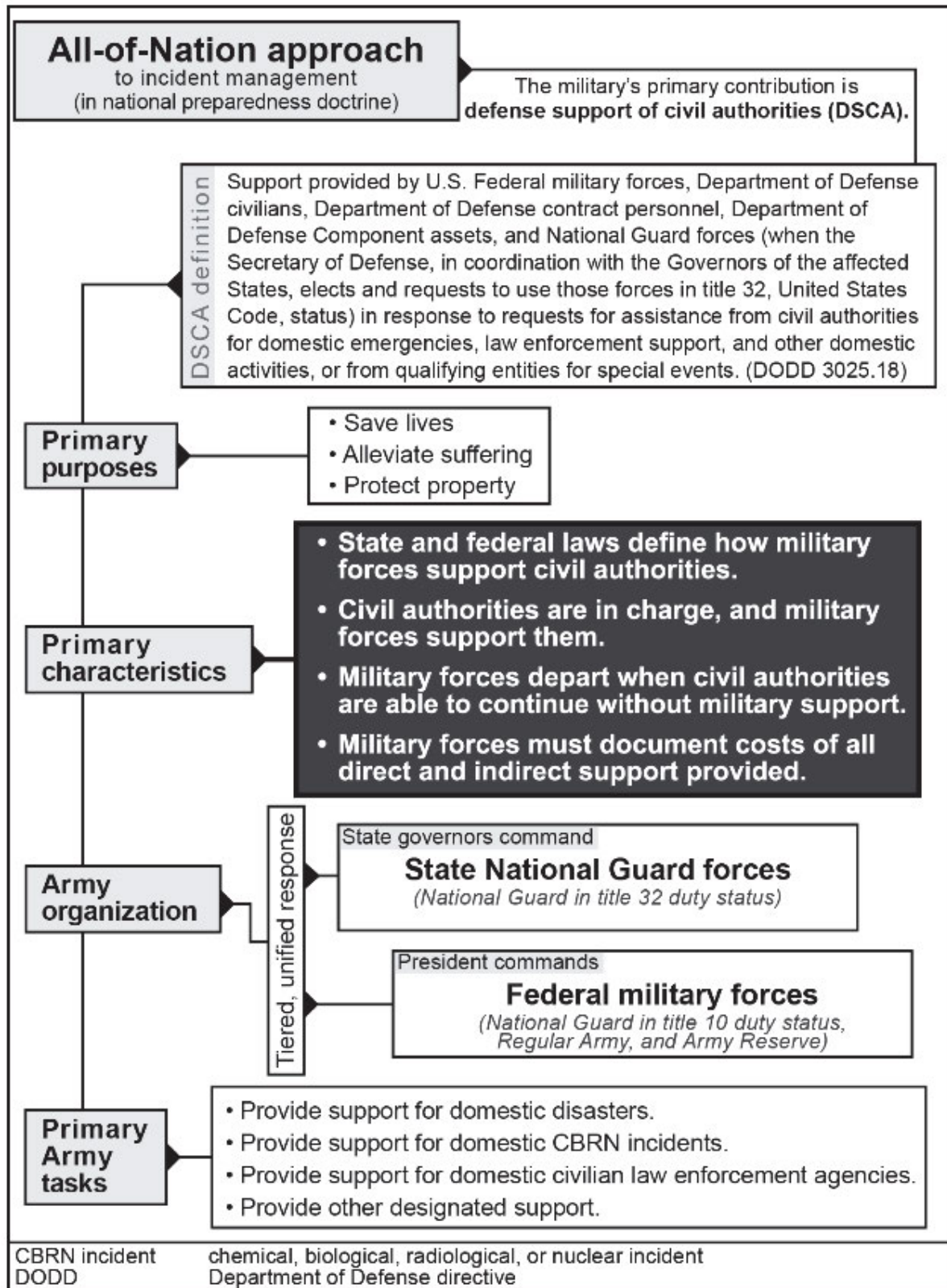
Federal

- Legislation
 - Posse Comitatus Act (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1385)
- National Response Framework
- National Incident Management System

Nonprofit Non-governmental Organization

- National Emergency Management Association
 - State Emergency Management Agency Handbook

Appendix A, Attachment 1 Military Support Overview



Appendix B ESF 13 Responsibilities by Phase of Emergency Management

The following checklist identifies key roles and responsibilities for ESF 13 – Military Support. It is broken out by phase of emergency management to inform tasked agencies of what activities they might be expected to perform before, during, and after an emergency to support the volunteers and donations function. All tasked agencies should maintain agency-specific plans and procedures that allow for them to effectively accomplish these tasks.

