



OREGON MILITARY DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
230 GEER DRIVE NE
PO BOX 14350
SALEM OR 97309-5047

NGOR-GLA

6 October 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR: Oregon State Joint Interim Committee On Ways and Means
Subcommittee On Public Safety Co-Chairs, Senator Anthony Broadman and
Representative Paul Evans.

SUBJECT: Response to Questions asked during the Informational Hearing held on 30 September 2025.

1. The following information is intended to provide additional information for responses to questions asked during the informational hearing during the Oregon State Joint Interim Committee On Ways and Means Subcommittee On Public Safety session that occurred on 30 September 2025 at 2:30 pm. Questions from representatives and portions of responses by Mr. Russell Gibson during the session are summarized below in a condensed form and are not verbatim. Additional follow-up information is provided as attested during the hearing.
2. For Representative Chotzen: Who provides Rules for the Use of Force Training, and can those materials be provided?

Mr. Gibson's response during the informational hearing: US Army North will provide the training. When we receive the training materials we will provide them.

Additional information: Attached is a copy of the Standing Rules for the Use of Force (SRUF) provided by US Army North to Oregon National Guard Soldiers mobilized in support of the Department of Homeland Security under US Army North. Rules for the Use of Force training requirements include:

Standing Rules for the Use of Force (SRUF) (Title 10, 13 June 2005)

RULE 1: LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF FORCE - A SOLDIER will use force of any kind only as a last resort and, if used, the force should be the minimum necessary to accomplish the mission.

Rule 1.1: Reasonable - Any use of force must be reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude to counter the threat based on all of the circumstances.

Rule 1.2: Safety - Exercise due regard for the safety of innocent bystanders when using any type of force.

Rule 1.3: Warning Shots - Warning shots are NOT authorized.

RULE 2: DE-ESCALATION - When time and circumstances permit, a SOLDIER will give a threatening force warnings and an opportunity to withdraw or stop the threatening actions before using force.

Rule 2.1: Avoid Confrontation - Avoid confrontation with individuals who pose no threat to the unit, to non-DoD persons in the vicinity, or property secured by DoD forces.

Rule 2.2: Notify CLEA - Increase self-defense posture and notify civilian law enforcement authorities (CLEA) or security agency personnel as soon as practicable if confrontation appears likely, civilians are acting in a suspicious manner, or immediately after a confrontation.

RULE 3: INDIVIDUAL SELF-DEFENSE - A SOLDIER may exercise individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

Rule 3.1: Limit on Self-Defense - A COMMANDER may limit individual self-defense by members of his unit.

RULE 4: UNIT SELF-DEFENSE - A COMMANDER always has the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

RULE 5: USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE - A SOLDIER may use non-deadly force to stop a threat and it is reasonably necessary: to control a situation and accomplish the mission, to provide protection for himself and other DoD personnel, to defend non-DoD persons in the vicinity, but only IF directly related to the assigned mission, or to defend designated protected property.

RULE 6: USE OF DEADLY FORCE IN SELF-DEFENSE, DEFENSE OF OTHERS, AND DEFENSE OF PROPERTY - A SOLDIER may use deadly force only when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed AND it reasonably appears necessary: to protect DoD forces when a commander reasonably believes a person poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, to protect yourself and other DoD forces from the imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, to protect non-DoD persons in the vicinity from the imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, but only IF directly related to the assigned mission, to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of assets vital to national security or inherently dangerous property, and to prevent the sabotage of a national critical infrastructure.

Rule 6.1: Use of Deadly Force NOT Authorized – Deadly force is not authorized to disperse a crowd, to stop looting, to enforce a curfew, or to protect non-designated property.

