



# **The 5th National Risk Assessment**

Fueling the Flames

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## Contributors to the The 5th National Risk Assessment

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## Disclaimers

First Street Foundation's fire and climate change risk estimates are based on one or more models designed to approximate risk and are not intended as precise estimates, or to be a comprehensive analysis of all possible fire-related and climate change risks.

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Special thanks to those who contributed wildfire science, damage estimates, and technical expertise including:



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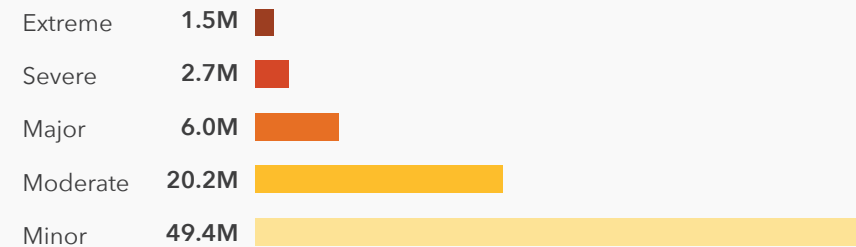
Special thanks to our data providers for their support of our work. State, Metropolitan Area, and County boundaries from the U.S. Census TIGER dataset is used on all pages showing maps. This report is not endorsed or certified by the Census Bureau. This report is neither affiliated with, nor authorized, sponsored, approved, endorsed, or certified by any of the foregoing providers.



# Abstract

The First Street Foundation Wildfire Model builds upon publicly available data and decades of wildfire research and expertise. The model estimates wildfire risk on a property-by-property basis across the United States today and up to 30 years into the future. This high-precision, climate-adjusted wildfire model provides insights for individual property owners of residential, commercial, critical, and social infrastructure buildings. These results are made available through [Risk Factor™](#), the first free source of high-quality probabilistic wildfire risk information at the property level available to the public. This report provides a high-level overview of the methodology behind the First Street Foundation Wildfire Model, a summary of wildfire risk across the nation, and a series of state pages which summarize and provide insight into new findings about wildfire risk. Across the country, there are 49.4M properties with minor wildfire risk (with a cumulative burn probability below 1%); 20.2M properties with moderate risk (6% maximum cumulative burn probability); 6.0M with major risk (14% maximum burn probability); 2.7M with severe risk (26% maximum cumulative burn probability); and 1.5M properties with extreme risk (with cumulative burn probabilities of 26% and up).

## Fire Factor distribution of properties at risk\*



## Total properties at risk\*

79.8M

\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

# Introduction



The First Street Foundation Wildfire Model was developed in partnership with researchers and wildfire experts from First Street Foundation and the Pyrengence consortium, including Spatial Informatics Group, Reax Engineering, and Eagle Rock Analytics. This analysis follows the open science approach taken by First Street Foundation for climate-adjusted flood risk ([Porter et al., 2020](#); [Bates et al., 2021](#); [Kearns et al., 2020](#)). The wildfire risk product resulting from this model has been named “Fire Factor” as part of a wider “Risk Factor” information platform provided by the First Street Foundation for free, public use under

noncommercial license terms.

Wildfire risk across the United States has been increasing in recent years, as described by a number of studies of the increased wildfire incidence, and, relatedly, the increasing threat to forests and communities ([Burke et al., 2021](#); [Westerling et al., 2006](#); [Vose et al., 2018](#)). This growing risk threatens the economic stability, natural resources, and quality of life for the communities and property owners affected. NOAA reports over \$79.8 billion in costs associated with the occurrence of wildfires between 2018 and 2021. However,

this estimate does not account for much of the cost associated with land management or long term indirect and additional costs ([NOAA Billion Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters, 2022](#)). Direct cost estimates are simply a fraction of the larger economic costs associated with wildfire ([Western Forestry Leadership Coalition, 2010](#)). Nevertheless, the costs of wildfire are exceedingly high in recent years and are growing at a substantial rate, where the previous damage estimates between 2012 and 2016 totaled only \$8.5 billion ([NOAA, 2022](#)), representing nearly a 10-fold increase.

To address the need to better understand this growing nationwide wildfire risk, the U.S. federal government supported the creation and publication of the publicly-available Wildfire Risk to Communities website (hereafter WRC; see [WildfireRisk.org](#); [Scott et al., 2020](#)), which conveys the relative risk for communities at a 270 meter horizontal resolution analysis. This tool allows communities to understand their risk in comparison to other areas so that resources may be allocated in an efficient way to combat wildfire-related losses. WRC’s estimates are based on wildfire simulations that incorporate the US Forest Service’s 2014 Landscape Fire and Resource Management Planning Tools database v2.0.0 ([LANDFIRE, 2021](#)) with some modifications ([T. Smail, personal comm. 2021](#)) which provides open data describing the composition and state of fuels across the contiguous United States (CONUS). However, WRC’s focus is on community risk, and thus the metrics computed for it are not focused on individual properties and homes. This is why WRC’s website clearly states,

# Introduction

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“Wildfire Risk to Communities is best for comparing risk among rather than within communities, and it is not designed for considering risk at the local, neighborhood, or individual home scale.” Additionally, WRC does not adjust risk based on more recent wildfires or changing environmental conditions, and considers only the current risk to homes based on observed wildfires prior to 2014.

The development of WRC was an important milestone, providing communities the ability to understand risk in their area and plan for resource allocation.

The First Street Foundation Wildfire Model aims to complement that community-level tool with a high resolution model developed specifically at the property level. The First Street Foundation Wildfire Model computes estimates of the 30-year, climate-adjusted aggregate wildfire hazard for the contiguous United States at the 30 meter horizontal resolution. The development of such a model is based on the unique risk each individual property faces and should help to provide homeowners with home

mitigation solutions. An additional part of the model not included in this report, and developed with the engineering and consulting firm Arup, utilizes First Street Foundation’s specific property vulnerability characteristics, such as the combustibility of building materials, to calculate the potential losses which could come with the property-level wildfire exposure estimated and presented here.

The First Street Foundation Wildfire Model is the result of a public-private collaboration whereby the open data and open science supported by the federal government is paired with additional information and support provided by state and local governments in order to enable private industry to create valuable new information products. This collaboration has enabled the creation of a new wildfire model that assesses hyper-local climate risk across the nation, and can be useful to facilitate action in order to address that risk.

First Street Foundation democratizes this information through its publicly-accessible [Risk Factor™ website](#) to ensure

that all individuals and communities have access to estimates of their wildfire risk, and makes their Fire Factor™ score readily understandable to effectively communicate that risk and inspire action. Most significantly, this hyper-local resolution allows for an extremely granular understanding of wildfire risk, empowering communities, states, and national government actors to take steps to mitigate wildfire risk above and beyond wildfire suppression efforts.

Supporting wildfire suppression at the local, state, and federal levels is among the most expensive wildfire protection efforts, costing the federal government \$2.0 billion annually across the U.S. today. [Recent estimates from OMB](#) suggest those costs could rise to \$2.83 billion under conservative climate change scenarios by 2050, and perhaps to as much as \$4.32 billion under higher emissions scenarios ([Office of Management and Budget, 2022](#)). States and communities that are capable of suppressing most destructive wildfires today may find their resources stretched thinner and their capacity further

challenged by climate-fueled increases in wildfire occurrence.

Enhanced understanding of the specific nature and location of wildfire risk enables communities to more effectively lobby for funding for fuel treatments, prescribed burns, and other wildfire risk mitigation strategies that may be used to reduce risk to houses, businesses, and communities across the U.S., and could help constrain the costs associated with suppression activities. Individual homes and businesses can reduce their vulnerability to wildfires through a variety of actions and strategies (e.g. see [insights from the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety](#)) in the face of greater exposure to wildfires in the future. But first, this exposure and risk must be quantified and made available to enable such preventative measures to be planned.



# Methodology

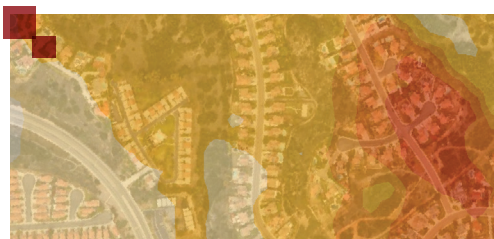
The First Street Foundation Wildfire Model integrates information on fuels, wildfire weather, and ignition into a Fire Behavior Model.

## Fuels

The wildfire model requires data on the combustible fuels which may contribute to wildfire across the United States. The 2016 update, Version 2.0.0, of the canonical U.S. Forest Service (USFS) LANDFIRE ([LANDFIRE, 2021](#)) fuels dataset at the 30 meter resolution serves as a baseline of this fuels estimate, and that dataset is updated by including additional information of all known “disturbances” between 2016 and 2020 which could modify or change the fuels in a way not captured in the original dataset. These “disturbances” include activities such as recent wildfires, prescribed burns, harvests, and other forest management practices. Data on wildfire disturbances are obtained from the Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity ([MTBS; Finco et al., 2012](#)) program for wildfires larger than 500 acres, and for wildfires smaller than 500 acres data were used from the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC).

The assignment of disturbance codes for all other disturbances (including harvest, fuel mitigation treatments, and prescribed burns) were reviewed by forestry field experts, and captures information on disturbance type, severity, and the time since the disturbance occurred.

Disturbances which occurred between 2011 and 2020 were used to transition fuel layers from which estimates on canopy cover, canopy height, canopy base height, canopy bulk density, and a surface fuel layer may be computed.



Another important and novel update included in the First Street Foundation Wildfire model is the reclassification of homes and other buildings from a “nonburnable” fuel type to a “burnable” fuel type. Typically, homes and other buildings are classified as nonburnable fuel

types within LANDFIRE v2.0.0. In order to allow the wildfire behavior model to more accurately estimate how wildfire moves through the Wildland-Urban-Interface (WUI), properties within the WUI must be replaced by a burnable fuel type so as to not block the modeled wildfire spread. The first step of this process is to develop a current map of the WUI areas, which are defined by two factors: building density and distance from wildland vegetation ([Martinuzzi et al., 2015](#)). The building density and vegetation information are derived from MapBox building footprints and the 2016 National Landcover Database Existing Vegetation Cover layer, respectively. A statistical analysis of 549 historical wildfires between 2014 and 2019 was conducted to inform how non-burnable building types should be reclassified (and are typically found to be reclassified as grasses). Non-burnable pixels were converted to a burnable FM40 surface fuel type in the WUI intermix and interface only.

## Fire Weather and Climate Change

To represent a wide range of possible weather-driven wildfire conditions across the landscape within the simulations

employed here, the model utilizes a decade of NOAA weather data, the 2011-2020 Real Time Mesoscale Analysis (RTMA) dataset ([NOAA/NCEP, 2022](#)) augmented by data from Oregon State’s PRISM dataset (Parameter-elevation Regressions on Independent Slopes Model; [PRISM, 2021](#)). These weather data include hourly surface wind, air temperature, relative humidity, and precipitation information at the 2.5 km horizontal resolution. This weather data supports a wide range of possible weather conditions, not to recreate any particular wildfire events, but to drive the wildfire behavior model millions of times in a Monte Carlo simulation scheme to derive 2022 wildfire hazard estimates. Similarly, for 2052 the same weather time series was used to drive the simulations, but the air temperature, humidity, and precipitation were bias-adjusted to 2052 conditions following the CMIP5 RCP4.5 ensemble results. Rather than applying a bias-adjustment to the wind time series for the future climate, the same winds from the 2011-2020 time series were used to drive the 2052 simulations to reduce sensitivity of the model to highly uncertain future predictions of winds.

# Methodology

## Ignition and Fire Occurrence Patterns

One of the primary indicators of where future wildfires will occur is informed through data on historical wildfire occurrences. These historical wildfires help to inform where wildfires may occur vis-à-vis the Fire Occurrence Database (FOD) developed by the USDA Forest Service ([Short, 2014](#); [Short, 2021](#)). The FOD includes 27 years (1992-2018) of fire occurrence data, encompassing 2.17 million wildfire records for a total of 165 million acres burned. Small wildfires, defined as those less than 100 acres, are filtered from this database to follow best research practices for modeling annualized burn probability ([Scott et al., 2018](#)). This size serves as an approximation for the typical scale of wildfires which are limited by human wildfire suppression. Using this information and following recognized best practices, a kernel density tool is used to develop an ignition density grid.

In addition to modeling the spatial occurrence of wildfire, the model also addresses when large wildfires may occur. One of the strongest predictors of

the temporal occurrence of the number and size of large wildfires is through the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) Energy Release Component (ERC) percentile which serves as a measure of intermediate to long term dryness due to weather conditions' influence on fuel moisture content.

## Wildfire Behavior Model

An open source wildfire behavior model was used, ELMFIRE (Eulerian Level Set Model of Fire Spread). This work does not develop new techniques for wildfire modeling, but rather implements computationally efficient and scalable modeling techniques at a high resolution based on existing science, wildfire probability, and hazard modeling paradigms. These scalable techniques make it practical to more easily conduct wildfire simulations at the 30 meter resolution across the entire country, enabling property and building specific assessments of wildfire risk. Inputs to the wildfire behavior model include fuels, weather, and likely ignition locations. The ignition locations were based

on historical wildfire locations from 1992 to 2018 described in the previous section, and are limited to looking at wildfire sizes of greater than 100 acres. This limitation implicitly includes the effect of human-driven wildfire suppression activities in the model output to create a "real world" estimate of wildfire risk - i.e. wildfires that are actively prevented from growing large. For example, the State of Rhode Island has exhibited remarkable wildfire suppression over the past decades and has been able to eliminate all wildfires over 100 acres during the 1992-2018 time period, causing the burn probability in Rhode Island to be zero for all properties in the simulations.

For each potential ignition location, a random weather scenario and a corresponding likelihood of ignition at that location was selected for a unique wildfire simulation. Simulations were started incrementally for each day of a year, and this process was repeated across the 10-year sample time series. Simulated wildfires which grew to at least 100 acres were deemed to be "sufficient sized" and were tracked for information on the wildfire

perimeter locations, flame lengths, ember cast, and durations. This process was repeated over 100 million times for both the 2022 and 2052 targets, resulting in approximately 8-10 million tracked wildfires for each simulation period.

For each 30 meter pixel across the country, information is recorded on the distribution and occurrence of burn incidence, flame lengths experienced, and the relative amount of embers which land in the pixel. These provide estimates of:

- Burn probability: the estimated likelihood of the area burning during any single year.
- Fire intensity: estimated flame lengths, including maximum, average, and sum of all flame lengths experienced.
- Ember exposure: the relative amount of embers which land in an area due to nearby simulated wildfires.

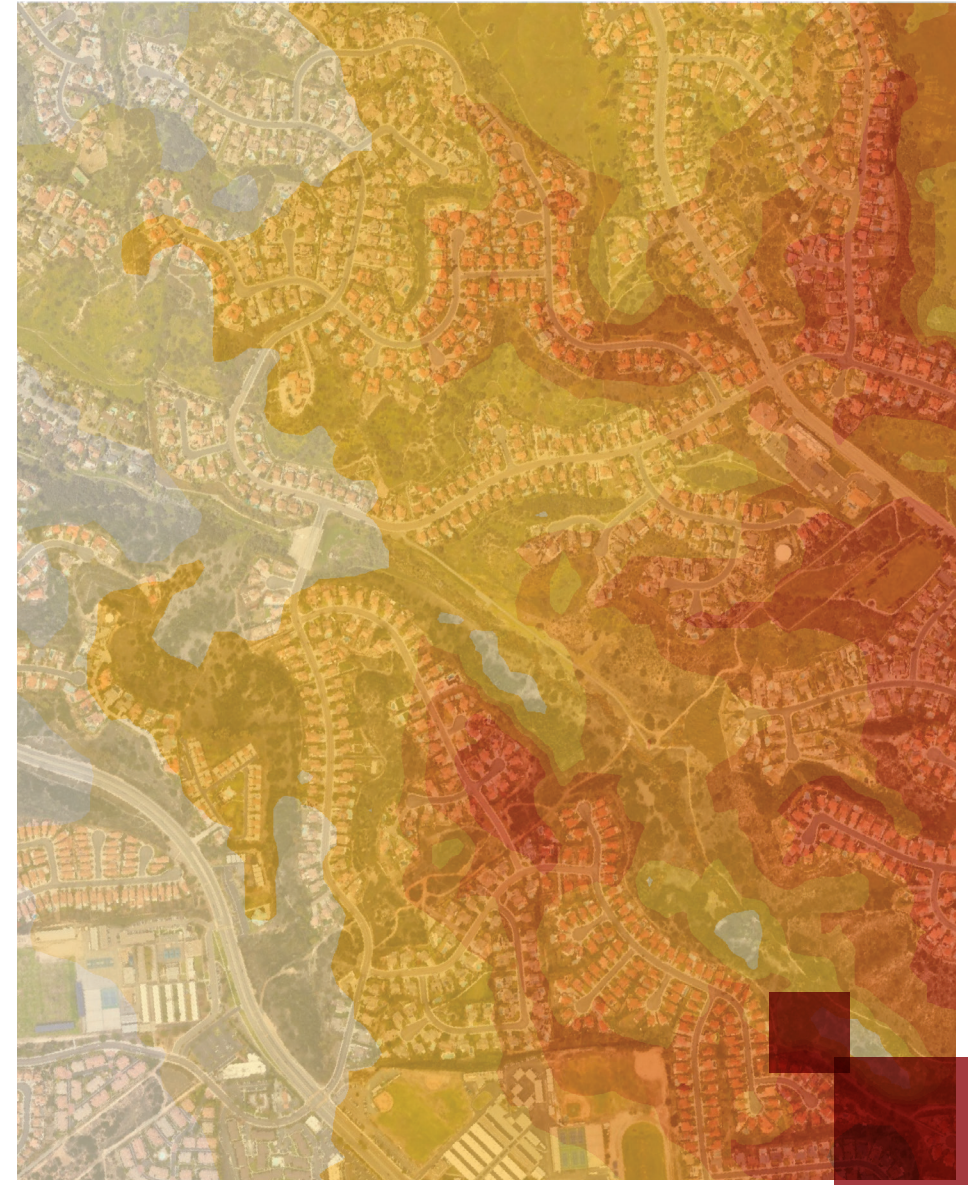


# National Overview

The Fire Factor's™ range from (1-10) to describe a property's aggregate thirty-year exposure to wildfire, informed by the parcel's burn probability at a 30 meter resolution. Therefore, the Fire Factor takes into account not only the burn probability of the current time period but also how the parcel's wildfire risk changes over the next 30 years with a changing climate. For example, a property which may only experience small wildfires (or not have any exposure) in the present day may experience larger wildfire risk in the future, and the property's Fire Factor aims to capture this changing risk. The model outputs are sampled at the centroid of the largest building footprint on a property, or at the centroid of the parcel boundaries when building footprints do not exist.

**Defining Wildfire Risk: Definitions of risk which are used in the report.**

First Street risk description	Properties at risk	% of all properties	Max 30 year cumulative probability
Minimal (1)	61,940,800	43.7%	0%
Any risk (sum of 2 and up)	79,809,300	56.3%	>0%
Minor (2)	49,395,900	34.9%	1%
Moderate (3 and 4)	20,217,500	14.3%	6%
Major (5 and 6)	5,980,300	4.2%	14%
Severe (7 and 8)	2,705,200	1.9%	26%
Extreme (9 and 10)	1,510,400	1.1%	>26%



# National Overview

The nature of the model results in some randomness in ember landing locations across the 30 meter pixels. To practically describe their influence, a kernel function is used to create a zone where embers could potentially land. The kernel creates a zone which is about 10 pixels (300 meters) surrounding any estimated ember landing locations. This “ember zone” represents how far isolated embers may get from dense ember landing areas or a wildfire line area, and is similar to the “Indirect Exposure” shown on WRC. The properties with parcels which have only this “indirect exposure” are classified as “at risk” with a minor Fire Factor of 2. Meanwhile, properties that do not have this “indirect” exposure or any burn probability in the model are provided a Fire Factor of 1, which represents minimal risk. It should be noted that while properties with a Fire Factor of 1 do not show measurable risk within the model, this estimate may not translate fully into the burn probability of the property in real life.

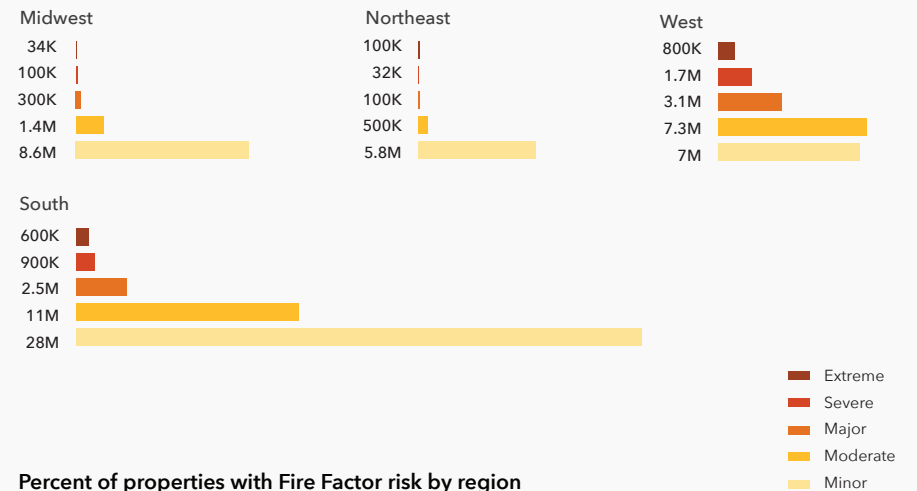
In addition to ember zone exposure from the kernel function, properties will also be

assigned a Fire Factor of 2 when their burn probability is less than 1% cumulatively over the 30 year period. The remaining range of scores are based on burn probability only. For example, for a Fire Factor of 3 the cumulative burn probability ranges between 1% and 3%.

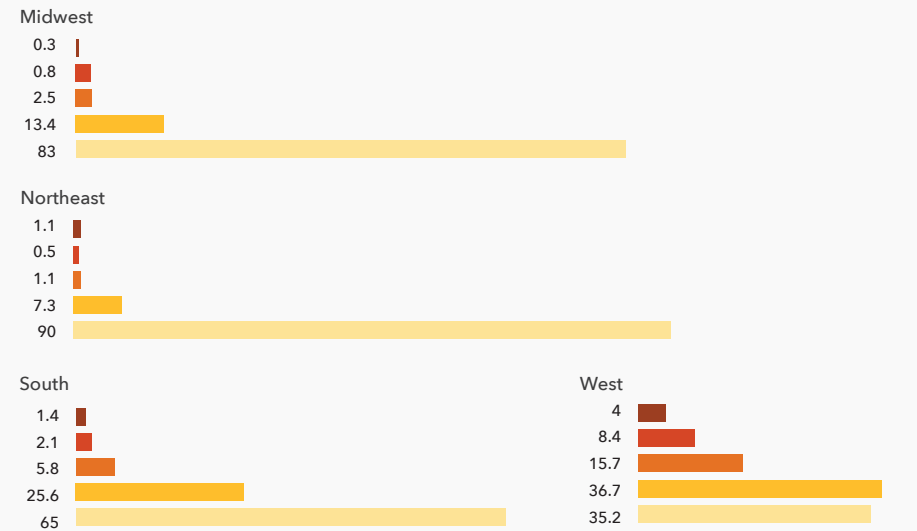
Many areas across the country do not have very high Fire Factors. Most counties in the northeast and midwest do not have any properties with Fire Factors higher than a 2 or 3. Northeast Nevada and the Texas panhandle feature some of the highest average Fire Factors. While there is variation in Fire Factors within neighborhoods, the highest Fire Factors (9-10) tend to occur in certain clustered areas.

Across the Midwest, Northwest, and South, the counts and percentages of properties with minor wildfire risk are the highest compared to those with moderate, major, severe, or extreme risk. In the South, there is a relatively high count and percentage of properties with moderate risk as well when compared to the Midwest or Northeast.

Total count of properties with Fire Factor by region



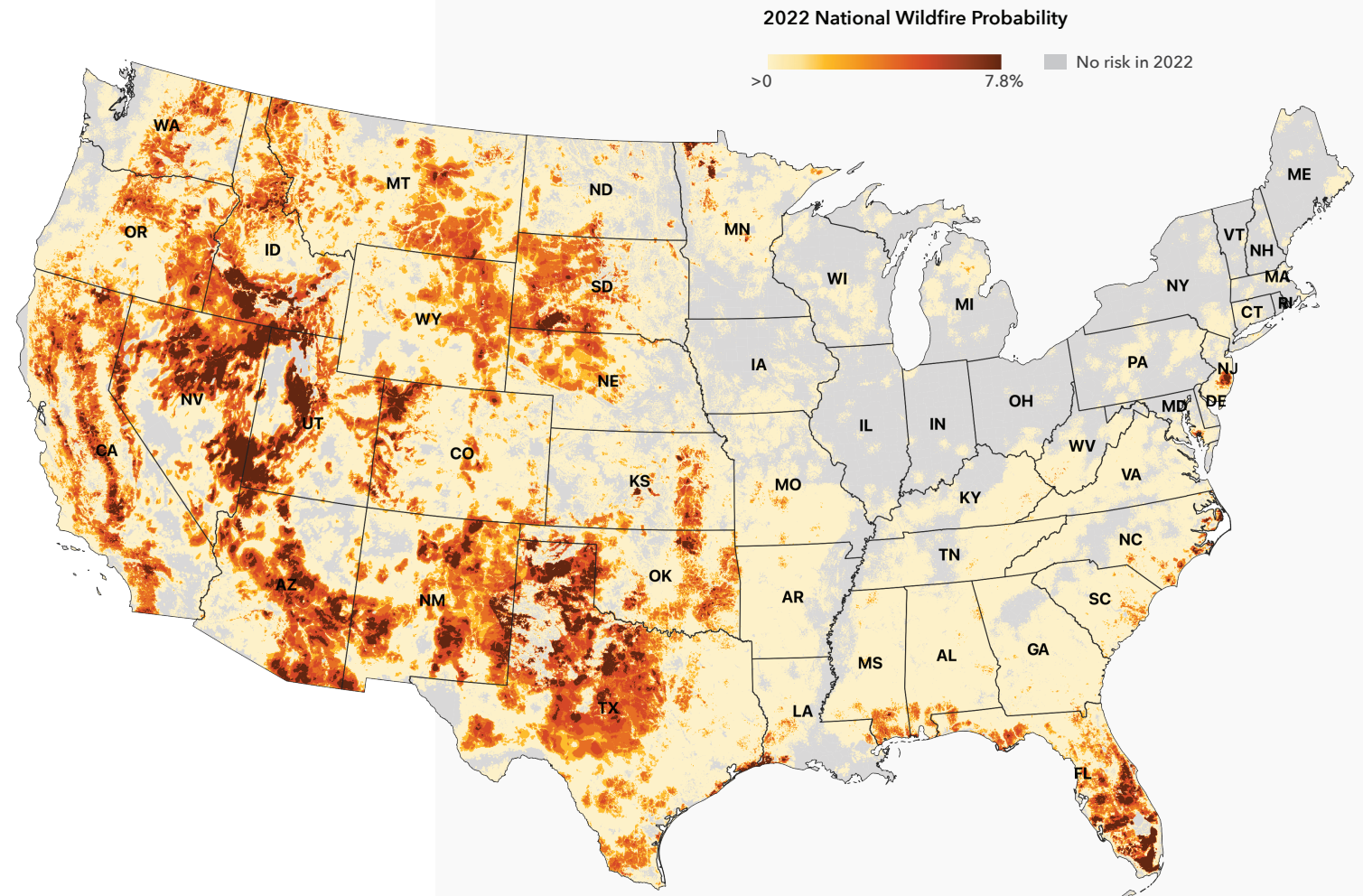
Percent of properties with Fire Factor risk by region



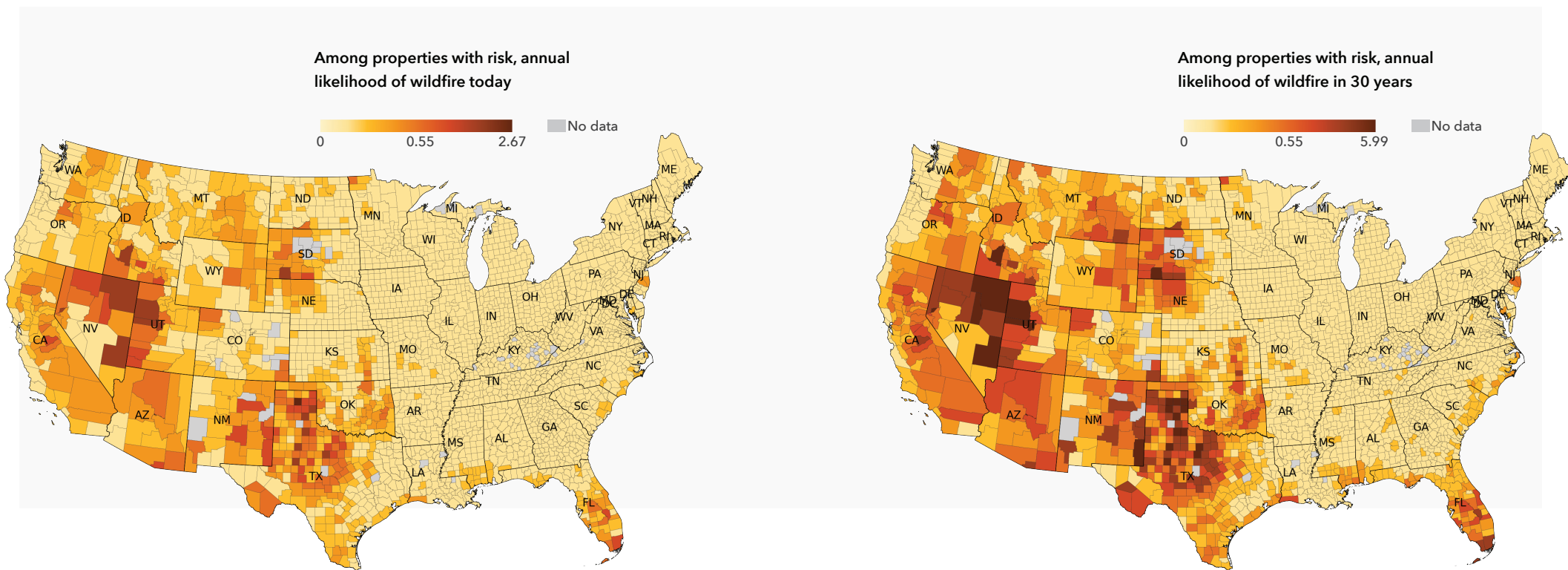
# National Overview

The Western region of the country varies considerably from other regions in the distribution of Fire Factors for properties within the country. In the West, there is a higher count of properties with moderate risk as compared to minor risk. Additionally, there is also a higher percentage of properties with moderate risk than any other risk score category. Generally, the Fire Factors™ across minor, moderate, major, severe, and extreme classes in the West are more evenly distributed than for the rest of the country.

The Fire Factors™ are calculated primarily from the burn probabilities of properties and only take into account ember cast when burn probabilities are low. Average annual burn probabilities are calculated directly from the hazard layer as discussed previously in the methodology. To validate the model results, it is useful to compare the historical wildfire data with the burn probability estimates that the model produces. “Hotspots” in the burn probability layer match the large number of fires which have occurred historically in northeast Nevada, Idaho, Kansas,



# National Overview



Oklahoma, and Florida. There are lower counts of historic wildfires in California than some other areas across the country (such as those in northeast Nevada), but the wildfire burn probabilities nevertheless tend to be elevated in California.

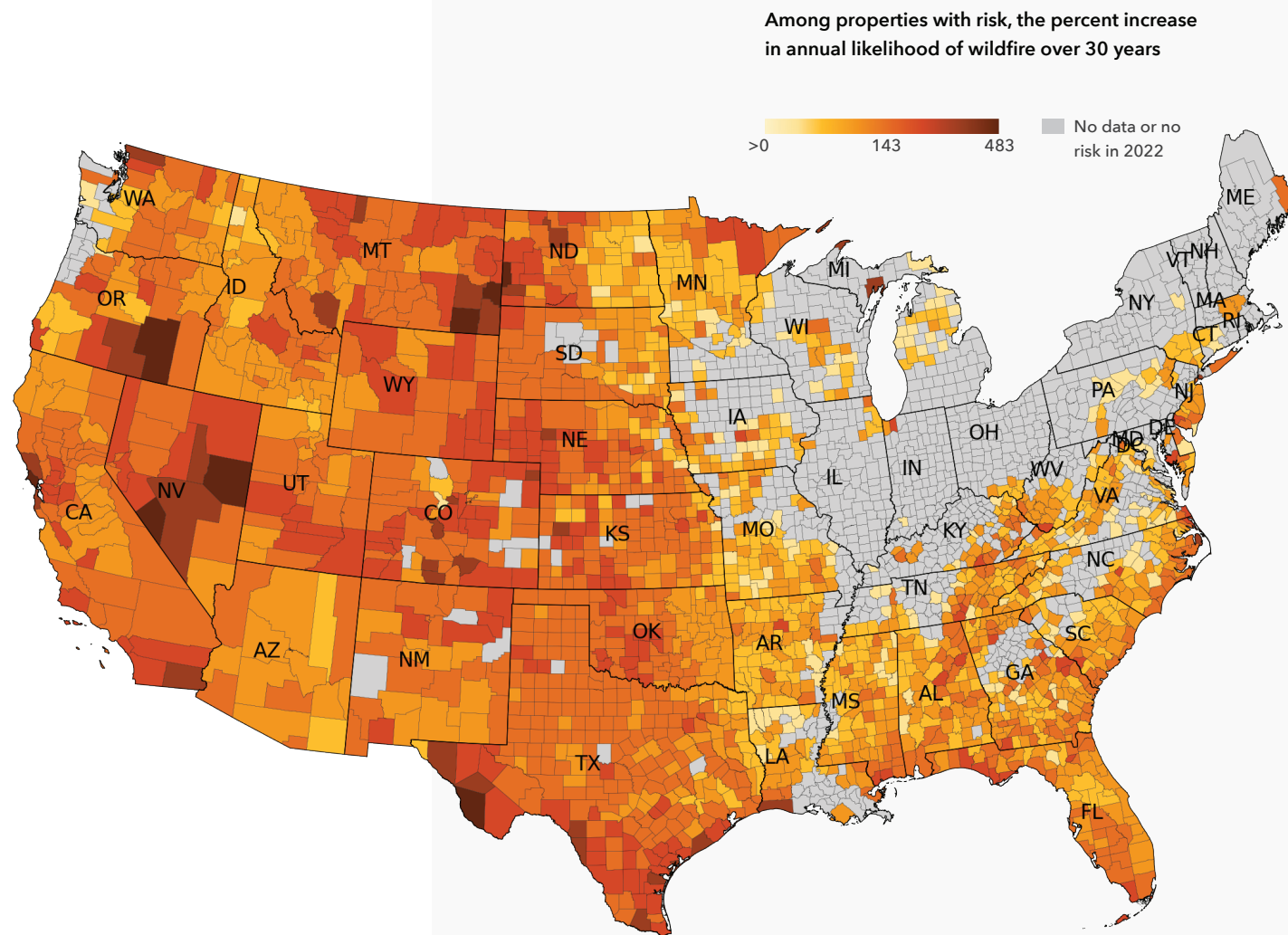
In addition to informing probable ignition locations in the model, past wildfires also influence the model through their impact on the fuels which future potential wildfires may consume. Areas which have been burned relatively recently in the past are less likely to burn, or may have less intense flame lengths within the model as now

there are less fuels present which future or potential wildfires may use. The influence of historical observations on ignition likelihood means that while an area may have relatively high risk levels, disturbances in the fuels used in the model allow for specific reductions of risk within those smaller disturbed areas.

