

- d. Wildfires that create significant smoke problems that may cause road closures to major thoroughfares.
- e. Large significant wildfires that require movement of out of district forestry resources.

**B. Situation Report Information**

1. The Florida Forest Service will continue to produce a daily wildfire summary, which is available at their website < <http://fl-dof.com/>>. The Forest Protection Bureau can be contacted for any clarifications that may be required from the raw data on the summary.
2. The Emergency Management Department will extract pertinent information from that scene and liaison officers for its situation reports, which will be completed and transmitted to the State Emergency Operations Center.
3. The CCFCA shall distribute a daily situational report (SITREP) which will report apparatus issues, anticipated weather, and any significant item of concern for the various CCFCA agencies, Collier County and regional representatives.

## **Attachment 1 - REQUESTING FIRE SUPPRESSION ASSISTANCE**

### **I. General**

The President of the United States is authorized to provide Federal assistance to any state for the suppression of any fire on publicly or privately owned forest or grassland that would constitute a major disaster. Such assistance may be in the form of grants, equipment, supplies, and personnel in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's policy on requesting Fire Suppression Assistance as contained in 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart L.

### **II. Purpose of Fire Suppression Assistance**

Through the Fire Suppression Assistance Program, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's role in combating grassland, wildland, or wildland/urban interface fires is to provide financial assistance to states for fire suppression. The program is unique in that the Federal Emergency Management Agency actively provides assistance to suppress fires that threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster. When it has been determined that a wildland fire or fires on publicly or privately owned forest or grassland threaten such destruction as would constitute a major disaster, supplemental assistance may be provided in the form of a single grant, to reimburse eligible fire suppression costs.

### **III. Scope of Fire Suppression Assistance**

A fire suppression declaration is the authorization of Federal assistance that is made to the Federal Emergency Management Agency when a fire or fires constitute the threat of a major disaster.

#### **A. Criteria for Fire Suppression Assistance**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency will authorize a Fire Suppression Declaration if the eligible damage and potential impact of the fire is of a magnitude that it could result into a major Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance and/or Individual Assistance.

#### **B. Key Factors for Fire Suppression Assistance**

1. The Florida Forest Service, the State Coordinating Officer, the Principal Advisor, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will consider the following key factors when evaluating and analyzing the need for fire suppression assistance:
  - a. Threat to lives and improved property
  - b. Threat to critical facilities.
  - c. Committed or unavailable State and local resources including resources through: State agencies; local fire departments; Cooperative Agreements; and

- d. Interstate/Regional Compacts; the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.
2. High danger fire conditions, as indicated by:
    - a. Keetch-Byram Drought Index (KBDI) or similar nationally accepted index.
    - b. Energy release component.
    - c. Current weather conditions.
    - d. Rate of spread based on a nationally accepted behavior model.
    - e. Spread component.
    - f. Ignition component.
    - g. Burning index.
    - h. Relevant State restrictions in place and implemented.
    - i. Topography of the land.
  3. Threatened watershed areas.
  4. Potential impact on the environmental and historic/cultural resources.
  5. Potential major economic impact.
  6. Existence of multiple wildfires/potential convergence of fires.

#### **IV. Gathering Information for Fire Suppression Assistance Request**

Staff for the Florida Forest Service will be made aware of the potential need to document and gather information required to request Federal Fire Suppression Assistance.

##### **A. Critical Information for Requesting Fire Suppression Assistance**

When making a request for Federal Fire Suppression Assistance, the following critical information is required and must be gathered:

1. If the State is unable to control or suppress wildfires or a complex of wildfires without out-of-state assistance.
2. If homes and/or structures are threatened and or evacuated due to the threat of the wildfire and the number of such homes, structures, or commercial businesses that are threatened.
3. If there is key infrastructure being threatened such as power plants, utility lines, water and/or sewage plants.

4. If the wildfire is not controlled or contained at the time of the request.
5. The number of resources that is being utilized, including local fire/rescue resources, are documented and reported.
6. Current weather conditions are being reported and documented as extreme.

**B. Closing Fire Suppression Grant Assistance**

To close out a Federal Fire Suppression Grant in the State of Florida, the Unified Command/Florida Forest Service representative will notify the State Coordinating Officer of any Complexes in which all fires are controlled thus signaling the end to the grant period. It will then be the Florida Forest Service's responsibility to issue the notification to the principal advisor. All such notifications must be in writing.

**V. Roles and Responsibilities for Fire Suppression Assistance**

**A. The Florida Forest Service Incident Commander**

The Incident Commander will notify the Florida Forest Service's State Officer in Charge of the wildfire, as soon as possible and report the information that is available. The Incident Commander will coordinate this information with the County Emergency Management representative.

