

# PHILOMATH FIRE & RESCUE

**August 11, 2025**

**Location: Philomath Fire & Rescue**

**Regular Session Board Meeting**

**3:00 pm**

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/85789498234?pwd=S2hPYmFZQ1ZpbHYyUmRBdC9XS>

[HRvQT09](#)

Meeting ID: **857 8949 8234**

Passcode: **860360**

- I. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL
  
- II. CONSENT AGENDA
  - a. Minutes- July 14, 2025 Regular Session
  - b. Bills – July
  - c. Chief Vacation Hours

*Staff recommended action: Move to approve Consent Agenda as presented.*
  
- III. PUBLIC COMMENT
  
- IV. STAFF REPORTS
  1. Board Report
    - Review Board Calendar
    - National Night Out at Philomath City Park Recap- No Volunteer Business Meeting
    - Chief Check In- with Brand & Kennedy
    - Board Computer & Email Access- Scott
  2. Fire Chief Report – Chief Ferguson
  3. Operations Chief Report- Ops Chief Eddy
  4. Office Administrator Financial Report- Scott

**Printed copies are for reference only. Please refer to [philomathfire.com](http://philomathfire.com) for the latest version.**

V. REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS

1. Volunteer Association – Association Representative
2. IAFF Local 4925 – Training Captain Viktor Bovbjerg
3. City Council Liaison- Mayor Christopher McMorran

VI. OLD BUSINESS

1. Master Plan Update- Brier & Ferguson
2. Policy Updating- Ferguson  
Accident Investigation Policy, Near Miss Policy, Hazardous Materials Response  
Policy & Firefighting Response Policy
3. 233 Discussion- Ferguson & Eddy
4. Levy Calendar- Scott
5. Revisit Budget Hearing Resolutions

VII. NEW BUSINESS

VIII. ACTION ITEMS

IX. NEXT MEETING – September 8, 2025

X. ADJOURNMENT

**Chancy Ferguson Vacation Usage**  
**July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026**

Beginning Balance as of July 1, 2025	<b>491.5</b>	<b>199.69</b>
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	Sick Leave	Vacation
<b>July</b>		
accrual	8	10
taken	16	2
balance	483.5	207.69

<b>August</b>		
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<b>September</b>		
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<b>October</b>		
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	Sick Leave	Vacation
<b>November</b>		

<b>December</b>		
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<b>January</b>		
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<b>February</b>		
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	Sick Leave	Vacation
<b>March</b>		

<b>April</b>		
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<b>May</b>		
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<b>June</b>		
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**Philomath Fire & Rescue**  
Annual Board Calendar

<b>January 2026</b>	<b>February 2026</b>	<b>March 2026</b>	<b>April 2026</b>	<b>May 2026</b>	<b>June 2026</b>
Audit Presentation	Appoint Budget Officer & Budget Committee	Wage, Benefits, COLA Recommendations- Motion to Accept	Budget Committee Meeting	Budget Hearing- Review Draft Budget	Chief Check In- Brand
Set Budget Calendar	SDAO Conference- Seaside	Chief Check In- Corbin	Volunteer Business Mtg Rep - Brier	Budget Adoption	Volunteer Business Mtg Rep -Kennedy
Chief Performance Review and Review of Contract	Chief Contract and Exhibit A Final Review	Approval of Final Chief Contract	Chief Check In- Phillips	Chief Check In- Kennedy	
Chief Check In- Brand	Chief Check In- Brier				
Appoint Board Member to Begin Chief Review and Contract Negotiations	Appreciation Dinner (TBD)				
	Volunteer Business Mtg Rep - Corbin				
<b>July 2026</b>	<b>August 2025</b>	<b>September 2025</b>	<b>October 2025</b>	<b>November 2025</b>	<b>December 2025</b>
Election of Board Officers	<b>National Night Out</b> Volunteer Business Mtg Rep- No Meeting	Chief Check In- Brier	Open House	OFDDA Conferences- Seaside	Volunteer Business Meeting Rep - Brand
Civil Service Appointments	Chief Check In- Brand/Kennedy		Volunteer Business Meeting Rep - Phillips	Chief Check In- Phillips	Insurance Presentation
Swear In New Board Members			Chief Check In- Corbin		Chief Check In- Kennedy
State and Approve Meeting Day & Time					
Chief Check In- TBD					
Mandated	Self Imposed	Guest Speakers/Spec. Mtg	Chief Review Process		



# Philomath Fire & Rescue

1035 Main Street  
P.O. Box 247  
Philomath, OR 97370  
541.360.0030

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## PHILOMATH FIRE & RESCUE

### CHIEF'S REPORT

August 5, 2025

#### Department Business

The Oregon fire season has slowed considerably over the last 2 weeks with multiple storms bringing rains to the eastern side of the state. Heavy Brush 264 was deployed to Jefferson County for 9 days during the month of July. We are working with Communications Northwest to demo several radio options, as well as looking at options for mobile repeaters, new batteries have been ordered for all our existing Kenwood portable radios. Chief Eddy and I have been working to develop a plan and provide options surrounding the surplus of engine 233 and long-term considerations for the District.

#### Personnel

3 Resident Volunteer Candidates have moved forward to taking part in interviews and physical ability testing happening August 12th.

#### Union Communications

No report

**Training Activities** During July, department training transitioned from wildland firefighting to motor vehicle collisions and extrication. Two major training events during July greatly improved our readiness to control wildland fires and mitigate roadway incidents:

1. Firefighter Type 2/S-130. Following a day-long field exercise on 26 July, 9 new entry level wildland firefighters (5 PF&R members, 4 Hoskins-Kings Valley) were certified. This greatly enhances our ability to fight wildland fires within our district, with our mutual aid partners to the west, and on conflagrations.





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2. Extrication operations/technician. With a full day of hands-on training at Station 201 on 27 July, 13 PF&R members completed the requirements to become DPSST-certified passenger vehicle extrication operators/technicians. Roadway incidents are among our most intense and technical; rapid, effective extrication makes important differences in patient outcomes.



A second hands-on training session is in the planning stages for fall, for those who were unable to make the recent training. Entry level wildland and extrication training are now part of the first-year training program for new members.

3. Driver/operator training accompanied the in-service of Heavy Brush 264 into the fleet. As of 1 August, 12 of 17 pumper operators, and 9 of 9 career staff, have completed in-service training and are qualified to operate the new apparatus.

(Training Report provided by Captain Bovbjerg)

## Apparatus/Equipment

Engine 233 has returned after the plumbing replacement. It will need to have a pump certification test prior to being placed back into service, pump certification testing is completed in-house by staff. Water Tender 244 was worked on by Hughes Fire Equipment to diagnose and electrical problems related to the primer, and a valve was rebuilt.

## Building Update

No Report.



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## **Community Involvement/Meetings**

The Department attended the National Night Out. During this event we were able to place our Small Unmanned Aircraft on display and talk about the program to members of the Community. We have been invited to speak at an event located at the Wren Community Center in early October. This will be a good opportunity to speak to the specific needs of the Wren Community.