The percentage increase between the current year and 30 years into the future in the average burn probabilities of properties with at least 0.03% risk is at least 100% in many of the counties across the country.

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The annual burn probability of 0.03% corresponds to at least a 1% cumulative likelihood over a 30 year period. With higher burn probabilities, a higher incidence of losses is expected over time as properties are exposed more often to wildfire. This is aligned with other expectations that predict increased wildfire occurrence across the United States due to conditions becoming drier in the future ([NASA, 2012](#)).



# National Overview

**Top 20 counties with the highest number of properties with at least 0.03% annual burn probability in 2022**

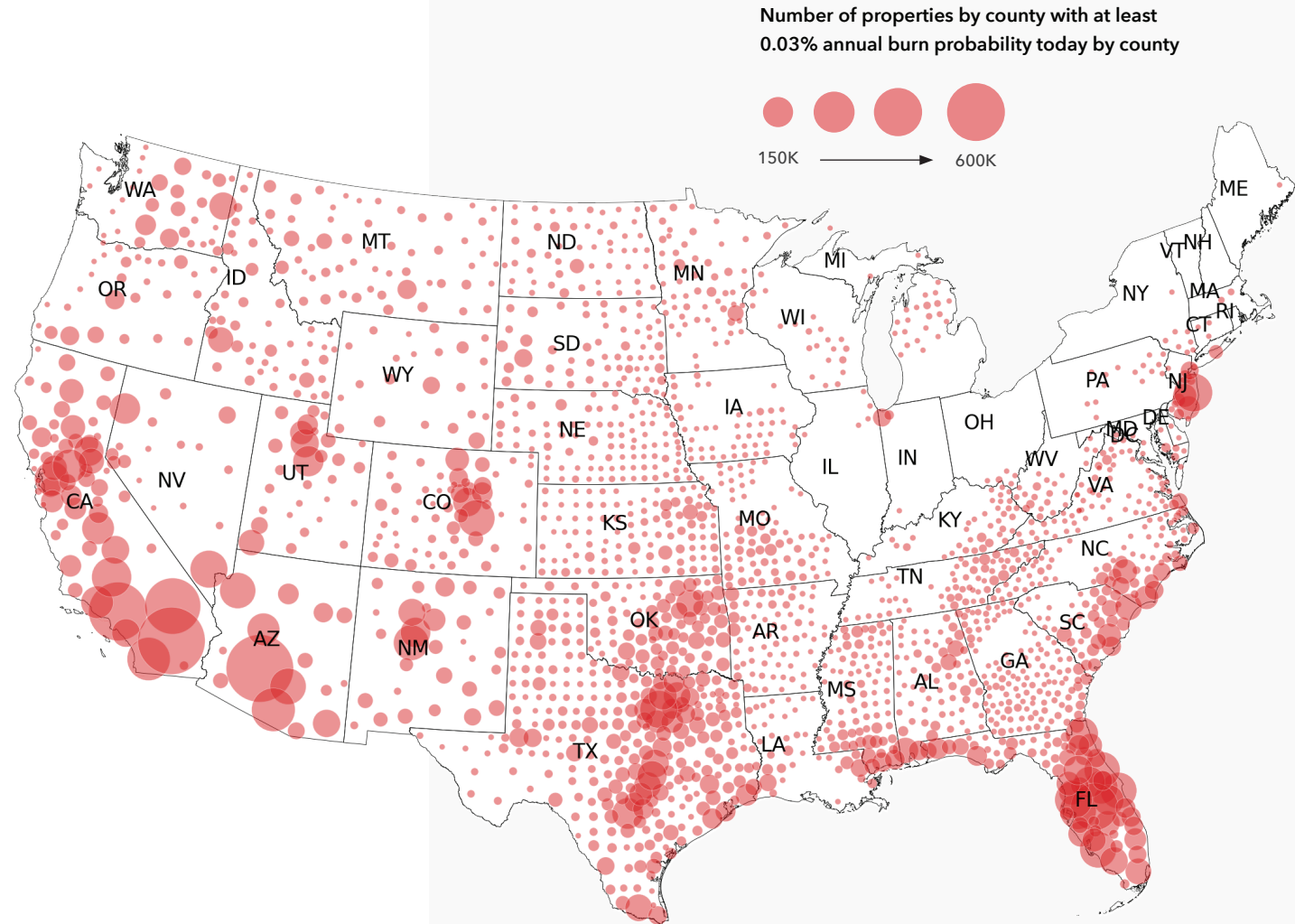
Rank	County	# of properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% difference in properties with at least 0.03% risk over 30 years
1	Riverside County, CA	684,400	77.2	0.8
2	Maricopa County, AZ	683,300	43.3	12.0
3	Los Angeles County, CA	514,500	24.6	13.9
4	San Bernardino County, CA	471,700	57.4	5.0
5	Polk County, FL	335,100	87.8	0.8
6	Pima County, AZ	283,200	66.4	9.4
7	San Diego County, CA	277,400	37.3	22.0
8	Kern County, CA	236,300	58.2	12.1
9	Ocean County, NJ	220,000	52.3	19.4
10	Pasco County, FL	210,500	79.3	1.9
11	Tarrant County, TX	210,100	32.3	34.6
12	Clark County, NV	208,200	27.3	38.7
13	El Paso County, CO	200,100	80.1	1.9
14	Hillsborough County, FL	198,200	42.1	9.3
15	Lee County, FL	197,900	42.3	14.8
16	Brevard County, FL	194,000	65.2	1.9
17	Pinal County, AZ	193,300	80.4	5.4
18	Mohave County, AZ	191,000	73.5	11.9
19	Volusia County, FL	189,600	71.0	5.0
20	Valencia County, NM	184,500	93.6	2.5

**Top 20 counties with the highest percent of properties with at least 0.03% annual burn probability in 2022**

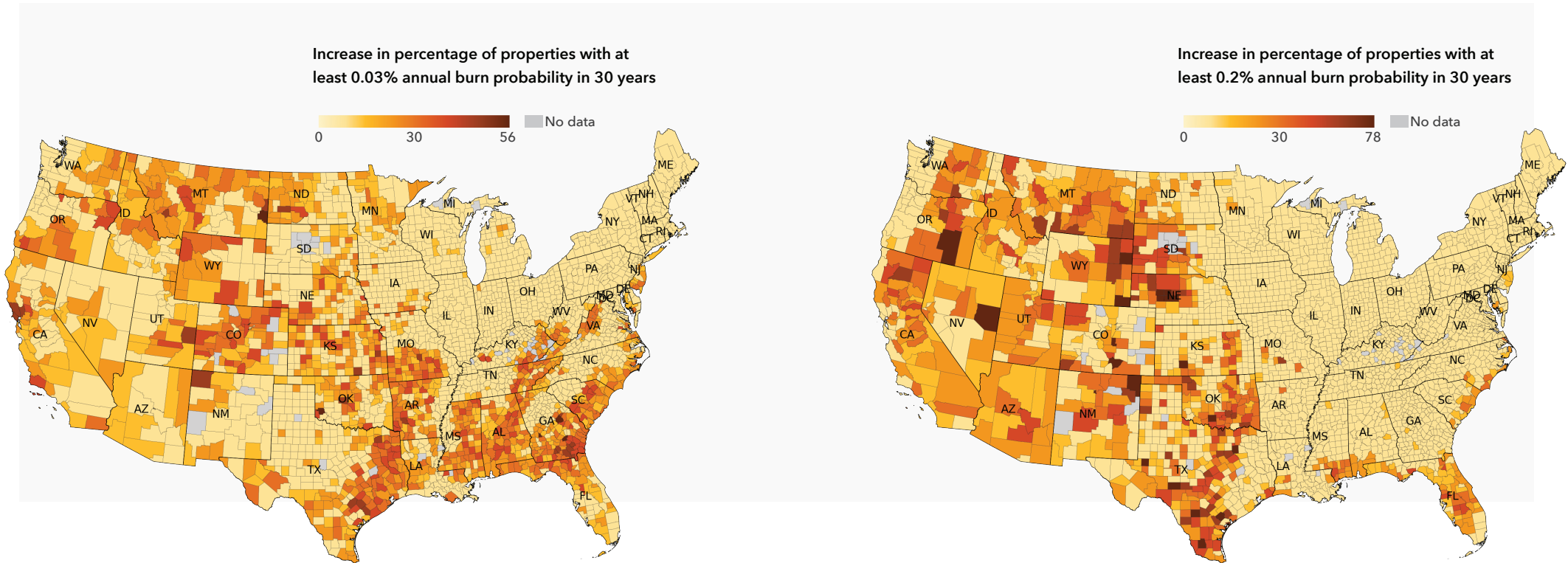
Rank	County	# of properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% difference in properties with at least 0.03% risk over 30 years
1	Los Alamos County, NM	8,300	98.9	0.0
2	Mason County, TX	6,300	98.8	0.0
3	Harding County, NM	5,200	98.0	0.5
4	Colfax County, NM	24,100	97.9	0.1
5	Gillespie County, TX	27,000	97.9	0.0
6	Menard County, TX	5,000	97.8	0.0
7	Hooker County, NE	1,800	97.8	0.4
8	Arthur County, NE	1,100	97.8	0.1
9	San Miguel County, NM	28,100	97.7	0.3
10	Guadalupe County, NM	700	97.5	0.0
11	Custer County, SD	12,500	97.3	0.4
12	Kimble County, TX	8,600	97.1	0.7
13	Carson City, NV	19,600	96.9	0.0
14	Winkler County, TX	6,100	96.9	0.1
15	McPherson County, NE	1,600	96.9	0.0
16	Santa Fe County, NM	74,500	96.6	0.4
17	Baca County, CO	600	96.6	0.0
18	Gila County, AZ	31,400	96.5	1.8
19	Coryell County, TX	28,200	96.5	0.0
20	Schleicher County, TX	4,100	96.5	0.0

# National Overview

The states with the largest amount of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 2022 are California (4.65M), Texas (4.56M), Florida (3.93M), Arizona (1.89M), and Oklahoma (1.14M), respectively. These are followed by New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, South Carolina, and North Carolina. By the percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk out of all properties in the state, New Mexico (68.6%), Wyoming (66.8%), Arizona (58.7%), Utah (57.7%), and Oklahoma (51.4%) rank as the top five states, and are followed by Montana, Florida, South Dakota, Nevada, and California to round out the top 10. These results do not reflect the magnitude of the risk in terms of wildfire intensities, but rather reflect risk by the number of properties which meet the 0.03% annual burn probability threshold.



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In terms of counties, the highest counts of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 2022 are Riverside County, CA (684,400); Maricopa County, AZ (683,300); Los Angeles County, CA (514,500); San Bernardino County, CA (471,700); and Polk County, FL (335,100). The counties with the largest proportion of properties with

at least 0.03% risk in 2022 are Los Alamos County, NM (98.9%); Mason County, TX (98.8%); Harding County, NM (98.0%); Colfax County, NM (97.9%); and Gillespie County, TX (97.9%).

The states with the largest increase in the amount of properties with annual burn

probabilities of at least 0.03% are Colorado (17.9% percent difference), Alabama (14.6%), Mississippi (14.0%), Texas (13.9%), and Montana (13.7%). These are followed by Oklahoma, Arkansas, Wyoming, Kansas, and South Carolina to make up the top 10 states. The counties with the greatest increase of properties with at least 0.03%

annual burn probability are Greer County, OK (56.0% percent difference); Schley County, GA (53.4%); Washington County, GA (51.3%); Jeff Davis County, MT (51.0%); and Fallon County, MT (50.1%).



# National Overview

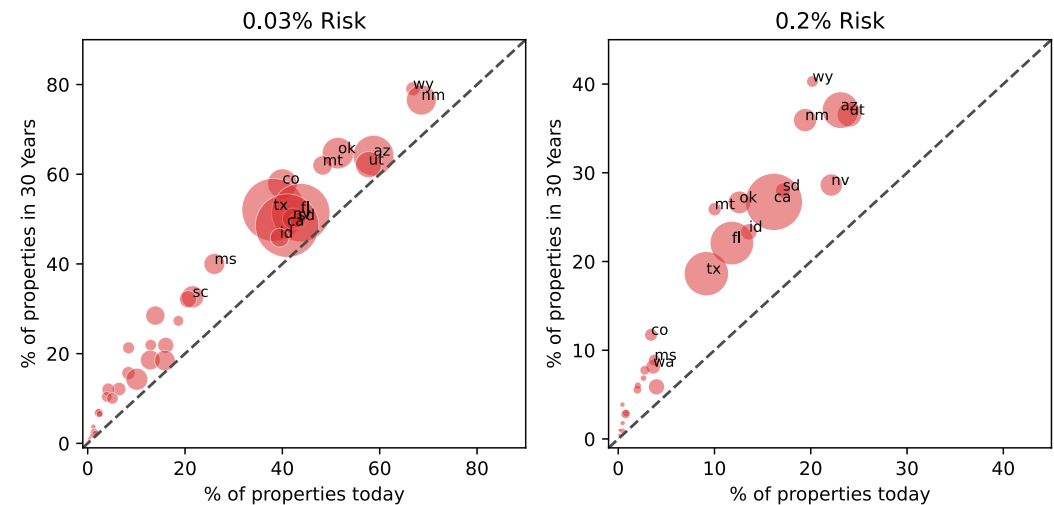
**Top 20 counties with the greatest percent increase of properties with at least 0.03% annual burn probability in 2022 vs. 2052**

Rank	County	# of properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% difference in properties with at least 0.03% risk over 30 years
1	Greer County, OK	700	10.6	56.0
2	Schley County, GA	700	21.4	53.4
3	Washington County, GA	800	6.4	51.3
4	Jeff Davis County, GA	1,100	14.0	51.0
5	Fallon County, MT	1,200	25.6	50.1
6	Stark County, ND	1,900	8.7	49.7
7	Cowley County, KS	5,900	28.5	48.6
8	Cook County, GA	1,700	16.6	48.4
9	Pierce County, GA	1,200	10.1	48.1
10	Broomfield County, CO	8,000	31.0	47.8
11	Grand County, UT	2,700	37.4	46.6
12	Jackson County, TX	4,200	19.4	46.5
13	Hopkins County, TX	2,400	10.5	46.2
14	Lavaca County, TX	2,500	13.2	45.8
15	Wibaux County, MT	500	23.8	45.8
16	Glascoc County, GA	300	12.0	45.8
17	San Juan County, NM	15,400	35.7	45.3
18	Canadian County, OK	10,600	15.6	44.9
19	Pulaski County, MO	6,900	35.9	43.6
20	Berrien County, GA	1,400	13.8	42.4

The bubbles in the figure point to the fact that the rate of increase of properties with at least 0.03% annual burn probability over the next 30 years is relatively stable. However, when looking at the percent difference between the counts of properties with at least 0.2% annual burn probability between now and in 30 years, there is a significant rate of acceleration in risk. Most notably, the states of Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah continue to sit atop the list of states with the highest percentage of properties with 0.2% annual burn probability of wildfire, but larger

states such as California, Texas, Florida also see a rapidly increasing proportion of their states' properties at risk. The fact that the right hand panel of the figure (0.2% annual burn probability) reports a more pronounced deviation from the diagonal line of "zero-growth" indicates that not only is wildfire risk expected to increase over the next 30 years, but the growth is expected to move many properties with moderate levels of risk into major risk categories, evidence of the looming catastrophe and the urgency needed to address it.

**Percentage of properties with burn probability today versus in 30 years**  
(Sized by count of properties at risk)



# Conclusions

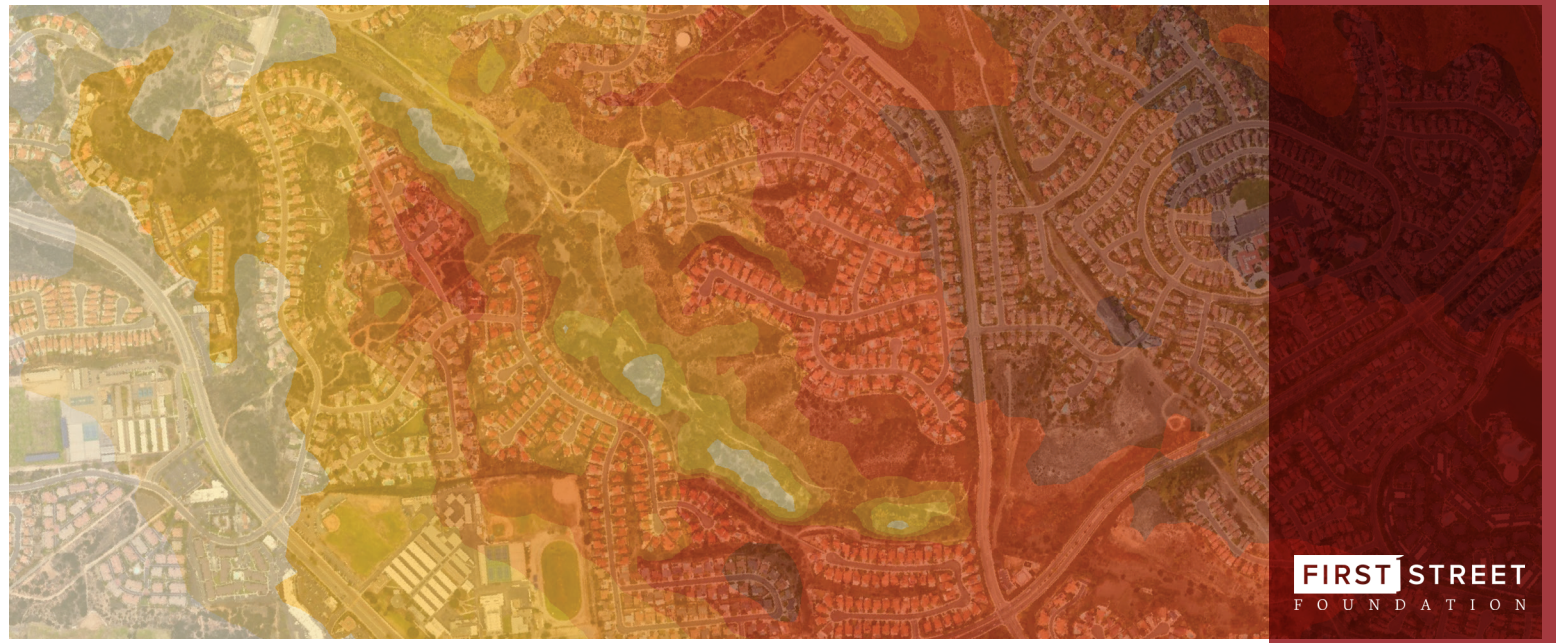
The First Street Foundation Wildfire Model represents a “first of its kind” behavior wildfire model at the property level. The development of the model gives property owners a first view at their personal risk to wildfire and can be used to make personal decisions around risk aversion, adaptation solutions, and property hardening against that risk. The data can further be seen as an extension to other community level risk models that provides personal property owners with the tools they need to make the best possible decisions to protect themselves against their risk. Furthermore, the model incorporates changing climate conditions as a way to estimate changes to wildfire risk over the next 30 years. Understanding how wildfire risks change over time with future environmental conditions at a high-resolution is important for knowing how financial, human, and community resources should be allocated in order to mitigate the risks associated with each. That is, this high-resolution model which estimates wildfire risk now and 30 years into the future under changing environmental conditions allows property

owners to undertake the necessary actions for protecting their assets and for investors to understand and price this risk into their decision-making processes. Finally the report illustrates that wildfire risk exists in areas of the country which are not typically thought of as having any wildfire risk, such as throughout the Great Plains, Midwest, and Southern half of the country. The additional, and relatively “unknown risk” to wildfire, manifests itself in a count of nearly 50 million properties with some level

of wildfire risk. Based on the Fire Factor’s range from 1 - 10, there are 49.4 million properties with at least minimal risk, 20.2 million properties with moderate risk, 6.0 million properties with major risk, 2.7 million properties with severe risk, and 1.6 million properties with extreme risk.

On the following pages are individual state level reports detailing county level wildfire risk to properties, change in that risk over time, and observed historic wildfires in

the state. Of note, much of the Northeast and Midwest did not have enough risk to necessitate a state level report. These states should be considered as having very low to little wildfire risk and include Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Due to the low level of risk, these states are omitted from the subsequent pages. Additionally the FSF-WFM was not run for AK, HI, or PR.



# State Details

## Alabama

In the state of Alabama, 419,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 13.9% of all properties. Of those, 25,000 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.8% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Mobile	207,400	95,400	46.0%	14,300	6.9%
2	Baldwin	141,300	55,000	38.9%	4,800	3.4%
3	Calhoun	73,100	37,800	51.8%	less than 100	0.0%
4	Talladega	60,700	37,500	61.8%	less than 100	0.1%
5	Escambia	29,800	17,800	59.8%	1,700	5.8%
6	Macon	19,600	13,900	70.6%	less than 100	0.0%
7	Cherokee	32,500	12,400	38.3%	200	0.6%
8	Washington	22,200	11,800	53.0%	3,400	15.2%
9	Conecuh	16,000	11,200	69.9%	100	0.7%
10	Shelby	96,500	10,900	11.3%	0	0.0%

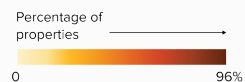
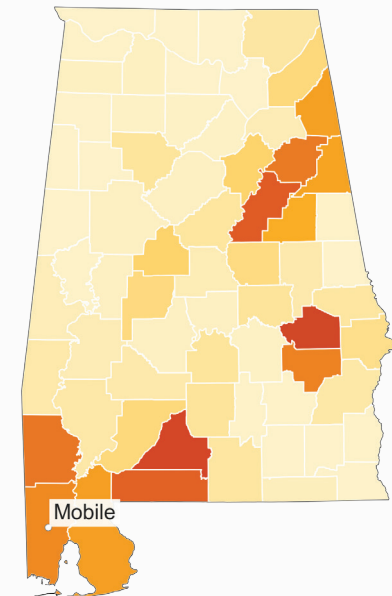
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	159,400	Major	43,100
Minor	2,250,000	Severe	7,300
Moderate	556,100	Extreme	3,300

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Alabama

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

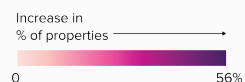
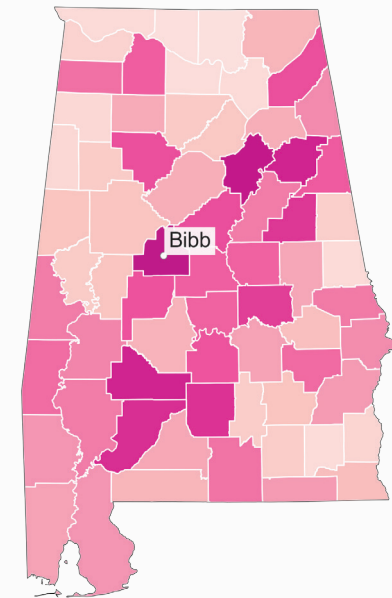
In the state of Alabama, 419,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 860,300 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 14.6% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Bibb	2,900	19.2%	8,400	56.1%	+36.9%
2	St. Clair	10,600	19.3%	30,500	55.6%	+36.3%
3	Calhoun	37,800	51.8%	62,600	85.7%	+33.9%
4	Wilcox	1,100	7.7%	6,200	41.5%	+33.8%
5	Monroe	4,000	17.4%	11,300	49.8%	+32.4%
6	Butler	2,400	12.8%	8,400	44.7%	+31.9%
7	Clay	4,900	33.8%	9,500	65.1%	+31.3%
8	Elmore	6,200	12.7%	21,100	42.9%	+30.2%
9	Shelby	10,900	11.3%	37,800	39.2%	+27.9%
10	DeKalb	8,500	17.4%	22,100	45.1%	+27.7%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Alabama

The state of Alabama has had 108 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 125,500 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

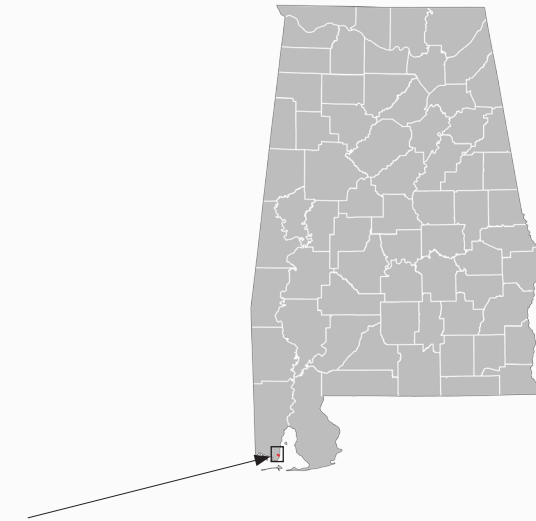
1,800 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,987,100 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

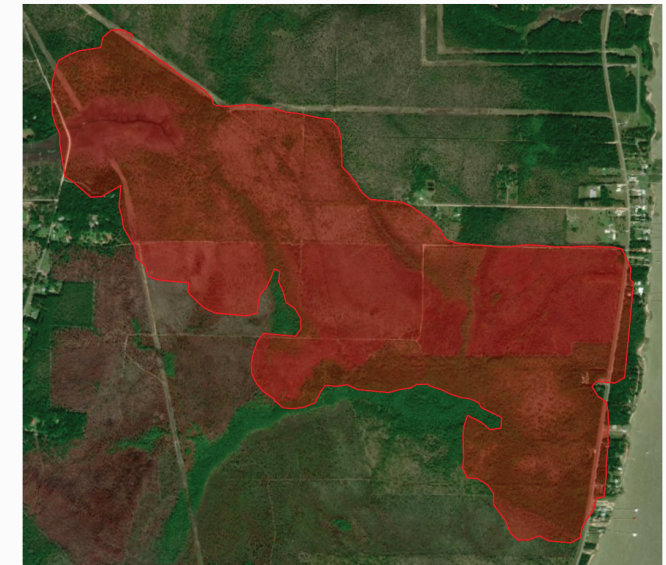
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1998	Unnamed Wildfire	300	126,600	700
2	1997	Unnamed Wildfire	200	67,300	600
3	2007	Bayou Lb	100	113,900	3,100
4	2007	Wildcat Branch Wfire	less than 100	64,500	2,300
5	1987	Statec0045	less than 100	61,300	2,700
6	2002	Rd01-Cr103	less than 100	64,900	600
7	2003	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	56,000	1,300
8	1996	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	100,000	1,000
9	2000	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	130,400	1,400
10	2007	Stevenson	less than 100	38,600	1,000

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Unnamed Wildfire fire in 1998



# State Details

## Arizona

In the state of Arizona, 1,894,400 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 58.7% of all properties. Of those, 745,100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 23.1% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Maricopa	1,579,900	683,300	43.2%	147,500	9.3%
2	Pima	426,800	283,200	66.4%	127,800	29.9%
3	Pinal	240,300	193,300	80.4%	53,600	22.3%
4	Mohave	260,000	191,000	73.5%	105,800	40.7%
5	Yavapai	172,000	155,500	90.4%	68,900	40.0%
6	Cochise	124,200	111,700	89.9%	84,800	68.3%
7	Coconino	76,700	62,500	81.5%	51,400	67.1%
8	Navajo	86,400	54,400	62.9%	31,800	36.8%
9	Santa Cruz	43,200	40,100	93.0%	38,200	88.4%
10	Apache	56,100	34,300	61.1%	10,000	17.7%

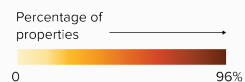
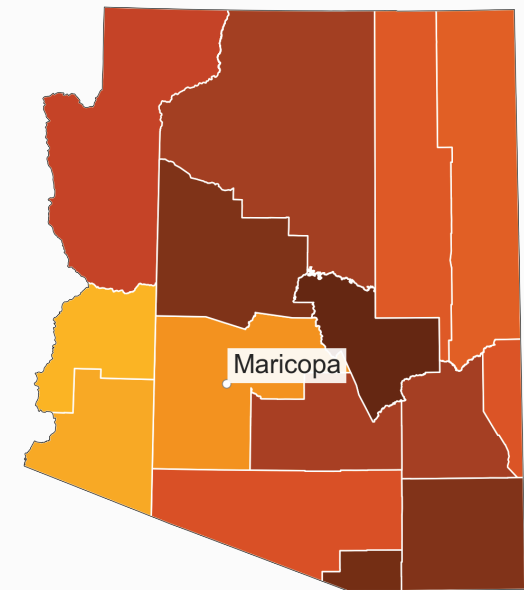
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	688,600	Major	576,300
Minor	540,900	Severe	302,300
Moderate	998,000	Extreme	119,700

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Arizona

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

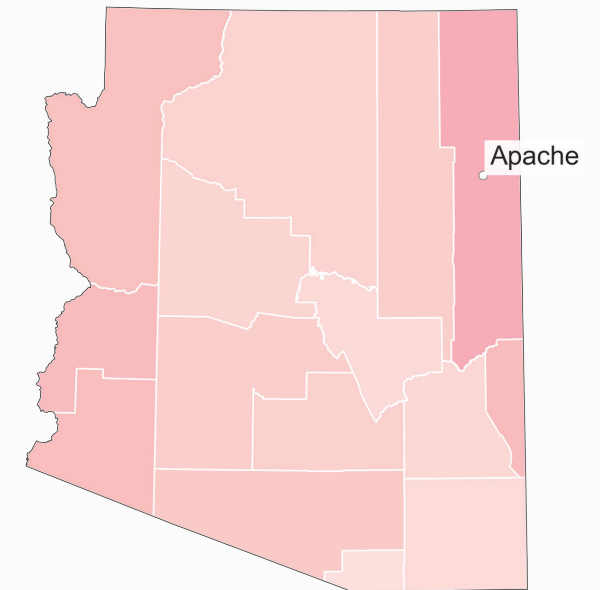
In the state of Arizona, 1,894,400 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 2,069,400 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 5.5% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Apache	34,300	61.1%	41,600	74.0%	+12.9%
2	La Paz	5,000	31.1%	6,500	40.9%	+9.8%
3	Greenlee	2,900	64.7%	3,400	74.4%	+9.7%
4	Yuma	31,400	35.1%	39,700	44.4%	+9.3%
5	Mohave	191,000	73.5%	213,700	82.2%	+8.7%
6	Pima	283,200	66.4%	309,700	72.6%	+6.2%
7	Maricopa	683,300	43.2%	765,000	48.4%	+5.2%
8	Navajo	54,400	62.9%	58,700	68.0%	+5.1%
9	Pinal	193,300	80.4%	203,800	84.8%	+4.4%
10	Coconino	62,500	81.5%	65,300	85.2%	+3.7%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Arizona

The state of Arizona has had 783 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 6,493,100 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

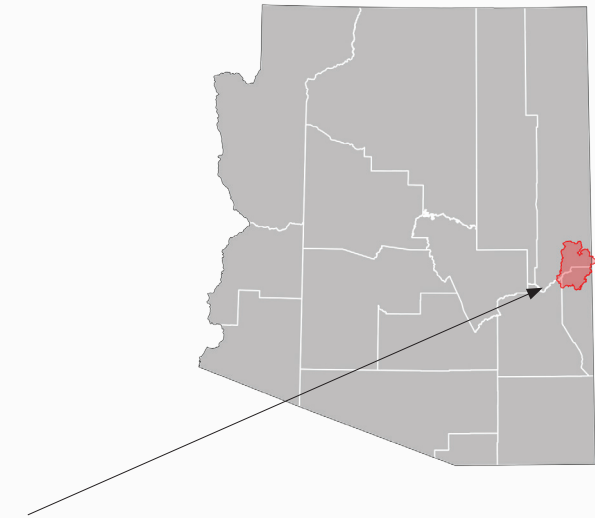
20,100 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 3,153,400 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