**B. The Director of the Florida Forest Service**

The Director or designee will coordinate with the Division of Emergency Management liaison or Duty Officer to notify the State Coordinating Officer, if identified, when a fire meets the criteria for a Fire Suppression Grant. Contacting the State Warning Point can do this notification.

**C. The State Coordinating Officer**

1. Will by telephone, fax, or through other rapid communications, contact the Regional Federal Emergency Management Agency Coordinator and make them aware of the situation and of the request.
2. Will follow-up in writing to the Region IV office of Federal Emergency Management Agency outlining some of the principal items in the request.
3. Will apply for assistance for wildfire complexes utilizing established Forestry Districts or Centers encompassing varying numbers of counties and will continue to utilize these Districts/Centers when applying for additional assistance.

**D. The Florida Forest Service Representative**

1. A representative from the Florida Forest Service will fill out the Federal Emergency Management Agency request form **FEMA 90-58**. The form is then signed by the State Coordinating Officer and submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Regional Office.
2. Will contact the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Principal Advisor to make any request a recommendation be made on the grant request.

**E. The Principal Advisor**

The Principal advisor will complete their recommendation and submit it to Federal Emergency Management Agency on **FEMA Form 90-32**.

# **Wildfires**

## Appendix 1 to Annex A

## WILDFIRE

This chart applies to those communities indicated by an "X" in section 2.7				
PROBABILITY	VULNERABILITY	WARNING TIME	EXTENT	RECOVERY TIME
<b>Highly Likely</b>	Extremely High	<b>Minimal &lt;6 hours</b>	Catastrophic	>6 Months
Likely	High	6 – 12 hours	Critical	>1 < 6 Mos
Occasional	<b>Medium</b>	12 – 24 hours	Limited	>1 wk <1 Mo.
Unlikely	Low	24 + hours	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>&lt;1 week</b>
	Extremely Low			

### OVERVIEW

Florida's ecosystems are dependent on natural fire – fire that re-nourishes soil, thins abundant vegetation and provides proper conditions for reproduction and forage. However, since the early 1950's when Floridians actively began to suppress natural fires to protect the ever increasing number of structures that accompanied accelerated development, unnaturally heavy fuel loads have accumulated in many areas. Natural fires, most often low-intensity ground fires, have given way to dangerous wildfires that often damage rather than benefit native ecosystems. Every year in Florida, thousands of acres of land are impacted by wildfires.

Wildfires occur in Southwest Florida throughout the year. Typically, the greatest numbers of wildfires occur in this area of the State during the months of April, May and June with June being the most active month. From 1981 through 2013, Collier County, a part of the Caloosahatchee Forestry Center of the Florida Forest Service (FFS), experienced 4,244 wildfires that burned 303,406 acres. For the 5-year period between 2009 and 2013 Collier County experienced an average of 70 wildfires per year that burned an average of 2,815 acres per year. Based on Collier County's fire history, the worst-case scenario would be a 15,000-acre fire. It is estimated that this could potentially place ~9,000 people and 1500-3500 homes at risk. Attachment 1 highlights some of the more remarkable wildfire events. Arsonists were responsible for a few of the fires but most were caused by lightning.

Much like the rest of the state, as well as the country, the majority of wildfires in Collier County are attributable to human causes (incendiary fires, escaped campfires and authorized burns, equipment fires, among others). From 2009 to 2013, however, lightning was the greatest single cause of wildfires in the county, accounting for 42%. Lightning-caused wildfires were responsible for the greatest number of acres burned as well, accounting for 73% of the 10,306 acres burned from 2009 to 2013. Aggressive wildfire prevention education programs coordinated by the Florida Forest Service and local fire departments have resulted in a decrease in arson and other human-caused wildfires in the County. However, as previously mentioned, human negligence and carelessness continue to be the leading causes of wildfires year after year, and as such it is critical that effective wildfire prevention education programs continue.

Adding to the wildfire problem in Florida has been the growing number of people relocating to the State. It is estimated that over 950 people move to Florida every day and many of them build homes in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The WUI -refers to those areas where homes and communities are interspersed among wildlands.

The population growth of Collier County has exceeded that for the State of Florida for several decades and the data suggest that this trend will continue. According to U.S. Census Bureau data, in the decade between 2000 and 2010, Collier County's population increased by 27.9%; a growth rate nearly 10% greater than that for the State during the same period. According to the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), the County's population growth is projected to exceed 19% in the decade between 2015 (342,000 persons) and 2025 (408,300 persons). Based on these data, the population density of Collier County is expected to increase from almost 161/sq. mile in 2010 to 204/sq. mile by 2025.