Respectfully submitted,

Chief Ferguson

# Row River Rural Fire Protection District

P.O. Box 44  
Dorena, Oregon 97434  
541-946-0110

07-27-2025

Chief Chancey Ferguson  
Ashley Scott, Office Administrator  
Philomath Fire and Rescue Officers and Staff  
1035 Main Street  
PO Box 247  
Philomath Or. 97370

Good day all!

On behalf of the Row River Rural Fire Protection District near Cottage Grove, Oregon, our all-volunteer department wishes to thank you for your generous donations, time, attention, and support of our newly formed district.

All of the donations your prioritized to our department can and will be put to immediate use. For example, we just received a couple of FEED wildland rigs just in time for fire season, so we are loading that wildland hose you provided us right onto those rigs--Just in time!

The equipment and mentoring support we have received has enabled our fledgling organization to be stood up and reasonably functional in record time—(don't think we don't think about that every day). We are counting our blessings to be associated with dedicated professionals, like you and your department, who carve out time from a daily busy schedule to help the newbie's make it towards the finish line.

Thanks again, and we will pay it forward anytime the opportunity presents....

Please let me know if there is any way we can return your generosity, always an open door at our district!

Sincerely,

*Jessica Landstra*  
Jessica Landstra, Captain

**Walt Bernard**

Walt Bernard, MD, Fire Chief  
Row River Rural Fire Protection District  
PO Box 44  
Dorena Or 97434  
541-946-0110

Established July 1, 2024

**Operation's Board Report**  
**14 Aug 2025**  
**OC Dan Eddy**

**Statistics for July 2025**

Total calls: 110  
Fire calls: 23 (21%)  
EMS Calls: 87 (79%)  
Yearly calls as of 1 Aug 2025: 687  
Last year at this time: 642  
(+7% YOY)

**Significant calls:**

7/4/2025 Small Wildland Fire on Gentry Street: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to a small misc. fire. On arrival, the property owner was in the process of extinguishing the remains of a 50'x50' burn area. The property owner was grinding metal and using an acetylene torch to manufacture a fence on the property, when sparks from the operation ignited the grass in the adjacent field. The property owner then used his own hose and water supply to contain and extinguish the fire. Crew added an additional wet line the perimeter of the fire, given the windy conditions and dry climate. Oregon Department of Forestry arrived on scene and scene turned over to them.

7/6/2025 Mutual Aid to Scene on 35<sup>th</sup> Street: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched for a structure fire in Corvallis. The Philomath crew provided move up protection for Corvallis Fire Department at their Station 2.

7/7/2025 Burn Complaint on Inspiration Way: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched for a burn complaint. A brush rig and a tender were requested prior to arrival. Upon arrival crews found a large burn pile that had been burning previously. Both trucks were used to extinguish the fire.

7/8/2025 Conflagration Response: Philomath Fire & Rescue deployed by Oregon State Fire Marshall to a Conflagration in Southern Oregon. The crew returned home safe and sound 7/10/2025. 1 Type 3 engine and 1 Division Supervisor.

7/8/2025 Wires Down on 21<sup>st</sup> Street: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched for lines down across road. Upon arrival found a comm line that had dropped and crossed a busy street.

7/8/2025 Mutual Aid to Scene on Harlan Burntwood Road: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to assist Lincoln County with a cardiac arrest medical emergency.

7/8/2025 Small Misc Fire on N 13<sup>th</sup>: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to a small grass fire near tracks on N 13th street. Upon arrival units found a 10'x10' grass fire that had been put out by passing driver and homeowner. The fire investigation was completed and found that the fire was caused by fireworks. Philomath PD officer was contacted and advised.

7/9/2025 Structure Fire on Main Street: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to a reported structure fire. Reports of electrical surges with alarms sounding. Crews arrived to find 2 story commercial building that was evacuated with no visible fire and had a heavy electrical smoke smell in the mechanical room. After investigating and determining there was no fire the scene turned over to Pacific Power and Building Owner.

7/12/25 Pressurized Gas Leak on 16<sup>th</sup> St: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched for a gas leak. Crews arrived to meet the homeowner that had evacuated the home. Crews utilized a gas monitor and found no CO readings on the gas detector. Crews turned the home back over to homeowner and cleared.

7/13/25 Odor Investigation on Applegate St: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to the area for what was described as a sulfur odor in the air. The crew arrived, noticed the odor as and started to search for the source. It was eventually narrowed down to an RV battery that was boiling over and smoking. The homeowners were advised, and crews assisted homeowner with disconnecting the battery and removing the battery from the RV.

7/14/25 Small Misc Fire on Inspiration Way: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to a smoke investigation. The crew arrived and found a large burn pile rekindled from last week. After the fire was out, landowners were contacted and agreed to deal with the situation the following day with heavy equipment.

7/16/25 Structure Fire on Jade Place: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to a fire that was observed by neighbors. On arrival, PF&R crew conducted a rapid assessment and determined that the fire had not extended into the interior of the structure. The remaining exterior smoldering material (wood pile) was moved away from the structure and was extinguished.

7/17/25 Small Misc Fire on Main Street: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to a small bark dust fire.

7/19/25 MVC with Injuries on Harris Rd: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched for a MVC with possible injuries. The crew arrived and found Law Enforcement with a vehicle and stated no patient was found. Shortly after arrival, another vehicle showed up bringing the patient back to the scene. Pt was assessed, declined medical care and medic transport.

7/29/25 Fluid Spill on Hwy 20/Hwy 34 at the Y: Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to the report of a fluid spill near the Hwy-20/ Hwy-34 intersection. Crews arrived to find a large commercial chip truck with its driver side saddle fuel tank hanging from the truck and ruptured. The leak was approximately 100 gallons of diesel in size and contained to the roadway. Absorbent and mitigation techniques were utilized for cleanup. The Philomath Police Department and Benton County Sheriff's Office Deputies provided traffic control for the incident. The West bound lane of Hwy-20 was closed during the incident. The scene was later transferred to Oregon Department of Transportation.

7/30/25 Small Misc Fire at 100 S 14th Street Philomath Fire & Rescue dispatched to small bark dust fire in McDonald's parking lot, crew extinguished

Breakdown of calls for the year by area (as of 1 Aug 2025):

Station 201	
RURAL	206
Station 201 W.	
City	194
Station 201 E. City	134
Station 202	30
Station 203	58
Adair	0
Alsea	6
Blodgett	7
CFD	29
Conflagration	2
Kings Valley	9
Lincoln Co	6
Marys Peak	0
Misc Mutual Aid	2
Monroe	3
Unprotected	2
Total	687

Average # of Personnel on call: 4.3

Average # of Personnel at Station for Standby: 1.2

Number of back-to-back calls under 20 min: 40 (10-year average is 46)

Number of back-to-back calls under 10 min: 19

Total calls we received aid from another agency: 1 (year to date 6).