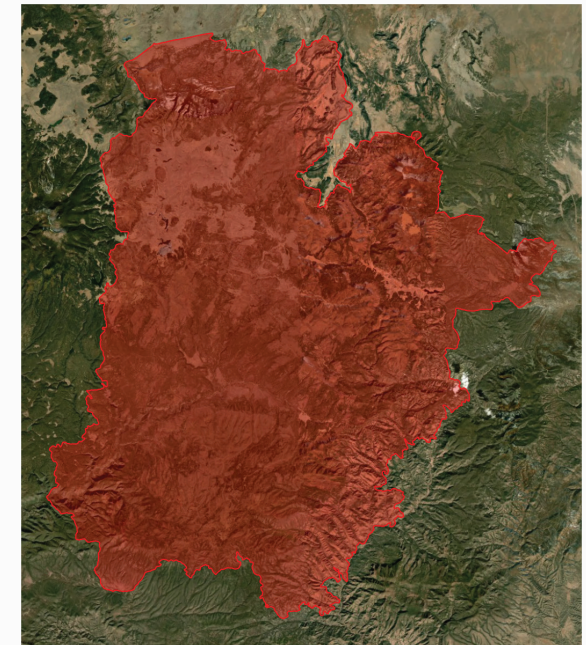
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2011	Wallow	2,200	8,700	564,000
2	2002	Rodeo	1,900	64,900	462,000
3	1992	Black Mt	1,500	378,900	2,300
4	2011	Monument	1,200	39,900	30,200
5	1995	Rio	1,100	686,100	22,700
6	1994	Coyote	1,000	35,900	25,000
7	2003	Aspen	1,000	355,100	79,800
8	1995	Dynamite	900	250,400	1,900
9	1992	Granite	500	461,500	2,500
10	1995	Senator li	500	34,000	5,000

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Wallow fire in 2011





# State Details

## Arkansas

In the state of Arkansas, 161,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 8.4% of all properties. Of those, 1,500 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.1% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Benton	157,000	27,100	17.2%	100	0.1%
2	Sebastian	57,900	23,000	39.7%	0	0.0%
3	Crawford	35,900	15,800	44.0%	400	1.0%
4	Miller	26,300	7,400	28.0%	0	0.0%
5	Searcy	7,900	6,600	84.5%	200	2.8%
6	Washington	99,700	6,500	6.5%	800	0.8%
7	Boone	25,300	6,200	24.4%	0	0.0%
8	Little River	13,900	6,100	43.7%	0	0.0%
9	Stone	15,000	4,300	29.0%	0	0.0%
10	White	45,600	4,300	9.3%	0	0.0%

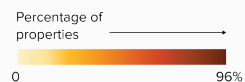
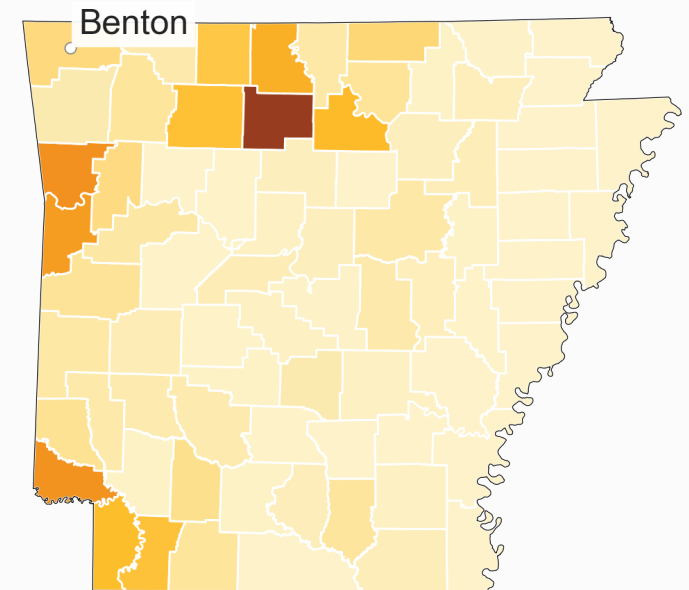
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	269,400	Major	3,500
Minor	1,386,700	Severe	300
Moderate	263,600	Extreme	less than 100

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Arkansas

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

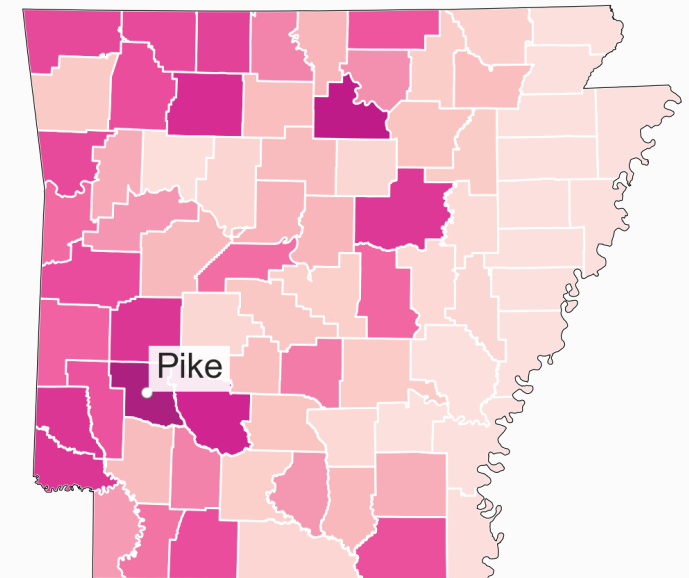
In the state of Arkansas, 161,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 409,600 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 12.9% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Pike	800	7.1%	5,000	47.3%	+40.2%
2	Stone	4,300	29.0%	9,900	66.0%	+37.0%
3	Clark	1,400	7.2%	8,000	41.0%	+33.8%
4	Newton	1,600	26.9%	3,500	59.5%	+32.6%
5	Sevier	1,700	14.3%	5,400	46.0%	+31.7%
6	Little River	6,100	43.7%	10,500	75.4%	+31.7%
7	Montgomery	500	5.0%	4,000	36.6%	+31.6%
8	White	4,300	9.3%	18,600	40.7%	+31.4%
9	Boone	6,200	24.4%	13,800	54.4%	+30.0%
10	Benton	27,100	17.2%	72,300	46.0%	+28.8%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

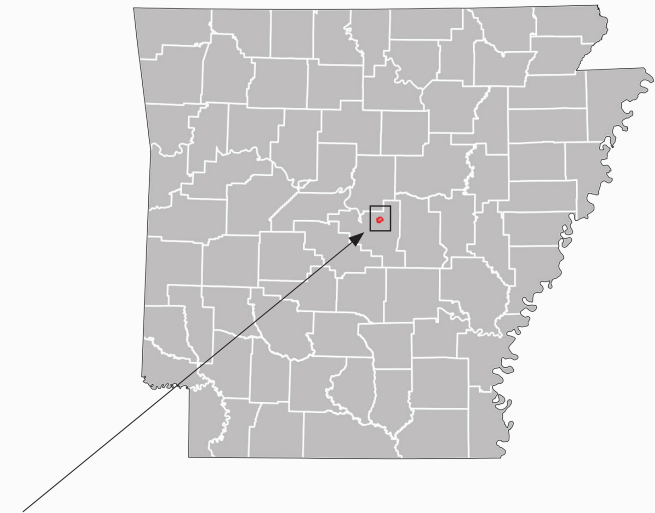


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Arkansas

The state of Arkansas has had 97 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 179,000 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

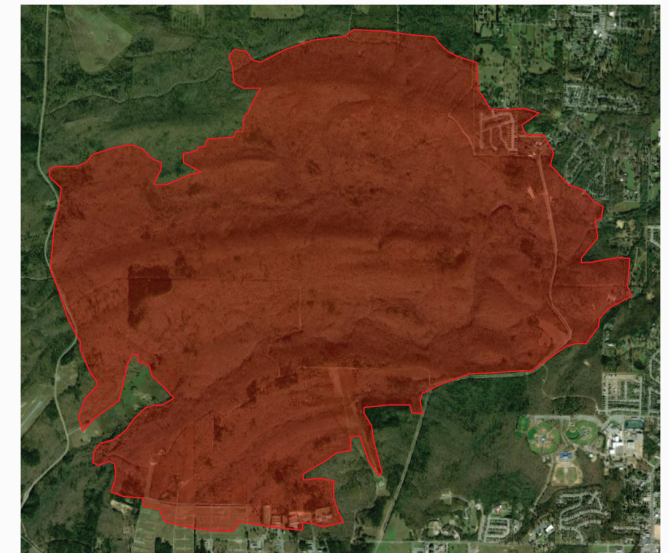
1,000 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,272,900 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Unnamed Wildfire fire in 2000

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2000	Unnamed Wildfire	100	260,300	3,900
2	2000	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	29,600	2,000
3	1987	Wilderness	less than 100	47,700	2,300
4	2004	Lower Wild	less than 100	53,700	10,800
5	2007	Dead Horse	less than 100	53,500	10,400
6	2005	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	50,600	2,100
7	2006	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	29,000	900
8	2006	No Mans Land	less than 100	20,200	8,300
9	2011	Cr-164	less than 100	32,400	700
10	2006	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	49,200	1,600



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## California

In the state of California, 4,646,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 41.0% of all properties. Of those, 1,834,400 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 16.2% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Riverside	886,200	684,400	77.2%	456,500	51.5%
2	Los Angeles	2,091,800	514,500	24.6%	169,800	8.1%
3	San Bernardino	821,800	471,700	57.4%	292,700	35.6%
4	San Diego	743,600	277,400	37.3%	55,900	7.5%
5	Kern	405,900	236,300	58.2%	87,100	21.4%
6	Contra Costa	361,400	177,000	49.0%	53,100	14.7%
7	Sacramento	461,000	173,600	37.7%	12,000	2.6%
8	Ventura	257,600	154,300	59.9%	15,700	6.1%
9	Fresno	304,900	152,700	50.1%	74,800	24.5%
10	Placer	177,800	128,800	72.4%	53,800	30.2%

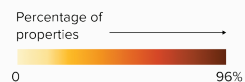
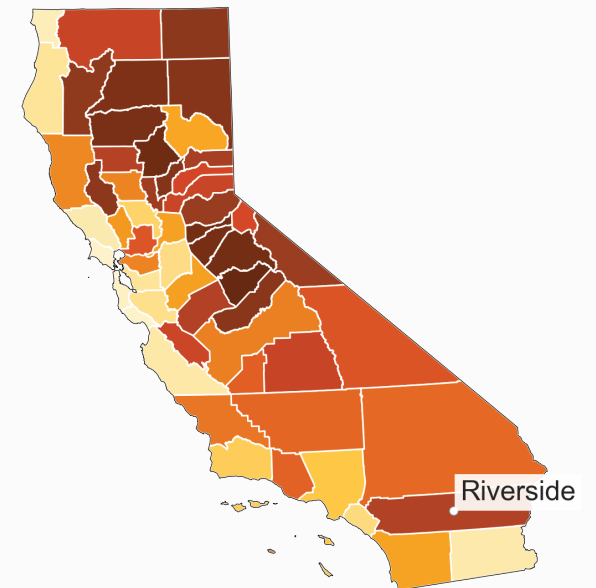
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	3,801,100	Major	1,439,500
Minor	2,405,600	Severe	819,600
Moderate	2,579,800	Extreme	295,600

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## California

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

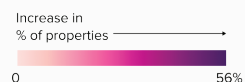
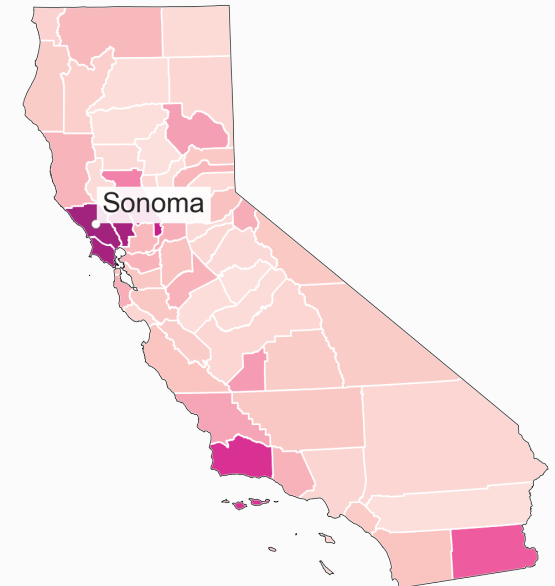
In the state of California, 4,646,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 5,506,700 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 7.6% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Sonoma	12,500	6.8%	89,700	48.4%	+41.6%
2	Napa	20,300	40.9%	40,700	81.8%	+40.9%
3	Marin	200	0.2%	39,300	40.9%	+40.7%
4	Yolo	12,500	19.4%	35,200	54.6%	+35.2%
5	Santa Barbara	28,800	22.1%	70,800	54.3%	+32.2%
6	Imperial	7,000	8.1%	29,300	33.7%	+25.6%
7	Colusa	7,100	48.3%	10,100	68.5%	+20.2%
8	Kings	30,400	60.9%	38,500	77.1%	+16.2%
9	Plumas	9,300	36.4%	13,300	52.0%	+15.6%
10	San Luis Obispo	68,100	53.3%	86,800	67.9%	+14.6%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk California

The state of California has had 1,667 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 18,189,400 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

281,700 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 10,912,700 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

## Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

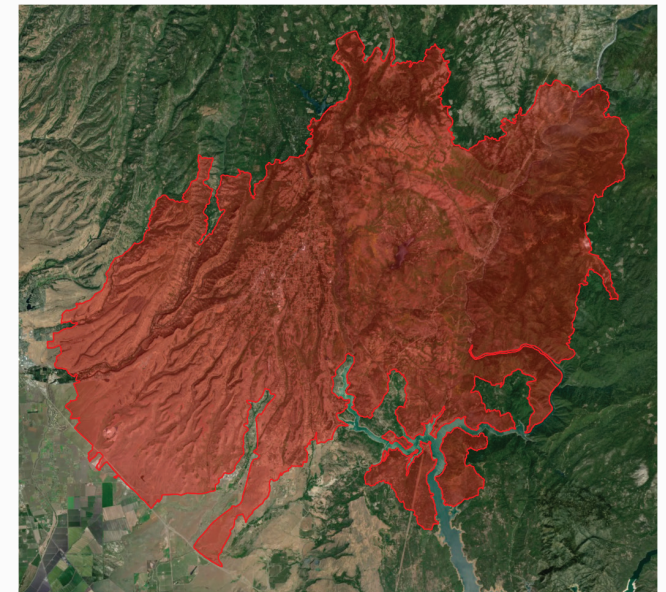
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2018	Camp	18,000	84,700	153,800
2	2003	Cedar	17,700	636,900	268,500
3	2018	Woolsey	16,100	816,900	98,000
4	2003	Old	9,400	827,100	90,200
5	2007	Witch	8,600	644,200	167,600
6	2003	Grand Prix	6,400	1,063,700	50,800
7	2017	Tubbs	6,200	207,800	37,000
8	1996	Harmony	5,600	408,500	9,300
9	2003	Simi	4,700	791,800	107,800
10	2018	Carr	4,600	90,300	233,800

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Camp fire in 2018



# State Details

## Colorado

In the state of Colorado, 996,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 40.0% of all properties. Of those, 85,000 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 3.4% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	El Paso	249,800	200,100	80.1%	32,100	12.8%
2	Douglas	145,400	122,000	83.9%	2,600	1.8%
3	Larimer	157,800	82,100	52.0%	4,000	2.5%
4	Arapahoe	218,400	63,600	29.1%	0	0.0%
5	Jefferson	236,600	51,700	21.9%	3,600	1.5%
6	Boulder	110,000	50,700	46.1%	800	0.7%
7	Adams	166,900	44,100	26.4%	0	0.0%
8	Pueblo	101,100	30,100	29.8%	700	0.7%
9	Weld	144,800	29,100	20.1%	2,600	1.8%
10	La Plata	34,600	26,300	76.0%	2,800	8.1%

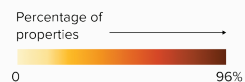
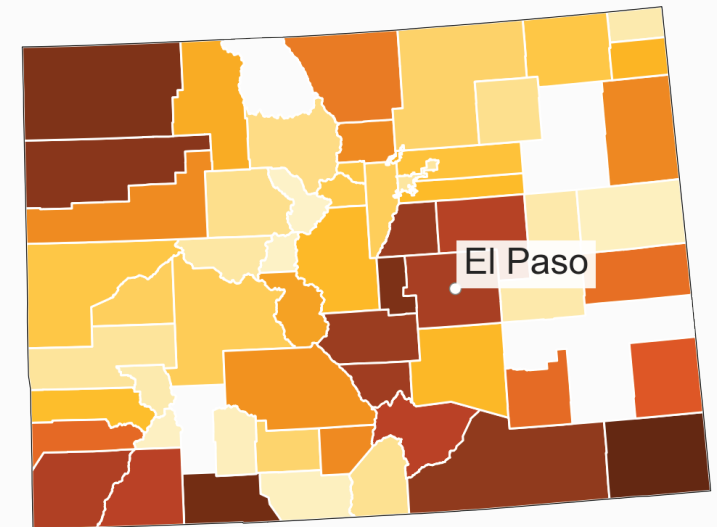
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	406,000	Major	131,000
Minor	824,800	Severe	37,800
Moderate	1,083,800	Extreme	8,300

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Colorado

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

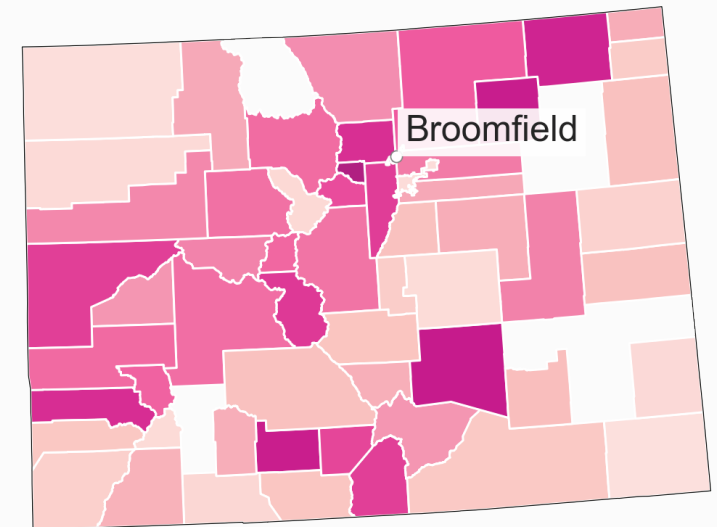
In the state of Colorado, 996,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 1,443,200 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 17.9% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Broomfield	8,000	30.9%	20,400	78.8%	+47.9%
2	Gilpin	2,100	24.6%	5,600	64.1%	+39.5%
3	Pueblo	30,100	29.8%	66,400	65.6%	+35.8%
4	Morgan	2,200	15.0%	7,600	50.4%	+35.4%
5	Rio Grande	2,400	19.3%	6,800	54.4%	+35.1%
6	Logan	3,000	24.5%	7,100	58.6%	+34.1%
7	San Miguel	2,000	27.8%	4,400	60.5%	+32.7%
8	Boulder	50,700	46.1%	86,400	78.5%	+32.4%
9	Chaffee	6,200	37.8%	11,300	69.0%	+31.2%
10	Jefferson	51,700	21.9%	123,900	52.4%	+30.5%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years





# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Colorado

The state of Colorado has had 335 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 2,404,500 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

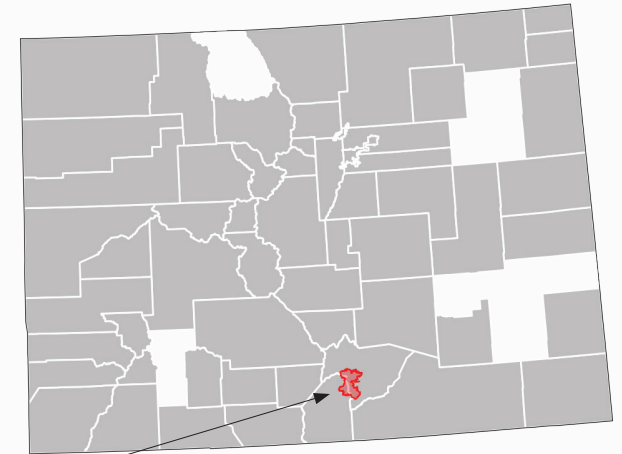
13,200 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 2,242,400 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2018	Spring Creek	3,400	42,600	107,200
2	2012	High Park	1,300	171,600	90,800
3	2012	Waldo Canyon	1,200	272,800	20,100
4	2013	Black Forest	1,000	258,200	11,900
5	2002	Hayman	1,000	172,000	129,500
6	2010	Fourmile Canyon	700	227,600	5,900
7	2002	Iron Mountain	700	30,700	4,000
8	2002	Missionary Ridge	600	35,100	69,000
9	2018	Carson Midway	200	140,200	4,800
10	2000	High Meadows	200	126,800	9,600

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Spring Creek fire in 2018



# State Details

## Florida

In the state of Florida, 3,928,100 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 43.8% of all properties. Of those, 1,059,600 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 11.8% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Polk	381,900	335,100	87.8%	141,100	36.9%
2	Pasco	265,500	210,500	79.3%	71,500	26.9%
3	Hillsborough	470,400	198,200	42.1%	69,400	14.8%
4	Lee	467,500	197,900	42.3%	69,500	14.9%
5	Brevard	297,600	194,000	65.2%	120,300	40.4%
6	Volusia	266,900	189,600	71.0%	32,000	12.0%
7	Orange	419,200	159,700	38.1%	25,400	6.1%
8	Duval	375,000	156,000	41.6%	less than 100	0.0%
9	Lake	184,400	140,500	76.2%	45,600	24.7%
10	Osceola	160,700	136,000	84.6%	25,500	15.9%

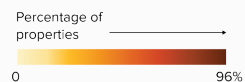
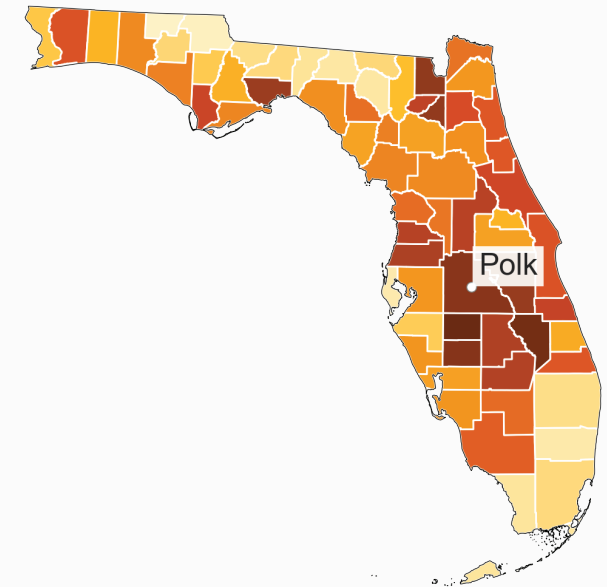
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,467,400	Major	946,300
Minor	3,210,200	Severe	304,100
Moderate	2,757,200	Extreme	290,000

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Florida

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

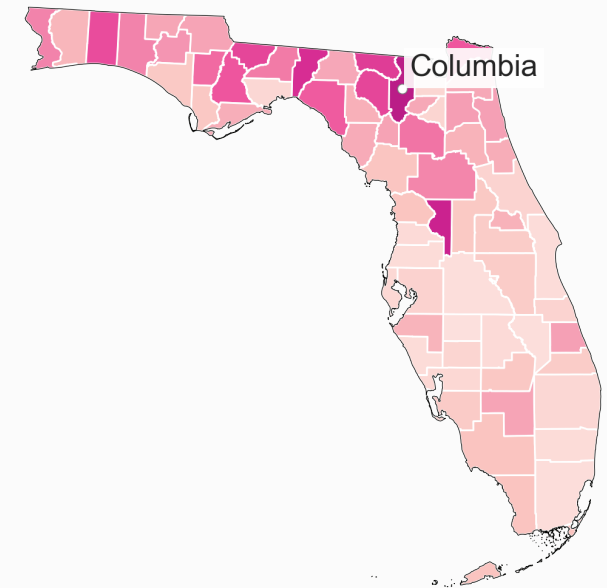
In the state of Florida, 3,928,100 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 4,616,700 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 7.6% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Columbia	10,200	27.9%	24,000	65.6%	+37.7%
2	Sumter	44,000	53.5%	72,600	88.1%	+34.6%
3	Jefferson	1,600	13.6%	5,500	46.4%	+32.8%
4	Hamilton	2,300	18.1%	6,300	48.9%	+30.8%
5	Suwannee	3,200	10.3%	12,400	39.8%	+29.5%
6	Gadsden	4,300	15.7%	12,400	45.1%	+29.4%
7	Okaloosa	29,000	31.0%	55,700	59.4%	+28.4%
8	Liberty	1,900	32.9%	3,400	59.8%	+26.9%
9	Nassau	26,100	54.1%	38,800	80.6%	+26.5%
10	Taylor	8,300	44.5%	13,000	70.1%	+25.6%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Florida

The state of Florida has had 821 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 4,266,300 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

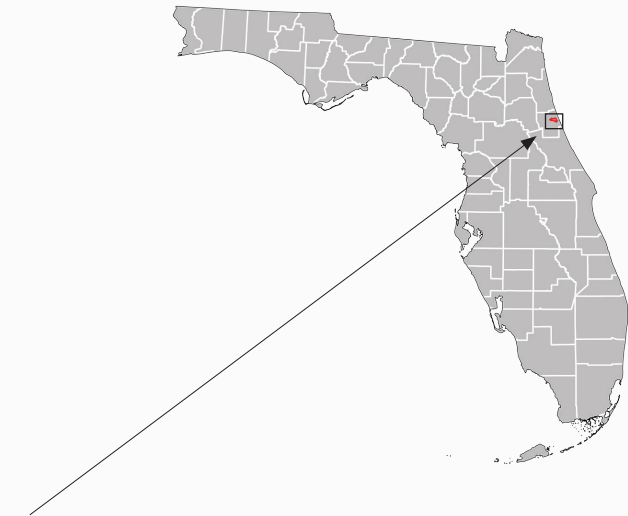
142,700 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 8,638,700 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

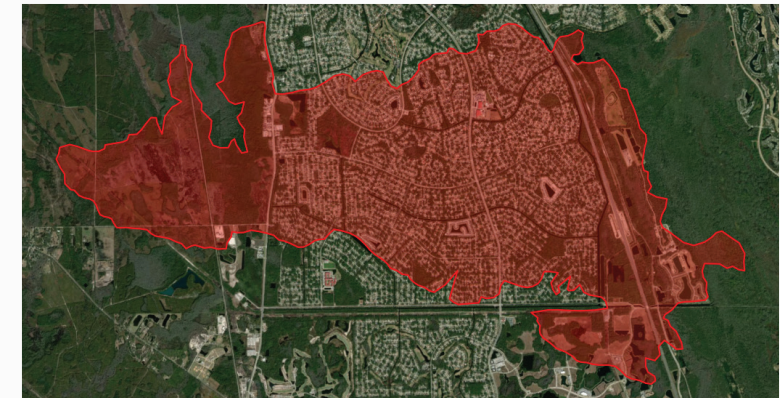
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1985	Unnamed Wildfire	15,000	148,800	9,800
2	1998	Unnamed Wildfire	9,000	430,100	121,300
3	1998	Unnamed Wildfire	7,500	174,200	25,000
4	2018	116Th Ave Se (11)	6,500	186,400	29,300
5	1990	Dof 188	5,300	600,400	5,100
6	1985	Unnamed Wildfire	5,000	164,100	9,600
7	2001	Stagecoach Complex	4,100	601,500	14,100
8	2017	Cr630 E	4,000	121,800	5,100
9	2008	San Filippo	3,900	224,600	6,400
10	1998	Unnamed Wildfire	3,700	399,200	46,000

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Unnamed Wildfire fire in 1985



# State Details

## Georgia

In the state of Georgia, 187,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 4.3% of all properties. Of those, 300 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Chatham	117,800	18,000	15.3%	0	0.0%
2	Effingham	28,700	15,600	54.2%	0	0.0%
3	Liberty	26,100	9,500	36.4%	0	0.0%
4	Glynn	43,300	8,700	20.0%	0	0.0%
5	Camden	31,500	8,300	26.3%	0	0.0%
6	Polk	22,500	6,500	29.0%	less than 100	0.2%
7	Dade	9,300	5,600	60.0%	0	0.0%
8	Worth	12,500	5,500	44.0%	100	0.8%
9	Decatur	18,600	5,400	29.1%	0	0.0%
10	McIntosh	12,400	5,200	41.6%	0	0.0%

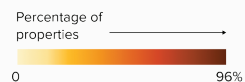
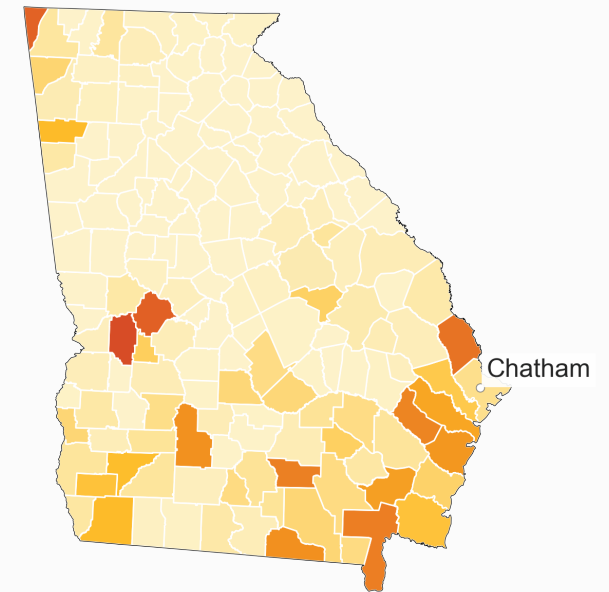
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,684,000	Major	1,600
Minor	2,394,500	Severe	less than 100
Moderate	333,700	Extreme	0

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Georgia

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

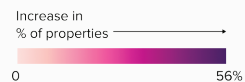
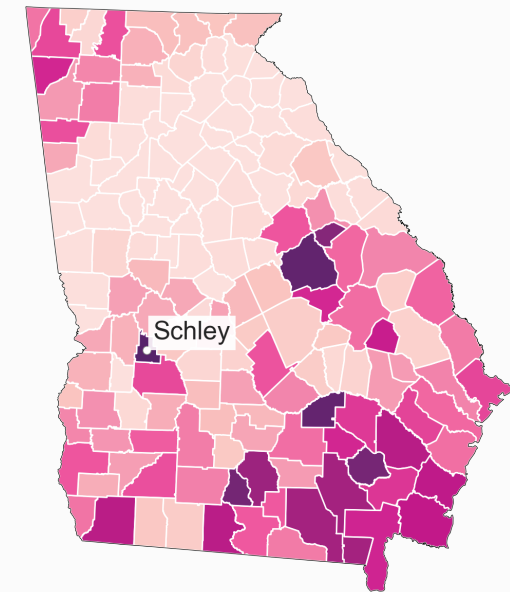
In the state of Georgia, 187,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 530,000 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 7.7% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Schley	700	21.4%	2,300	74.8%	+53.4%
2	Washington	800	6.4%	7,300	57.6%	+51.2%
3	Jeff Davis	1,100	14.0%	5,000	65.0%	+51.0%
4	Cook	1,700	16.6%	6,700	65.0%	+48.4%
5	Pierce	1,200	10.1%	7,100	58.2%	+48.1%
6	Glascocok	300	12.0%	1,400	57.8%	+45.8%
7	Berrien	1,400	13.7%	5,700	56.1%	+42.4%
8	Clinch	800	18.3%	2,500	59.6%	+41.3%
9	Ware	3,600	16.5%	12,500	57.7%	+41.2%
10	Wayne	2,100	12.9%	8,200	51.0%	+38.1%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

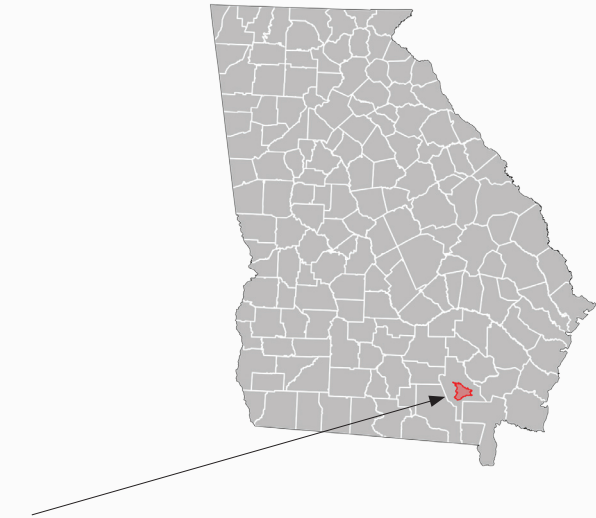


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Georgia

The state of Georgia has had 119 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 1,603,000 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

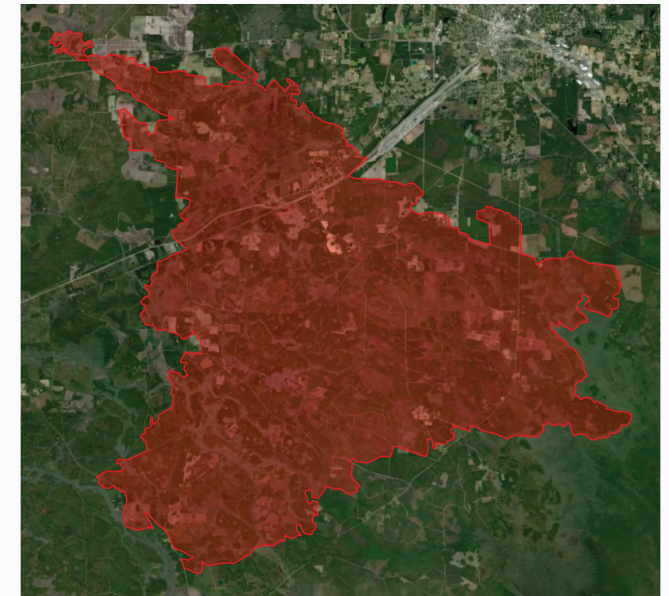
2,000 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,756,000 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Sweat Farm Road fire in 2007