It is projected that the majority of the population growth in Collier County will occur in WUI areas. Population growth within the WUI substantially increases the risk from wildfire. It is estimated that 294,016 people or 91% of the County's population currently resides within the WUI.

Residents new to Florida and WUI areas are typically not aware of the risks posed by wildfire. Wildland Urban Interface fires can be fast moving and suppression most often requires the assistance of multiple fire fighting agencies and a multitude of equipment. Even small-scale suppression operations in WUI areas can be complex and require quite a bit of time to complete. Wildfire suppression in these areas also frequently includes the challenge of home protection. The cost of suppression operations (which are borne ultimately by taxpayers) grows proportionally with their complexity.

The following table provides a partial list of the direct and indirect consequences of wildfire:

**Table 1. General Consequences of Wildfire**

<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Human</b>	<b>Vegetative</b>	<b>Economic</b>
power outages	erosion	human evacuation	crop damage	business disruption
water/gas/communication lines	debris removal	smoke inhalation	timber damage	property loss
road closure	wildlife destruction	injury	endangered plant species	economic loss
roadway destruction	habitat loss	psychological	Increase of invasive species	cost of suppression
	endangered species	animal evacuation		
	water pollution			
	air pollution			

## **RISK ANALYSIS**

The FFS uses data generated by SouthWRAP, the Southern Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal, to determine wildfire risk for the WUI of a given geographical area. The Portal generates a "WUI Risk Index," which rates the potential impacts of wildfires on people and their homes and is displayed in a map format. The key input, WUI, reflects housing density (houses per acre) consistent with Federal Register National standards. The location of people living in the WUI and rural areas is key information for defining potential wildfire impacts to people and homes.

The WUI Risk Index rating is derived using a Response Function modeling approach. Response functions are a method of assigning a net change in the value to a resource or asset based on susceptibility to fire at different intensity levels, such as flame length. The range of values is from -1 to -9, with -1 representing the least negative impact and -9 representing the most negative impact. For example, areas with high housing density and high flame lengths are rated -9 while areas with low housing density and low flame lengths are rated -1.

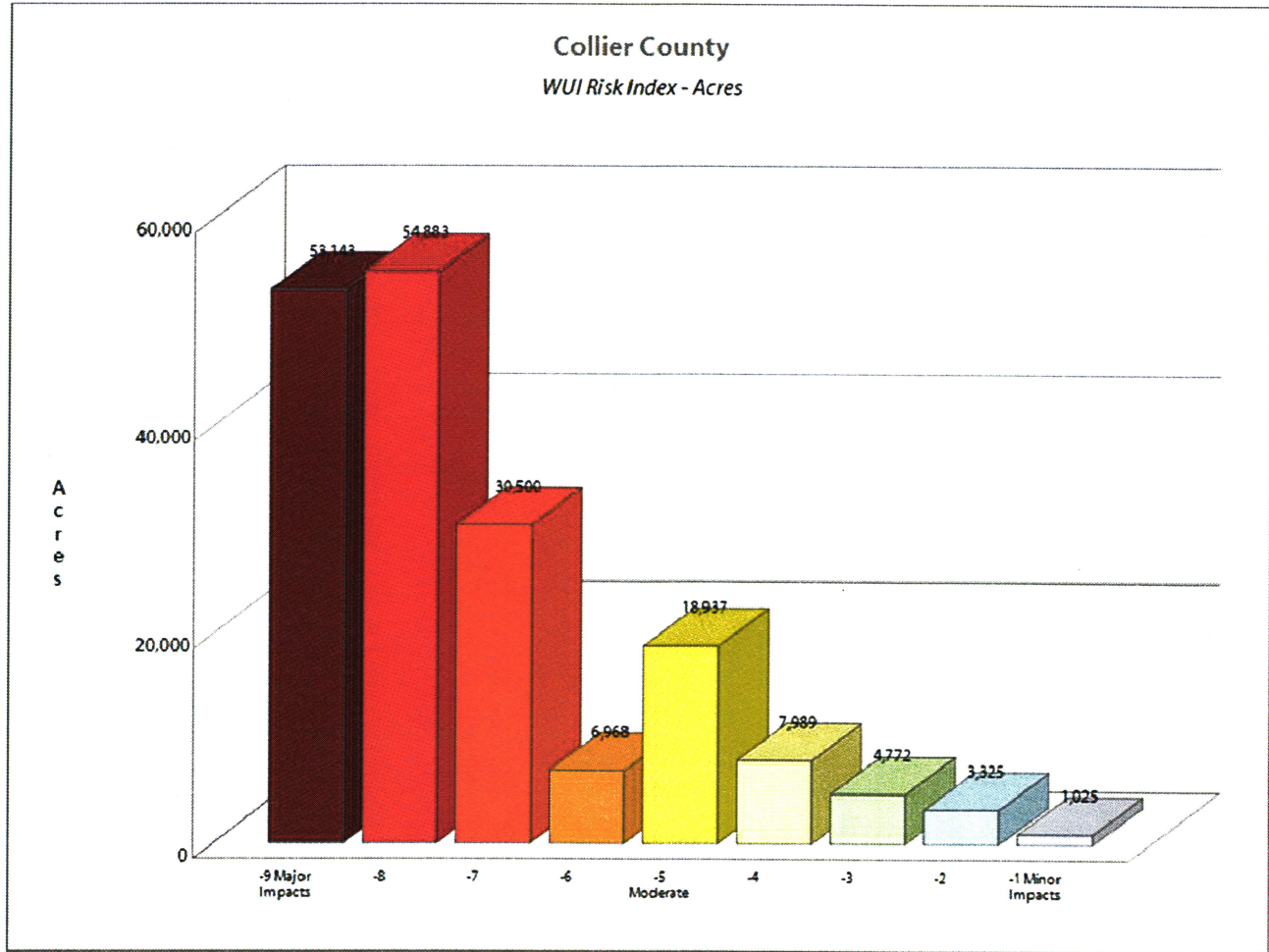
To calculate the WUI Risk Rating, the WUI housing density data was combined with Flame Length data and response functions were defined to represent potential impacts. The response functions were defined by a team of experts based on values defined by the SWRA Update Project technical team. By combining flame length with the WUI housing density data, you can determine where the greatest potential impact to homes and people is likely to occur.