Mutal aid given: Alsea 1, HKVFD 0, CFD 5, MFD 1, BSFD 1 and Lincoln County 1

### **Projects / Community Outreach**

- Fire Defense Board
- Public Ed: CPR for 56 people, and 1 First Aid for 3 people. 2 Wildfire Assessments. Fire Extinguisher training for 24
- Safety Committee.

**Cybersecurity Update**  
See attached reports.

Respectfully submitted,

O/C Dan Eddy

# THREAT REPORT

2025-07-01 - 2025-07-31



# PHILOMATH FIRE & RESCUE



Powered By:



## SUMMARY

During the time frame of this report, your cybersecurity platform **analyzed 4,388,070 events** from **91 entities** on your network.

Of those events, there were **0 signals detected**. This defense strategy continues to reduce your risk, which maximizes your security and minimizes cyberattack damage to your business.

## ENTITIES PROTECTED



## ANALYST NOTES



**HERBIE ZIMMERMAN**  
MALWARE ANALYST

## GLOBAL THREATS

- ATO
- SOCIAL ENGINEERING

This month, the primary threat observed was cloud account takeovers (ATOs), often indicated by anomalies like unusual email logins. These ATOs occur when attackers successfully obtain user credentials or tokens through various techniques. The most effective defense continues to be a combination of user education, which empowers them to act as a "human firewall," and robust technical safeguards.

## PERSISTENT FOOTHOLDS

During this time frame, your cybersecurity platform **analyzed 3,771 autorun events** to discover persistent footholds that, if not remediated quickly, could become malicious threats to your business.

Of those events, there were **0 autorun signals detected**.

## AUTORUN EVENT TRIAGE



**3,771**

Autorun Events Analyzed



**0**

Autorun Signals Detected



**0**

Autorun Signals Investigated



**0**

Foothold Incidents Reported

## WHAT IS A PERSISTENT FOOTHOLD?



Persistent Footholds are mechanisms attackers use to gain long-term access to a network by exploiting common auto-starting applications (autoruns), such as Skype or Google Updater.

By abusing and masquerading as legitimate system components, attackers can slip by other security tools, remaining undetected while planning their next move.

## RANSOMWARE CANARIES

During this time frame, your cybersecurity team monitored **282 canary files deployed** on Windows endpoints, which acted as early warning signals for ransomware on your network.

Like the old canary in the coal mine, Ransomware Canaries enable faster and earlier detection of potential ransomware incidents. When deployed, small lightweight files are placed on all protected endpoints—and if those files are modified or changed in any way, an investigation is conducted.

### CANARIES IN YOUR MINE

**52**

Protected User Profiles

with **282** total canary files, deploying multiple canary files per user

**0**

Ransomware Incidents Reported

across **18** endpoints

### RANSOMWARE IN THE NEWS



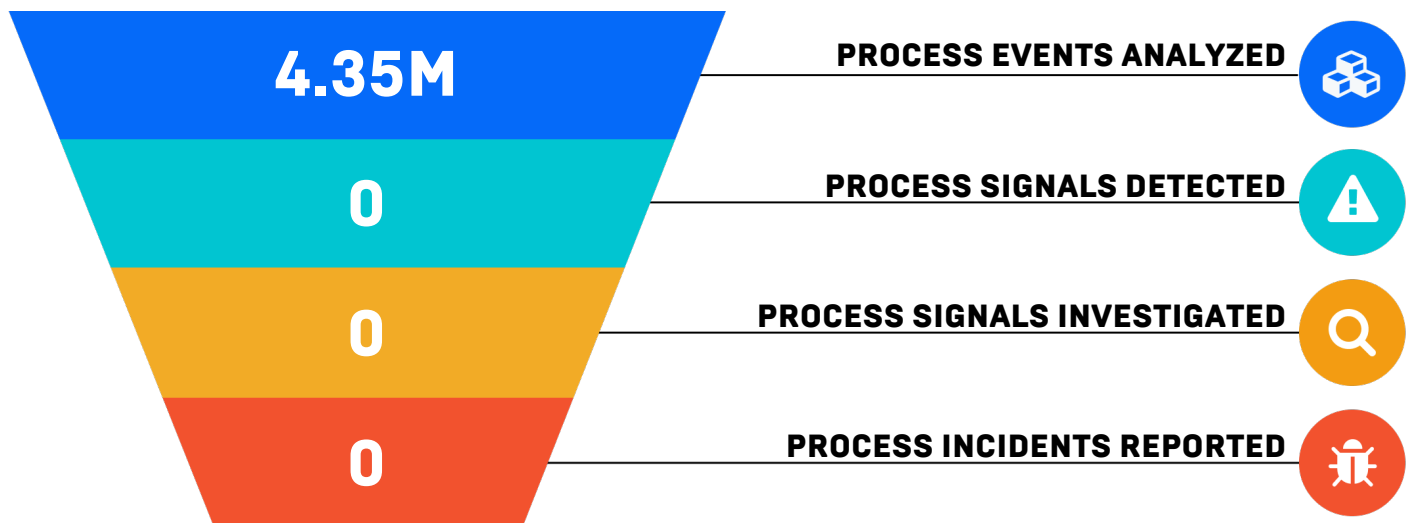
In mid-March 2025, security researcher Yohanes Nugroho released a decryptor for the Linux/ESXi variant of Akira, leveraging GPU power to brute-force decryption keys. This file recovery tool takes seven days with a single GPU, while 16 GPUs reduce this to about 10 hours. This decryptor marks a significant victory for victims, offering a free recovery option for ransomware that's been around since 2023. So far in 2025, ransomware group CI0p has roared back, compromising over 300 companies with zero day exploits in file transfer software. They averaged nearly 35 victims daily since February. Meanwhile, Medusa has adopted a new BYOVD driver dubbed ABYSSWORKER, signed with stolen certificates, to disable EDR tools, elevate privileges, and fuel a surge in double-extortion hits, encrypting data and selling stolen data on the dark web. Qilin has also returned, targeting cancer treatment hospitals and car dealerships, likely through RMM access obtained with infostealer malware.

## PROCESS INSIGHTS

During this time frame, your cybersecurity platform **analyzed 4,348,812 process events** to identify suspicious processes that could lead to malware execution.

Of those events, there were **0 process signals detected**.

### PROCESS INSIGHTS EVENT TRIAGE



### WHAT IS PROCESS INSIGHTS?



Before causing disruption, malicious actors use covert processes to stalk the systems they plan to exploit. Process Insights enables your security team to detect these precursor actions.