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2007	Sweat Farm Road	700	42,400	52,500
2	2011	Elim Church Rd. Fire	300	49,700	3,900
3	2011	Sweat Farm Again	200	44,100	19,700
4	2011	Sessom Community Fire	100	61,100	20,900
5	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	55,400	3,800
6	2007	Big Turnaround Complex (Floyds Island Prairie)	less than 100	50,700	215,500
7	2017	West Mims	less than 100	8,400	166,800
8	2011	Arabia Bay	less than 100	21,400	11,000
9	2016	Rock Mountain	less than 100	47,700	25,200
10	2007	Dreggers Fire	less than 100	46,600	1,900



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

## State Details

# Idaho

In the state of Idaho, 409,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 39.4% of all properties. Of those, 140,800 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 13.6% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Ada	195,100	94,600	48.5%	31,400	16.1%
2	Bannock	42,500	31,100	73.2%	20,900	49.2%
3	Idaho	26,500	21,200	80.0%	8,900	33.7%
4	Canyon	87,300	20,400	23.3%	700	0.8%
5	Blaine	22,400	18,900	84.5%	3,700	16.5%
6	Elmore	20,600	17,500	84.9%	14,300	69.5%
7	Nez Perce	24,800	16,700	67.6%	700	2.8%
8	Twin Falls	43,100	11,300	26.3%	5,100	11.8%
9	Valley	23,400	11,300	48.2%	200	1.0%
10	Boise	12,800	11,200	87.5%	5,000	38.9%

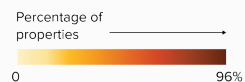
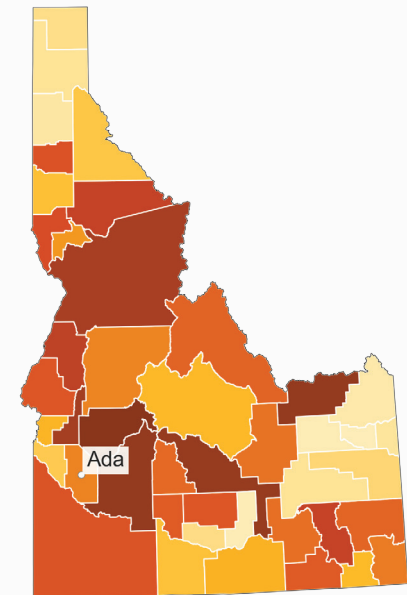
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	102,500	Major	107,300
Minor	491,700	Severe	52,400
Moderate	246,700	Extreme	36,300

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year





# Change Details

## Idaho

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

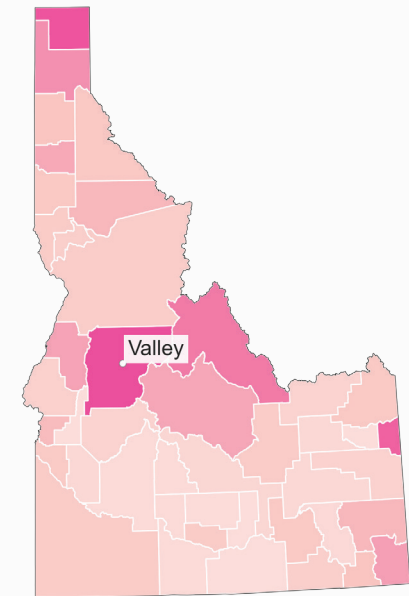
In the state of Idaho, 409,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 475,600 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 6.5% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Valley	11,300	48.2%	17,800	75.9%	+27.7%
2	Boundary	1,600	15.9%	4,400	42.6%	+26.7%
3	Teton	1,700	12.4%	5,300	37.3%	+24.9%
4	Lemhi	9,100	59.6%	12,400	80.8%	+21.2%
5	Bonner	5,500	13.7%	12,800	31.8%	+18.1%
6	Bear Lake	5,900	51.4%	7,700	67.0%	+15.6%
7	Adams	5,600	75.2%	6,700	90.2%	+15.0%
8	Custer	1,900	29.4%	2,800	43.5%	+14.1%
9	Benewah	6,900	65.0%	8,300	78.4%	+13.4%
10	Caribou	5,000	58.6%	6,000	69.3%	+10.7%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

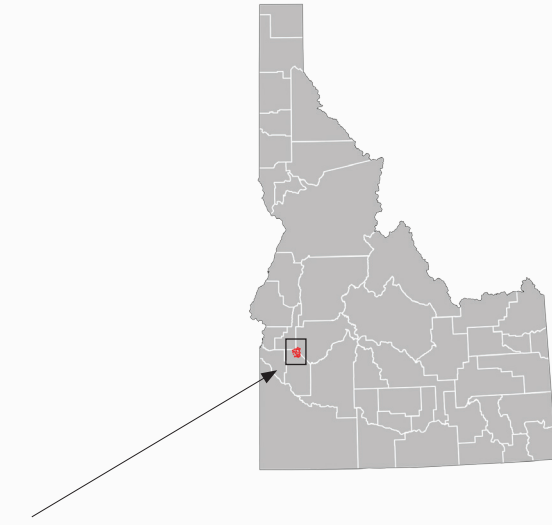


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Idaho

The state of Idaho has had 1,480 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 18,544,500 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

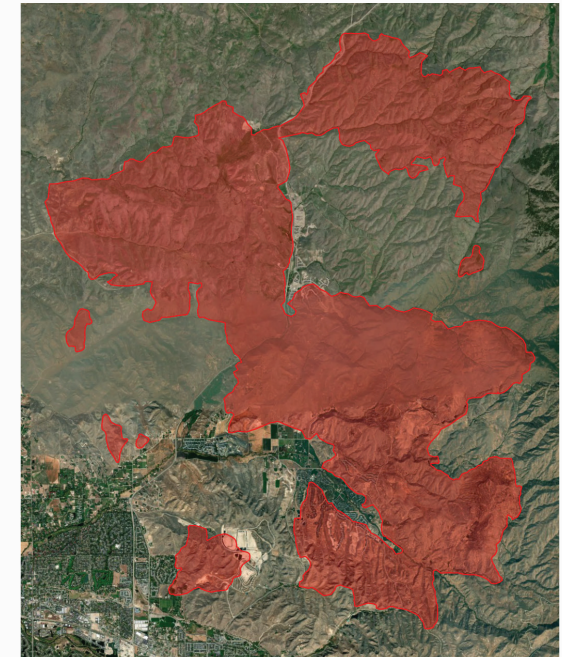
34,500 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,026,800 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Shadow Val fire in 1986

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1986	Shadow Val	1,200	282,600	23,500
2	2015	Kamiah Gulch	1,100	22,900	48,500
3	1992	Foothills	1,000	161,900	228,800
4	1986	Skidroad	800	11,500	4,500
5	2007	East Zone Complex (Raines)	800	20,700	318,900
6	2012	Mustang Complex	700	8,200	377,900
7	2013	Pony Complex	700	59,600	148,300
8	1989	Smokey Creek	700	7,700	47,700
9	2013	Elk Complex	600	18,000	129,600
10	2007	Murphy Complex	600	14,800	567,700



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## Indiana

In the state of Indiana, 56,800 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 1.6% of all properties. Of those, 100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Lake	234,900	46,500	19.8%	100	0.1%
2	Porter	79,700	10,300	12.9%	0	0.0%

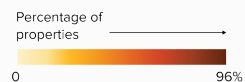
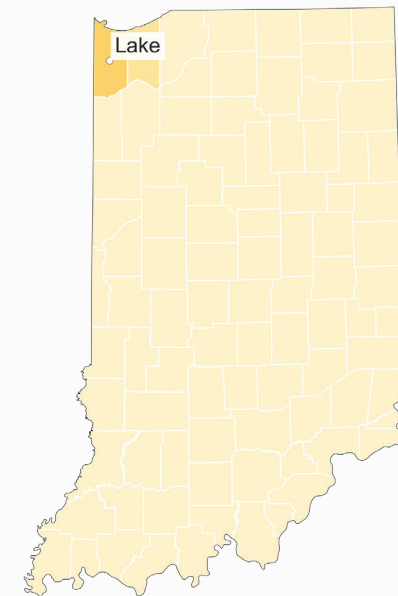
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	3,120,200	Major	6,200
Minor	325,500	Severe	less than 100
Moderate	60,500	Extreme	0

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Indiana

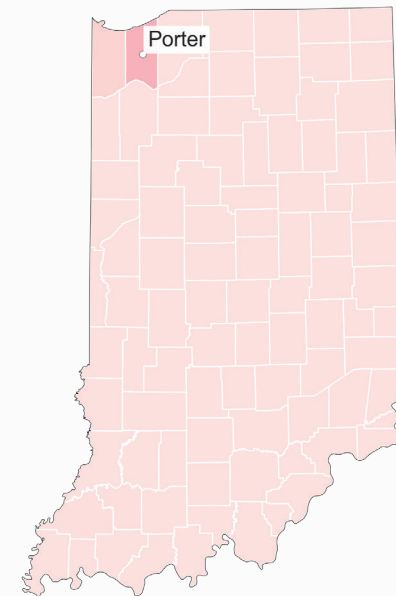
Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

In the state of Indiana, 56,800 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 75,100 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 0.5% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Porter	10,300	12.9%	19,800	24.9%	+12.0%
2	Lake	46,500	19.8%	55,100	23.5%	+3.7%

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Indiana

The state of Indiana has had 4 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 5,600 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

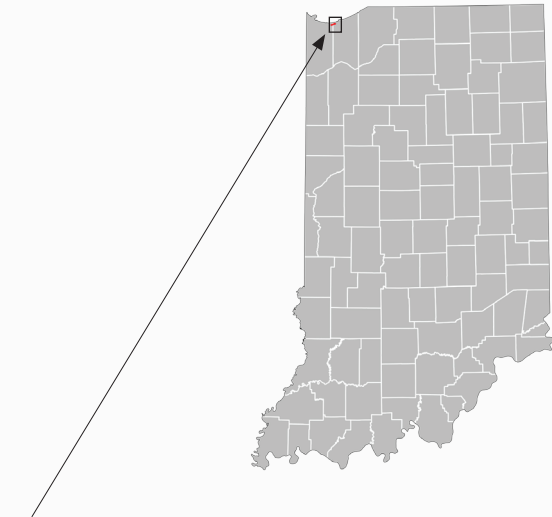
200 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 551,900 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

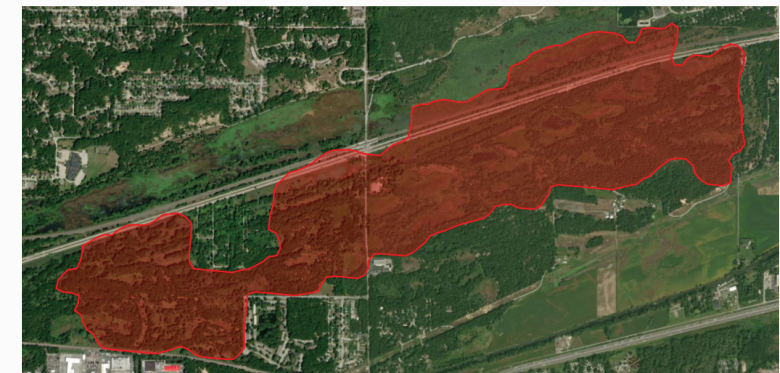
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1986	Ogden Dunes	200	324,000	900
2	2011	Wui Units 0 And 1 2011	less than 100	58,500	2,200
3	2010	Tracer	0	60,100	1,400
4	2000	Unnamed Wildfire	0	17,900	1,600
5	2007	Unnamed Wildfire	0	138,200	1,100

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Ogden Dunes fire in 1986



## State Details

# Iowa

In the state of Iowa, 28,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 1.2% of all properties. Of those, 100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Woodbury	55,200	8,300	15.1%	less than 100	0.0%
2	Tama	22,200	4,300	19.2%	0	0.0%
3	Sioux	30,700	2,900	9.4%	0	0.0%
4	Dickinson	24,200	2,800	11.8%	0	0.0%
5	Louisa	13,700	1,800	13.4%	0	0.0%
6	Benton	17,300	1,500	8.7%	0	0.0%
7	Davis	11,800	1,500	12.3%	0	0.0%
8	Monona	20,000	1,200	5.8%	100	0.6%
9	Wayne	13,800	1,100	8.1%	0	0.0%
10	Plymouth	28,000	800	2.8%	0	0.0%

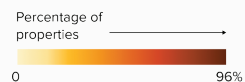
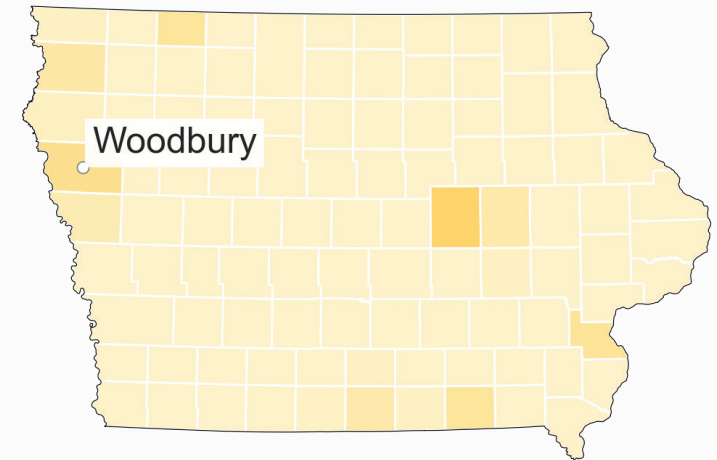
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,546,200	Major	less than 100
Minor	828,000	Severe	less than 100
Moderate	52,600	Extreme	less than 100

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



## Change Details

# Iowa

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

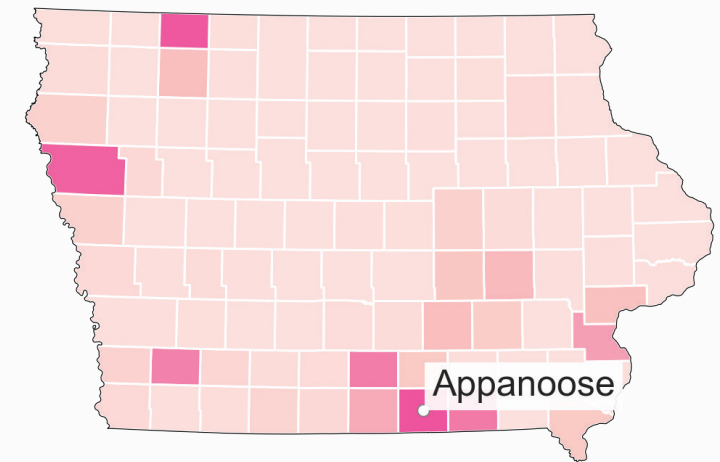
In the state of Iowa, 28,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 90,300 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 2.5% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Appanoose	400	1.8%	6,200	28.7%	+26.9%
2	Dickinson	2,800	11.8%	9,200	37.9%	+26.1%
3	Woodbury	8,300	15.1%	22,000	39.9%	+24.8%
4	Davis	1,500	12.3%	4,000	33.7%	+21.4%
5	Lucas	300	2.2%	2,900	23.0%	+20.8%
6	Montgomery	less than 100	0.4%	3,000	20.6%	+20.2%
7	Louisa	1,800	13.4%	4,000	29.0%	+15.6%
8	Wayne	1,100	8.1%	3,000	21.4%	+13.3%
9	Iowa	400	1.9%	2,400	12.3%	+10.4%
10	Clay	less than 100	0.5%	1,800	10.0%	+9.5%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



## Historic Wildfire Risk

### Iowa

The state of Iowa has had 1 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 4,200 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

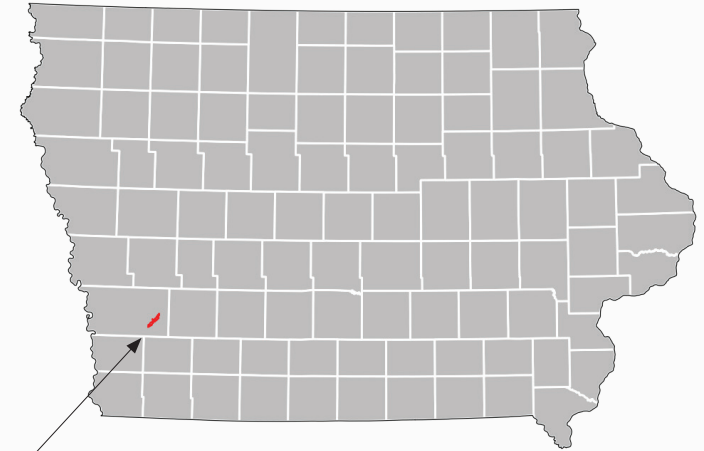
200 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 60,300 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

#### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2005	Unnamed Wildfire	200	60,300	4,200

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Unnamed Wildfire fire in 2005





## State Details

# Kansas

In the state of Kansas, 337,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 20.6% of all properties. Of those, 44,900 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 2.7% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Shawnee	75,100	32,400	43.2%	800	1.0%
2	Butler	33,200	26,000	78.3%	4,400	13.3%
3	Reno	35,400	18,700	52.9%	5,700	16.1%
4	Riley	24,600	18,300	74.3%	4,900	20.1%
5	Douglas	40,900	13,600	33.3%	0	0.0%
6	Geary	13,700	10,900	79.5%	800	6.1%
7	Ford	15,600	10,400	66.7%	0	0.0%
8	Pottawatomie	15,700	10,300	65.7%	2,800	17.7%
9	Greenwood	9,400	8,200	87.0%	2,900	31.1%
10	Seward	10,100	7,700	76.6%	300	2.5%

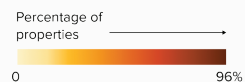
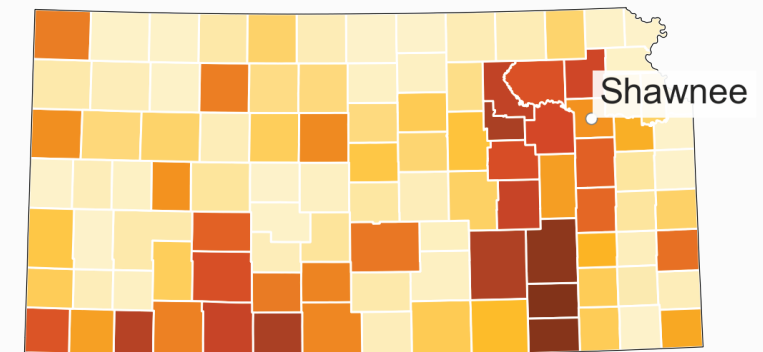
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	444,100	Major	58,100
Minor	764,600	Severe	17,000
Moderate	343,500	Extreme	6,200

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Kansas

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

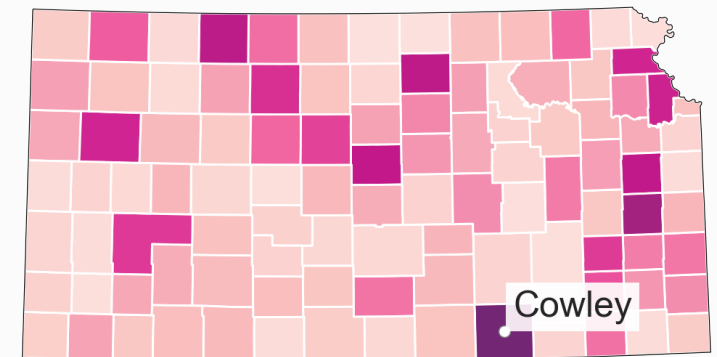
In the state of Kansas, 337,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 525,000 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 11.5% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Cowley	5,900	28.5%	16,000	77.1%	+48.6%
2	Anderson	900	11.7%	3,900	52.9%	+41.2%
3	Norton	600	9.4%	2,900	46.9%	+37.5%
4	Cloud	200	2.0%	3,600	39.1%	+37.1%
5	Franklin	1,600	11.2%	6,900	47.8%	+36.6%
6	Ellsworth	1,600	24.7%	3,900	61.2%	+36.5%
7	Leavenworth	6,500	20.6%	17,300	55.3%	+34.7%
8	Logan	800	17.6%	2,200	51.6%	+34.0%
9	Atchison	100	1.3%	3,400	35.1%	+33.8%
10	Rooks	1,100	16.1%	3,300	48.6%	+32.5%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



## Historic Wildfire Risk

# Kansas

The state of Kansas has had 228 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 2,276,700 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

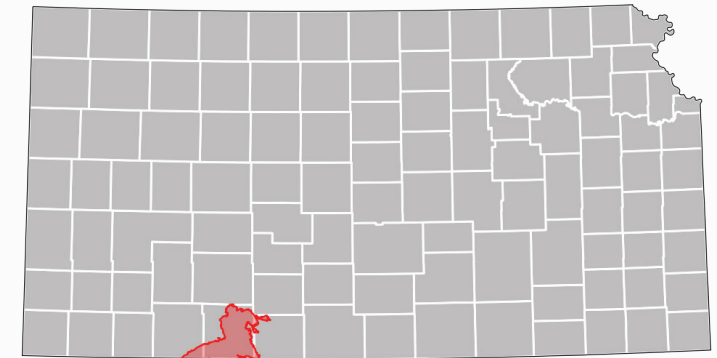
8,200 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 873,700 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

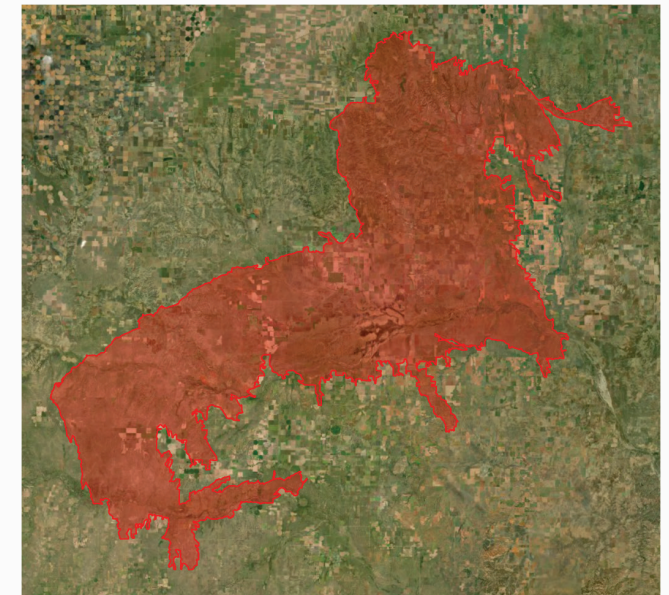
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2017	Oks - Starbuck	2,800	14,300	657,700
2	2016	Anderson Creek Fire	1,000	16,800	374,700
3	2017	Highlands	500	49,600	7,400
4	2016	Rd 80	200	27,000	63,100
5	1998	Annual Bur	200	28,200	60,100
6	1996	Unnamed Wildfire	100	6,500	89,000
7	2016	Burley Hill	100	48,900	16,400
8	2018	Badger Hole	100	5,900	49,200
9	2002	Unnamed Wildfire	100	11,900	26,700
10	2016	Burmac	less than 100	67,400	10,700

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Oks - Starbuck fire in 2017



# State Details

## Kentucky

In the state of Kentucky, 50,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 2.5% of all properties. Of those, 200 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Laurel	27,100	9,900	36.5%	0	0.0%
2	Knox	15,200	7,100	46.7%	less than 100	0.0%
3	Whitley	16,600	5,500	33.3%	less than 100	0.2%
4	Muhlenberg	19,800	5,000	25.3%	0	0.0%
5	Perry	14,800	2,600	17.4%	100	0.7%
6	McCreary	10,300	2,500	24.5%	0	0.0%
7	Wayne	15,000	2,400	16.2%	0	0.0%
8	Floyd	20,800	2,300	11.2%	less than 100	0.0%
9	Harlan	17,800	1,700	9.7%	less than 100	0.0%
10	Magoffin	7,700	1,600	20.4%	less than 100	0.1%

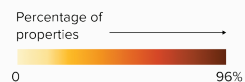
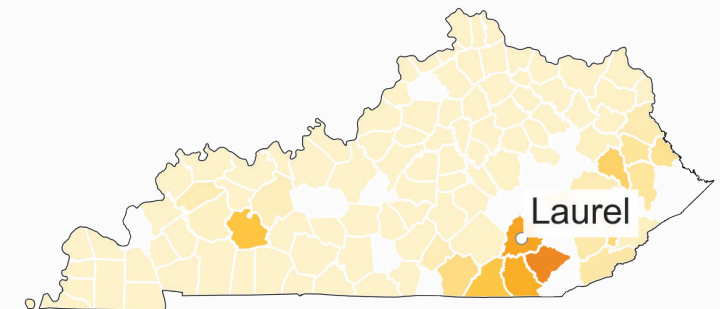
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,161,200	Major	1,000
Minor	782,200	Severe	less than 100
Moderate	85,000	Extreme	less than 100

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Kentucky

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

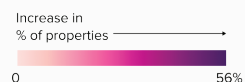
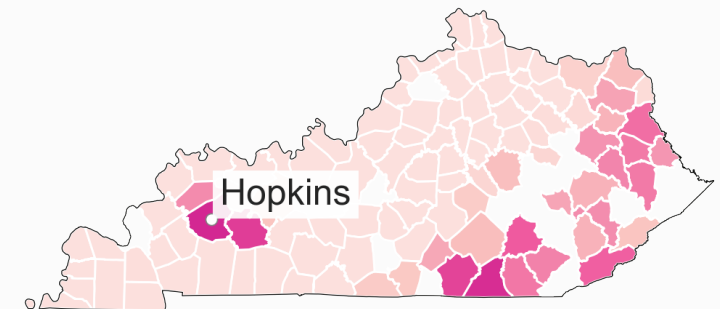
In the state of Kentucky, 50,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 133,000 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 4.1% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Hopkins	600	1.9%	10,000	35.3%	+33.4%
2	McCreary	2,500	24.5%	5,900	57.3%	+32.8%
3	Muhlenberg	5,000	25.3%	11,100	55.9%	+30.6%
4	Wayne	2,400	16.2%	6,900	46.1%	+29.9%
5	Laurel	9,900	36.5%	17,000	62.5%	+26.0%
6	Harlan	1,700	9.7%	6,200	34.7%	+25.0%
7	Lawrence	600	6.4%	2,800	29.2%	+22.8%
8	Whitley	5,500	33.3%	9,100	54.9%	+21.6%
9	Johnson	1,400	12.5%	3,800	33.9%	+21.4%
10	Floyd	2,300	11.2%	6,700	32.5%	+21.3%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Kentucky

The state of Kentucky has had 210 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 490,400 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

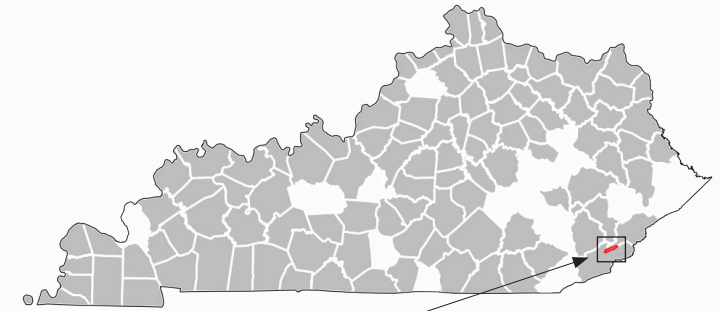
6,200 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 594,300 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2016	Little Shepherd Trail	400	37,500	6,800
2	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	400	33,200	6,600
3	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	300	68,200	18,000
4	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	300	44,600	4,600
5	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	200	52,600	8,300
6	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	200	33,500	2,900
7	2016	Eagles Nest	200	22,900	2,900
8	1999	Unnamed Wildfire	200	27,700	5,800
9	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	200	54,900	6,000
10	2005	Unnamed Wildfire	200	24,400	1,100

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Little Shepherd Trail fire in 2016



# State Details

## Louisiana

In the state of Louisiana, 198,100 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 8.4% of all properties. Of those, 11,000 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.5% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	St. Tammany	90,400	45,500	50.3%	6,500	7.2%
2	Calcasieu	157,700	41,600	26.4%	1,100	0.7%
3	Tangipahoa	69,800	21,700	31.1%	0	0.0%
4	Beauregard	21,600	14,700	68.1%	500	2.4%
5	Rapides	74,600	11,800	15.8%	800	1.1%
6	St. Bernard	21,800	9,700	44.2%	0	0.0%
7	Allen	14,800	9,100	61.8%	100	1.0%
8	Washington	29,400	8,200	27.8%	0	0.0%
9	Orleans	151,100	5,600	3.7%	0	0.0%
10	Vernon	19,700	4,700	23.6%	200	0.9%

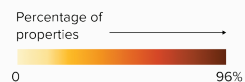
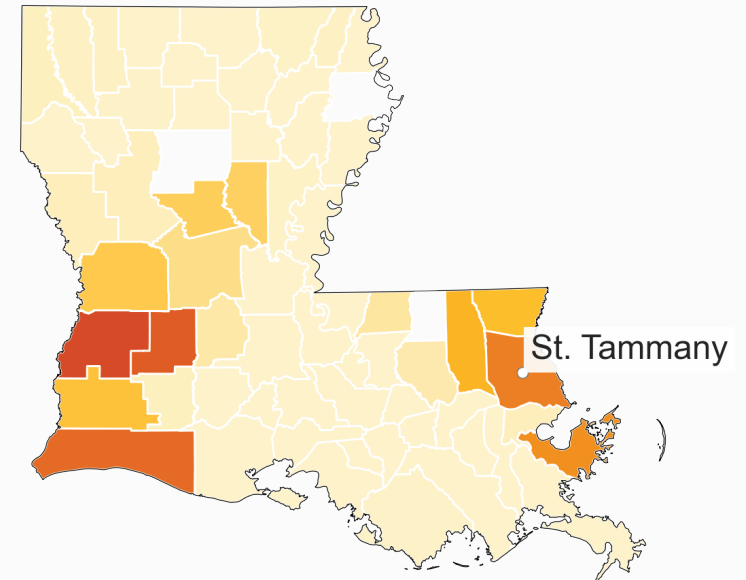
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	966,400	Major	20,700
Minor	1,122,100	Severe	2,000
Moderate	252,900	Extreme	1,100

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Louisiana

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

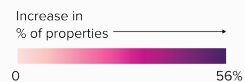
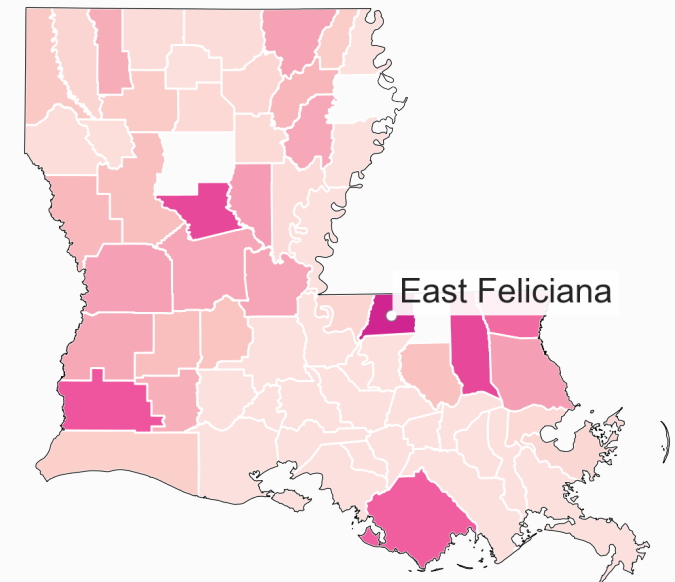
In the state of Louisiana, 198,100 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 370,300 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 7.3% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	East Feliciana	1,300	11.3%	5,200	45.1%	+33.8%
2	Grant	2,000	21.8%	4,700	50.8%	+29.0%
3	Tangipahoa	21,700	31.1%	41,900	60.0%	+28.9%
4	Calcasieu	41,600	26.4%	83,700	53.0%	+26.6%
5	Terrebonne	400	0.8%	12,500	26.0%	+25.2%
6	Washington	8,200	27.8%	15,100	51.3%	+23.5%
7	LaSalle	2,700	21.1%	4,800	37.7%	+16.6%
8	St. Tammany	45,500	50.3%	59,700	66.0%	+15.7%
9	Vernon	4,700	23.6%	7,700	39.1%	+15.5%
10	Morehouse	300	1.5%	3,400	16.8%	+15.3%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years





# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Louisiana

The state of Louisiana has had 142 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 301,700 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

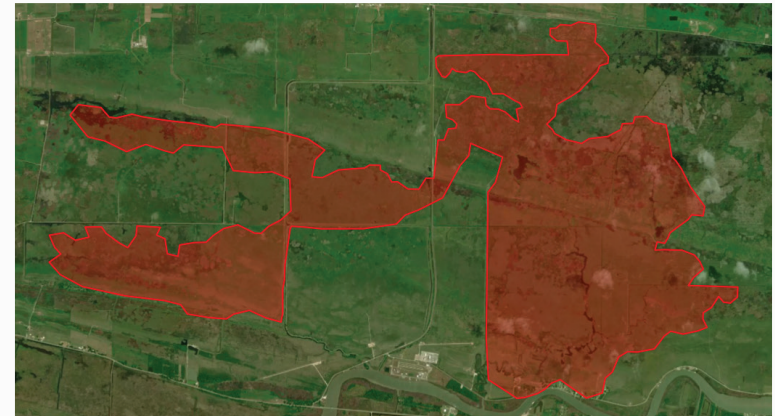
700 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,252,600 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Unnamed Wildfire fire in 2005

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2005	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	6,200	4,400
2	2005	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	48,500	800
3	2000	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	36,800	12,500
4	2011	Td13	less than 100	26,700	4,200
5	2000	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	23,700	3,600
6	2011	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	50,600	1,000
7	2000	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	116,700	2,100
8	2011	Bud Bennett	less than 100	88,100	800
9	1998	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	56,100	700
10	2019	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	1,100	4,100



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## Maryland

In the state of Maryland, 18,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 0.9% of all properties. Of those, 5,200 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.2% of all properties.