More than 29% (53,143 ac.) of the WUI in Collier County is characterized by the potential for major impacts resulting from wildfire as indicated by the highest risk rating of -9 illustrated in Table 2. More than 90% of the WUI in the County exhibits a risk rating of -5 or greater, which indicates that at least moderate impacts in the event of wildfire can be expected in these areas.

**Table 2. WUI Risk Index Ratings by Acreage for Collier County, FL, September 2014**

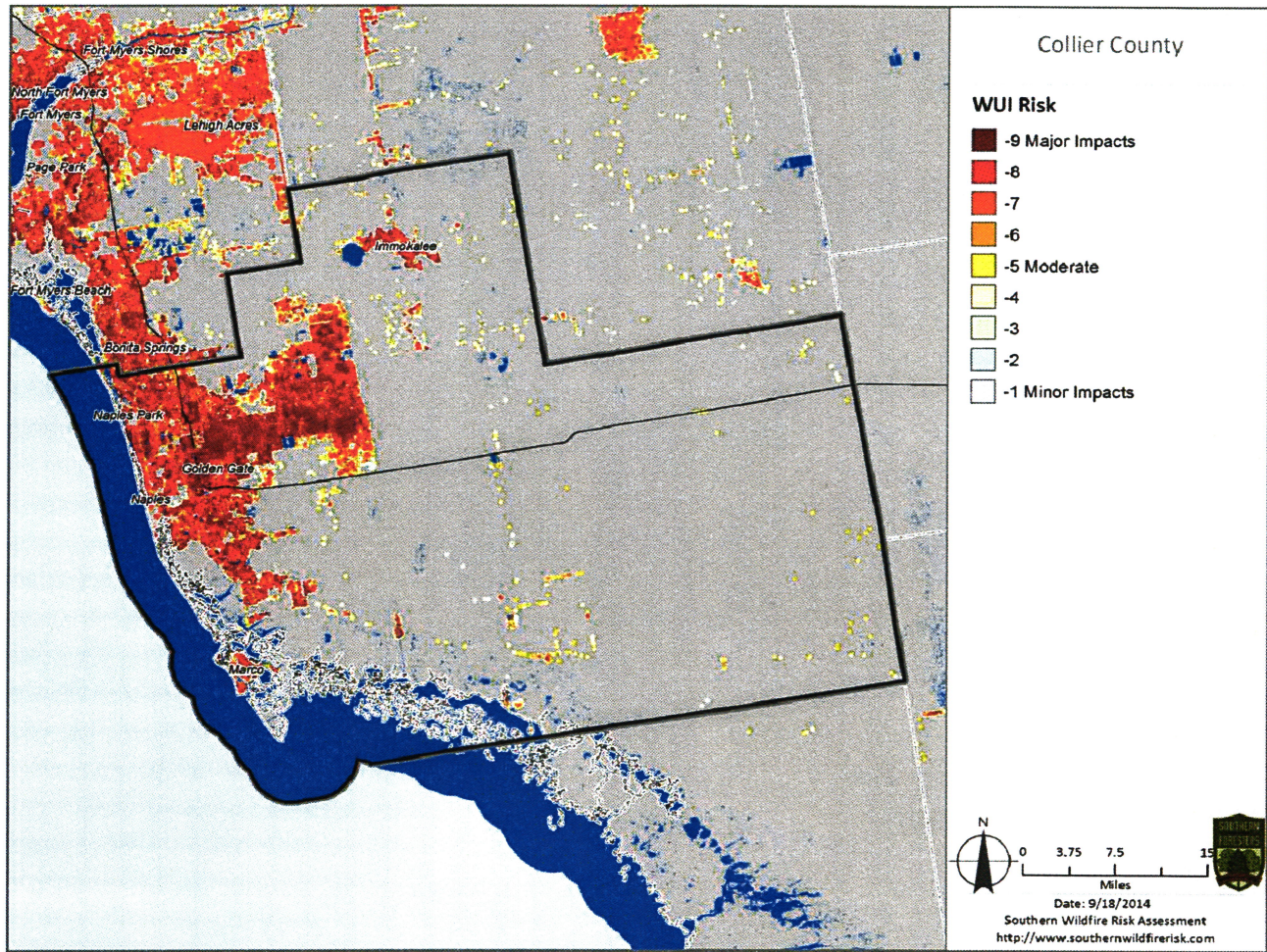
Class	Acres	Percent
-9 Major Impacts	53,143	29.3%
-8	54,883	30.2%
-7	30,500	16.8%
-6	6,968	3.8%
-5 Moderate	18,937	10.4%
-4	7,989	4.4%
-3	4,772	2.6%
-2	3,325	1.8%
-1 Minor Impacts	1,025	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,542</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Fig. 1. WUI Risk Index Ratings by Acreage for Collier County, FL, September 2014**