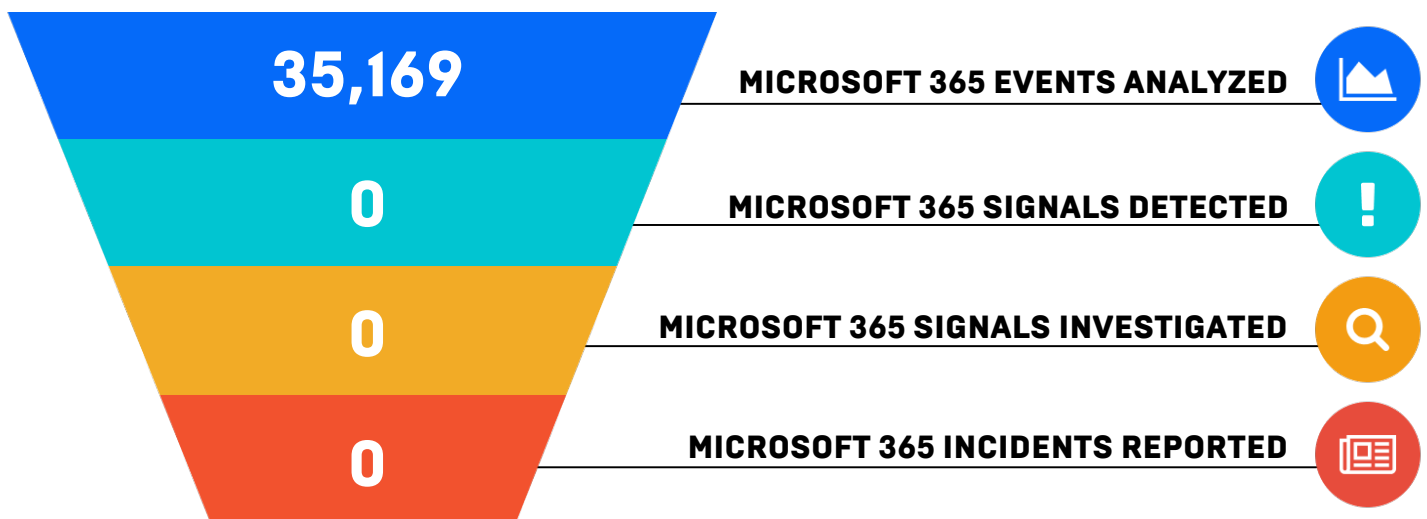
Once identified your cybersecurity platform is able to stop the maliciously running processes in their tracks, preventing further cyber attack spread.

## MANAGED ITDR

During this time frame, your cybersecurity platform **analyzed 35,169 Microsoft 365 events** to identify any that could be potential threats to your Microsoft 365 users or environment.

Of those events, there were **0 Microsoft 365 signals detected**.

### MICROSOFT 365 EVENT TRIAGE



### WHAT IS MANAGED ITDR?



As an integral and widespread productivity suite, Microsoft 365 is a high-profile target for threat actors. Managed ITDR can detect anomalous logins, suspicious email rules, and other hacker tradecraft within Microsoft 365.

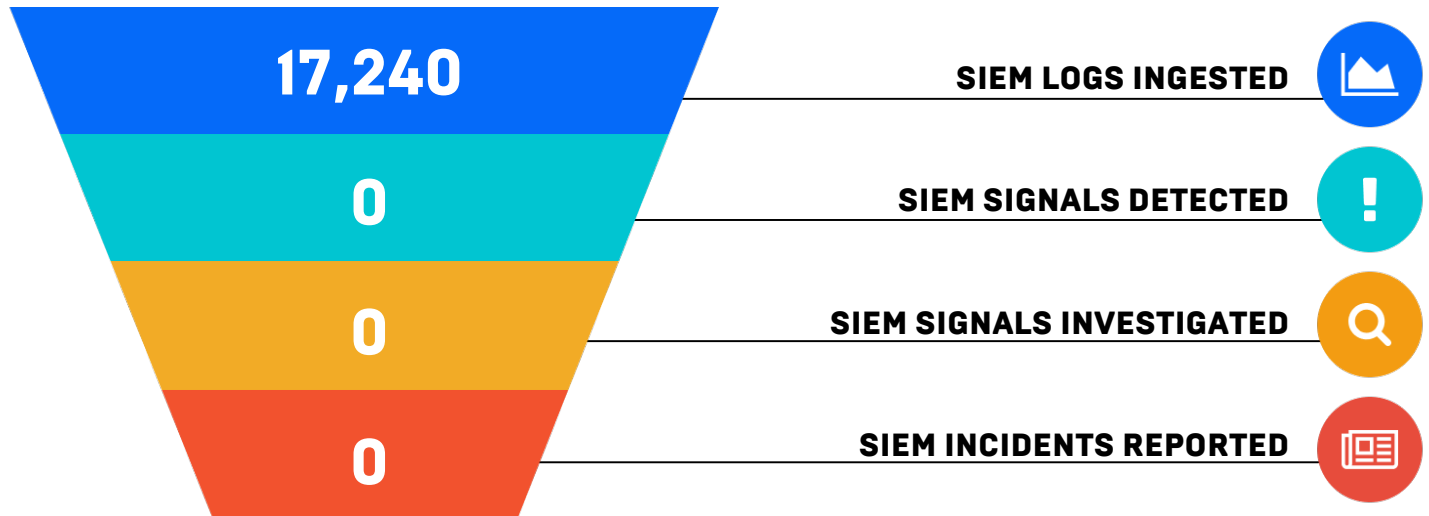
When a potential attack is detected, a security analyst reviews the activity, and an incident report with remediation steps is actioned by your security team.

## MANAGED SIEM

During this time frame, your cybersecurity platform **ingested 17,240 logs** in order to identify any that could be potential threats to your organization.

From the ingested logs, there were **0 SIEM signals detected**.

## SIEM EVENT TRIAGE



## WHAT IS SIEM?



Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) aggregates and analyzes security data from various sources across an organization's IT infrastructure. It enables real-time monitoring, threat detection and response by identifying patterns, anomalies and alerts within the data.

Analysts use the consolidated information from SIEM to assess risks, correlate events and respond quickly to incidents.

## INCIDENT SUMMARY

Great news! During this time frame, your organization had **0 incidents reported**. Keep up the good work. In the meantime, stay updated on the cyber threat landscape with this Global Threat Spotlight.

## GLOBAL THREAT SPOTLIGHT



Researchers discovered an exploit in the wild, a critical flaw that allows attackers to bypass authorization within Next.js. Due to its simplicity and performance, Next.js is a popular framework for building many third-party web applications, tools, and libraries. However, Next.js is vulnerable to a trivial exploit that could lead to data breaches or system compromise.  A GitHub Actions-related vulnerability was discovered within the "tj-actions/changed-files" tool—used by over 23,000 repositories—and other actions from the reviewdog organization. Attackers can use this vulnerability to attack third-party application developers and supply chain assets through backdoors into the code or applications deployed to other businesses. These vulnerabilities, combined with the threats from Androxgh0st malware families, insecure perimeter devices, and newly developed SMS-based phishing techniques abusing open CRM services, have made up the majority of threats seen since mid-February.