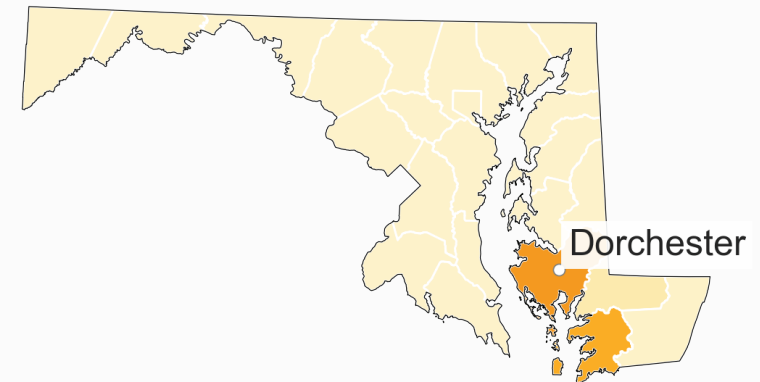
### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Dorchester	22,900	9,300	40.8%	4,400	19.2%
2	Somerset	17,000	5,700	33.6%	less than 100	0.4%
3	Wicomico	47,800	3,400	7.1%	800	1.6%
4	Worcester	40,200	200	0.4%	0	0.0%

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

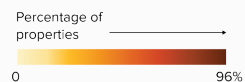
Minimal	1,381,800	Major	6,800
Minor	785,400	Severe	800
Moderate	16,900	Extreme	900

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.



# Change Details

## Maryland

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

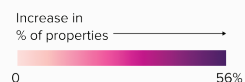
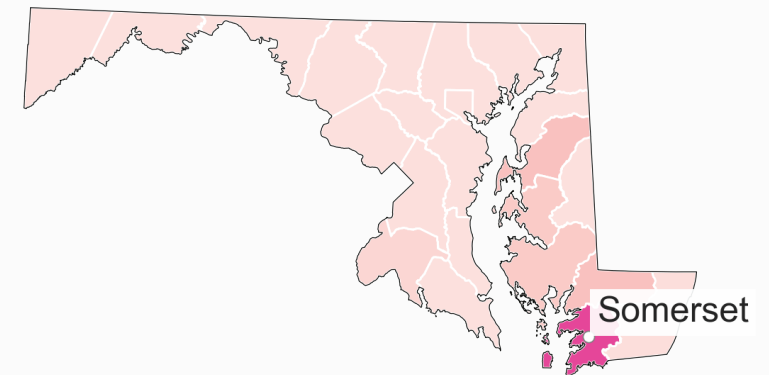
In the state of Maryland, 18,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 36,100 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 0.7% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Somerset	5,700	33.6%	10,700	63.1%	+29.5%
2	Wicomico	3,400	7.1%	7,600	15.9%	+8.8%
3	Queen Anne's	less than 100	0.3%	2,400	9.0%	+8.7%
4	Talbot	0	0.0%	1,400	6.3%	+6.3%
5	Dorchester	9,300	40.8%	10,800	47.0%	+6.2%
6	Charles	less than 100	0.1%	2,000	3.0%	+2.9%
7	Worcester	200	0.4%	400	1.1%	+0.7%
8	Prince George's	less than 100	0.0%	800	0.3%	+0.3%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Maryland

The state of Maryland has had 15 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 32,300 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

less than 100 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 161,100 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

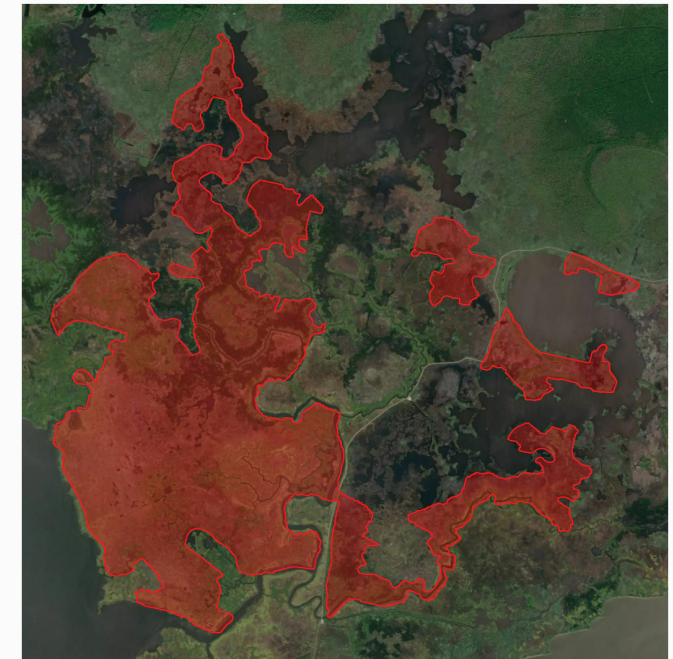
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2011	Irish Creek	less than 100	72,600	3,300
2	2002	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	56,500	700
3	2017	Bestpitch	less than 100	74,600	7,700
4	2004	Robbins Fire	less than 100	42,700	1,600
5	2007	Guinea Marsh	less than 100	64,500	3,800
6	2009	Doctors Creek	less than 100	62,000	3,700
7	2005	Island Creek	less than 100	63,000	2,700
8	2011	Thorofare	less than 100	46,300	1,900
9	2005	Savanna Lake Complex	less than 100	72,500	1,000
10	2011	Compartment E42 And 43	less than 100	45,700	1,000

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Irish Creek fire in 2011



## State Details

# Massachusetts

In the state of Massachusetts, 4,800 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 0.2% of all properties. Of those, 0 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

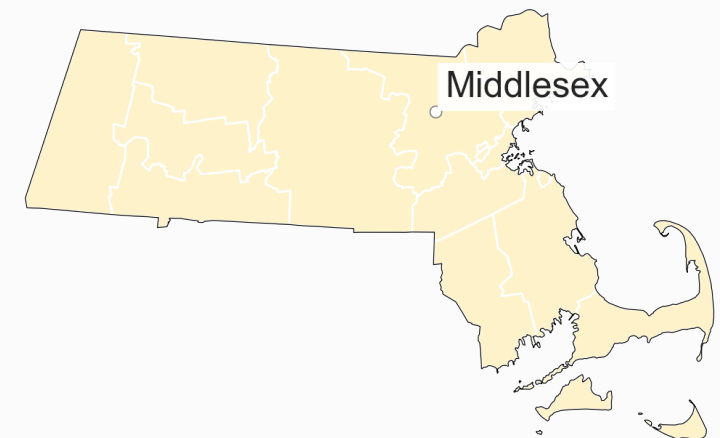
### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Middlesex	422,200	2,800	0.7%	0	0.0%
2	Worcester	291,200	2,000	0.7%	0	0.0%

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

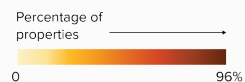
Minimal	1,280,600	Major	0
Minor	890,500	Severe	0
Moderate	11,200	Extreme	0

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.



# Change Details

## Massachusetts

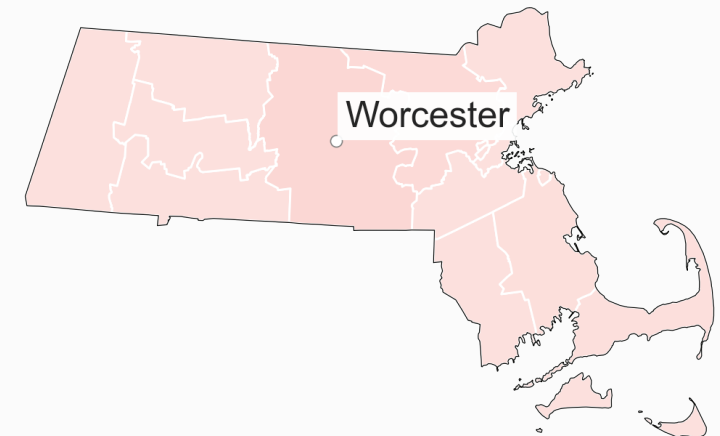
Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

In the state of Massachusetts, 4,800 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 23,000 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 0.9% of all properties in the state.

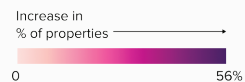
### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Worcester	2,000	0.7%	10,100	3.5%	+2.8%
2	Middlesex	2,800	0.7%	10,900	2.6%	+1.9%
3	Plymouth	0	0.0%	1,100	0.6%	+0.6%
4	Barnstable	0	0.0%	600	0.4%	+0.4%
5	Norfolk	0	0.0%	200	0.1%	+0.1%

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Massachusetts

The state of Massachusetts has had 1 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 800 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

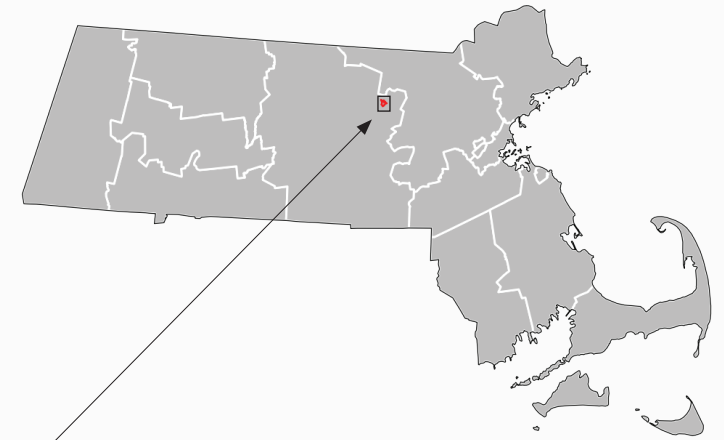
less than 100 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 335,600 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

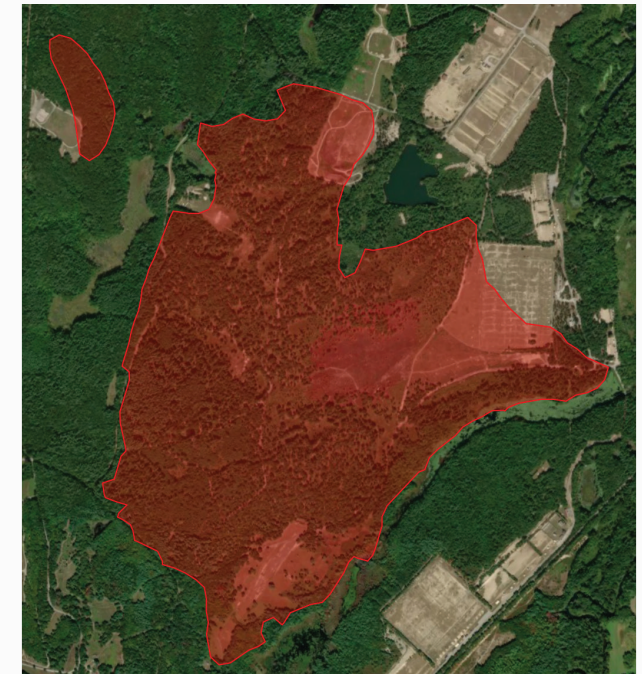
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2005	The Range	less than 100	335,600	800

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for The Range fire in 2005



# State Details

## Michigan

In the state of Michigan, 12,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 0.3% of all properties. Of those, less than 100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Crawford	18,100	4,700	25.8%	less than 100	0.0%
2	Oscoda	15,200	2,700	17.9%	less than 100	0.3%
3	Roscommon	34,900	2,000	5.8%	0	0.0%
4	Ogemaw	18,100	1,100	6.3%	less than 100	0.2%
5	Newaygo	39,300	500	1.4%	0	0.0%
6	Grand Traverse	48,400	200	0.5%	0	0.0%
7	Lake	28,700	200	0.7%	0	0.0%
8	Kalkaska	20,200	100	0.5%	0	0.0%

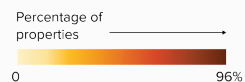
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	3,883,300	Major	400
Minor	735,700	Severe	0
Moderate	16,400	Extreme	0

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year





# Change Details

## Michigan

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

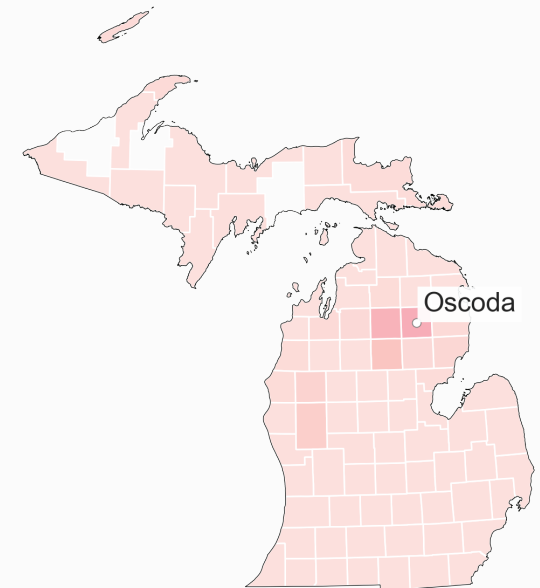
In the state of Michigan, 12,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 26,400 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 0.3% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Oscoda	2,700	17.9%	4,700	30.7%	+12.8%
2	Crawford	4,700	25.8%	6,700	37.3%	+11.5%
3	Roscommon	2,000	5.8%	4,700	13.5%	+7.7%
4	Newaygo	500	1.4%	2,600	6.5%	+5.1%
5	Lake	200	0.7%	1,200	4.3%	+3.6%
6	Ogemaw	1,100	6.3%	1,500	8.4%	+2.1%
7	Kalkaska	100	0.5%	500	2.6%	+2.1%
8	Grand Traverse	200	0.5%	1,200	2.4%	+1.9%
9	Alcona	less than 100	0.2%	400	2.0%	+1.8%
10	Mason	less than 100	0.1%	400	1.6%	+1.5%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

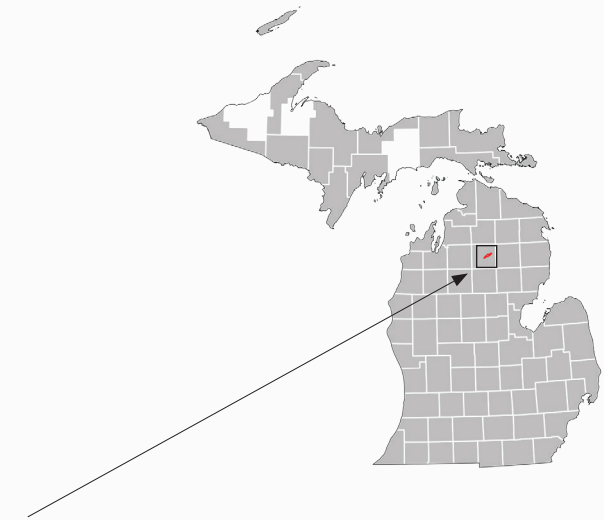


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Michigan

The state of Michigan has had 40 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 110,700 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

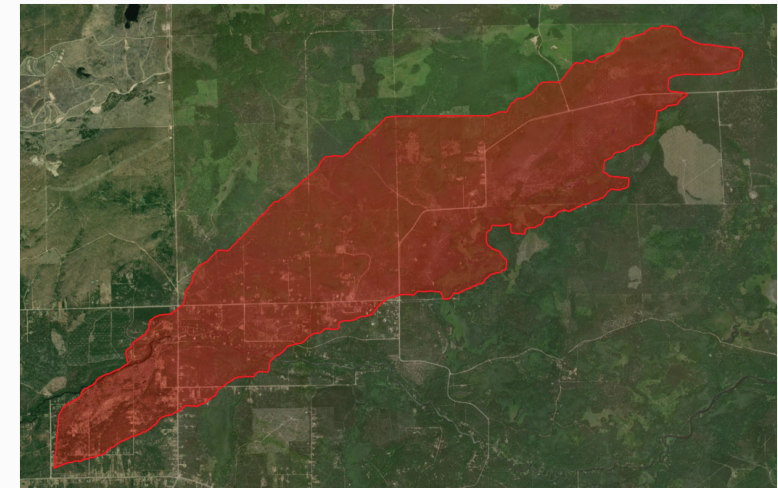
1,100 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 464,300 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Crawford15 fire in 1990

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1990	Crawford15	400	65,400	6,900
2	2012	Duck Lake	200	11,100	21,500
3	1990	Crawford16	less than 100	55,900	800
4	2010	Meridian Boundary Complex (Meridian Road)	less than 100	63,400	7,500
5	2007	Sleeper Lake	less than 100	12,900	17,600
6	2006	Hughes Lake Fire	less than 100	49,300	5,800
7	1994	County Line	less than 100	55,200	700
8	1988	Allegan6	less than 100	110,900	1,100
9	2008	Four Mile	less than 100	51,300	1,300
10	2011	Howes Lake	less than 100	67,400	800



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## Minnesota

In the state of Minnesota, 150,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 5.1% of all properties. Of those, 13,400 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.5% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Anoka	132,600	35,800	27.0%	less than 100	0.1%
2	Becker	33,000	17,200	51.9%	2,800	8.4%
3	Morrison	29,900	10,500	35.1%	1,500	5.1%
4	Aitkin	42,400	6,500	15.3%	300	0.6%
5	Roseau	14,300	4,800	33.5%	600	3.9%
6	Lake	46,200	4,800	10.4%	0	0.0%
7	Hennepin	371,400	4,500	1.2%	0	0.0%
8	Cass	48,500	4,400	9.0%	less than 100	0.1%
9	Polk	28,500	4,300	15.2%	500	1.8%
10	Beltrami	39,600	4,200	10.7%	700	1.7%

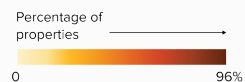
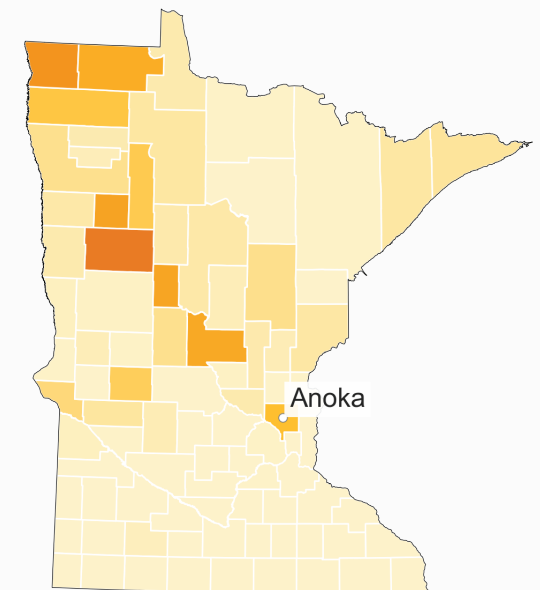
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,242,900	Major	14,300
Minor	1,509,100	Severe	3,200
Moderate	192,700	Extreme	2,500

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Minnesota

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

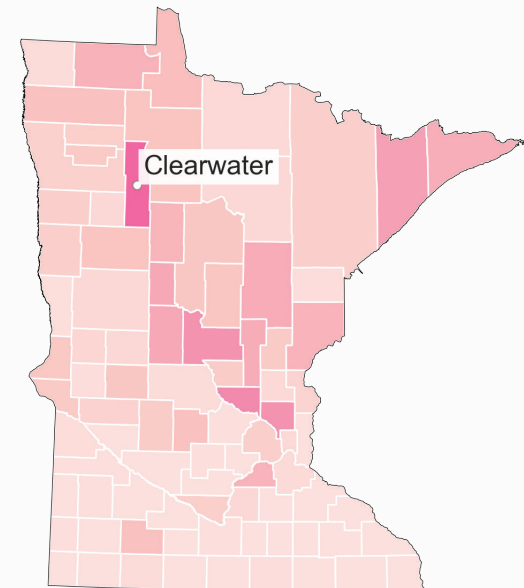
In the state of Minnesota, 150,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 297,400 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 4.9% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Clearwater	2,100	23.4%	4,300	47.4%	+24.0%
2	Sherburne	3,000	7.2%	10,900	26.4%	+19.2%
3	Anoka	35,800	27.0%	59,100	44.6%	+17.6%
4	Morrison	10,500	35.1%	15,700	52.6%	+17.5%
5	Lake	4,800	10.4%	11,900	25.8%	+15.4%
6	Todd	3,700	15.1%	7,100	29.0%	+13.9%
7	Wadena	4,200	36.7%	5,700	50.3%	+13.6%
8	Aitkin	6,500	15.3%	12,000	28.4%	+13.1%
9	Mille Lacs	1,500	7.4%	4,200	20.1%	+12.7%
10	Cook	1,600	12.6%	3,100	24.9%	+12.3%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Minnesota

The state of Minnesota has had 295 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 1,248,400 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

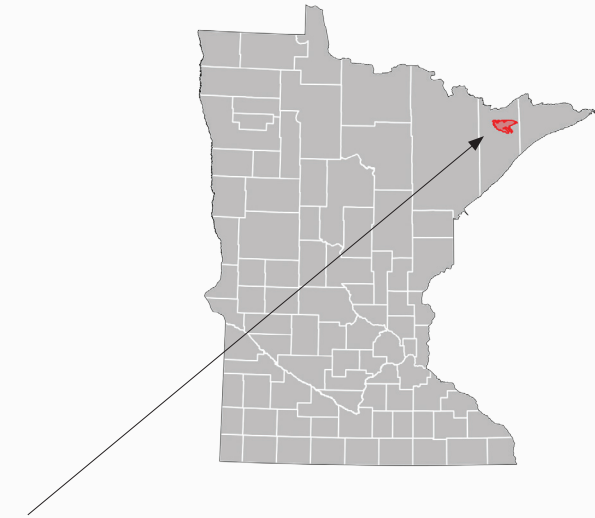
6,300 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,953,000 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2011	Pagami Creek	2,200	31,900	85,200
2	2007	Ham Lake	300	7,500	70,600
3	2012	County 27 Fire	200	13,000	4,700
4	2006	Cavity Lake	200	8,500	26,800
5	1987	Unnamed Wildfire	200	12,200	131,500
6	1987	Unnamed Wildfire	100	6,200	9,300
7	1988	Unnamed Wildfire	100	62,300	3,600
8	1992	Unnamed Wildfire	100	44,900	4,100
9	2009	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	467,900	2,900
10	1995	Little Gabbro	less than 100	26,300	3,100

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Pagami Creek fire in 2011



# State Details

## Mississippi

In the state of Mississippi, 495,900 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 26.0% of all properties. Of those, 71,500 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 3.8% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Jackson	83,200	56,300	67.7%	20,800	25.0%
2	Harrison	104,600	53,700	51.3%	14,600	14.0%
3	Hancock	51,700	34,000	65.8%	9,200	17.9%
4	Pearl River	37,600	31,300	83.2%	8,100	21.5%
5	Lamar	33,700	27,900	82.6%	8,300	24.5%
6	Forrest	41,900	20,600	49.1%	4,200	10.1%
7	Marshall	26,400	17,100	65.0%	300	1.2%
8	Lincoln	24,700	14,500	58.5%	400	1.6%
9	Jones	39,800	14,500	36.3%	less than 100	0.0%
10	Amite	17,300	14,200	82.5%	less than 100	0.1%

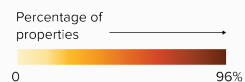
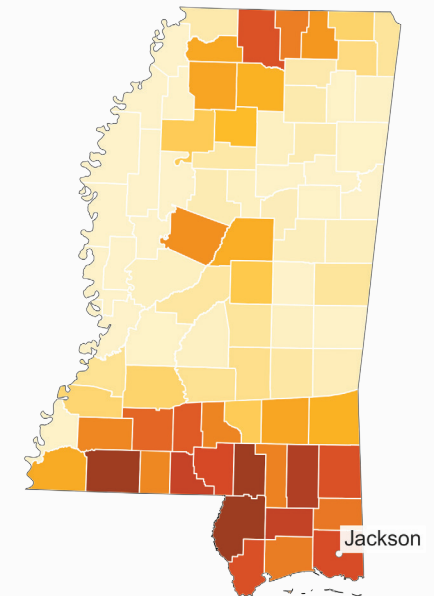
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	168,000	Major	88,200
Minor	1,119,800	Severe	27,800
Moderate	495,300	Extreme	5,300

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Mississippi

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

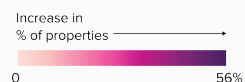
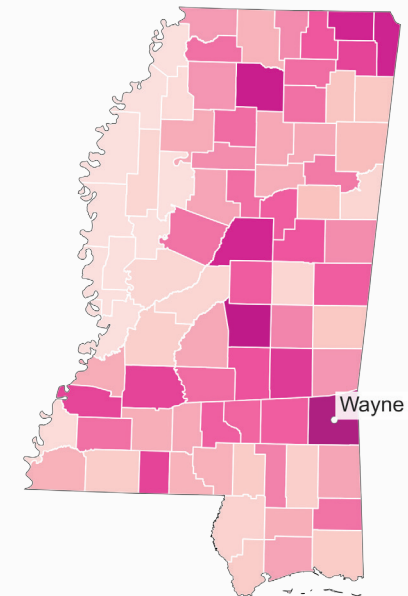
In the state of Mississippi, 495,900 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 761,900 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 14.0% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Wayne	3,500	32.0%	7,800	71.7%	+39.7%
2	Scott	2,700	12.5%	10,600	49.3%	+36.8%
3	Lafayette	9,600	32.0%	20,200	67.0%	+35.0%
4	Tishomingo	2,100	12.9%	7,600	47.1%	+34.2%
5	Alcorn	4,300	19.6%	11,600	53.5%	+33.9%
6	Attala	5,700	33.8%	11,300	67.3%	+33.5%
7	Jasper	1,900	10.2%	7,700	41.2%	+31.0%
8	Pike	11,200	47.1%	18,200	76.8%	+29.7%
9	Prentiss	3,100	16.7%	8,700	46.4%	+29.7%
10	Copiah	4,400	19.2%	11,300	48.9%	+29.7%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Mississippi

The state of Mississippi has had 127 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 191,400 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

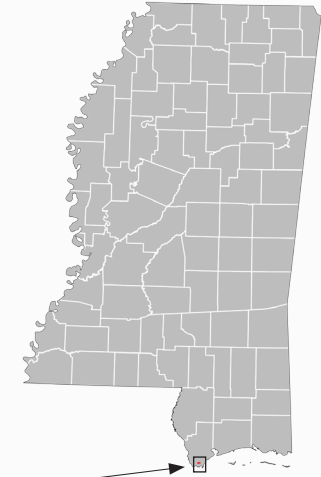
1,700 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,214,200 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

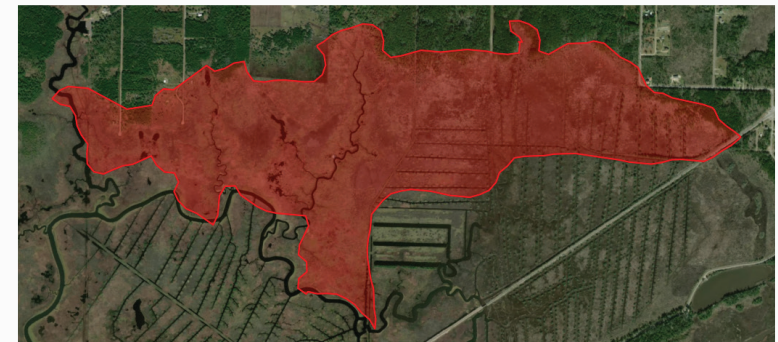
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2016	Ansley	200	63,300	500
2	2016	Grand Bature	200	61,000	3,900
3	1998	Thunder	100	59,200	600
4	2006	Unnamed Wildfire	100	109,500	1,100
5	2001	Franklin C	less than 100	60,900	1,000
6	2000	Sam Road	less than 100	60,200	1,100
7	2020	Tillman Road	less than 100	162,500	1,400
8	2006	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	146,600	1,500
9	1999	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	141,200	2,200
10	2020	Lake Shore Fire	less than 100	82,200	600

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Ansley fire in 2016





# State Details

## Missouri

In the state of Missouri, 206,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 6.5% of all properties. Of those, 5,000 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.2% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Laclede	21,100	17,800	84.4%	1,600	7.6%
2	Camden	56,500	12,800	22.7%	500	0.9%
3	Benton	32,000	12,700	39.5%	less than 100	0.1%
4	Howell	21,400	10,900	50.9%	0	0.0%
5	Henry	15,900	10,900	68.2%	1,400	8.5%
6	Polk	17,900	8,700	48.5%	0	0.0%
7	Cedar	11,400	8,600	75.5%	less than 100	0.7%
8	Dallas	13,000	8,300	63.5%	600	4.7%
9	Newton	30,100	7,700	25.7%	500	1.6%
10	Barry	25,300	7,500	29.5%	0	0.0%

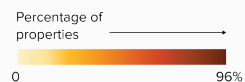
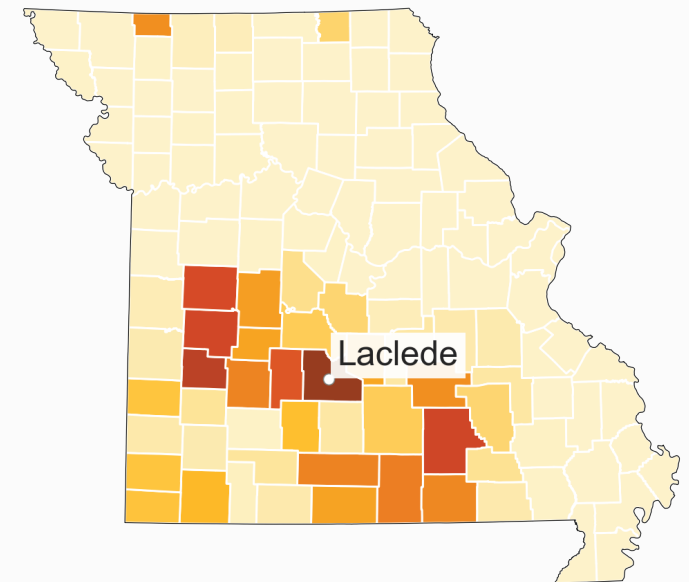
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,457,000	Major	14,600
Minor	1,452,500	Severe	600
Moderate	266,900	Extreme	less than 100

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Missouri

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

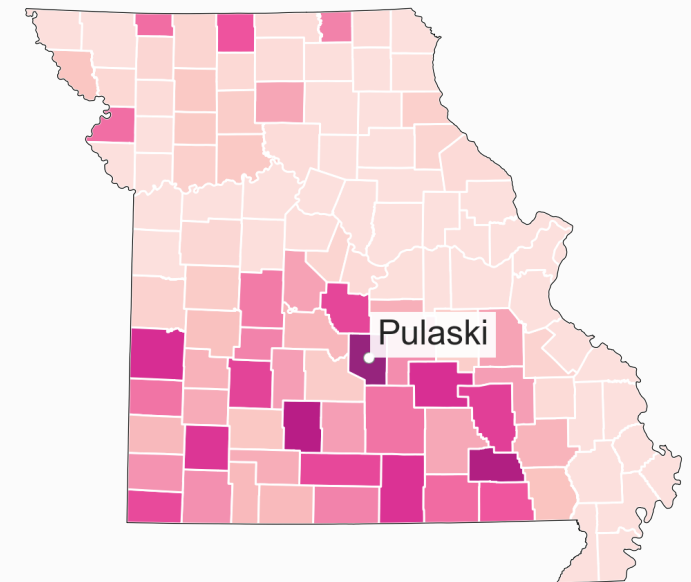
In the state of Missouri, 206,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 387,000 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 5.6% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Pulaski	6,900	35.9%	15,300	79.4%	+43.5%
2	Carter	600	14.4%	2,300	53.6%	+39.2%
3	Webster	5,400	27.2%	13,000	65.3%	+38.1%
4	Vernon	1,000	6.6%	5,900	39.3%	+32.7%
5	Dent	4,800	44.5%	8,300	76.9%	+32.4%
6	Howell	10,900	50.9%	17,800	82.9%	+32.0%
7	Lawrence	1,400	6.8%	8,000	38.5%	+31.7%
8	Reynolds	1,800	18.8%	4,800	49.0%	+30.2%
9	Polk	8,700	48.5%	14,100	78.4%	+29.9%
10	Miller	3,900	18.7%	10,000	48.1%	+29.4%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Missouri

The state of Missouri has had 116 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 167,600 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

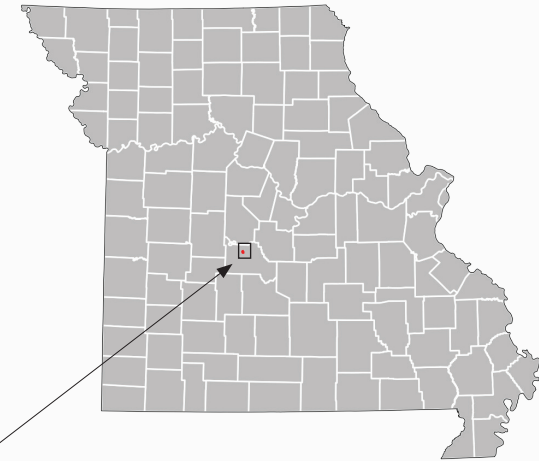
1,300 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 915,400 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1991	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	96,000	1,200
2	2011	Post Oak Road	less than 100	44,400	800
3	2006	Big Spring Fire	less than 100	66,500	4,900
4	2010	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	78,100	4,800
5	2009	Mountain Creek	less than 100	54,700	4,300
6	2006	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	40,400	1,400
7	2012	Handy	less than 100	16,700	12,800
8	1995	Young Hollow	less than 100	12,800	1,100
9	2006	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	89,100	600
10	1994	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	52,600	1,000

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Unnamed Wildfire fire in 1991