The highest wildfire risk areas are concentrated in and around the unincorporated communities located in northwest Collier County, including Golden Gate Estates, East Naples and Big Corkscrew Island, among others, illustrated in Fig. 2. Portions of the Cities of Naples Park, Immokalee and Marco Island also exhibit moderate to high wildfire risk.

Fig. 2. WUI Risk Index Ratings Map for Collier County, FL, September 2014



## SUPPRESSION COSTS

The costs of wildfire suppression are significant. As more homes are built in the WUI to keep pace with an increasing population, the need for wildfire protection increases. As a result, the costs of wildfire suppression also increase. Although suppression costs vary by incident depending on the resources utilized and the duration of suppression activities, the Table 3 below provides a per hour estimate of costs associated with a typical wildfire suppression operation:

**Table 3. 2014 Per Hour Costs of FFS Wildfire Suppression Resources**

Equipment	Hourly Rate	Personnel	Hourly Rate
Wildland Engine (Type 6)	\$ 48.00	Ranger	\$ 22.00
Dozer/Plow (Type 3)	\$ 96.00	Ranger	\$ 22.00
Fixed Wing Aircraft (Type 3)	\$ 110.00	Pilot	\$ 22.00
Helicopter (Type 2)	\$ 900.00 (+fuel)	Pilot	\$ 22.00
Hourly Total	\$ 1,154.00		\$ 88.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,242.00/Hr.</b>		

Even a small wildfire (ten to 20 acres) can require the resources and manpower included in Table 3 and take four to five hours to suppress. The cost estimates above do not include the cost borne by local fire services or those responding as mutual aid to the wildfire.

During 2007, Collier experienced three significant multi-day wildfires. One wildfire in the Big Cypress area required suppression response by a Type 1 Incident Management Team costing approximately \$1,000,000 per day. The total cost for suppression on this incident exceeded \$25,000,000. The two smaller wildfires utilizing Type 2 and 3 crews from out of the area cost in excess of \$250,000 to suppress.

## WILDFIRE MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Two primary wildfire mitigation strategies are utilized in Collier County:

1. Wildland fuel reduction
2. Wildfire prevention and mitigation education

### *Wildland Fuel Reduction*

The Florida Forest Service uses several treatment types for reducing wildland fuels. Prescribed fire is the preferred method as it is the most efficient and economical. However, in many areas exhibiting heavy fuel loads, prescribed fire cannot be implemented safely. In these areas, mechanical treatments, such as mowing, roller-chopping and grinding, are most effective. Mechanical treatments are typically less cost-effective than prescribed fire treatments and can be more disturbing to soils. Chemical treatments that employ the use of

herbicides to kill excess vegetation represent a third treatment type that is rarely used in mitigation operations. However, chemical treatments can be necessary in some areas, such as those with an abundance of invasive exotic plant species that are easily spread by both fire and heavy equipment.