RULE 7: USE OF DEADLY FORCE AGAINST A SERIOUS OFFENSE - A SOLDIER may use deadly force, but only IF it is directly related to the assigned mission AND it reasonably appears necessary: to prevent a serious offense against any person that involves imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, to prevent the escape of a prisoner where probable cause indicates he has committed or attempted to commit a serious offense and would pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to DoD forces or others in the vicinity, to arrest or apprehend a person who, there is probable cause to believe, has committed a serious offense that involved the imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm or sabotage of designated protected property.

RULE 8: USE OF DEADLY FORCE AGAINST A VEHICULAR THREAT - A SOLDIER may fire his weapon at a moving land or water vehicle when he reasonably believes the vehicle poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to DoD forces or to non-DoD persons in the vicinity, but only IF doing so is directly related to the assigned mission.

RULE 9: INSPECTION OF PERSONNEL ENTERING AND EXITING AREA - A SOLDIER may inspect individuals and property, per command security guidance, prior to granting that person or property entry inside a DoD perimeter or secured area and upon leaving such an area. Rule 9.1: Denied Access - An individual or property that does not meet the command security requirements for entry may be denied access inside a DoD perimeter or secured area.

RULE 10: TEMPORARY DETENTION OF THREATENING PERSONNEL - A SOLDIER may temporarily detain an individual: who has gained unauthorized access inside perimeters or other secured areas, who refuses to depart such an area after being denied access, who otherwise threatens the safety and security of DoD forces, property secured by DoD forces, or non-DoD persons in the vicinity but only IF their defense is directly related to the assigned mission.

Rule 10.1: Search - Detained individuals, vehicles, and property may be searched as a force protection measure.

Rule 10.2: Released to CLEA - Detained individuals and any secured property will be released to CLEA at the earliest opportunity consistent with mission accomplishment.

RULE 11: PURSUIT AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY - A SOLDIER may pursue and recover stolen assets vital to national security or inherently dangerous property if: CLEA or security forces are not reasonably available to recover them, and Commander, USNORTHCOM, has pre-authorized the pursue and recovery mission, and the pursuit is immediate, continuous, and uninterrupted.

Rule 11.1: Contact CLEA - DoD forces will contact CLEA as soon as practicable to inform them of the theft/pursuit.

RULE 12: REPORT VIOLATIONS OF THE SRUF - A SOLDIER will IMMEDIATELY report any violation of or non-compliance with the SRUF to the chain of command, Inspector General, Judge Advocate, Chaplain, or any commissioned officer with information concerning who, what, when, where, and why.

Commander's Standing Rules for the Use of Force (SRUF) (Title 10, 13 June 2005)

RULE 1: TEACH AND TRAIN - A COMMANDER must teach, train, and implement the SRUF to his Soldiers.

RULE 2: UNIT SELF-DEFENSE - A COMMANDER retains the inherent right and obligation of unit self-defense and defense of other DoD forces in the vicinity in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

RULE 3: INDIVIDUAL SELF-DEFENSE - A COMMANDER may limit the right of individual self-defense.

RULE 4: COORDINATE SRUF - A COMMANDER will coordinate the SRUF with civilian law enforcement authorities (CLEA) or contract security forces when operating in conjunction with them to ensure a common understanding. Any RUF issues that cannot be resolved will be forwarded to the SECDEF through the chain of command and CJCS.

Response to Questions asked during the Informational Hearing held on 30 September 2025

RULE 5: IMMINENT THREAT - A COMMANDER will determine if a threat of death or serious bodily harm by an individual or motor vehicle is imminent based on an assessment of all the circumstances. If he determines such a threat is imminent, deadly force is authorized to stop the threat.

RULE 6: INHERENTLY DANGEROUS PROPERTY - A COMMANDER may designate DoD property or property having a DoD connection as inherently dangerous. This includes weapons, ammunition, explosives, portable missiles, rockets, chemical agents, and special nuclear materials.

RULE 7: PURSUE AND RECOVER - A COMMANDER may not authorize forces to pursue and recover stolen assets vital to national security or inherently dangerous property unless delegated this authority by the CDRUSNORTHCOM. Any pursuit must be immediate, continuous, and uninterrupted.