# State Details

## Montana

In the state of Montana, 431,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 48.3% of all properties. Of those, 89,600 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 10.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Yellowstone	79,600	52,600	66.2%	16,500	20.7%
2	Lewis and Clark	39,000	33,500	85.9%	3,200	8.3%
3	Missoula	55,300	33,000	59.7%	1,100	1.9%
4	Ravalli	31,700	23,500	74.3%	2,000	6.4%
5	Lincoln	22,600	20,000	88.5%	9,300	41.1%
6	Flathead	80,600	15,200	18.9%	2,100	2.6%
7	Madison	18,800	12,600	66.7%	900	4.9%
8	Cascade	43,600	12,400	28.4%	1,500	3.5%
9	Carbon	14,800	12,300	83.4%	2,700	18.6%
10	Big Horn	15,000	12,200	80.9%	7,900	52.4%

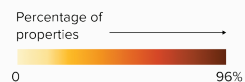
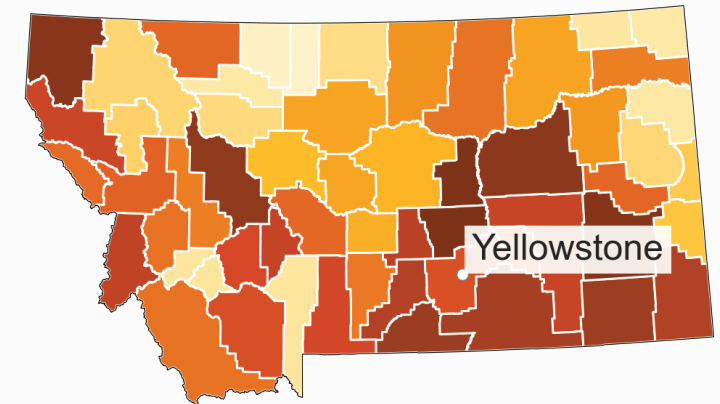
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	58,000	Major	118,300
Minor	339,300	Severe	39,100
Moderate	329,700	Extreme	9,600

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Montana

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

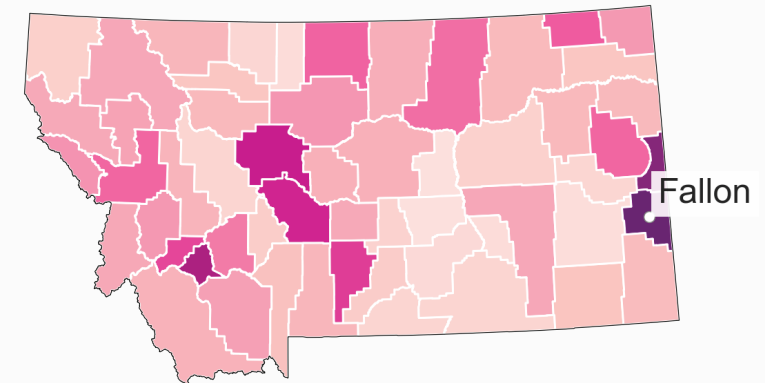
In the state of Montana, 431,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 554,200 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 13.7% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Fallon	1,200	25.6%	3,600	75.7%	+50.1%
2	Wibaux	500	23.7%	1,500	69.5%	+45.8%
3	Silver Bow	2,700	12.5%	11,400	52.6%	+40.1%
4	Cascade	12,400	28.4%	27,800	63.7%	+35.3%
5	Meagher	3,500	57.9%	5,600	91.6%	+33.7%
6	Sweet Grass	2,900	52.8%	4,500	83.6%	+30.8%
7	Deer Lodge	900	11.7%	3,100	41.0%	+29.3%
8	Daniels	600	11.1%	2,100	36.8%	+25.7%
9	Hill	2,300	16.1%	5,800	40.6%	+24.5%
10	Missoula	33,000	59.7%	46,500	84.0%	+24.3%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Montana

The state of Montana has had 785 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 9,963,400 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

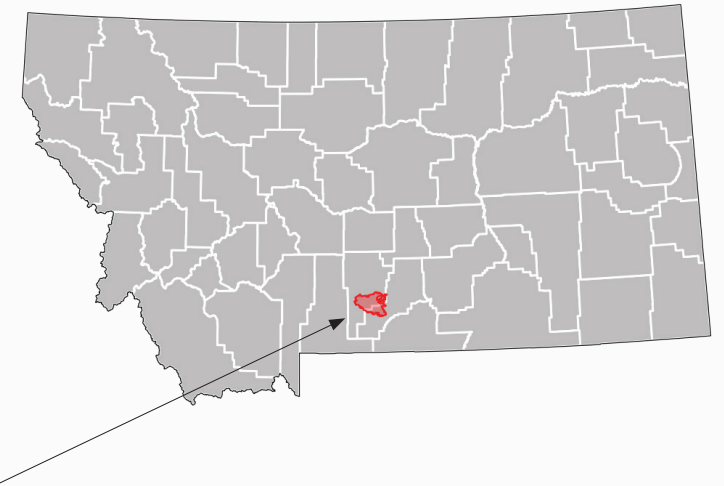
22,800 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 850,600 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

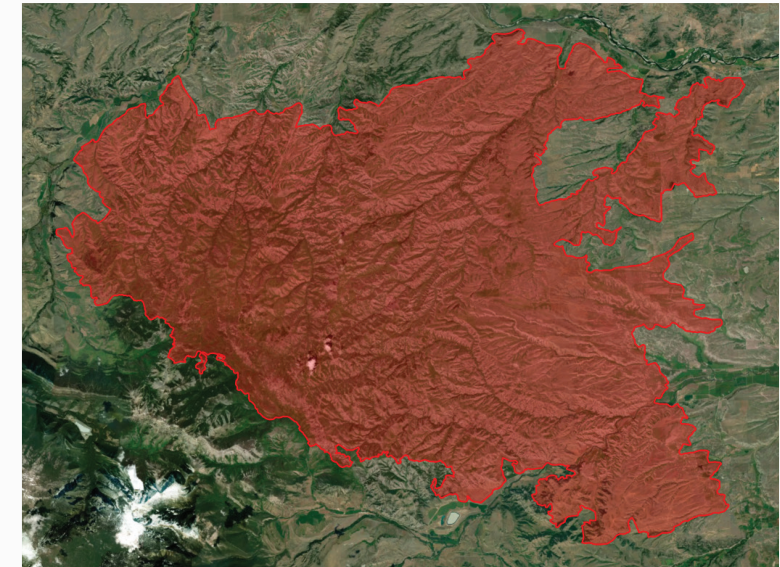
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2006	Derby	900	14,400	201,100
2	2017	Bridge Coulee	900	7,100	222,700
3	2012	Ash Creek	600	6,700	253,600
4	1984	Hawk Creek	600	17,700	157,900
5	1991	Blaine C	600	15,500	138,300
6	2000	Valley Complex (Bear)	500	22,700	118,100
7	2003	Missouri Breaks Complex	500	6,200	138,000
8	1988	Storm Creek	400	4,900	116,100
9	2000	Sula Complex (Maynard)	400	8,300	63,000
10	2012	Dahl	400	8,200	21,500

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Derby fire in 2006



# State Details

## Nebraska

In the state of Nebraska, 147,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 13.0% of all properties. Of those, 23,200 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 2.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Cherry	17,200	15,800	92.4%	7,600	44.3%
2	Custer	16,100	9,900	61.6%	1,500	9.6%
3	Scotts Bluff	20,800	8,300	40.1%	200	1.0%
4	Sheridan	8,800	7,000	80.1%	1,900	22.1%
5	Dawes	7,900	6,800	86.9%	900	11.3%
6	Keith	9,300	6,300	67.7%	1,000	10.4%
7	Lincoln	24,100	5,600	23.2%	600	2.6%
8	Sioux	5,100	4,400	85.4%	1,700	33.3%
9	Lancaster	114,800	4,200	3.6%	less than 100	0.0%
10	Brown	5,400	3,900	72.5%	600	10.9%

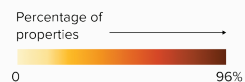
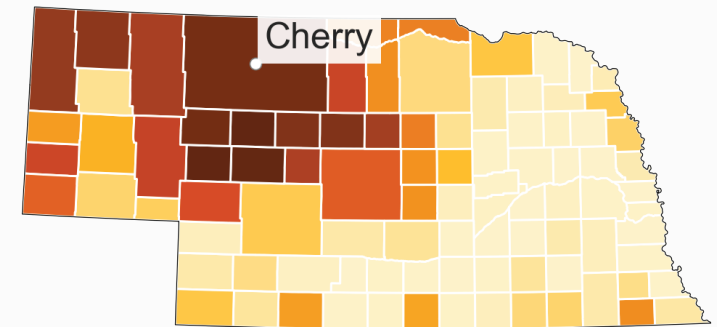
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	489,900	Major	39,000
Minor	451,200	Severe	9,000
Moderate	146,900	Extreme	2,100

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Nebraska

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

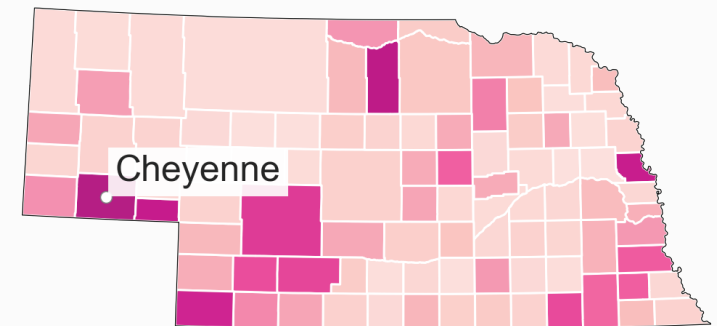
In the state of Nebraska, 147,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 249,300 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 8.9% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Cheyenne	1,900	19.3%	5,700	58.0%	+38.7%
2	Rock	1,500	44.7%	2,700	82.1%	+37.4%
3	Deuel	600	21.5%	1,500	57.3%	+35.8%
4	Washington	900	6.3%	5,800	41.7%	+35.4%
5	Dundy	1,000	24.7%	2,300	58.8%	+34.1%
6	Lincoln	5,600	23.2%	13,100	54.2%	+31.0%
7	Frontier	less than 100	2.1%	1,300	31.2%	+29.1%
8	Jefferson	1,700	19.3%	4,100	47.9%	+28.6%
9	Hayes	400	16.2%	1,100	44.2%	+28.0%
10	Otoe	100	1.1%	3,400	26.9%	+25.8%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years





## Historic Wildfire Risk

# Nebraska

The state of Nebraska has had 106 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 884,400 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

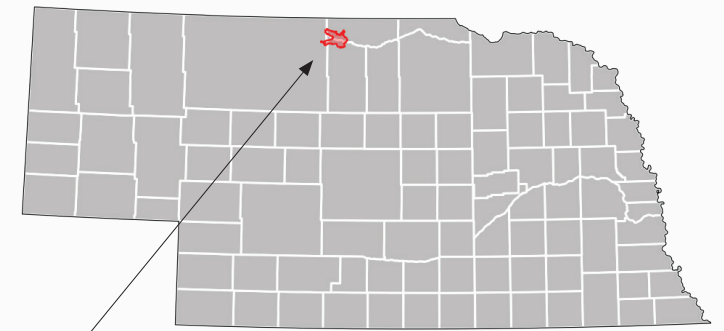
2,800 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 233,600 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

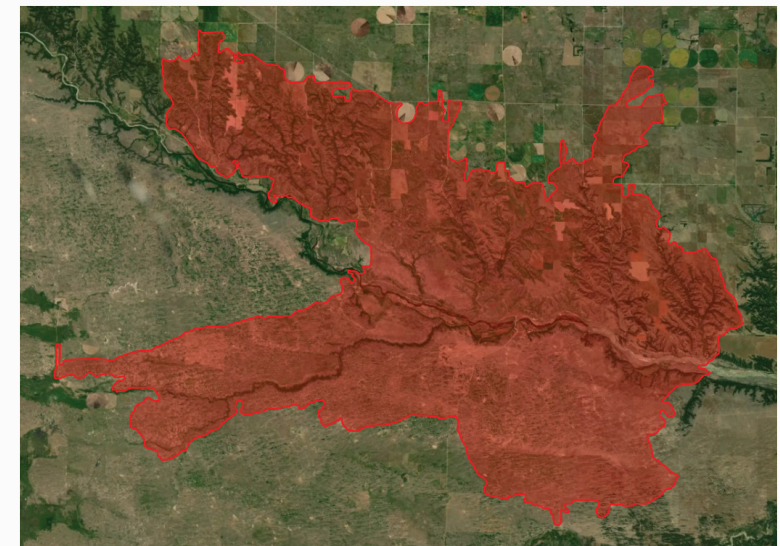
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2012	Region 24 Complex	300	10,600	66,400
2	2012	West Ash	300	10,700	55,300
3	1999	Unnamed Wildfire	200	7,100	77,300
4	2012	Wellnitz	200	9,400	77,300
5	1989	Ft.Robinson	200	6,300	46,900
6	2006	Sioux County Complex	200	5,300	39,600
7	2012	Douthit	100	5,700	29,100
8	2006	Dawes County Complex	100	10,300	27,900
9	2000	Powder Horn	100	5,800	48,600
10	2006	Valentine	less than 100	5,700	1,700

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Region 24 Complex fire in 2012



# State Details

## Nevada

In the state of Nevada, 509,900 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 42.2% of all properties. Of those, 267,700 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 22.1% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Clark	762,800	208,200	27.3%	25,200	3.3%
2	Washoe	179,100	139,600	77.9%	125,200	69.9%
3	Elko	44,700	41,600	93.2%	38,000	85.1%
4	Douglas	28,300	23,700	83.6%	13,300	46.9%
5	Lyon	33,100	22,200	67.2%	8,600	25.9%
6	Carson City	20,200	19,600	96.9%	19,400	95.8%
7	Humboldt	17,600	15,600	88.9%	13,700	77.8%
8	Pershing	12,400	9,400	76.1%	7,200	58.0%
9	White Pine	7,700	7,300	94.8%	2,500	32.7%
10	Lander	7,700	5,900	76.5%	3,700	48.1%

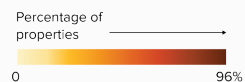
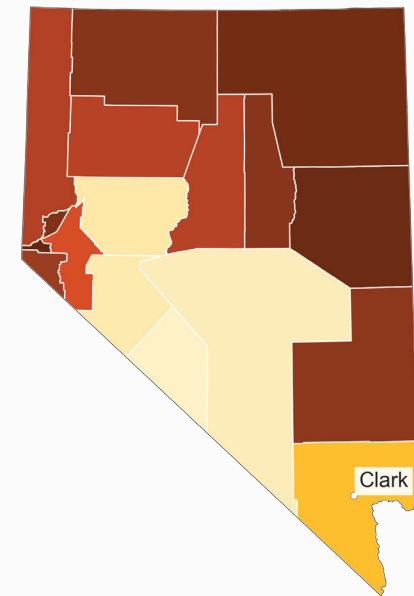
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	410,400	Major	93,700
Minor	241,500	Severe	107,400
Moderate	243,200	Extreme	113,100

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Nevada

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

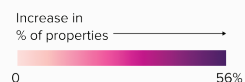
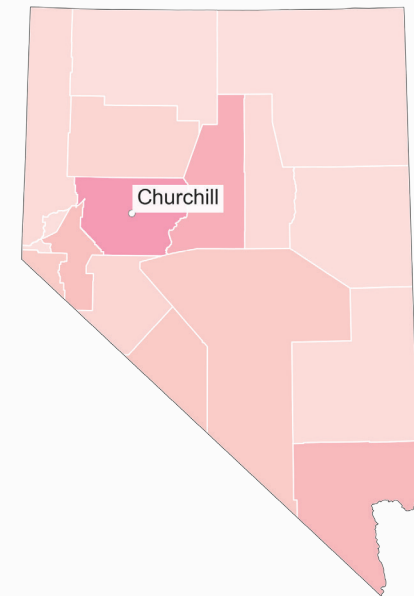
In the state of Nevada, 509,900 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 606,000 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 7.9% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Churchill	1,300	9.2%	3,600	25.7%	+16.5%
2	Lander	5,900	76.5%	6,800	88.7%	+12.2%
3	Clark	208,200	27.3%	288,700	37.8%	+10.5%
4	Lyon	22,200	67.2%	25,200	76.0%	+8.8%
5	Esmeralda	less than 100	1.4%	200	7.9%	+6.5%
6	Nye	2,400	3.9%	6,000	9.9%	+6.0%
7	Douglas	23,700	83.6%	25,300	89.3%	+5.7%
8	Pershing	9,400	76.1%	9,800	79.3%	+3.2%
9	Mineral	300	7.1%	400	10.0%	+2.9%
10	Eureka	4,000	87.9%	4,100	89.7%	+1.8%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Nevada

The state of Nevada has had 994 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 13,901,200 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

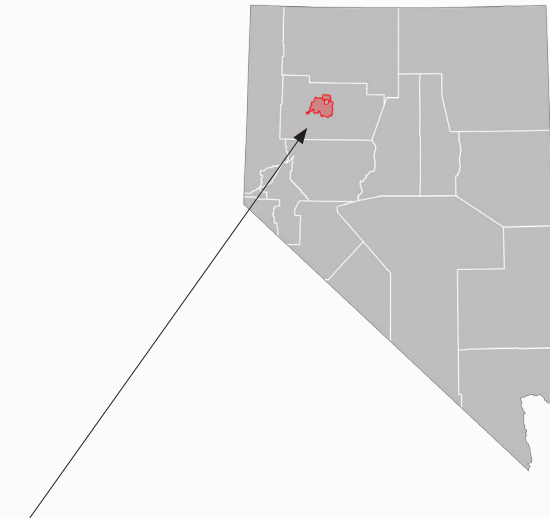
14,600 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,144,400 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

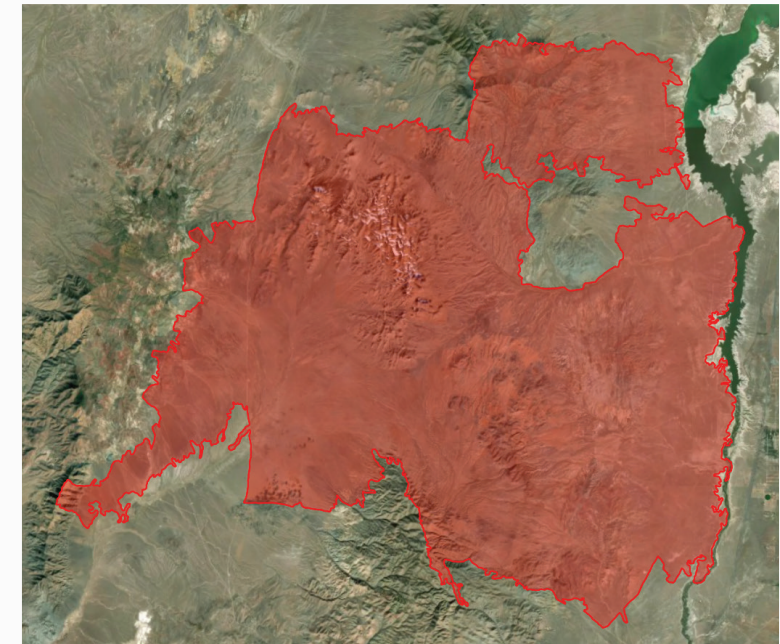
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1999	Dun Glenn Complex (Poker Brown)	600	9,400	236,600
2	2004	Waterfall	500	111,400	8,700
3	2011	Caughlin	400	196,100	2,000
4	2012	Washoe Drive	400	204,900	3,500
5	2006	Verdi (Stone Ridge)	400	174,800	5,800
6	1999	Frenchie	300	5,500	55,300
7	2006	Marble	300	10,600	39,400
8	1985	Jungord	300	15,300	40,800
9	1996	Upper Humboldt Complex (Slaven 2)	300	7,200	37,000
10	1999	Sombrero	300	14,100	128,200

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Dun Glenn Complex (Poker Brown) fire in 1999



# State Details

## New Jersey

In the state of New Jersey, 443,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 12.9% of all properties. Of those, 137,400 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 4.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Ocean	420,700	220,000	52.3%	99,000	23.5%
2	Burlington	235,500	79,900	33.9%	36,000	15.3%
3	Atlantic	165,600	76,400	46.1%	2,100	1.3%
4	Middlesex	282,100	21,600	7.6%	0	0.0%
5	Camden	195,800	20,200	10.3%	200	0.1%
6	Cumberland	73,400	13,100	17.9%	0	0.0%
7	Monmouth	250,100	6,200	2.5%	0	0.0%
8	Gloucester	124,100	3,900	3.1%	0	0.0%
9	Salem	32,700	1,600	5.0%	0	0.0%
10	Cape May	148,200	600	0.4%	0	0.0%

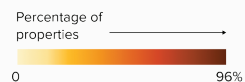
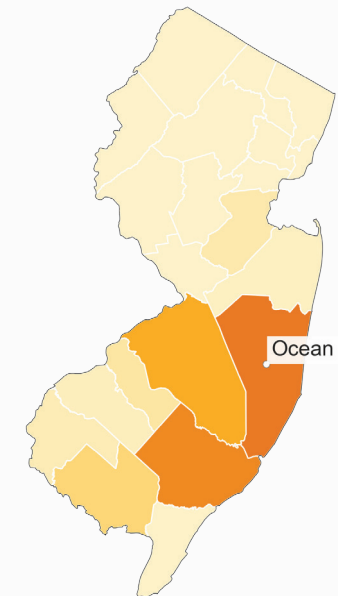
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,264,300	Major	70,200
Minor	1,658,600	Severe	32,200
Moderate	355,100	Extreme	69,200

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## New Jersey

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

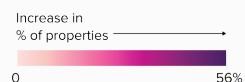
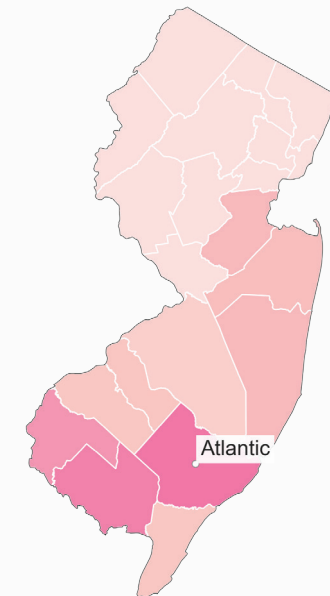
In the state of New Jersey, 443,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 641,000 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 5.7% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Atlantic	76,400	46.1%	111,900	67.6%	+21.5%
2	Cumberland	13,100	17.9%	28,000	38.2%	+20.3%
3	Salem	1,600	5.0%	7,200	22.1%	+17.1%
4	Middlesex	21,600	7.6%	50,600	17.9%	+10.3%
5	Ocean	220,000	52.3%	262,700	62.4%	+10.1%
6	Monmouth	6,200	2.5%	29,700	11.9%	+9.4%
7	Camden	20,200	10.3%	35,100	17.9%	+7.6%
8	Cape May	600	0.4%	11,500	7.8%	+7.4%
9	Gloucester	3,900	3.1%	13,000	10.5%	+7.4%
10	Burlington	79,900	33.9%	91,100	38.7%	+4.8%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## New Jersey

The state of New Jersey has had 44 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 117,800 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

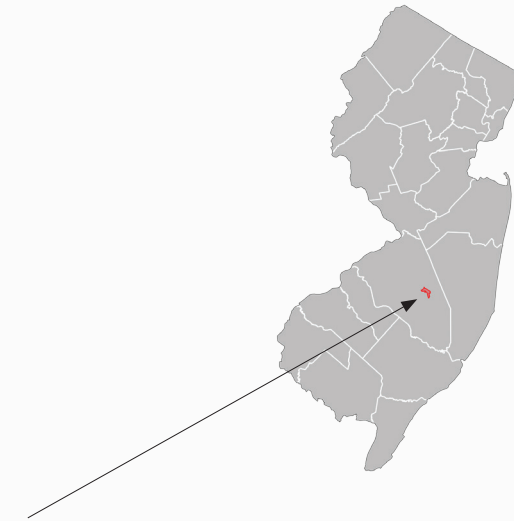
32,400 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 2,490,900 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

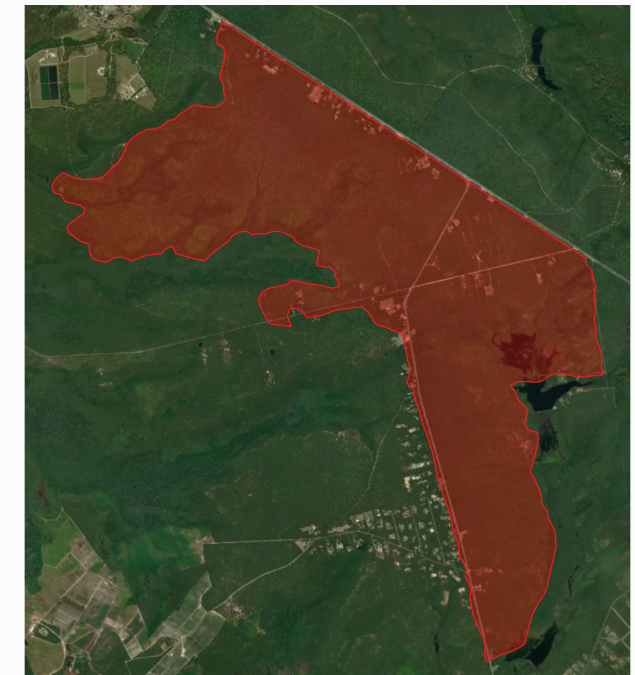
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1992	Four Mile Colony	17,700	428,600	2,600
2	1992	Power Plant	7,300	495,100	4,900
3	1995	Greenwood State Forest	2,800	539,100	21,300
4	2002	Jakes Branch	1,000	516,700	1,400
5	1989	Lakewood	800	572,100	700
6	1999	Bass River	700	367,500	12,100
7	1985	Unnamed Wildfire	700	759,100	700
8	2007	Warren Grove	600	422,700	15,300
9	2010	Paramount	300	376,700	700
10	1997	Wrangle Brook Fire	100	534,000	800

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Four Mile Colony fire in 1992



# State Details

## New Mexico

In the state of New Mexico, 1,025,200 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 68.6% of all properties. Of those, 290,200 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 19.4% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Valencia	197,200	184,500	93.6%	22,800	11.6%
2	Bernalillo	251,100	132,900	52.9%	3,900	1.6%
3	Sandoval	145,700	108,900	74.7%	3,700	2.6%
4	Santa Fe	77,100	74,500	96.6%	8,400	10.9%
5	Taos	60,000	54,100	90.3%	5,000	8.3%
6	Eddy	52,000	41,500	79.9%	2,600	5.0%
7	Lincoln	39,100	37,000	94.5%	33,000	84.3%
8	Lea	40,100	34,500	86.2%	33,100	82.7%
9	Doña Ana	87,200	31,300	35.9%	1,200	1.4%
10	Grant	33,800	31,200	92.2%	26,300	77.7%

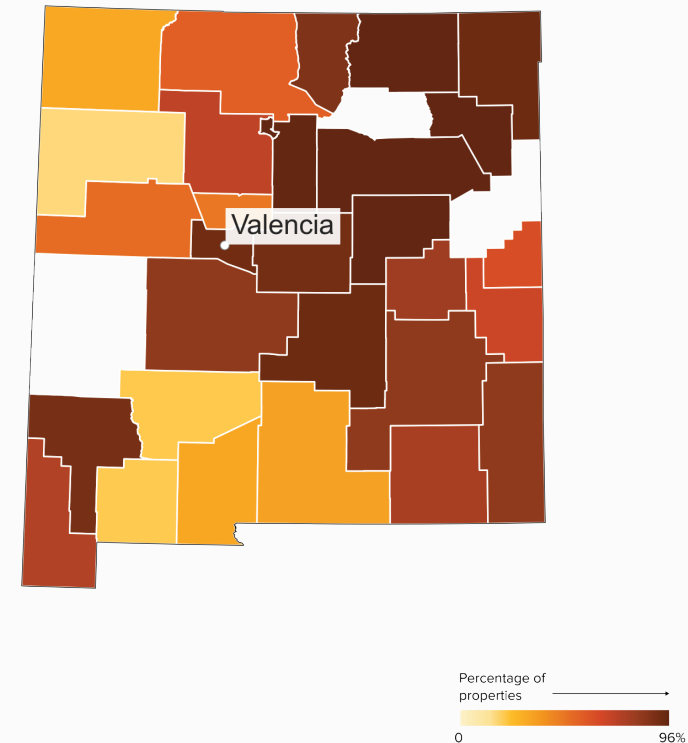
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	73,000	Major	218,800
Minor	320,100	Severe	108,500
Moderate	692,800	Extreme	82,300

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year





# Change Details

## New Mexico

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

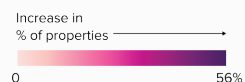
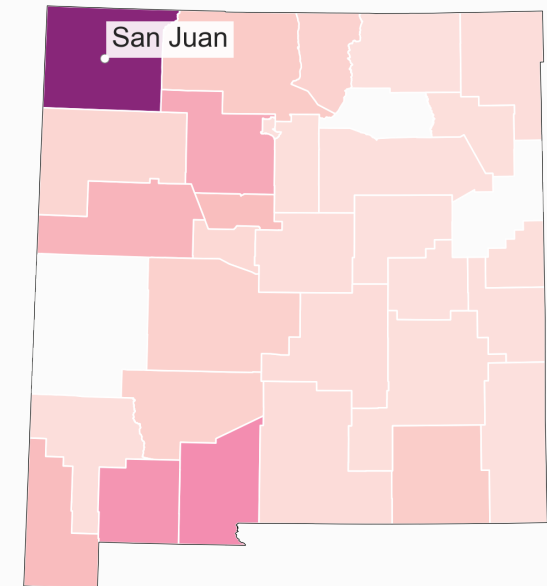
In the state of New Mexico, 1,025,200 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 1,144,700 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 8.0% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	San Juan	15,400	35.7%	35,000	81.0%	+45.3%
2	Doña Ana	31,300	35.9%	47,400	54.4%	+18.5%
3	Luna	26,900	23.3%	47,000	40.7%	+17.4%
4	Sandoval	108,900	74.7%	128,500	88.2%	+13.5%
5	Cibola	12,000	56.5%	14,400	67.7%	+11.2%
6	Hidalgo	5,300	77.5%	6,000	87.3%	+9.8%
7	Bernalillo	132,900	52.9%	157,100	62.5%	+9.6%
8	Rio Arriba	18,900	61.2%	20,800	67.5%	+6.3%
9	Eddy	41,500	79.9%	44,300	85.3%	+5.4%
10	Socorro	23,400	85.9%	24,700	90.4%	+4.5%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

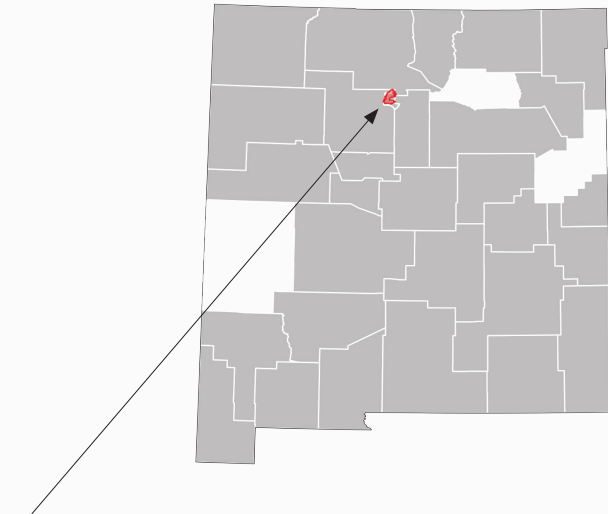


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## New Mexico

The state of New Mexico has had 816 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 6,837,800 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

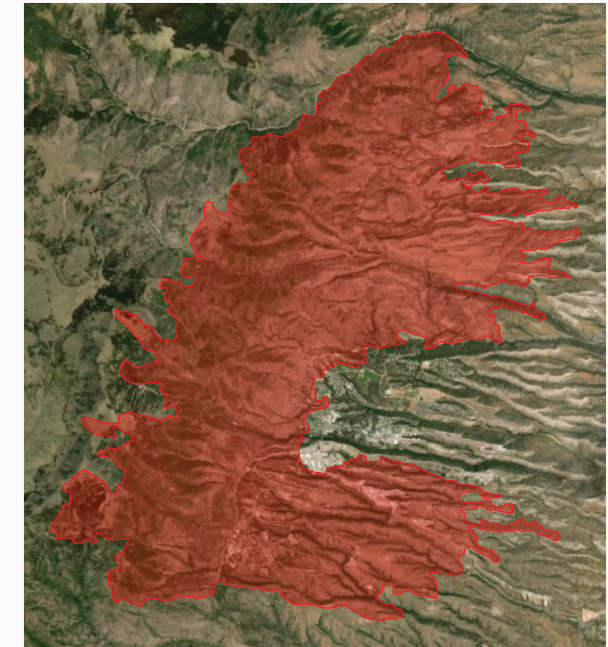
13,100 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,404,300 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Cerro Grande fire in 2000

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2000	Cerro Grande	1,200	65,500	44,300
2	2012	Little Bear	700	31,200	38,000
3	2016	Dog Head	700	195,300	19,800
4	2008	Trigo	500	208,900	13,900
5	2017	Encino	300	227,500	1,500
6	2011	Donaldson	300	29,000	103,400
7	2006	Mcdonald	300	12,000	92,800
8	2011	Las Conchas	300	71,000	151,000
9	2011	Quail Ridge	300	24,600	1,600
10	2002	Meadow	200	5,800	1,600



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## New York

In the state of New York, 75,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 1.4% of all properties. Of those, 0 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

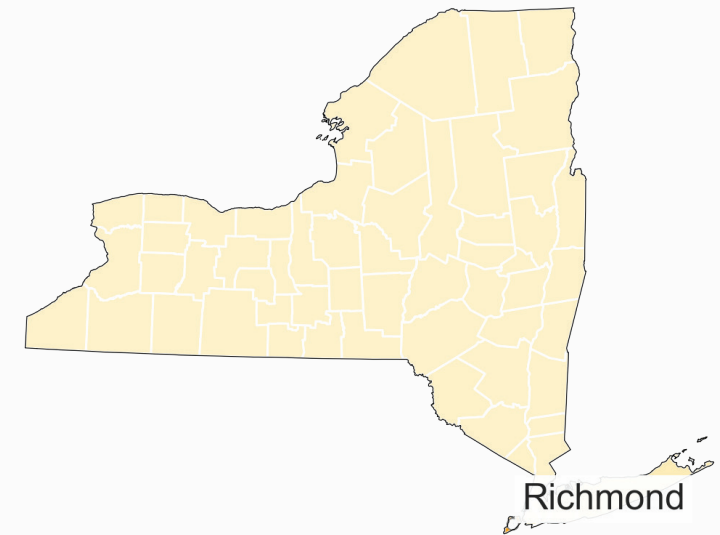
### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Richmond	124,700	45,900	36.8%	0	0.0%
2	Suffolk	576,200	26,100	4.5%	0	0.0%
3	Kings	276,900	1,900	0.7%	0	0.0%
4	Rockland	89,700	300	0.4%	0	0.0%
5	Sullivan	65,800	300	0.5%	0	0.0%
6	Ulster	86,300	200	0.2%	0	0.0%
7	Orange	127,800	200	0.1%	0	0.0%

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

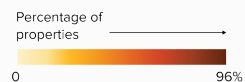
Minimal	4,042,900	Major	1,700
Minor	1,232,700	Severe	0
Moderate	99,400	Extreme	0

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.