### *Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Education*

The Florida Forest Service frequently conducts and participates in workshops and other outreach events to educate homeowners about how they can reduce the wildfire risk to their homes and properties. Many of these efforts are focused on promoting “Firewise” principles. The Firewise program is a national program sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) that was developed with the goal of teaching people how to adapt to living in wildfire-prone areas and encouraging neighbors to work together to take action in the present to prevent future losses.

In addition to FFS efforts, Collier County has the ability to reduce wildfire risk throughout its jurisdiction by addressing wildfire-related issues in the Collier County Comprehensive plan and development codes. Items that Collier County may consider include:

In those geographic areas with a Wildfire WUI Risk Index rating of moderate or above:

- All new developments will comply with NFPA 1144 Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire 2002 Edition as adopted by reference in the Florida Fire Code or the most recent amended edition.
- All new residential structures will comply with NFPA 1144 Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire 2002 Edition as adopted by reference in the Florida Fire Code or the most recent amended edition.
- Existing structures will be retrofitted to meet these Standards through the adoption of appropriate language in the building codes. Permits for structure improvement or repair should require adherence to these Standards.
- Vacant properties should be maintained in accordance with acceptable fire prevention practices. This would include the removal of highly flammable species, such as melaleuca and a reduction in the density of other vegetative fuels. Disincentives to the maintenance of such properties should be replaced with an incentive system to facilitate the removal of high risk vegetation.
- County-owned properties should have active, on-going management plans to reduce the County’s liability for damage caused by wildfires originating on those properties.
- The County should embark on a vigorous education program to help residents know and understand the value and need for prescribed burning in high wildfire risk areas.

Reference:

Adopted by reference – Florida Fire Prevention Codes - 2002

NFPA 1144 – 2002 Edition - Approved as an American National Standard July 19, 2002 – National Fire Protection Assn.

Additionally, the County should consider as mitigation strategies:

- Implementing programs that increase public awareness of prescribed burning
- Requiring and enforcing adherence to management plans for conservation easements that address reduction in wildfire fuels.

- Encouraging WUI communities and/or individual homeowners to implement Firewise/defensible space principles on their properties

In 2004, Collier County amended the Collier County Land Development Plan to require developers completing projects in lands designated as “rural fringe” to prepare a Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Plan. Under the guidance of the Florida Forest Service, Collier County Emergency Management Department, and any adjacent or nearby public lands agencies,

“plans shall address, at a minimum: project structural design; the use of materials and location of structures so as to reduce wildfire threat; firebreaks and buffers; water features; and, the rationale for prescribed burning on adjacent or nearby lands.” The first of these plans were submitted and approved by the FFS in 2013.

Table 4 provides data for mitigation projects completed by the Florida Forest Service in Collier County from 2005 to 2014.

Table 4. FFS Collier County Mitigation Projects, 2005-2014

Project Name	Ownership	Completion Date	Treatment Type	Acres	Miles Mowed	Structures Protected	Structures Total Value	Treatment Cost
Everglades Blvd	Private	4/14/2005	Other	20	0	45	6,750,000	\$2,238
Little League Rd	Private	7/18/2005	Mowing	1	1	48	2,400,000	\$1,195
Golden Gate	Private	7/28/2005	Mowing	15	1	15	2,250,000	\$3,878
Golden gate	Private	7/28/2005	Mowing	15	1	15	2,250,000	\$3,878
60th & Desoto	Private	9/19/2005	Rx burn	40	0	25	5,000,000	\$3,050
35th and Everglades	Private	1/9/2006	Other	120	0	47	11,750,000	\$4,479
35th N & W of Everglades	Private	1/18/2006	Other	25	0	16	2,400,000	\$5,925
Marjorie Street	County	2/22/2006	Other	16	1	220	22,000,000	\$1,972
Lake Trafford	Private	2/22/2006	Rx burn	15	0	397	49,300,000	\$4,018
12th & Everglades	Private	9/21/2006	Other	25	0	25	5,000,000	\$5,989
Little League Road	Private	10/11/2006	Mowing	2	1	24	3,000,000	\$1,000
Habitat	Private	10/12/2006	Mowing	2	1	42	5,250,000	\$1,277
Railhead Scrub	County	9/6/2007	Mowing	2	1	21	21,000,000	\$2,888
Farm Workers Village	Other	4/24/2008	Other	6	0	85	8,500,000	\$10,203
Picayune Strand	State	1/29/2009	Mowing	10	0	0	0	\$15,377
40th St. NE	Private	12/6/2010	Mowing	40	1	21	\$3,150,000.00	\$10,053.00
Golden Gate Project 3	Private	9/8/2011	Mowing	4	0	19	\$2,606,500.00	\$11,578.21
Golden Gate Corridor	Private	12/22/2011	Mowing	18.2	0	100	\$12,500,000.00	\$4,477.80
Everglades Blvd - Westside	Private	4/12/2012	Mowing	1.5	0	5	\$475,000.00	\$3,839.64
Everglades Blvd/Westside	Private	8/15/2012	Mowing	2.5	0	17	\$1,994,000.00	\$5,705.24
Wild Eye	State	8/20/2012	Rxburn	3442	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Everglades Blvd. (Westside)	Private	11/29/2012	Mowing	10	0	11	\$2,673,000.00	\$4,414.91
Project 4_Spring2013	Private	2/22/2013	Mowing	48	0	70	\$4,900,000.00	\$2,416.04
Off Everglades Blvd	Private	3/4/2013	Mowing	1	0	1	\$232,000.00	\$1,275.41
Picayune	State	3/6/2013	Mowing	2	0	0	\$0.00	\$3,337.58
Picayune	State	7/10/2013	Mowing	2	0	0	\$0.00	\$968.27
Off Everglades Blvd	Private	7/15/2013	Mowing	18	0	18	\$2,504,000.00	\$6,791.95
Desoto Blvd-off 6th Ave NE	Private	10/28/2013	Mowing	11	0	15	\$2,712,000.00	\$8,746.06
Lee Williams	Private	3/6/2014	Rx burn	61	0	9	\$592,136.00	\$8,620.09
<b>Total</b>				<b>3975.2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>\$181,188,636</b>	<b>\$139,591</b>