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# Monthly Managed Services Report - Cloud Infrastructure

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Prepared for:  
**Philomath Fire & Rescue**  
Aug 1, 2025



Dear Client,

We are pleased to present the Riverstrong Monthly Managed Services Report, which provides a comprehensive overview of our ongoing efforts to support and enhance your IT infrastructure. This report includes detailed information on your current service agreements and the associated infrastructure, as well as metrics related to our ticket workflow and performance in regards service level agreements.

Maintaining a healthy IT environment is crucial for the smooth operation of your business.

- Effective IT management ensures that your systems are running efficiently, minimizing downtime and maximizing productivity.
- Cybersecurity is a critical aspect of IT health, as it protects your sensitive data from threats and breaches.
- Regular patching and updates are essential to safeguard your systems against vulnerabilities and ensure compliance with industry standards.
- General IT hygiene, including routine maintenance and monitoring, helps prevent issues before they arise and keeps your infrastructure in optimal condition.

Our main goal with this report is to ensure transparency and alignment with your business needs. If you have any questions, suggestions on how to make this report better, or need further assistance regarding this automated monthly report, please contact your Technical Account Manager or [support@riverstrong.tech](mailto:support@riverstrong.tech). We are here to help you maintain a robust and secure IT environment.

Best regards,  
Riverstrong

# Service Agreements

This portion of your monthly report provides a detailed breakdown of the current services you are enrolled in. Our goal here is to provide a transparent, comprehensive outline of the cost accruing services that you have partnered with Riverstrong to provide.

## Active Contracts

AGREEMENT\_NAME

AGREEMENT\_STATUS

No data available in table

The “Active Contracts” section provides an overview of the current agreements in place. It includes the names of high-level services or products Riverstrong has committed to providing. This section is designed to help you quickly understand the scope and status of our engagements.

## Agreements

AGREEMENT

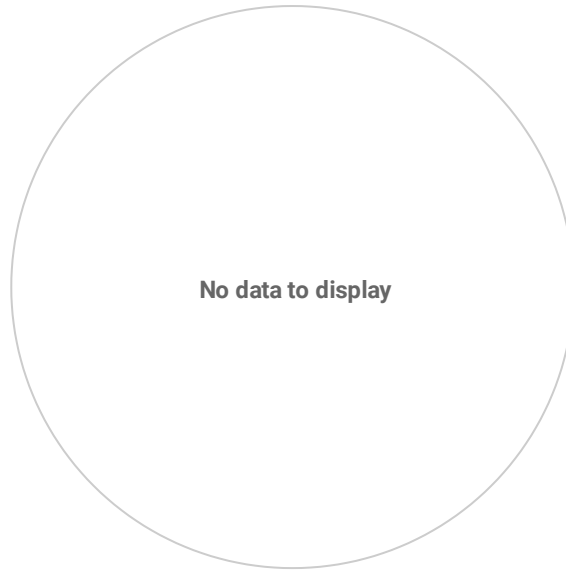
ADDITION

TOTAL\_QUANTITY

No data available in table

This section provides a comprehensive overview of the specific licenses and their respective quantities that are encompassed within our high-level agreements. This breakdown allows for a clear understanding of how individual licenses contribute to the overall agreement, facilitating better management and strategic planning. By presenting this information, we aim to offer a clear and concise view of our licensing structure, ensuring that all stakeholders are well-informed and aligned with the terms of our agreements.

## Total Device Count by Type



This pie chart illustrates the distribution of various devices within your environment. Each segment of the chart represents a specific category of devices, highlighting their respective contributions to the overall expenditure. By visualizing this data, stakeholders can easily identify the most significant cost drivers and assess the financial impact of each device category. This clear and concise representation aids in strategic decision-making, enabling better budget management and resource allocation.

# Network Infrastructure Assets

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This section provides a detailed inventory of the network assets within your environment. It includes comprehensive information on various network components such as routers, switches, firewalls, and access points. This overview helps stakeholders understand the composition and distribution of network resources, facilitating effective management and maintenance.

## Network Devices

MANUFACTURER

MODEL

SERIAL NUMBER

No data available in table

# Service Level Agreement Overview

This section outlines the key components of our Service Level Agreement (SLA), detailing the performance standards and service commitments we guarantee to our clients. It includes specific metrics relating to response times and resolution times, ensuring that our service delivery meets or exceeds the agreed-upon expectations. By clearly defining these parameters, we provide a transparent framework for evaluating our performance and accountability. This SLA serves as a cornerstone of our commitment to delivering high-quality service, fostering trust and reliability in our client relationships.

## SLA Statistics by Priority Previous Month

PRIORITY	TOTAL TICKETS	FAILED FIRST RESPONSE SLA	% MET RESPONSE SLA	FAILED RESOLUTION SLA	% MET RESOLUTION SLA
No data available in table					

This gauge provides a visual representation of our Service Level Agreement (SLA) performance metrics, categorized by priority levels: Critical, Emergency, Very High, High, Informational, Low, and Medium. It highlights key performance indicators such as the total number of tickets in each category, the percentage of tickets that met the first response SLA, and the percentage that met the resolution SLA. The gauge uses color coding to indicate performance levels, with green representing higher compliance and red indicating areas needing improvement.

## SLA Statistics by Priority - 12 Months

PRIORITY	TOTAL TICKETS	FAILED FIRST RESPONSE SLA	% MET RESPONSE SLA	FAILED RESOLUTION SLA	% MET RESOLUTION SLA
No data available in table					

This gauge provides a historic overview of our Service Level Agreement (SLA) performance metrics over the past 12 months. This long-term view allows stakeholders to track trends, identify patterns, and assess the consistency of our SLA adherence across different priority levels, supporting strategic planning and continuous service enhancement.

**0** Avg Response Time  
Hours

**0.00** Avg Resolution Time  
Hours

## Ticket Metrics

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This section provides a detailed analysis of ticket metrics, focusing on the number of tickets opened versus closed and the types of tickets handled. This comprehensive view helps stakeholders understand their top request types, overall workload, identify trends, and assess the effectiveness of our ticket resolution processes, ensuring continuous improvement in our service delivery.

### Opened vs. Closed Tickets - Previous Month

No data to display

### Tickets by Issue Type Last Month

No data to display

# Operating System Patching

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This section provides an overview of the operating system (OS) patching status across your environment. It details the current patch levels for various systems, highlighting any critical updates that have been applied or are pending. The summary includes information on the percentage of systems fully patched, the types of patches that have been applied, and the number of missing patches. By presenting this data, we ensure that stakeholders are aware of the security posture of their OS security, enabling proactive management and timely remediation of potential risks, which is crucial for maintaining the integrity and security of the client's IT environment.

