

## After Action Report

(Refer to departmental report on website for full details)

**Incident Date and Time:** Jan 13<sup>th</sup> 2026 12:36 Initial Fire/Rekindle  
18:54

**Overview:** On the date and time above, UCFRD was dispatched to a structure fire. UC1 (chief), Engine 191, Tender 191, and Brush 191 responded. Arrived and extinguished the fire that appeared to be a golf cart fire. A plan was set in place to leave 200 feet of hose on the ground so we can connect to the brush truck after it was filled with fresh water and placed back in service. We left initial scene at 13:43.

NFPA requires all personnel involved in a structure fire to decontaminate as soon as possible after exposure to carcinogens. This includes changing gear and showers. They also recommend removing yourself from service to rehydrate and shower. The ability to do that here isn't possible. As we do not have a neighboring district to cover our district, we make do.

During our reset at 14:50 we were dispatched to another call for an alarm activation where all 4 firefighters and units responded. Brush 191 then returned to the initial scene for hot spot potential flare ups at 15:30 and, at that time, we used the brush truck to apply water to the area of some islander's concerns. At that time, I had no concern of extension.

### **Estimated Times:**

13:30-14:00, Phil Heebner (Credence)- Performed a walkthrough of residence with Dave Watts (the property manager). No concerns noted during their walkthrough.

14:45-15:30, LCSO CSU Jon Flyte stayed on scene for approximately 45 minutes after UCFRD departed.

15:00 – Reignition, Sherman Cottrell and Sharon stated that he and the surrounding neighbors all watched the scene.

16:30, I returned to inspect scene nothing noted.

17:30, I walked around with Dave Watts and I applied water on deck stringers, pulled them down and applied additional water from the truck on scene. Found a small area under deck smoking and applied water to this area as well.

18:00 -18:20, Jon Flyte returned and walked around with Dave Watts and noted no concerns regarding a flare up; they both left and no concerns were reported.

As you see, the initial fire had eyes on it almost the entire time from the time we left till the reignition at 18:54. I do not believe if firefighters sat on this fire for the duration, we would have prevented the reignition.

### **Uncontrolled Mechanical Failures-**

Tender 191 pump failed (please see pump in box here in the meeting room). Pump has been replaced on Tender 191.

Brush 191 electrical issues are being addressed for repairs/rewiring. Brush is operational and, until then, we will have an additional battery if we lose power for a quick swap.

These failures are not due to poor maintenance.

**Areas of Improvements-** After a hotwash with the crew that was on scene and other experienced firefighters, we need to transition to water supply if we have a pump failure or other issues with our units until other firefighters arrive.

Utilizing a lift to get an elevated stream in place or use to expose elevated studs or trusses for hidden extension.

Utilizing CERT members and LCSO for crowd control and shuttling arriving firefighters from the Safety Harbor Club bulkhead, CERT members to oversee civilian volunteers to pick them up and bring them to scene.

Enlarge the CERT Team and Identify their chain of command: Zeke McDonald, Steve Holt, Jon Flyte, David Bolme, Teresa Bolme, Valerie Horstman, Melissa Heberle, Tina Goodman, and Peggy Flyte were trained; we need additional trained volunteers and identify potential leaders of the CERT.

Once fire has been contained and considered out, have volunteers of the community to monitor the scene to allow the firefighters to go back in service to respond to additional calls. Eyes on the burn area help the fire district and community.

### **Ideas from Community-**

**Indian Packs:** a device used in wildland firefighting. I cannot condone this. Being trained to fight a wildland fire is crucial. A civilian who believes they are capable and gets overwhelmed by smoke or fire and dies the family may hold the fire district liable.

**Volunteers Driving a Fire Unit:** It is a certification that only firefighters carry. Its Emergency Vehicle Operations Certificate or

EVOC for short. We prove proficiency annually. I realize many of you drive heavy equipment or have done this for a living if something should happen while operating a unit, we would be held liable.

**Siren or Audible alerting system for the island:** I believe utilizing our federal Q enroute to the scene would satisfy this request.

**SMS Messaging App:** Andrew Anderson has developed an app he would like to present to the community. He and I have spoken regarding the potential for the app to work properly and be beneficial. I believe it will be a great addition for the community to be alerted if we have a fire, storms or anything that may cause the island potential harm.

We have added shovels and rakes to the Brush 191 and Tender 192 so those will be on scene for future fires.

Rescue 192 has the portable pump ready for deployment if we have an issue with one of our units so we can transition to water supply quickly and efficiently.

Equipment Testing Requirements:

NFPA 1900 recommend replacing frontline apparatus after 15 years, placing them into reserve and remove from service every 25 years.

NFPA 1910 requires annual inspection of front-line apparatus by a certified Emergency Vehicle Technician. This has been addressed and we will have a technician come to the island to provide annual maintenance. This requires barging a service truck to the island with all their tools and housing as it will take several days for them to do the service on our units.

NFPA 1911 is the annual test for fire apparatus pump. Key requirements are a 5 minute vacuum test, a priming test, a 20 minute, 100% capacity flow test at 150 psi, plus pressure test at 70% (10 min at 200 psi) and 50% capacity (10min at 250 psi).

NFPA 1930 requires annual hose testing. This requires a company to come to the island and test all our hose by a certified company.

NFPA 1932 requires annual ladder testing. Same as previous standard.

These are most of the annual testing on our fire apparatus; we also have tests on air packs, bottles, and EMS equipment. I can tell you that operating a fire district in a responsible and cost-effective way is very difficult. All these tests are an expense that the fire committee may not know or understand. My goal is and always has been to protect the island. I hope this has been informative.