RULE 8: MISSION-SPECIFIC RUF - A COMMANDER may request SECDEF-approval of mission-specific RUF based on mission requirements through the chain of command and CJCS. A COMMANDER of a unit detailed to another Federal agency will ensure his unit is operating under a common mission-specific RUF approved by the SECDEF and the Federal agency.

RULE 9: IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS - A COMMANDER may impose restrictions to the SECDEF-approved SRUF or mission-specific RUF, but must notify SECDEF through the chain of command and CJCS of imposing the restrictions as soon as practicable.

RULE 10: INVESTIGATE VIOLATIONS - A COMMANDER will IMMEDIATELY report any suspected violation of or non-compliance with the SRUF through the chain of command to CDRUSNORTHCOM, ATTN: SJA, investigate any suspected violation of or non-compliance with the SRUF, and preserve all evidence.

3. For Senator Broadman and Representative Chotzen: What are the various professions of the Soldiers on this mobilization?

Response: Below is a list of professions for Oregon National Guard Soldiers currently mobilized in support of the Department of Homeland Security under US Army North. The Civilian Employment information includes answers from a questionnaire collected as service members processed into this current mobilization. These are the total responses we have received as of today. Not every service member answered every question.

| Occupation classification | Count |
|--|-------|
| Management Occupations | 3 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 2 |
| Architecture and Engineering Occupations | 1 |
| Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations | 1 |
| Community and Social Service Occupations | 1 |
| Legal Occupations | 2 |
| Educational Instruction and Library Occupations | 3 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 6 |

Response to Questions asked during the Informational Hearing held on 30 September 2025

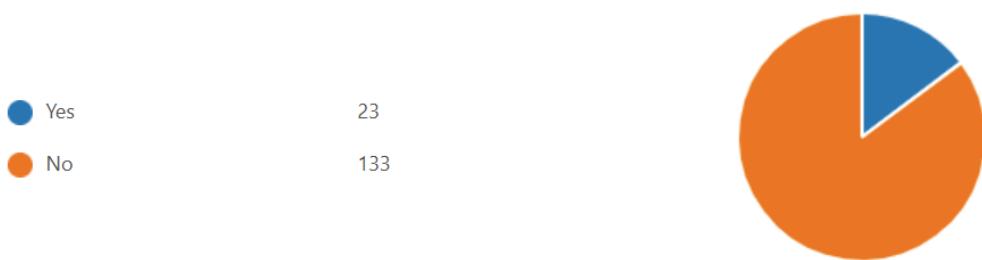
| | |
|---|----|
| Protective Service Occupations | 12 |
| Firefighting and Prevention Workers | 2 |
| Law Enforcement Workers | 20 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 3 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations | 2 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 1 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 5 |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupations | 4 |
| Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations | 1 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 10 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 11 |
| Production Occupations | 5 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 7 |
| Administrative Specialist | 1 |
| Armed guards | 1 |
| Automotive Industry | 1 |
| Bank | 1 |
| Court armed Security | 1 |
| Criminal Analyst | 1 |
| Emergency management | 1 |
| Federal | 1 |
| Firearms instructor | 1 |
| Healthcare operations | 1 |
| Hydropower plant mechanic | 1 |
| Laborer | 1 |
| Research | 1 |
| Machinist and Assembler | 1 |
| Mechanic | 1 |
| Military | 3 |
| Powder Coating | 1 |
| Private Security | 1 |
| Security | 3 |
| Security management | 1 |
| Technical Specialist (Wind) | 1 |
| Warehouse worker | 1 |
| Full Time Student | 14 |

Grand Total

142

Response to Questions asked during the Informational Hearing held on 30 September 2025

19. First Responder?



4. Point of contact for this memorandum is Mr. Russell Gibson at 971-355-3605 or russell.w.gibson.civ@army.mil. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any additional questions or require any clarification.