## **Default Workstations Patch Policy:**

Reviewed & Approved "Security Updates"

All "Critical Updates"

All "Updates"

All "Feature Updates"

All "Update Rollups"

*Any updates not explicitly mentioned in policy must be manually approved by Riverstrong prior to deployment.*

# OS Patching Summary

The following gauges provide a high-level view of the OS patching in your environment, including the following criteria:

**Avg Workstation Patch Compliance:** This metric indicates the average level of workstation/server compliance with the Riverstrong patch policies. Deviations from 100% compliance can include, but are not limited to, the following factors - System Pending Reboot, System Offline, Patch Installation Failure.

**Successful OS Patches Past 30 Days:** This metric indicates the total number of OS patches that were deployed over the past month. An OS patch, in this particular measurement, is an update to the baseline operating system of workstations and servers.

**97.74** Avg. Workstation Patch Co...  
Avg. Workstation Patch Compliance ...

**0** Avg. Server Patch Compliance Rating  
Avg. Workstation Patch Compliance Rating

## Installed OS Patches



This section provides a visual representation of the distribution and quantity of different types of operating system patches installed on desktops and servers. The chart categorizes patches into Updates, Update Rollups, Security Updates, Drivers, and Critical Updates, showing the number of each type installed. These are Microsoft-defined categories that cover the following areas:

**Updates:** These are widely released fixes for specific problems that address non-critical, non-security-related bugs. They help improve the functionality and performance of the operating system or software.

**Update Rollups:** These are cumulative sets of hotfixes, security updates, critical updates, and other updates packaged together for easy deployment. They generally target a specific area, such as security or a component of a product.

**Security Updates:** These are widely released fixes for product-specific, security-related vulnerabilities. They address issues that could potentially be exploited to compromise the security of the system.

**Drivers:** Drivers are software components that allow the operating system and a device to communicate. They are essential for the proper functioning of hardware components like printers, graphics cards, and network adapters.

**Critical Updates:** These are widely released fixes for specific problems that address critical, non-security-related bugs. They are essential for ensuring the stability and reliability of the operating system.

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### Did you know?

*You may have noticed that the ability to "check for updates" at the endpoint level is disabled (gray'd out). As a part of our service offering, Riverstrong has partnered with a Network Operations Center to review certain system updates prior to roll-out for unintended consequences. By disabling this option, we ensure that users do not accidentally install any blocked patches that may have known issues or are not a part of our patch policy.*

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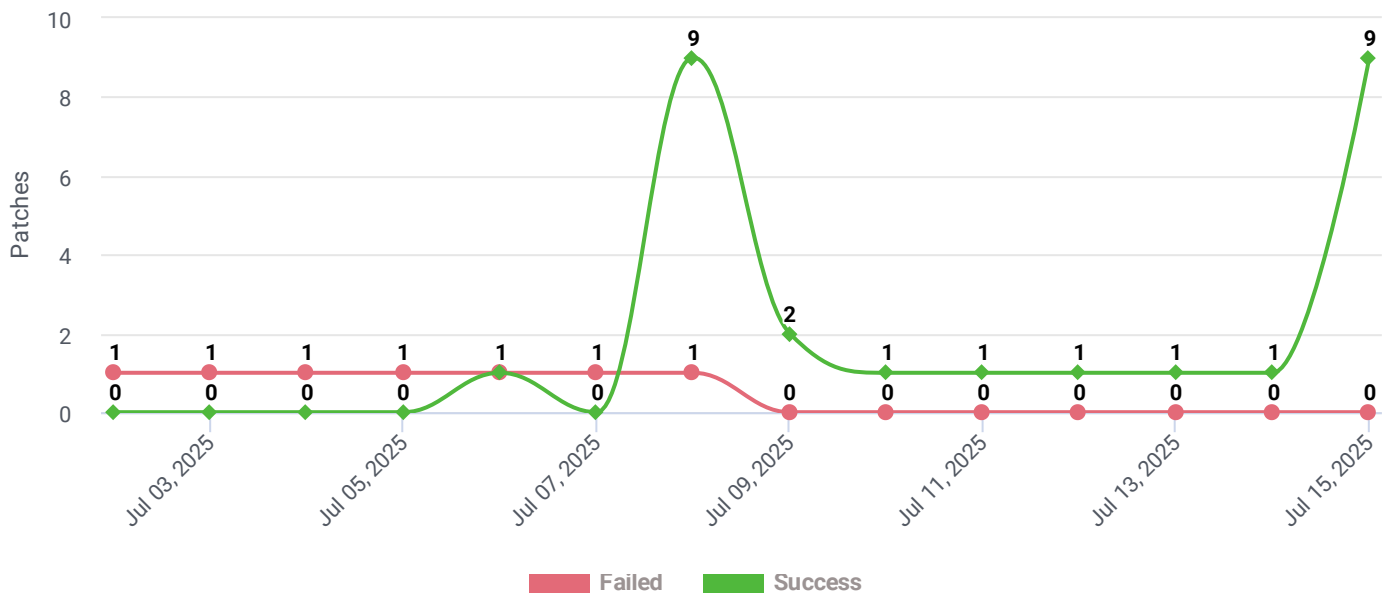
# Workstation Patching Details

## Desktop Patch Assessment

TOTAL DESKTOPS	ASSESSED IN LAST WEEK	ASSESSED OVER 7 DAYS AGO	100% COMPLIANCE	OUT OF COMPLIANCE
22	15	7	20	2

This chart provides a high-level overview of the patching status for desktops within your organization. It categorizes desktops into several key groups. It helps us to understand if desktop patch status failing to reach 100% compliance is due to the device not being online (Assessed over 7 days ago) or other reasons.

## Desktop Patching Installed & Failed - Last 30 Days v2.0



This chart provides an analysis of the desktop patching process over the last 30 days. It tracks the number of patches that were successfully installed versus those that failed. By monitoring these trends, we can gain insights into the effectiveness of the patching process and identify any recurring issues that may need attention. This overview helps ensure that desktop systems are kept up-to-date with the latest security and functionality updates, maintaining the overall health and security of your environment.

# Desktop Patching Severity Assessment

	CRITICAL	IMPORTANT	UNSPECIFIED
Installed	36	18	198
Missing	0	1	242

This section provides a detailed breakdown of desktop patching status categorized by the severity levels defined by our Remote Monitoring and Management Tooling. It provides additional details into patches that have been successfully installed, those that are missing, and those pending a reboot. By categorizing patches based on their severity, this assessment helps us prioritize patching efforts, ensuring that the most critical vulnerabilities are addressed promptly. This comprehensive view supports effective patch management, enhancing the security and stability of the desktop environment.

# **Accident Investigation Policy for Philomath Fire and Rescue**

## **Introduction**

Philomath Fire and Rescue (PFR) is committed to ensuring the safety and well-being of its personnel, volunteers, and the public. This Accident Investigation Policy outlines the procedures for investigating accidents that occur within the organization. The primary objective of this policy is to identify the root causes of accidents and prevent their recurrence.

## **Scope**

This policy applies to all accidents involving PFR personnel, volunteers, equipment, and facilities. It includes, but is not limited to, incidents resulting in injury, or property damage.