# Change Details

## New York

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

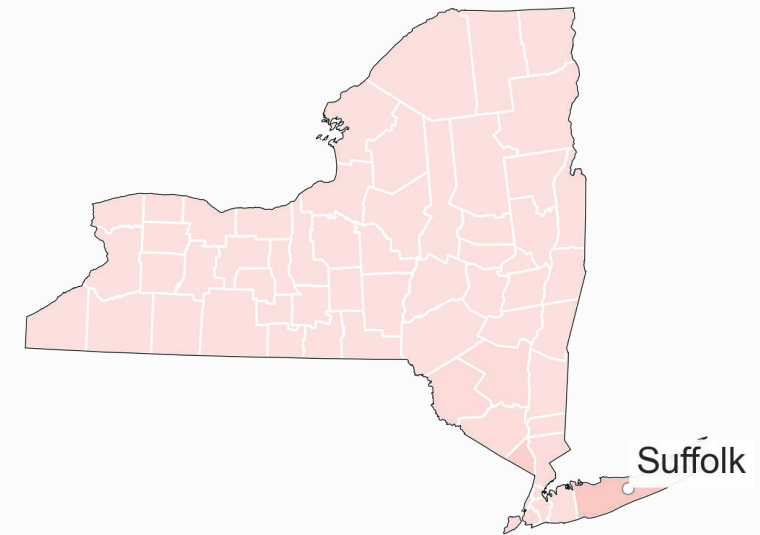
In the state of New York, 75,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 131,800 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 1.1% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Suffolk	26,100	4.5%	65,900	11.4%	+6.9%
2	Rockland	300	0.4%	4,300	4.8%	+4.4%
3	Richmond	45,900	36.8%	47,800	38.3%	+1.5%
4	Sullivan	300	0.5%	1,300	1.9%	+1.4%
5	Kings	1,900	0.7%	5,400	2.0%	+1.3%
6	Ulster	200	0.2%	1,300	1.5%	+1.3%
7	Westchester	less than 100	0.0%	2,100	0.9%	+0.9%
8	Orange	200	0.1%	1,200	0.9%	+0.8%
9	Queens	0	0.0%	2,000	0.6%	+0.6%
10	Putnam	less than 100	0.0%	100	0.3%	+0.3%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

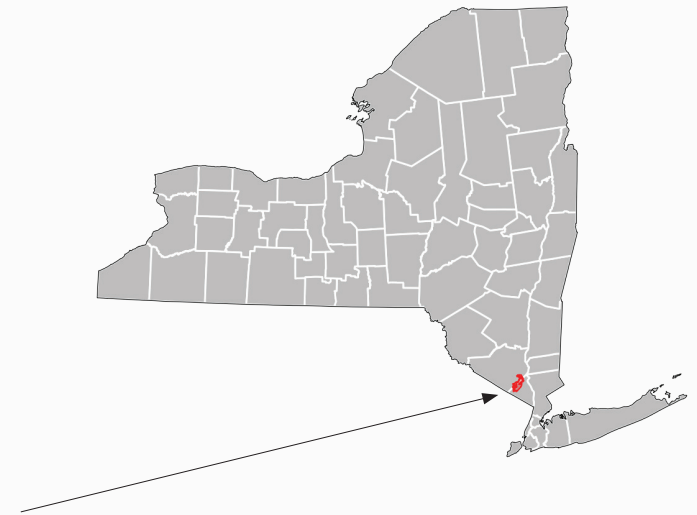


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## New York

The state of New York has had 10 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 35,100 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

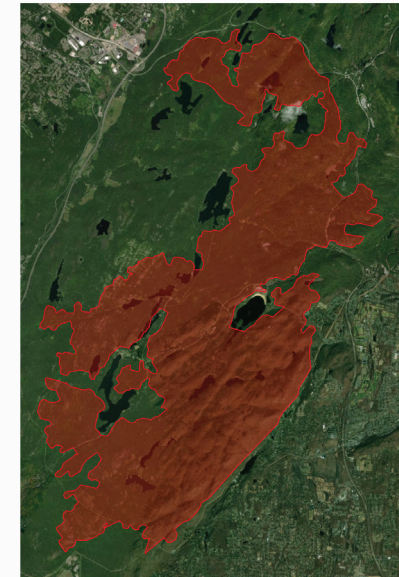
400 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,024,500 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Unnamed Wildfire fire in 1985

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1985	Unnamed Wildfire	300	376,000	23,000
2	2012	Crescent Bow Fire	less than 100	308,600	1,100
3	2015	Roosa Gap	less than 100	137,100	2,700
4	2016	Sherwood	less than 100	277,100	600
5	2016	Sams Point Fire-Verkeerder Fire	less than 100	145,500	1,900
6	2006	Cherrytown Fire	less than 100	94,100	900
7	2008	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	173,300	2,200
8	2010	Dry Marsh	less than 100	81,900	1,000
9	2018	Flat Rock Fire	less than 100	34,700	700
10	1988	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	260,400	800



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## North Carolina

In the state of North Carolina, 550,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 10.1% of all properties. Of those, 41,200 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.8% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Cumberland	135,700	88,900	65.5%	200	0.1%
2	Brunswick	144,800	81,500	56.3%	8,800	6.1%
3	New Hanover	96,900	51,200	52.8%	less than 100	0.1%
4	Onslow	89,200	45,800	51.3%	1,900	2.1%
5	Robeson	76,400	42,500	55.6%	400	0.5%
6	Carteret	61,700	32,800	53.2%	8,700	14.2%
7	Pender	50,200	28,200	56.2%	7,500	14.9%
8	Richmond	31,400	21,600	68.8%	600	2.0%
9	Hoke	26,400	20,400	77.3%	300	1.0%
10	Harnett	67,800	19,100	28.2%	0	0.0%

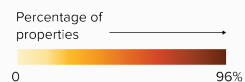
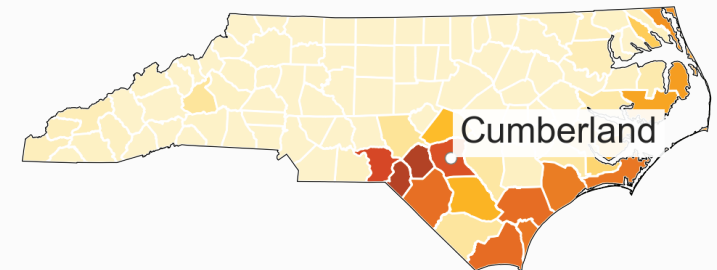
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,836,000	Major	77,900
Minor	2,953,400	Severe	14,100
Moderate	565,100	Extreme	4,800

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## North Carolina

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

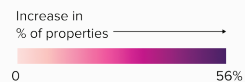
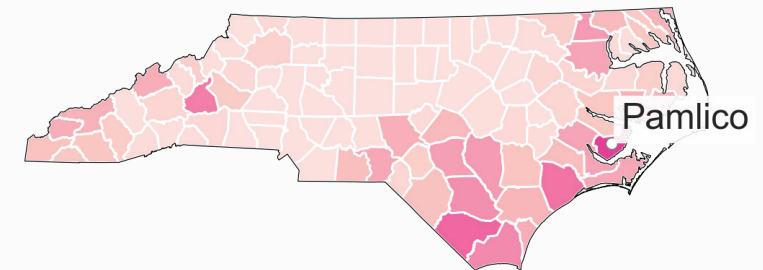
In the state of North Carolina, 550,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 779,800 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 4.2% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Pamlico	5,800	32.6%	11,200	62.6%	+30.0%
2	Columbus	5,600	11.6%	17,200	35.6%	+24.0%
3	Onslow	45,800	51.3%	65,600	73.6%	+22.3%
4	McDowell	3,800	12.3%	10,200	32.9%	+20.6%
5	Brunswick	81,500	56.3%	109,300	75.5%	+19.2%
6	Bladen	9,800	31.1%	15,600	49.3%	+18.2%
7	Sampson	5,100	10.6%	12,900	27.1%	+16.5%
8	Hertford	600	3.6%	3,100	19.9%	+16.3%
9	Cumberland	88,900	65.5%	110,200	81.2%	+15.7%
10	Craven	10,900	18.9%	19,500	33.6%	+14.7%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

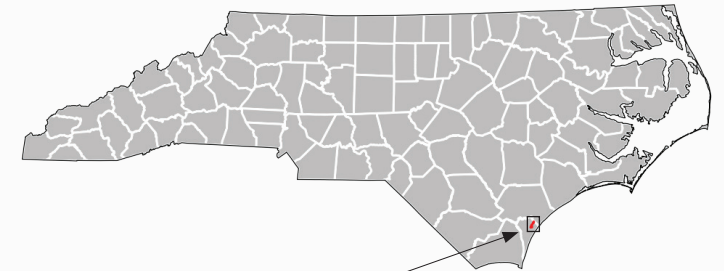


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## North Carolina

The state of North Carolina has had 145 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 641,600 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

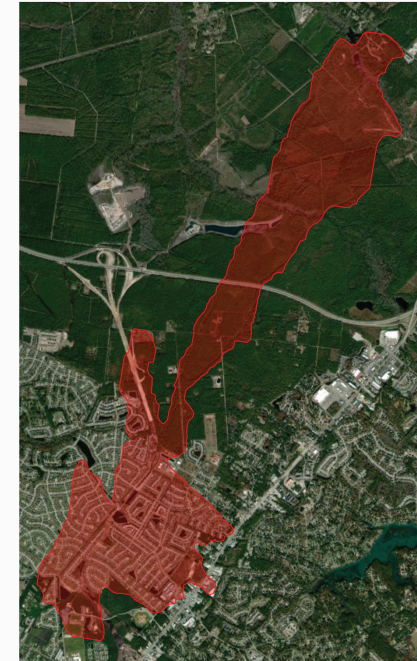
8,500 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 2,801,000 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Unnamed Wildfire fire in 1986

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1986	Unnamed Wildfire	2,300	173,200	2,000
2	1986	Unnamed Wildfire	1,400	214,600	77,800
3	1993	Unnamed Wildfire	1,400	151,200	2,100
4	2016	Party Rock	900	211,800	8,600
5	1985	Unnamed Wildfire	600	191,600	4,600
6	2016	Tellico	400	94,100	14,200
7	1985	Allan Road	100	46,500	110,800
8	2006	Overhills	100	220,900	1,400
9	2000	Tipton Hill	less than 100	53,400	2,700
10	2016	Dick'S Creek	less than 100	100,400	800



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



# State Details

## North Dakota

In the state of North Dakota, 126,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 18.6% of all properties. Of those, 17,900 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 2.6% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Burleigh	45,300	27,700	61.3%	100	0.2%
2	Ward	41,000	10,900	26.5%	0	0.0%
3	Sioux	12,800	10,100	79.0%	8,000	62.6%
4	Dunn	20,100	8,300	41.2%	3,000	15.1%
5	Mountrail	15,400	5,600	36.0%	700	4.7%
6	McKenzie	17,300	5,400	31.4%	100	0.6%
7	Ramsey	15,000	5,000	33.1%	600	4.1%
8	Morton	22,300	4,900	21.9%	300	1.5%
9	McHenry	14,600	4,200	28.9%	300	2.3%
10	Mercer	7,600	3,400	45.0%	0	0.0%

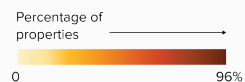
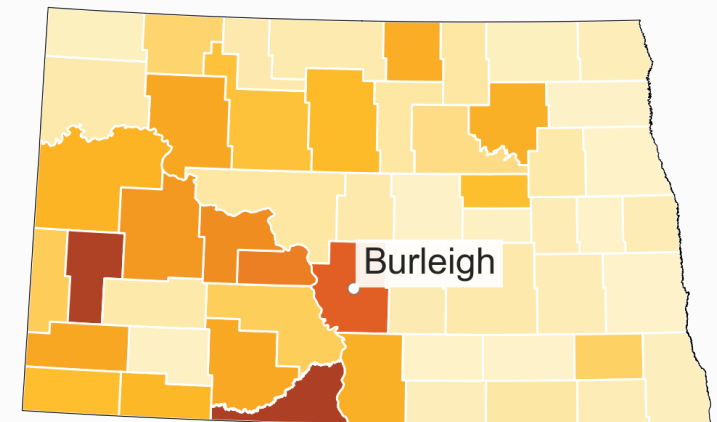
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	282,700	Major	23,700
Minor	237,400	Severe	6,700
Moderate	125,200	Extreme	3,400

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## North Dakota

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

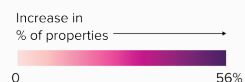
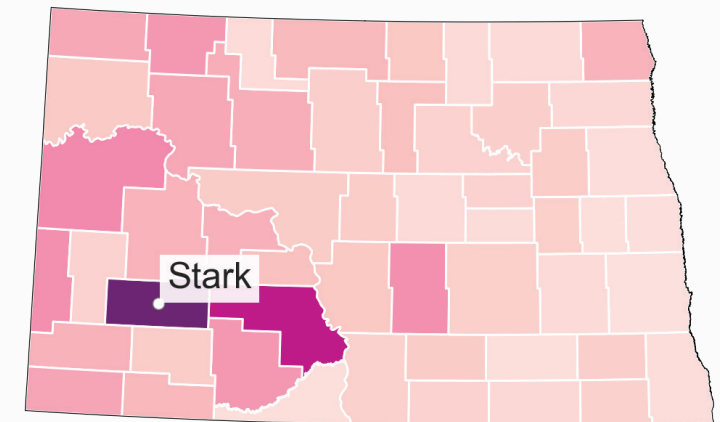
In the state of North Dakota, 126,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 185,400 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 8.7% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Stark	1,900	8.7%	12,800	58.5%	+49.8%
2	Morton	4,900	21.9%	13,200	58.9%	+37.0%
3	McKenzie	5,400	31.4%	8,700	50.5%	+19.1%
4	Golden Valley	800	22.3%	1,400	40.6%	+18.3%
5	Kidder	400	6.4%	1,500	24.4%	+18.0%
6	Grant	3,200	35.4%	4,700	52.2%	+16.8%
7	Burke	1,500	19.2%	2,800	36.0%	+16.8%
8	Bowman	1,800	27.5%	2,800	42.0%	+14.5%
9	Mountrail	5,600	36.0%	7,700	49.9%	+13.9%
10	Divide	200	2.9%	1,300	16.6%	+13.7%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

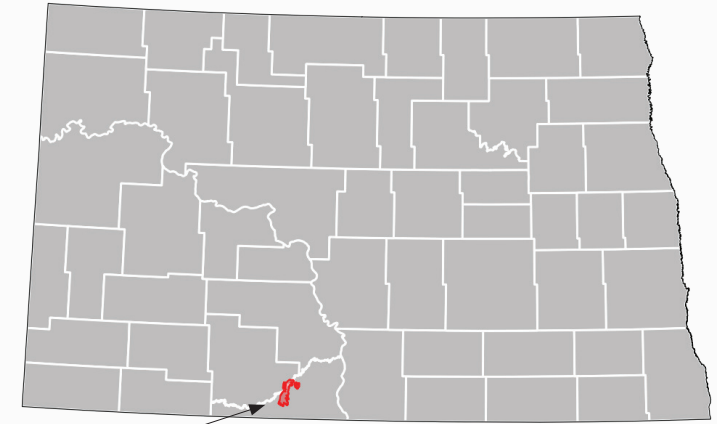


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## North Dakota

The state of North Dakota has had 53 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 247,600 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

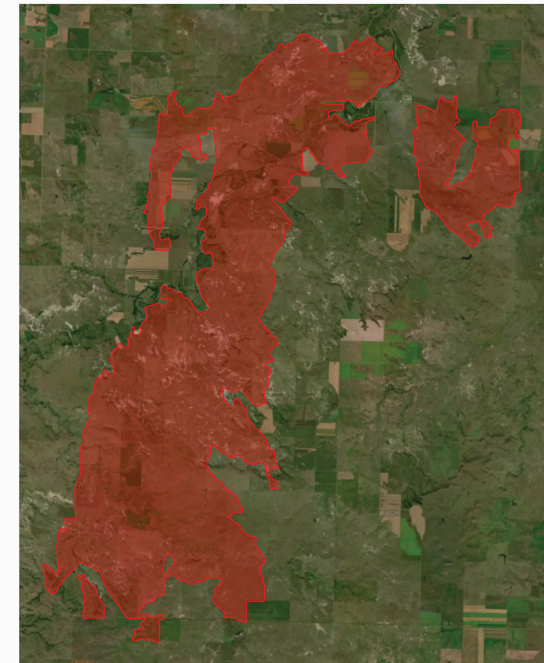
2,400 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 344,300 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Tenbrook fire in 2002

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2002	Tenbrook	500	13,100	30,600
2	1988	Murphy	200	16,000	8,900
3	2006	Lund	200	13,200	9,400
4	1988	Unnamed Wildfire	200	14,900	7,600
5	2012	Little Swallow	200	15,000	6,300
6	1999	Gap/Rough Creek	100	7,200	53,700
7	1989	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	9,500	4,400
8	1999	Rough Crk	less than 100	13,600	7,900
9	2015	Cannon Ball	less than 100	13,200	3,100
10	2004	Fischer	less than 100	13,200	2,600



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## Oklahoma

In the state of Oklahoma, 1,139,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 51.4% of all properties. Of those, 279,100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 12.6% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Tulsa	263,100	108,800	41.4%	3,000	1.1%
2	Comanche	55,100	41,800	76.0%	27,600	50.1%
3	Pittsburg	43,200	40,400	93.5%	27,500	63.6%
4	Creek	43,900	39,700	90.6%	4,900	11.1%
5	Osage	41,000	36,400	88.9%	23,700	57.8%
6	Pottawatomie	38,200	31,300	82.1%	1,100	2.8%
7	Le Flore	37,000	31,300	84.6%	6,300	17.1%
8	Wagoner	47,600	30,000	63.0%	less than 100	0.0%
9	Cleveland	109,300	29,500	27.0%	0	0.0%
10	Delaware	50,200	27,400	54.7%	7,800	15.5%

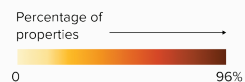
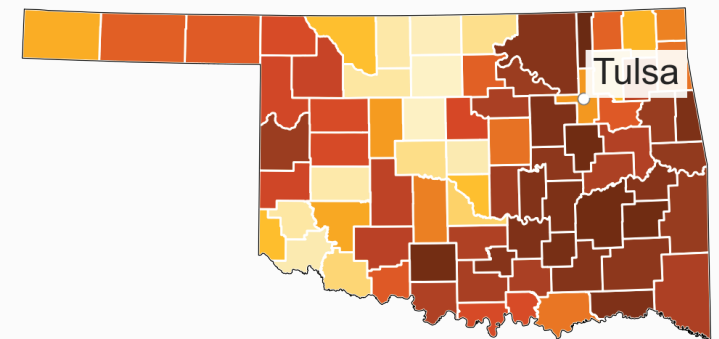
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	255,700	Major	319,000
Minor	670,800	Severe	101,100
Moderate	837,300	Extreme	31,800

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Oklahoma

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

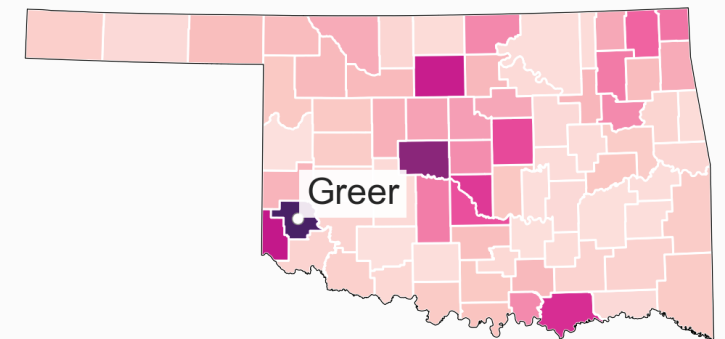
In the state of Oklahoma, 1,139,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 1,433,700 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 13.3% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Greer	700	10.6%	4,400	66.6%	+56.0%
2	Canadian	10,600	15.6%	41,200	60.5%	+44.9%
3	Harmon	1,300	27.5%	3,100	63.7%	+36.2%
4	Garfield	400	1.2%	12,600	36.5%	+35.3%
5	Bryan	16,300	53.5%	26,300	86.2%	+32.7%
6	Cleveland	29,500	27.0%	63,600	58.2%	+31.2%
7	Lincoln	13,500	54.5%	20,700	83.3%	+28.8%
8	McClain	4,400	19.8%	10,700	47.7%	+27.9%
9	Craig	2,100	31.2%	3,800	55.9%	+24.7%
10	Ottawa	10,100	49.2%	14,700	71.5%	+22.3%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Oklahoma

The state of Oklahoma has had 513 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 4,271,800 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

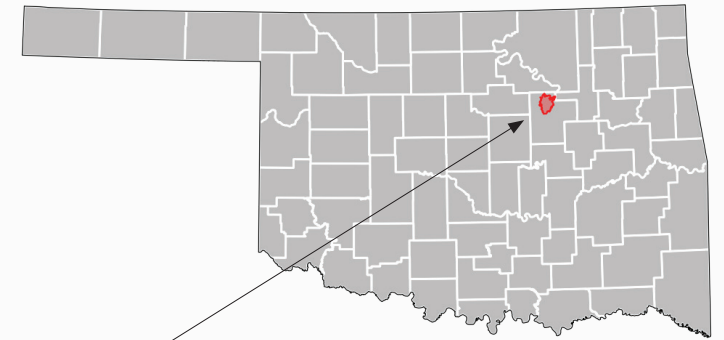
28,400 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 2,130,300 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

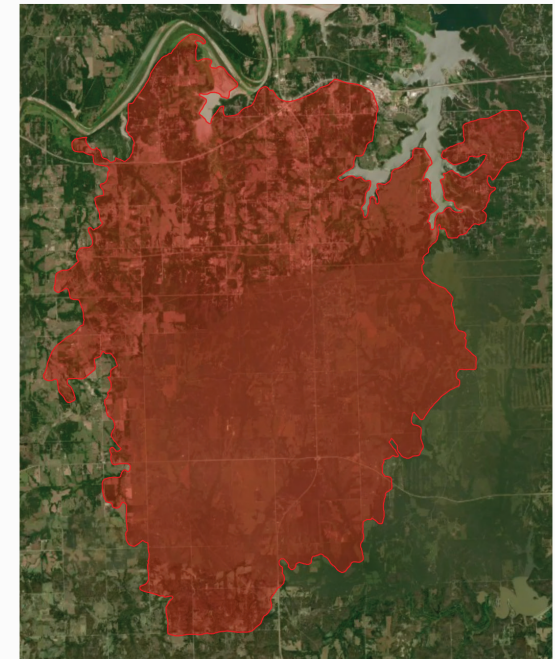
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2012	Freedom Hill	2,500	171,800	57,200
2	2018	Rhea	2,000	46,700	278,100
3	2009	Loco-Healdton	1,100	63,400	56,600
4	2009	Choctaw	800	429,700	2,200
5	2017	Oks - Starbuck	800	12,200	657,700
6	2009	Ratcliff City-Tatums	700	39,500	23,100
7	2012	Noble	600	196,100	7,000
8	2016	Anderson Creek Fire	500	11,200	374,700
9	2018	34 Complex	400	23,400	57,600
10	2006	Bia Empire	400	42,900	7,500

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Freedom Hill fire in 2012



# State Details

## Oregon

In the state of Oregon, 290,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 16.0% of all properties. Of those, 35,900 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 2.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Deschutes	102,200	53,500	52.4%	600	0.6%
2	Jackson	91,900	50,700	55.2%	1,400	1.5%
3	Klamath	61,100	37,600	61.5%	2,500	4.1%
4	Umatilla	36,500	24,800	68.0%	3,200	8.8%
5	Josephine	41,200	22,100	53.7%	less than 100	0.2%
6	Wasco	15,300	13,500	88.3%	9,900	65.0%
7	Crook	17,000	11,200	65.8%	less than 100	0.4%
8	Lake	17,800	11,100	62.5%	300	1.9%
9	Jefferson	12,800	10,700	83.2%	6,400	50.0%
10	Harney	10,500	8,600	82.1%	1,500	14.6%

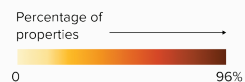
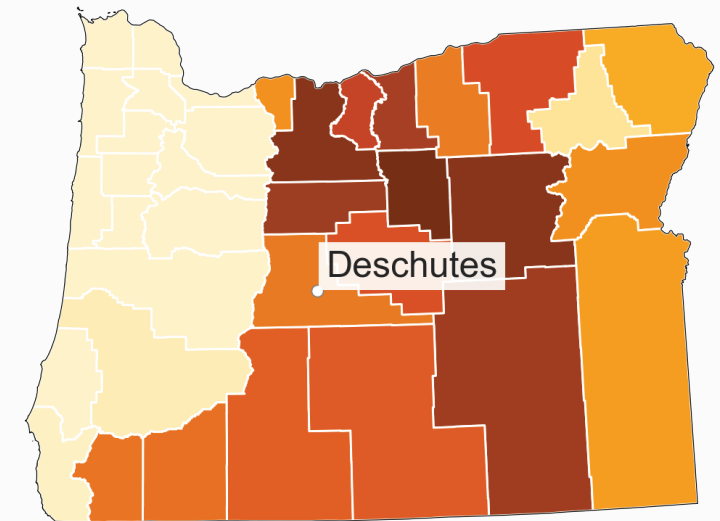
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	701,100	Major	51,900
Minor	755,300	Severe	15,400
Moderate	280,200	Extreme	3,400

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Oregon

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

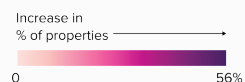
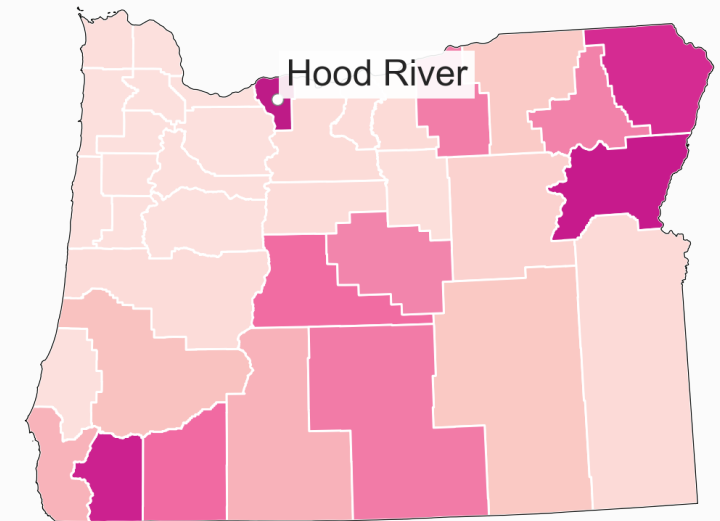
In the state of Oregon, 290,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 395,400 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 5.9% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Hood River	5,000	44.0%	9,300	81.3%	+37.3%
2	Baker	6,500	44.1%	11,800	79.7%	+35.6%
3	Josephine	22,100	53.7%	36,400	88.2%	+34.5%
4	Wallowa	2,900	34.7%	5,600	67.7%	+33.0%
5	Jackson	50,700	55.2%	72,500	78.9%	+23.7%
6	Deschutes	53,500	52.4%	77,400	75.8%	+23.4%
7	Lake	11,100	62.5%	14,900	83.7%	+21.2%
8	Morrow	4,000	51.6%	5,600	72.6%	+21.0%
9	Union	2,000	13.3%	5,000	33.5%	+20.2%
10	Crook	11,200	65.8%	14,600	85.7%	+19.9%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years





# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Oregon

The state of Oregon has had 892 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 12,068,500 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

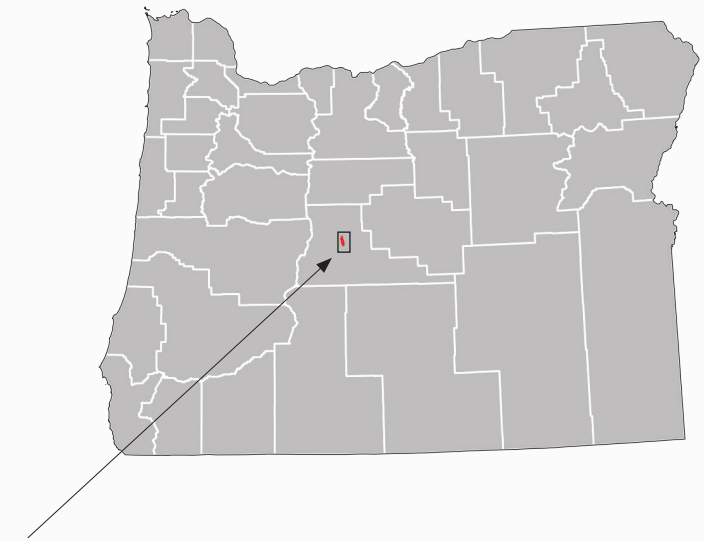
11,900 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 935,100 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

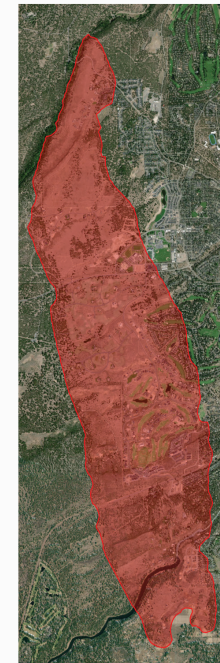
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1990	Awbrey Hall	1,800	91,100	3,500
2	2014	Moccasin Hill	500	16,900	2,500
3	1992	Lone Pine	500	21,000	28,100
4	2017	Eagle Creek	300	154,200	48,800
5	2015	Cornet-Windy Ridge	300	12,000	102,600
6	2014	Saddle Draw	200	2,200	284,200
7	2015	Canyon Creek Complex	200	4,800	109,900
8	2018	Substation 0730 Rn	200	16,700	69,300
9	2017	Chetco Bar	200	21,000	195,000
10	2018	Boxcar 0410 Rn	200	11,900	99,900

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Awbrey Hall fire in 1990



# State Details

## South Carolina

In the state of South Carolina, 564,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 21.6% of all properties. Of those, 11,400 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.4% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Horry	196,300	104,000	53.0%	1,100	0.6%
2	Berkeley	95,900	82,400	85.9%	3,600	3.8%
3	Charleston	168,600	53,500	31.7%	1,400	0.8%
4	Florence	67,700	37,900	56.0%	less than 100	0.0%
5	Dorchester	66,500	33,300	50.1%	less than 100	0.1%
6	Aiken	93,100	31,200	33.5%	0	0.0%
7	Georgetown	43,100	23,100	53.5%	2,400	5.6%
8	Beaufort	99,400	22,600	22.8%	0	0.0%
9	Colleton	32,200	19,200	59.5%	less than 100	0.0%
10	Sumter	57,500	17,400	30.3%	less than 100	0.0%

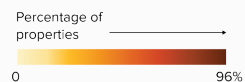
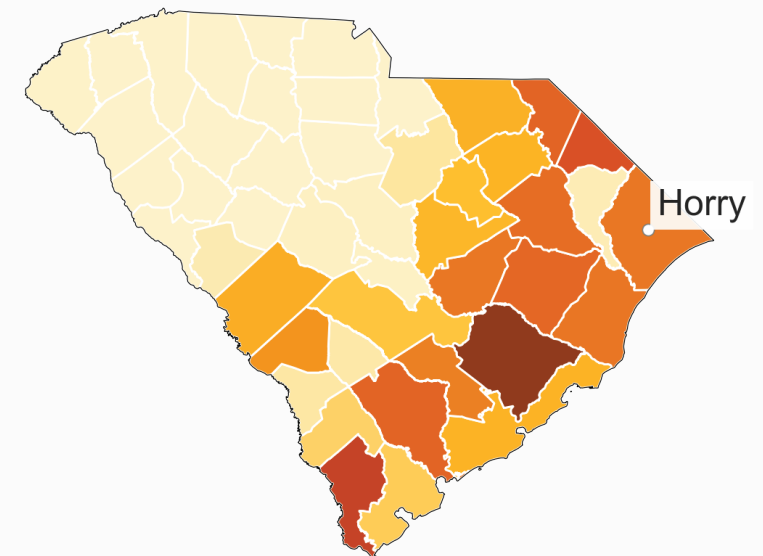
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	371,600	Major	45,500
Minor	1,527,000	Severe	800
Moderate	671,200	Extreme	0