RUSSELL W. GIBSON
Director
Government and Legislative Affairs



SRUF Card #1

(Title 10, 13 June 2005)

RULE 1: LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF FORCE - A SOLDIER will use force of any kind only as a last resort and, if used, the force should be the minimum necessary to accomplish the mission.

Rule 1.1: Reasonable - Any use of force must be reasonable in intensity, duration, and magnitude to counter the threat based on all of the circumstances.

Rule 1.2: Safety - Exercise due regard for the safety of innocent bystanders when using any type of force.

Rule 1.3: Warning Shots - Warning shots are NOT authorized.

RULE 2: DE-ESCALATION - When time and circumstances permit, a SOLDIER will give a threatening force warnings and an opportunity to withdraw or stop the threatening actions before using force.

Rule 2.1: Avoid Confrontation - Avoid confrontation with individuals who pose no threat to the unit, to non-DoD persons in the vicinity, or property secured by DoD forces.

Rule 2: Notify CLEA - Increase self-defense posture and notify civilian law enforcement authorities (CLEA) or security agency personnel as soon as practicable if confrontation appears likely, civilians are acting in a suspicious manner, or immediately after a confrontation.

RULE 3: INDIVIDUAL SELF-DEFENSE - A SOLDIER may exercise individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

Rule 3.1: Limit on Self-Defense - A COMMANDER may limit individual self-defense by members of his unit.

RULE 4: UNIT SELF-DEFENSE - A COMMANDER always has the inherent right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

RULE 5: USE OF NON-DEADLY FORCE - A SOLDIER may use non-deadly force to stop a threat and it is reasonably necessary:

- to control a situation and accomplish the mission,
- to provide protection for himself and other DoD personnel,
- to defend non-DoD persons in the vicinity, but only IF directly related to the assigned mission, or
- to defend designated protected property.

RULE 6: USE OF DEADLY FORCE IN SELF-DEFENSE, DEFENSE OF OTHERS, AND DEFENSE OF PROPERTY - A SOLDIER may use deadly force only when all lesser means have failed or cannot reasonably be employed AND it reasonably appears necessary:

- to protect DoD forces when a commander reasonably believes a person poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm,
- to protect yourself and other DoD forces from the imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm,
- to protect non-DoD persons in the vicinity from the imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm, but only IF directly related to the assigned mission,
- to prevent the actual theft or sabotage of assets vital to national security or inherently dangerous property, and
- to prevent the sabotage of a national critical infrastructure.



SRUF Card #1

(Title 10, 13 June 2005)



Rule 6.1: Use of Deadly Force NOT Authorized – Deadly force is not authorized to disperse a crowd, to stop looting, to enforce a curfew, or to protect non-designated property.

RULE 7: USE OF DEADLY FORCE AGAINST A SERIOUS OFFENSE - A SOLDIER may use deadly force, but only IF it is directly related to the assigned mission AND it reasonably appears necessary:

to prevent a serious offense against any person that involves imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm,
to prevent the escape of a prisoner where probable cause indicates he has committed or attempted to commit a serious offense and would pose an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to DoD forces or others in the vicinity,

to arrest or apprehend a person who, there is probable cause to believe, has committed a serious offense that involved the imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm or sabotage of designated protected property .

RULE 8: USE OF DEADLY FORCE AGAINST A VEHICULAR THREAT - A SOLDIER may fire his weapon at a moving land or water vehicle when he reasonably believes the vehicle poses an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to DoD forces or to non-DoD persons in the vicinity, but only IF doing so is directly related to the assigned mission.

RULE 9: INSPECTION OF PERSONNEL ENTERING AND EXITING AREA - A SOLDIER may inspect individuals and property, per command security guidance, prior to granting that person or property entry inside a DoD perimeter or secured area and upon leaving such an area.