## **Mandatory OSHA Reporting**

OSHA requires employers to report work-related fatalities within 8 hours and severe injuries (inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye) within 24 hours. For fatalities, this reporting timeline applies if the incident occurred within 30 days of the work-related incident.

## **Objectives**

- **Identify the causes** of accidents to prevent future occurrences.
- **Ensure compliance** with relevant safety regulations and standards.
- **Promote a culture of safety** within the organization.
- **Provide clear documentation** and recommendations for improving safety practices.

## **Roles and Responsibilities**

### **Department Appointed Safety Officer**

- Lead the accident investigation process.
- Ensure adherence to this policy and relevant legal requirements.
- Coordinate with external agencies if necessary.

### **Incident Commander/Duty Officer/Shift Officer**

- Secure the accident scene to prevent further injury or damage.
- Preserve evidence and gather initial information.
- Report the accident to the Safety Officer immediately.

### **Personnel Involved**

- Report any accident to their direct supervisor or the Incident Commander.
- Cooperate fully with the investigation process.

### **Supervisors**

- Ensure all personnel understand their reporting responsibilities.
- Assist the Safety Officer in the investigation process as required.

## **Accident Investigation Procedure**

### **1. Initial Response (On Duty Staff)**

- Secure the accident scene to prevent additional hazards.
- Provide medical assistance to any injured individuals.
- Notify the Incident Safety Officer, Incident Commander, Duty Officer or Station Officer of the incident.
- The Department Appointed Safety Officer and Fire Chief or their designee should be notified as soon as possible if injuries, damage that renders response equipment out of service, or damage occurs to private property.

### **2. Data Collection (Department Appointed Safety Officer)**

- Interview witnesses and involved personnel.
- Collect physical evidence and take photographs of the accident scene.
- Review relevant documents, such as training records and equipment maintenance logs.

### **3. Analysis (Department Appointed Safety Committee)**

- Analyze the data to identify the root causes of the accident.
- Consider factors such as human, environmental, and equipment-related issues.

### **4. Report Preparation (Department Appointed Safety Committee)**

- Prepare a comprehensive accident investigation report.
- Include findings, conclusions, and recommendations for preventing similar incidents.

### **5. Implementation of Recommendations (Fire Chief)**

- Develop an action plan based on the investigation report.
- Assign responsibilities for implementing safety improvements.
- Monitor the effectiveness of the corrective actions.

### **Training and Awareness (Training Captain)**

- Conduct regular training sessions on accident reporting and investigation procedures.
- Promote awareness of safety policies and encourage open communication regarding safety concerns.

### **Review and Continuous Improvement**

- Review this policy annually to ensure its effectiveness and compliance with current regulations.
- Update the policy as necessary based on lessons learned from investigations and changes in safety standards.

### **Conclusion**

Philomath Fire and Rescue strictly prohibits any form of retaliation against individuals who reports an accident in good faith. Retaliation may result in

disciplinary action, up to and including termination. Philomath Fire and Rescue is dedicated to maintaining a safe environment for all personnel and the community. By adhering to this Accident Investigation Policy, PFR can effectively address the causes of accidents and foster a proactive approach to safety.

# **Philomath Fire and Rescue Near Miss Reporting Policy**

## **Purpose**

The purpose of the Near Miss Reporting Policy is to promote safety and enhance operational procedures by identifying and analyzing incidents that could have resulted in injury, property damage, or interruption of service, but did not. This policy encourages open communication and fosters a culture of continuous improvement within Philomath Fire and Rescue.

## **Scope**

This policy applies to all members of Philomath Fire and Rescue, including administration, full-time staff and volunteers. It covers all activities and operations conducted by the department, both on duty and during training exercises.

## **Definition of a Near-Miss**

A **near-miss** is an unplanned event that did not result in injury, damage, or interruption, but had the potential to do so. Identifying and analyzing these events can prevent future incidents and enhance the safety of our operations.

## **Reporting Procedure**

### **Immediate Reporting**

1. **Who Should Report:** Any personnel who witnesses or are involved in a near-miss incident should report it immediately to their direct supervisor.
2. **How to Report:** A Near-Miss Reporting Form, available on the department's internal website or from the station office. The form should be completed by the end of shift.

### **Information Required**

The following information should be included in the report:

- Date and time of the incident
- Location of the incident
- Description of the incident
- Witnesses
- Potential consequences if the incident had not been averted
- Factors that contributed to the near miss
- Suggestions for corrective actions

### **Review and Analysis**

1. **Initial Review:** All reports will be reviewed by the Department Safety Officer and make immediate action if necessary.
2. **Safety Committee Evaluation:** The Safety Committee will evaluate the reports monthly. They will analyze trends and determine if further investigation or corrective actions are necessary.

- 3. Feedback and Recommendations:** Findings and recommendations will be communicated to all personnel and may result in updates to protocols, additional training, or changes in equipment.

**Confidentiality**

Reports may be submitted anonymously. To the extent possible the identity of individuals involved in near miss reports will remain confidential to encourage honest and open reporting without fear of reprisal.

**Continuous Improvement**

Philomath Fire and Rescue is committed to learning from near-miss incidents to enhance the safety and effectiveness of its operations. Regular training sessions will be conducted to educate staff on the importance of near-miss reporting and to review lessons learned from past incidents.

**Accountability**

All members of Philomath Fire and Rescue are responsible for adhering to this policy and actively participating in the near miss reporting process. Philomath Fire and Rescue strictly prohibits any form of retaliation against individuals who report a near miss in good faith. Retaliation may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination. The Safety Officer and Safety Committee will ensure compliance and oversee the implementation of corrective actions.

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# **Philomath Fire and Rescue Hazardous Materials Response Policy**

## **Introduction**

This policy outlines the standard operating procedures and provides guidance for responding to hazardous material incidents. The term "Hazardous Materials" describes a large variety of substances that pose an unreasonable risk to life, the environment, or property when released from their container.

## **Purpose**

The purpose of this policy is to provide a structured approach when responding to incidents involving the release of hazardous materials. By establishing clear protocols in support of this policy, we aim to minimize risks and enhance the efficiency of response efforts.

## **Scope**

This policy applies to all PF&R personnel involved in Hazardous Materials responses or operating under the command of PF&R, including but not limited to Emergency Responders, Officers, and Command Staff.

## **Policy Statement**

Philomath Fire & Rescue recognizes that no single policy or protocol can provide the comprehensive guidance necessary for handling all hazardous material incidents. This plan is written with the intent that all personnel will have access to the Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook and guidance provided by the Oregon State Fire Marshals Hazardous Materials Response Teams. Philomath Fire & Rescue will respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials in a defensive fashion to protect life, the environment and property, and to mitigate the hazard to the greatest extent possible. Philomath Fire & Rescue recognizes its limitations in terms of training and specialized equipment and will operate within its scope for the safety of all responding personnel as well as the public.