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## Attachment 1

### Source: National Climate Data Center - Storm Events Database

**Event Types: Wildfire**

Collier county contains the following zones:

'Coastal Collier County', 'Inland Collier County'

14 events were reported between 10/01/1990 and 10/31/2014 (8797 days)

**Summary Info:**

Number of County/Zone areas affected:	3
Number of Days with Event:	14
Number of Days with Event and Death:	0
Number of Days with Event and Death or Injury:	1
Number of Days with Event and Property Damage:	8
Number of Days with Event and Crop Damage:	0
Number of Event Types reported:	1

**Column Definitions:**

'Mag': Magnitude, 'Dth': Deaths, 'Inj': Injuries, 'PrD': Property Damage, 'CrD': Crop Damage

Location	IMPACT	St.	Date	Time	T.Z.	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	CrD
<b>Totals:</b>								0	3	1.702M	0.00K

<u>GOLDEN GATE</u>	A wildfire, most likely set by <b>an arsonist</b> and fanned by 30 mph southerly winds, burned 5000 acres near Golden Gate Estates, east of Naples. Three firefighters were injured. A permanent residence, two mobile homes, 35 vehicles, 8 boats, two motor homes as well as several outbuildings and pieces of lawn equipment were destroyed. An estimated four thousand people were evacuated and a section of Interstate 75 was closed for up to 7 hours..	FL	03/14/1999	11:12	EST	Wildfire	0	3	350.00K	0.00K
<u>GOLDEN GATE</u>	A <b>suspicious wildfire</b> consumed 2000 acres of brush, caused the evacuation of 50 Golden Gate residences and destroyed a shed.	FL	04/15/1999	14:00	EST	Wildfire	0	0	2.00K	0.00K
<u>NAPLES</u>	A lightning-initiated wildfire burned 2400 acres of sawgrass in eastern Collier County, north of Port of the Island	FL	06/11/1999	08:00	EST	Wildfire	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>GOLDEN GATE</u>	A wildfire <b>initiated by arson</b> , burned 15,600 acres causing intermittent closing of schools and roads, and the evacuation of some residences. Four homes, three mobile homes and two semi-tractor trailer trucks were destroyed along with several small hunting camps. The total cost of the fire, including firefighting, was around \$1 million.	FL	04/09/2000	12:00	EST	Wildfire	0	0	200.00K	0.00K
<u>GOLDEN GATE</u>	A 13000 acre wildfire in the Big Cypress Preserve caused thick smoke to drift across I-75, closing the interstate for about 12 hours.	FL	05/19/2001	12:00	EST	Wildfire	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>INLAND COLLIER (ZONE)</u>	Lightning from thunderstorms on May 4th caused several wildfires in the Big Cypress National Preserve in Interior Collier County. No homes have been threatened, although I-75 has had to be closed on several occasions due to dense smoke.	FL	05/04/2007	16:00	EST-5	Wildfire	0	0	0.00K	0.00K