Rule 9.1: Denied Access - An individual or property that does not meet the command security requirements for entry may be denied access inside a DoD perimeter or secured area.

RULE 10: TEMPORARY DETENTION OF THREATENING PERSONNEL - A SOLDIER may temporarily detain an individual: who has gained unauthorized access inside perimeters or other secured areas,
who refuses to depart such an area after being denied access,
who otherwise threatens the safety and security of DoD forces, property secured by DoD forces, or non-DoD persons in the vicinity but only IF their defense is directly related to the assigned mission.

Rule 10.1: Search - Detained individuals, vehicles, and property may be searched as a force protection measure.

Rule 10.2: Released to CLEA - Detained individuals and any secured property will be released to CLEA at the earliest opportunity consistent with mission accomplishment.

RULE 11: PURSUIT AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY - A SOLDIER may pursue and recover stolen assets vital to national security or inherently dangerous property if:

CLEA or security forces are not reasonably available to recover them, and
Commander, USNORTHCOM, has pre-authorized the pursue and recovery mission, and
the pursuit is immediate, continuous, and uninterrupted.

Rule 11.1: Contact CLEA - DoD forces will contact CLEA as soon as practicable to inform them of the theft/pursuit.

RULE 12: REPORT VIOLATIONS OF THE SRUF - A SOLDIER will IMMEDIATELY report any violation of or non-compliance with the SRUF to the chain of command, Inspector General, Judge Advocate, Chaplain, or any commissioned officer with information concerning who, what, when, where, and why.



Commander's SRUF Card

(Title 10, 13 June 2005)

RULE 1: TEACH AND TRAIN - A COMMANDER must teach, train, and implement the SRUF to his Soldiers.

RULE 2: UNIT SELF-DEFENSE - A COMMANDER retains the inherent right and obligation of unit self-defense and defense of other DoD forces in the vicinity in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

RULE 3: INDIVIDUAL SELF-DEFENSE - A COMMANDER may limit the right of individual self-defense.

RULE 4: COORDINATE SRUF - A COMMANDER will coordinate the SRUF with civilian law enforcement authorities (CLEA) or contract security forces when operating in conjunction with them to ensure a common understanding. Any RUF issues that cannot be resolved will be forwarded to the SECDEF thru the chain of command and CJCS.

RULE 5: IMMINENT THREAT - A COMMANDER will determine if a threat of death or serious bodily harm by an individual or motor vehicle is imminent based on an assessment of all the circumstances. If he determines such a threat is imminent, deadly force is authorized to stop the threat.

RULE 6: INHERENTLY DANGEROUS PROPERTY - A COMMANDER may designate DoD property or property having a DoD connection as inherently dangerous. This includes weapons, ammunition, explosives, portable missiles, rockets, chemical agents, and special nuclear materials.

RULE 7: PURSUE AND RECOVER - A COMMANDER may not authorize forces to pursue and recover stolen assets vital to national security or inherently dangerous property unless delegated this authority by the CDRUSNORTHCOM. Any pursuit must be immediate, continuous, and uninterrupted.

RULE 8: MISSION-SPECIFIC RUF - A COMMANDER may request SECDEF-approval of mission-specific RUF based on mission requirements thru the chain of command and CJCS. A COMMANDER of a unit detailed to another Federal agency will ensure his unit is operating under a common mission-specific RUF approved by the SECDEF and the Federal agency.

RULE 9: IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS - A COMMANDER may impose restrictions to the SECDEF-approved SRUF or mission-specific RUF, but must notify SECDEF thru the chain of command and CJCS of imposing the restrictions as soon as practicable.

RULE 10: INVESTIGATE VIOLATIONS - A COMMANDER will IMMEDIATELY report any suspected violation of or non-compliance with the SRUF thru the chain of command to CDRUSNORTHCOM, ATTN: SJA, investigate any suspected violation of or non-compliance with the SRUF, and preserve all evidence.