## **Operating Procedures**

Hazardous Materials incidents that require any activity beyond identification, securing the scene, and denying entry, must be under the command of a qualified NFPA Hazardous Materials Incident Commander, who will be responsible for overseeing and managing the incident response. This individual will ensure that all actions are conducted safely, effectively, and in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Hazardous Materials incidents need to utilize a systematic approach that contains all the following considerations:

1. Approach the scene cautiously
2. Detect Hazardous Materials present
3. Identify the hazards
4. Secure the scene
5. Obtain help (Oregon's regional hazardous materials teams may be requested through the dispatch center. The Oregon Emergency Response System (ORES) must be notified prior to their response.)

## **Conclusion**

Philomath Fire and Rescue is dedicated to continuous training and improvement of our hazardous materials response capabilities. This policy serves as a framework to ensure our personnel are prepared to respond effectively and safely to various emergency situations. Regular training and drills will be conducted to maintain and enhance our operational readiness. Compliance with this policy is mandatory, and any deviations must be justified and documented by the HazMat Incident Commander responsible for the incident.

# **Philomath Fire and Rescue Firefighting Response Policy**

## **Introduction**

Philomath Fire and Rescue responds to various types of fire emergencies including residential structures, commercial structures, vehicle fires, and wildland fires.

This policy outlines the standardized procedures for responding to fire emergencies.

## **Purpose**

This policy was created to provide a structured approach to firefighting operations, ensuring the safety of both rescue personnel and victims, and to prevent the loss of property. By establishing clear protocols in support of this policy, we aim to minimize risks and enhance the efficiency of response efforts.

## **Scope**

This policy applies to all PF&R personnel involved in firefighting operations or operating under the command of PF&R, including but not limited to emergency responders, Officers, and Command Staff.

## **Risk Management**

Upon the arrival the incident commander will integrate risk management when developing an incident action plan. The risk of firefighters is the most important factor considered by the IC in determining the strategy that will be employed. The acceptable level of risk is directly related to the potential to save lives or property. Where there is no potential to save lives the risk of firefighters must be evaluated in proportion to the ability to save property of value. When there is no ability to save lives or property, there is no justification to expose firefighters to any avoidable risk, and defensive fire Suppression Operations are the appropriate strategy.

## **Structure Fires**

When responding to residential structure fires, the primary objective is to ensure the safety of occupants and minimize property damage. Upon arrival, a rapid size-up will be conducted to assess the situation and establishment of an incident command structure. The protection of life is our highest priority followed by a coordinated effort to contain and extinguish the fire. This is accomplished by the evacuation of occupants, search for incapacitated victims, or aggressively cooling the environment from an exterior line. Firefighters will employ a combination of offensive, transitional and defensive tactics based on the fire's progression. When entering areas that are immediately dangerous to life or health, the use of personal

protective equipment (PPE) is mandatory, along with meeting two-in/two-out rules found in Oregon OSHA's respiratory protection standard.

Commercial structure fires present additional complexities due to the potential for larger areas, hazardous materials, and higher occupant loads. The response will involve a similar initial size-up to determine the extent and nature of the fire. An incident command will be established promptly, and teams may be deployed to meet tactical objectives. Adding a responsible party from the occupancy to the command structure may assist with understanding the occupancy loads and any specific risks.

## **Vehicle Fires**

The responding units will complete a size-up to identify a safe perimeter and assess the threat to any nearby structures, vehicles or fire spread to the wildland. An incident command will be established. Firefighters entering an area that has the potential to be an IDLH environment shall be in full PPE. The vehicle's fuel type and potential for hazardous materials must be identified prior to engaging in a fire attack. Traffic control measures will be implemented to ensure a safe working environment.

## **Wildland Fires**

Wildland fires necessitate a strategic and adaptable response due to their potential to spread rapidly across large areas. The priority is to protect life, property, and natural resources. Initial actions include a size-up that assesses the fire's behavior, fuel sources, weather conditions, and topography. An Incident command structure will be established. Firefighting efforts will create containment lines and may employ both ground and aerial resources as needed. Coordination with state and federal agencies is essential for resource allocation and to ensure a unified command structure. Community notifications and evacuations will be conducted in collaboration with local law enforcement.

## **Miscellaneous Fires**

Miscellaneous fires include fires such as bark dust fires, rubbish fires, and dumpster fires. Upon arrival at the scene, the first responder should conduct a visual assessment to determine the nature and extent of the fire. Evaluate potential hazards, including exposure risks to nearby structures, vehicles, or vegetation. Assess wind conditions and any potential for fire spread. Evaluate the potential for an IDLH environment and adjust PPE as required. Tactics and strategies should be based on nature and the extent of the fire.

## **Conclusion**

Philomath Fire and Rescue is dedicated to executing these response strategies with precision and professionalism. This policy serves as a framework to ensure our personnel are prepared to respond effectively and safely to various emergency situations. Regular training and drills will be conducted to maintain and enhance our operational readiness. Compliance with this policy is mandatory, and any deviations must be justified and documented by the Incident Commander responsible for the incident.



PHILOMATH FIRE & RESCUE  
P.O. BOX 247  
1035 MAIN ST  
PHILOMATH, OR 97370  
541-360-0030  
FAX: 541-360-0013

## BOARD BRIEFING

### Background:

Engine 233 a 2008 International 4x4 Interface Engine manufactured by Boise Mobile was determined to have a leak from its pump to tank valve. Under further investigation it was determined due to a long-term foam system issue and the black steel plumbing the plumbing for the tank to pump had to be replaced. After seeing the issues with that plumbing, we used a camera to evaluate the other plumbing in the engine. Many of the black pipe sections of the engine were starting to show signs of deterioration.

While repairing the tank to pump section Hughes Fire Equipment confirmed our observations. They were concerned with long term condition of plumbing. An initial estimate of \$40-50,000 for a total re-piping was obtained from Hughes.

### Options:

#### A. Return Engine to Full Service.

##### 1. Pro:

1.) No reduction to current operational profile.

##### 2. Con:

- 1.) Unknown Life expectancy on plumbing. Large cost if replacement needed
- 2.) Decreased long term value.
- 3.) Increased maintenance cost. (Oldest Engine, Tires)
- 4.) Non standardized with the rest of the fleet requiring additional training. 201 crews seldom operate requiring more time/repetitions. Making interoperability more challenging.
- 5.) Potential to have to replace 2 engines in short timeframe. 233 and 231.

#### B. Surplus 233

##### 1. Pro:

- 1.) Reduce Fleet Cost
- 2.) Reduced Maintenance Cost.
- 3.) Reduced Training needs.

- 4.) Selling while the value is higher.
- 5.) Puts Money into Reserve account for apparatus replacement.

**2. Con:**

- 1.) Potential changes / modification in equipment to avoid potential impacts to ISO ratings near outstations.

**Staff Recommendation:**

Surplus and Sell Engine 233