Preparedness

Preparedness activities take place before an emergency occurs and include plans or preparations made to save lives and to help response and recovery operations. Preparedness roles and responsibilities for ESF 13 include:

All Tasked Agencies

- Develop operational plans for ESF 13 activities.
- Participate in ESF 13 related trainings and exercises as appropriate.

CCDM

- Maintain operational capacity of the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to support the integration, direction, and control of the Oregon National Guard during emergency response operations.

Response

Response activities take place during an emergency and include actions taken to save lives and prevent further property damage in an emergency situation. Response roles and responsibilities for ESF 13 include:

All Tasked Agencies

- Provide situational updates to the County EOC, as required, to maintain situational awareness and a foster a common operating picture.
- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 13 activities.

CCDM

- Coordinate with the EOC Planning Section to determine the operational status and posture of National Guard assets.
- Establish a Military Support Branch in the County EOC if needed.
- Request support for military-related activities through the State ECC.

Oregon Military Department

- Work in concert with local emergency management and other local level officials to maintain local level operational control of incident response activities.

Recovery

Recovery activities take place **after** an emergency occurs and include actions to return to a normal or an even safer situation following an emergency. Recovery roles and responsibilities for ESF 13 include:

All Tasked Agencies

- Demobilize response activities.
- Participate in all after-action activities and implement corrective actions as appropriate.

Mitigation

Mitigation activities take place **before and after** an emergency occurs and activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Mitigation roles and responsibilities for ESF 13 include:

All Tasked Agencies

- Participate in the hazard mitigation planning process for the County.
- Provide agency and incident data to inform development of mitigation projects to reduce hazard vulnerability.

Appendix C ESF 13 Representative Checklist**Activation and Initial Actions**

- Report to the EOC Manager, Section Chief, Branch Coordinator, or other assigned supervisor.
- Become familiar with available job resources (e.g., plans, equipment, and staff) and EOC plans and forms.
- Review the EOC organization and staffing chart and understand your role in working with the various branches and sections.
- Equip your work station with necessary equipment and supplies and test functionality of all equipment
- Obtain situation report(s), EOC Action Plan, and/or receive briefings from EOC and/or field personnel

Initial Operational Periods

- Obtain a briefing from the person you are replacing.
- Attend meetings and briefings, as appropriate.
- Establish and maintain your position log with chronological documentation.
- Follow procedures for transferring responsibilities to replacements.
- Follow staff accountability and check-in/-out procedures when temporarily leaving your assigned work station.

Final Operational Periods

- Complete and submit all required documentation.
- Ensure all materials are returned to their proper storage location and file requests for replacement of resources that are expended or inoperative.
- Follow check-out procedures.
- Share lessons learned at After-Action Conferences to contribute to the After-Action Report and inform future activations.

Keys to Success: Information Management

Information management is getting the right information to the right people, in the right form, at the right time. It includes receiving, sorting, prioritizing, and delivering information.

- The EOC information management role for ESF Leads and agency representatives includes:
- Filter information for what is accurate, distill that information to what is useful, and push it to the appropriate people within the EOC or agency, contributing to a Common Operating Picture.
- Serve as a conduit of information to and from agencies.
- Supply accurate, appropriate, and up-to-date information to the Situation Report.

Keys to Success: Resource Management

Resource management is getting the right resources to the right place, at the right time. The resource request process is at its core and supports coordinated management of resource requests by local, state, and federal partners. Resources include equipment, supplies, and personnel.

The EOC Resource Management support role for ESF Leads and agency representatives includes:

- Coordinate the contribution of resources from an agency to the response and recovery.
- Request resources from other sources and agencies.
- Keep the lines of communication open and provide specific information about what an agency can and cannot provide. The more specific and timely the information held by the Logistics Section is, the more efficiently it will support the request.