<u>INLAND COLLIER (ZONE)</u>	Lightning on May 7th sparked a wildfire in the Picayune Strand State Forest about 12 miles east of Naples. On May 8th, the fire damaged 3 homes in the Golden Gate Estates area and threatened 33 others. The fire consumed 18,029 acres and occurred during extreme drought conditions during the winter and spring of 2007.	FL	05/07/2007	15:00	EST- 5	Wildfire	0	0	75.00K	0.00K
<u>INLAND COLLIER COUNTY (ZONE)</u>	Lightning from thunderstorms on May 4th caused several wildfires in the Big Cypress National Preserve in Interior Collier County. No homes were threatened, although I-75 had to be closed on several occasions due to dense smoke. A total of 63,599 acres were burned by the wildfires which lasted over a month. The fires occurred during a period of extreme drought which occurred in the spring of 2007.	FL	06/01/2007	00:00	EST- 5	Wildfire	0	0	0.00K	0.00K
<u>INLAND COLLIER (ZONE)</u>	A wildfire ignited in Golden Gate Estates and quickly spread up to 800 acres in just a few hours. The fire destroyed 3 homes, 10 out buildings, and 30 vehicles including boats and an RV. The fire also damaged an additional 7 homes, and produced power outages to about 4,000 customers. The fire was brought under control during the early evening of the 31st.	FL	05/29/2008	13:00	EST- 5	Wildfire	0	0	850.00K	0.00K

<p><u>INLAND</u> <u>COLLIER</u> <u>COUNTY</u> <u>(ZONE)</u></p>	<p>Lightning sparked a wildfire in the East Hinson Marsh area of Big Cypress National Preserve on April 22. The fire started one mile north of I-75 (Alligator Alley) and east of SR 29. Very dry conditions caused by the drought across the region, along with seasonably strong east winds, caused the wildfire to spread rapidly. The fire eventually spread across both sides of I-75 causing almost nightly road closures due to the thick smoke and stable nighttime conditions. SR 29 was also periodically closed due to thick smoke. As of the end of the month, the fire had burned 30,005 acres and was 85% contained. No structures were damaged due to the remote location of the fire.</p>	<p>FL</p>	<p>04/22/2009</p>	<p>20:07</p>	<p>EST-5</p>	<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0.00K</p>	<p>0.00K</p>
<p><u>INLAND</u> <u>COLLIER</u> <u>COUNTY</u> <u>(ZONE)</u></p>	<p>The wildfire in the East Hinson Marsh area of Big Cypress National Preserve which began on April 22 was fully contained as of May 9th. A total of 30,005 acres was burned. No damage to property was noted as the fire burned over wooded areas, however the proximity of the fire to I-75 (Alligator Alley) and SR 29 caused numerous periods of road closures, especially during the late night and early morning hours due to very thick smoke.</p>	<p>FL</p>	<p>05/01/2009</p>	<p>00:00</p>	<p>EST-5</p>	<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0.00K</p>	<p>0.00K</p>
<p><u>INLAND</u> <u>COLLIER</u> <u>COUNTY</u> <u>(ZONE)</u></p>	<p>A brush fire burned 125 acres in the East Naples area about 4 miles north of the intersection of Tamiami Trail and Collier Boulevard. The fire spread north to the Sabal Palm Road and Brandy Lane areas. A Jeep was destroyed along with an abandoned trailer.</p>	<p>FL</p>	<p>05/08/2009</p>	<p>12:00</p>	<p>EST-5</p>	<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>65.00K</p>	<p>0.00K</p>

<p><u>INLAND</u> <u>COLLIER</u> <u>COUNTY</u> <u>(ZONE)</u></p>	<p>A wildfire sparked by lightning burned over 3,000 acres in Golden Gate Estates. One trailer home was destroyed and two vehicles were charred. Several homes were threatened, but firefighters were able to keep the fire from affecting nearby neighborhoods. About 80% of the fire was contained by the end of April, with the fire completely contained in mid-May.</p>	<p>FL</p>	<p>04/26/2011</p>	<p>13:00</p>	<p>EST-5</p>	<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>80.00K</p>	<p>0.00K</p>
<p><u>INLAND</u> <u>COLLIER</u> <u>COUNTY</u> <u>(ZONE)</u></p>	<p>A wildfire sparked by lightning on April 26th burned 3,226 acres in Golden Gate Estates. One trailer home was destroyed and two vehicles were charred. Several homes were threatened, but firefighters were able to keep the fire from affecting nearby neighborhoods.</p>	<p>FL</p>	<p>05/01/2011</p>	<p>00:00</p>	<p>EST-5</p>	<p>Wildfire</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>80.00K</p>	<p>0.00K</p>
<p><b>Totals:</b></p>							<p>0</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>1.702M</p>	<p>0.00K</p>