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## South Carolina

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

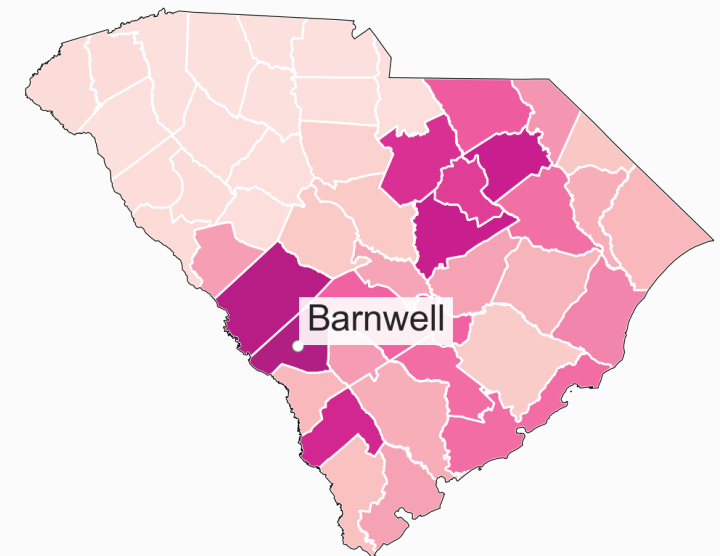
In the state of South Carolina, 564,000 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 854,300 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 11.1% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Barnwell	6,600	42.6%	12,700	81.6%	+39.0%
2	Aiken	31,200	33.5%	66,700	71.6%	+38.1%
3	Darlington	12,500	31.4%	26,400	66.6%	+35.2%
4	Sumter	17,400	30.3%	37,600	65.5%	+35.2%
5	Hampton	3,000	20.2%	8,000	53.8%	+33.6%
6	Kershaw	4,500	11.3%	17,300	43.6%	+32.3%
7	Lee	3,600	27.0%	7,600	57.5%	+30.5%
8	Chesterfield	10,200	32.5%	18,300	58.3%	+25.8%
9	Orangeburg	15,300	25.7%	29,900	50.5%	+24.8%
10	Charleston	53,500	31.7%	92,400	54.8%	+23.1%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## South Carolina

The state of South Carolina has had 65 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 119,400 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

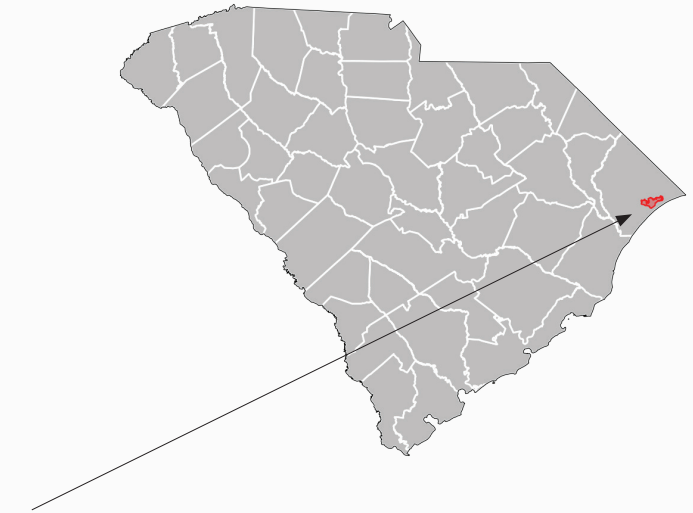
2,000 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,486,100 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

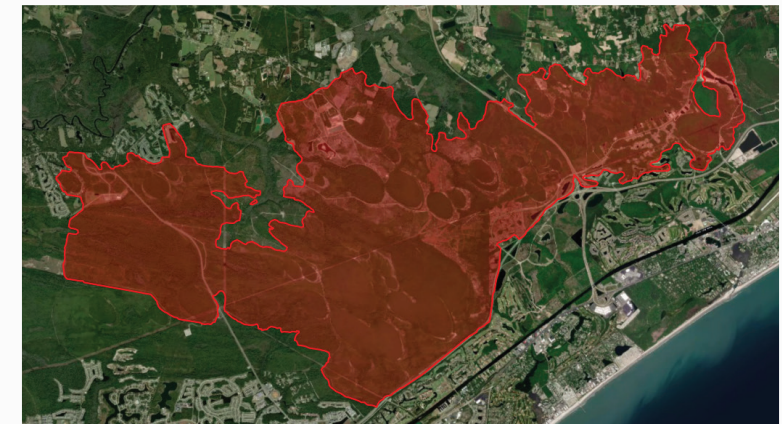
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2009	Highway 31	800	195,100	17,000
2	1996	Unnamed Wildfire	300	182,500	800
3	2002	Legends	200	185,500	1,700
4	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	100	168,600	2,200
5	1993	Unnamed Wildfire	100	61,000	600
6	1988	Unnamed Wildfire	100	165,500	1,000
7	1991	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	34,000	4,000
8	1994	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	53,600	1,200
9	1985	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	34,300	2,700
10	1994	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	65,800	3,500

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Highway 31 fire in 2009



# State Details

## South Dakota

In the state of South Dakota, 287,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 43.2% of all properties. Of those, 114,000 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 17.1% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Pennington	50,700	46,700	92.1%	24,900	49.1%
2	Meade	19,900	18,900	94.9%	18,100	91.0%
3	Lawrence	20,400	16,700	82.0%	800	3.8%
4	Perkins	15,000	13,000	86.4%	8,100	53.8%
5	Custer	12,800	12,500	97.3%	8,200	64.1%
6	Minnehaha	68,700	11,100	16.1%	0	0.0%
7	Fall River	11,000	10,500	95.3%	7,500	67.8%
8	Oglala Lakota	11,000	9,400	85.7%	8,700	79.3%
9	Beadle	16,700	8,600	51.3%	0	0.0%
10	Haakon	10,200	8,400	82.6%	3,700	36.2%

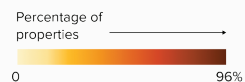
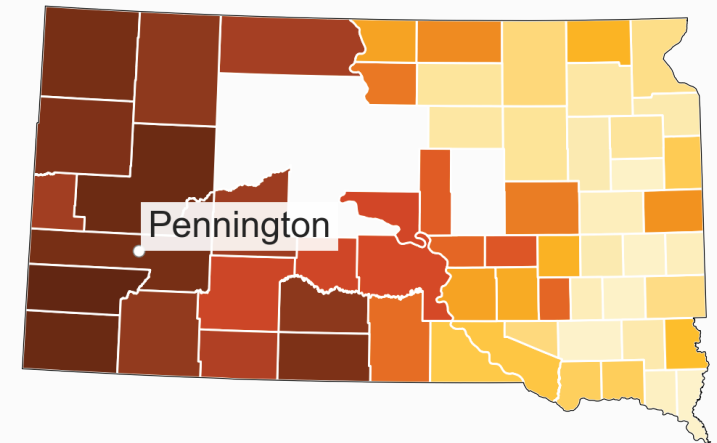
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	127,300	Major	96,400
Minor	227,100	Severe	48,300
Moderate	147,300	Extreme	20,000

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## South Dakota

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

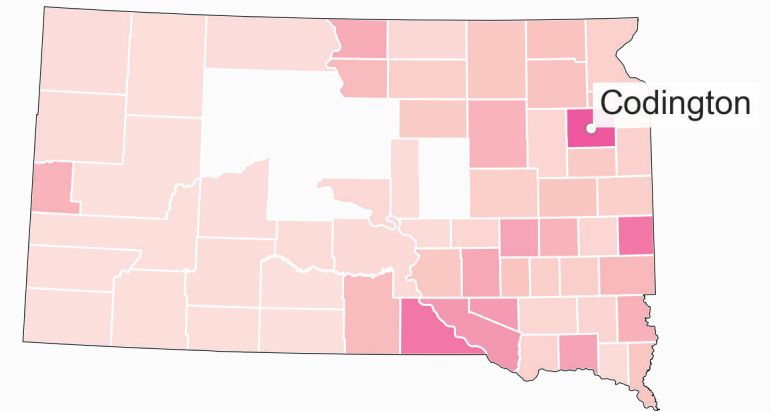
In the state of South Dakota, 287,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 331,900 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 6.6% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Codington	2,100	12.9%	6,300	39.0%	+26.1%
2	Gregory	1,800	24.1%	3,400	45.7%	+21.6%
3	Moody	200	3.7%	1,300	25.3%	+21.6%
4	Charles Mix	2,200	24.8%	3,800	41.7%	+16.9%
5	Douglas	800	17.3%	1,500	33.5%	+16.2%
6	Yankton	3,000	21.9%	5,000	36.9%	+15.0%
7	Sanborn	1,600	32.0%	2,300	46.8%	+14.8%
8	Aurora	1,900	34.8%	2,700	48.6%	+13.8%
9	Campbell	2,100	37.5%	2,800	50.6%	+13.1%
10	Lincoln	7,800	28.0%	11,100	40.0%	+12.0%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## South Dakota

The state of South Dakota has had 214 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 1,346,300 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

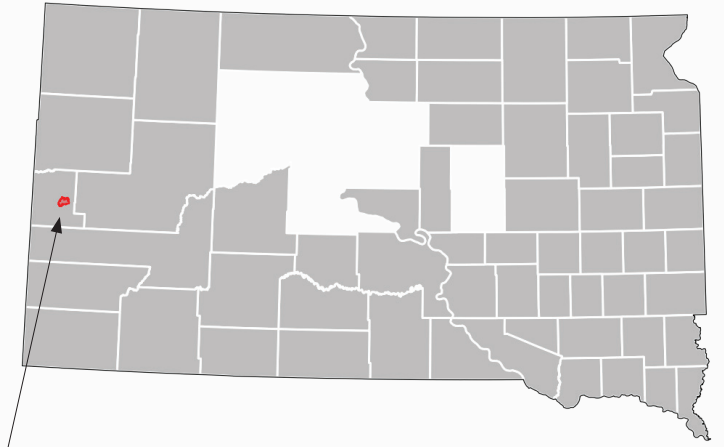
6,200 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 318,000 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

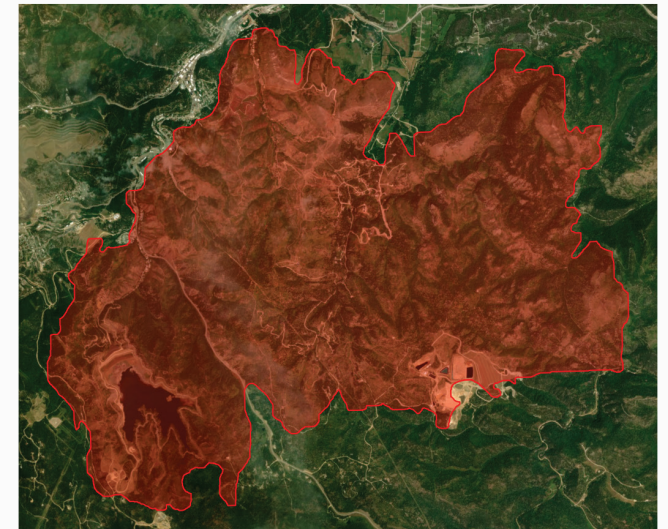
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2002	Grizzly Gulch	500	32,000	11,500
2	2007	Alabaugh	400	12,400	10,700
3	2002	Battle Creek	400	57,700	15,000
4	1988	Westberry Trail	200	54,200	3,900
5	2012	Wellnitz	200	6,000	77,300
6	2017	Legion Lake	200	28,900	54,900
7	2000	Jasper	200	13,100	82,300
8	2007	Stampede	200	5,800	22,900
9	2006	East Ridge	200	55,100	3,400
10	1985	4Th Ofjuly	200	5,900	18,200

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Grizzly Gulch fire in 2002



# State Details

## Tennessee

In the state of Tennessee, 128,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 3.9% of all properties. Of those, less than 100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Campbell	27,400	14,700	53.6%	less than 100	0.1%
2	Sevier	68,600	14,500	21.2%	0	0.0%
3	Hawkins	35,600	10,900	30.5%	0	0.0%
4	Blount	63,500	10,300	16.3%	0	0.0%
5	Marion	20,600	6,900	33.4%	0	0.0%
6	Anderson	35,600	6,600	18.6%	0	0.0%
7	Claiborne	22,200	6,300	28.2%	0	0.0%
8	Grundy	11,100	6,000	54.0%	less than 100	0.1%
9	Morgan	13,400	5,600	41.8%	0	0.0%
10	Sequatchie	11,700	5,400	45.9%	less than 100	0.0%

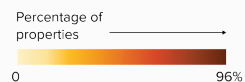
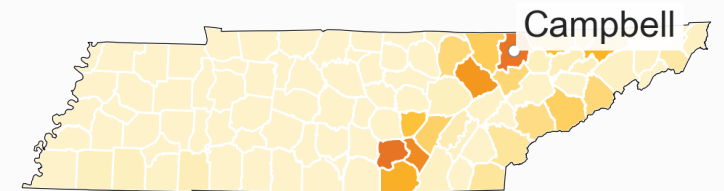
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,119,400	Major	700
Minor	1,944,700	Severe	0
Moderate	213,900	Extreme	0

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year





# Change Details

## Tennessee

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

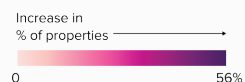
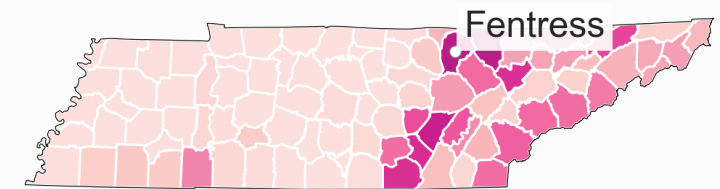
In the state of Tennessee, 128,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 340,300 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 6.5% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Fentress	2,800	18.1%	8,700	56.3%	+38.2%
2	Scott	3,200	22.3%	8,700	60.3%	+38.0%
3	Bledsoe	2,200	20.5%	5,900	55.7%	+35.2%
4	Sequatchie	5,400	45.9%	9,200	78.7%	+32.8%
5	Anderson	6,600	18.6%	18,100	50.9%	+32.3%
6	Marion	6,900	33.4%	13,500	65.6%	+32.2%
7	Hawkins	10,900	30.5%	21,300	60.0%	+29.5%
8	Van Buren	1,800	26.5%	3,700	54.6%	+28.1%
9	Rhea	1,200	5.9%	6,700	32.5%	+26.6%
10	Monroe	3,600	12.4%	10,800	37.4%	+25.0%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Tennessee

The state of Tennessee has had 111 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 180,000 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

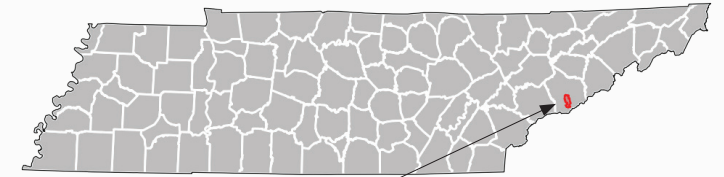
5,000 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,672,200 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2016	Chimney Tops 2	3,300	102,000	15,000
2	2016	Cobbly Nob	300	94,700	700
3	2016	Bench Bluff	100	63,500	1,700
4	2016	Stinking Creek	100	56,500	10,800
5	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	100	202,200	1,100
6	2000	Darrow Rdg	less than 100	35,000	2,300
7	2001	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	65,500	2,100
8	2000	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	112,700	3,500
9	2001	Green Mtn.	less than 100	78,700	1,800
10	2006	Unnamed Wildfire	less than 100	185,500	1,400

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Chimney Tops 2 fire in 2016



## State Details

# Texas

In the state of Texas, 4,562,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 38.2% of all properties. Of those, 1,095,700 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 9.2% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Tarrant	649,800	210,100	32.3%	12,600	1.9%
2	Bexar	623,500	141,300	22.7%	2,600	0.4%
3	Williamson	220,700	128,000	58.0%	2,000	0.9%
4	Denton	301,200	117,700	39.1%	1,200	0.4%
5	Bell	144,500	113,900	78.9%	25,400	17.5%
6	Hidalgo	290,400	107,100	36.9%	10,600	3.7%
7	Collin	341,900	106,900	31.3%	less than 100	0.0%
8	Travis	352,600	105,300	29.9%	500	0.1%
9	Hays	86,700	77,400	89.3%	less than 100	0.0%
10	Johnson	80,800	72,900	90.1%	16,700	20.6%

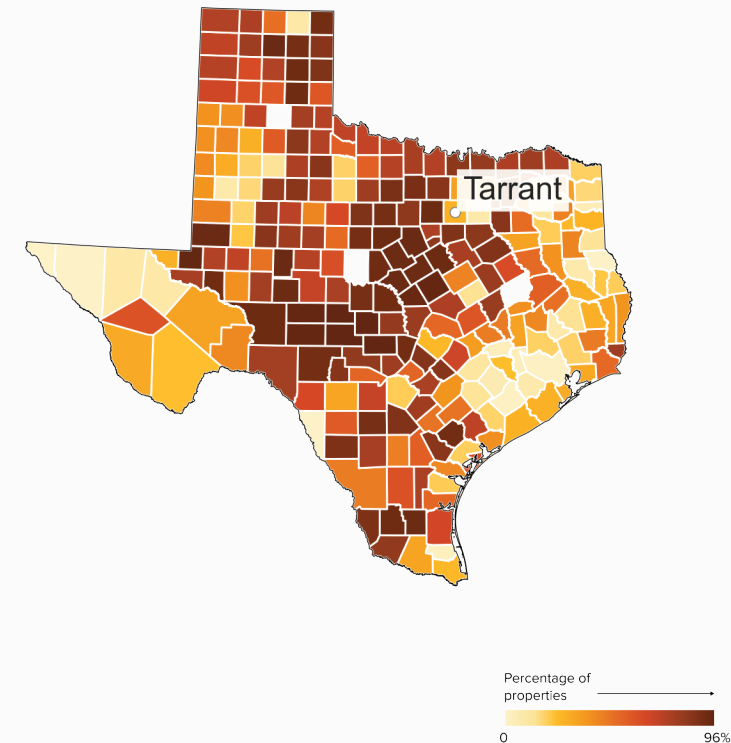
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	2,106,800	Major	961,200
Minor	4,406,900	Severe	451,200
Moderate	3,757,400	Extreme	274,200

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Texas

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

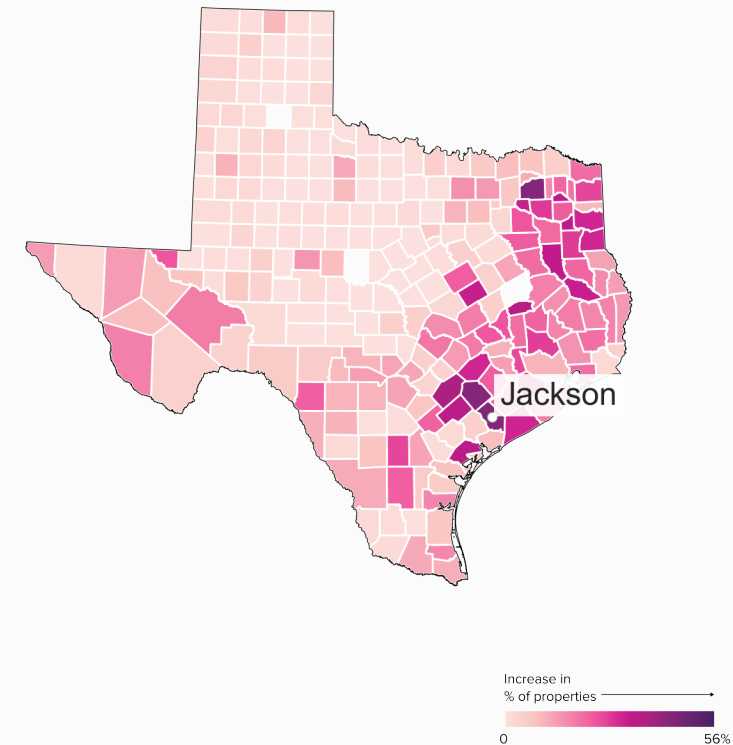
In the state of Texas, 4,562,600 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 6,225,300 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 13.9% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Jackson	4,200	19.4%	14,100	65.9%	+46.5%
2	Hopkins	2,400	10.5%	13,000	56.6%	+46.1%
3	Lavaca	2,500	13.2%	11,000	59.0%	+45.8%
4	Gonzales	7,700	42.4%	15,000	82.6%	+40.2%
5	Madison	4,300	44.7%	8,000	82.6%	+37.9%
6	Refugio	1,500	21.4%	4,300	59.2%	+37.8%
7	DeWitt	10,400	54.3%	17,500	91.8%	+37.5%
8	Gregg	17,200	30.3%	38,000	67.0%	+36.7%
9	Cherokee	19,300	43.2%	35,600	79.8%	+36.6%
10	Camp	3,300	28.7%	7,600	65.1%	+36.4%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Texas

The state of Texas has had 991 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 7,982,600 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

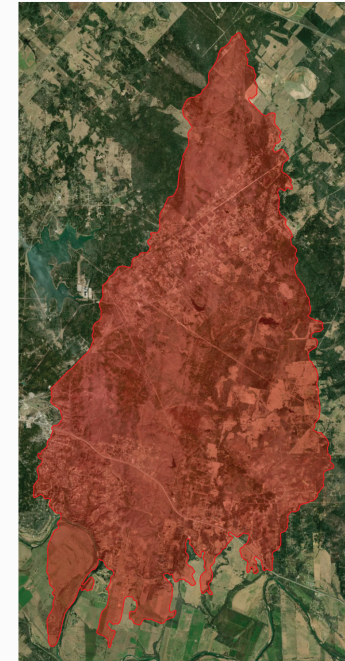
41,300 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 6,582,600 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Bastrop County Complex fire in 2011

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2011	Bastrop County Complex	5,000	81,100	31,900
2	2011	101 Ranch	2,100	32,300	5,900
3	2011	Pk Complex	2,000	61,200	128,600
4	2014	Double Diamond	1,900	18,700	2,200
5	2006	East Amarillo Complex	1,800	61,300	593,700
6	2011	Ceed Fire	1,300	128,600	5,700
7	2011	Rock House	900	12,400	299,300
8	2011	Northeast Texas Fire Complex	900	80,300	41,700
9	2011	Riley Road	800	341,500	19,000
10	2008	Unnamed Wildfire	800	504,600	2,900



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

## State Details

# Utah

In the state of Utah, 787,100 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 57.7% of all properties. Of those, 327,600 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 24.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Utah	218,500	138,600	63.5%	77,000	35.2%
2	Salt Lake	376,800	118,800	31.5%	35,100	9.3%
3	Washington	101,400	97,500	96.2%	94,900	93.6%
4	Davis	115,200	80,000	69.5%	1,000	0.8%
5	Weber	103,900	62,100	59.8%	6,400	6.2%
6	Iron	48,200	39,300	81.4%	25,300	52.5%
7	Summit	33,500	30,000	89.4%	7,900	23.5%
8	Tooele	30,500	27,100	88.9%	21,500	70.6%
9	Box Elder	46,800	22,200	47.5%	9,200	19.6%
10	Wasatch	25,200	21,400	84.9%	6,200	24.7%

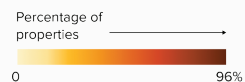
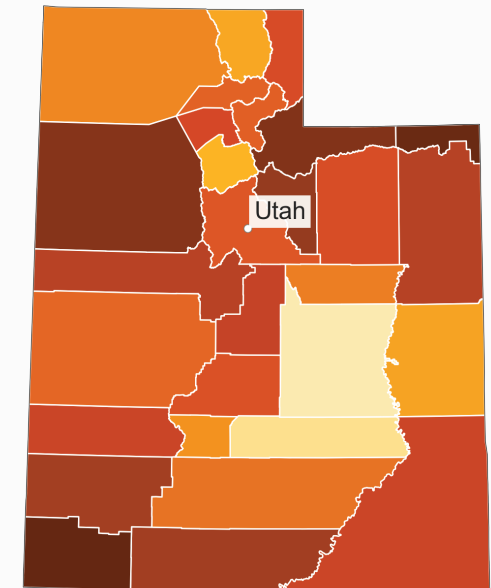
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	164,600	Major	192,500
Minor	371,800	Severe	117,100
Moderate	401,900	Extreme	115,500

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Utah

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

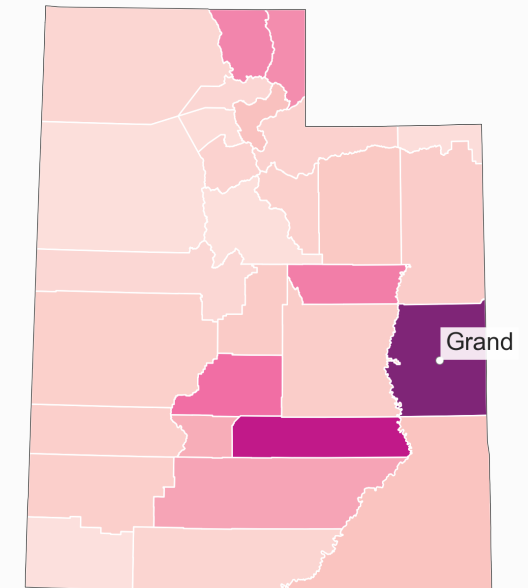
In the state of Utah, 787,100 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 847,400 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 4.4% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Grand	2,700	37.4%	6,000	84.0%	+46.6%
2	Wayne	900	15.1%	3,200	51.8%	+36.7%
3	Sevier	2,600	65.5%	3,600	88.4%	+22.9%
4	Carbon	8,000	50.5%	11,300	71.2%	+20.7%
5	Cache	18,300	35.8%	28,400	55.7%	+19.9%
6	Rich	6,500	67.7%	8,300	86.4%	+18.7%
7	Garfield	9,100	54.2%	11,600	68.9%	+14.7%
8	Piute	1,200	43.0%	1,600	55.8%	+12.8%
9	Morgan	4,600	60.9%	5,200	69.8%	+8.9%
10	San Juan	6,200	71.7%	6,900	79.8%	+8.1%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Utah

The state of Utah has had 657 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 5,773,400 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

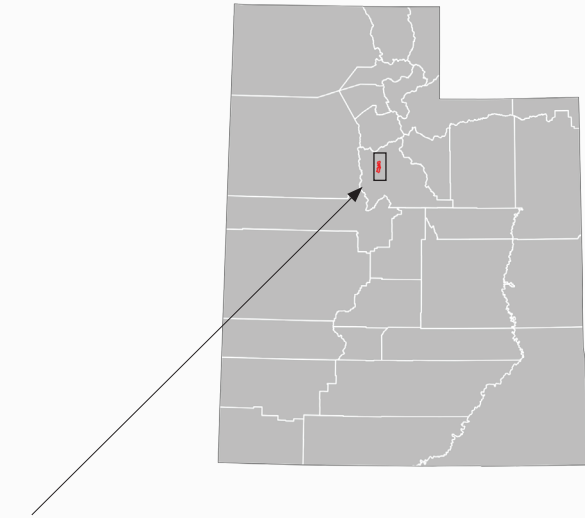
17,100 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,358,800 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1996	Soldier Pass	1,300	343,200	8,000
2	2012	Wood Hollow	1,200	60,000	46,800
3	1999	Clay Pit	1,100	342,500	5,000
4	2018	Dollar Ridge	1,000	19,100	69,900
5	2001	Beef Hollow	900	517,400	9,100
6	2001	Warm Springs	900	84,000	1,300
7	1999	Railroad	600	26,700	64,600
8	1996	Leamington Complex (Wash)	500	23,800	161,300
9	2007	Milford Flat	500	18,800	349,000
10	1988	Affleck Park	400	406,100	5,800

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Soldier Pass fire in 1996





# State Details

## Virginia

In the state of Virginia, 86,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 2.3% of all properties. Of those, less than 100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Virginia Beach	142,500	35,100	24.6%	less than 100	0.0%
2	Chesapeake	89,100	12,000	13.4%	0	0.0%
3	Page	25,000	10,900	43.5%	0	0.0%
4	Rockingham	47,900	4,500	9.5%	0	0.0%
5	Augusta	40,500	2,500	6.2%	0	0.0%
6	Rockbridge	26,300	2,000	7.6%	0	0.0%
7	Shenandoah	33,400	2,000	5.9%	0	0.0%
8	Gloucester	24,800	1,800	7.2%	0	0.0%
9	Loudoun	126,000	1,600	1.3%	0	0.0%
10	Tazewell	31,900	1,400	4.4%	0	0.0%

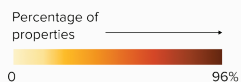
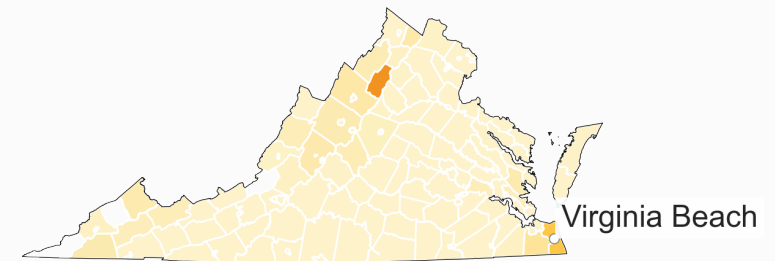
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,081,300	Major	100
Minor	2,555,900	Severe	less than 100
Moderate	158,100	Extreme	0

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Virginia

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

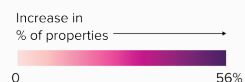
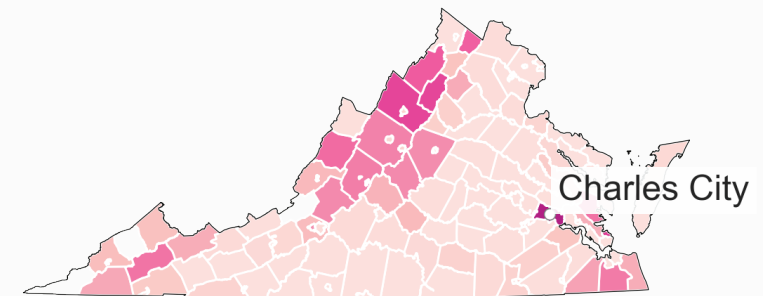
In the state of Virginia, 86,500 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 256,400 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 4.5% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Charles City	300	4.9%	2,600	43.9%	+39.0%
2	Poquoson	600	11.4%	2,300	42.1%	+30.7%
3	Rockingham	4,500	9.5%	18,700	39.1%	+29.6%
4	Page	10,900	43.5%	18,200	72.8%	+29.3%
5	Shenandoah	2,000	5.9%	10,500	31.5%	+25.6%
6	Clarke	800	8.5%	3,000	33.6%	+25.1%
7	Bath	300	4.5%	1,700	28.0%	+23.5%
8	Gloucester	1,800	7.2%	7,400	29.6%	+22.4%
9	Russell	800	3.9%	5,600	26.0%	+22.1%
10	Chesapeake	12,000	13.4%	30,800	34.6%	+21.2%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

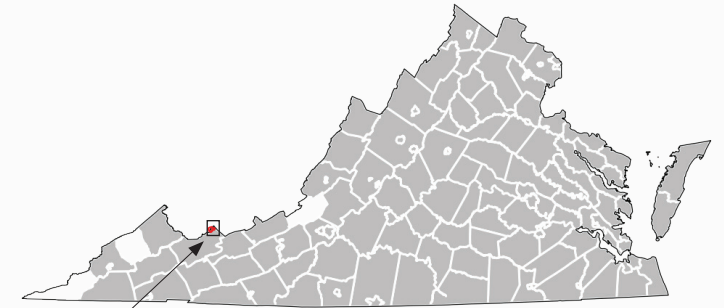


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Virginia

The state of Virginia has had 96 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 206,300 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

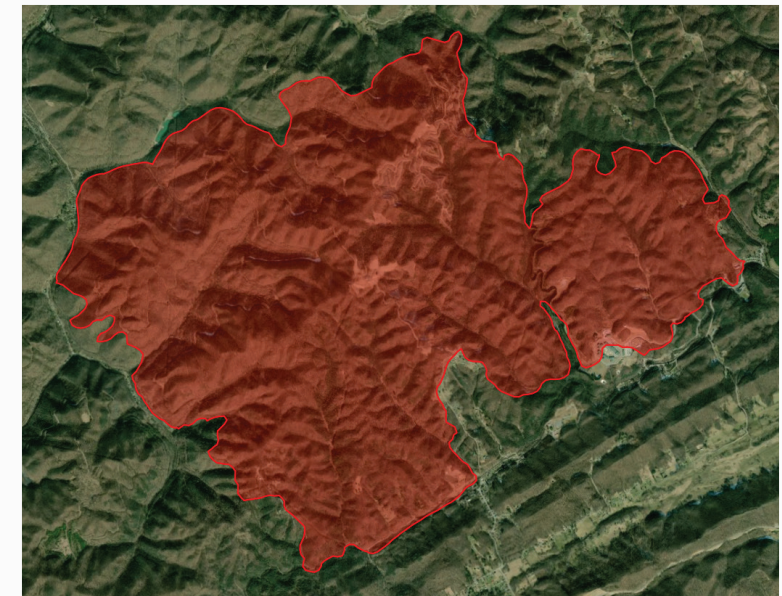
1,300 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,928,900 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Sams Branch fire in 1987

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1987	Sams Branch	200	25,500	5,900
2	2000	Puncheon Camp	100	19,200	1,500
3	1995	Shengap	100	92,100	1,400
4	2002	Fultz Run	less than 100	98,500	4,600
5	2011	Chopping Road	less than 100	77,000	900
6	2006	Bull Mountain	less than 100	80,400	3,300
7	2012	Shipwreck	less than 100	112,900	3,800
8	2006	Cardinal	less than 100	78,700	1,300
9	2011	Valley	less than 100	66,300	2,500
10	2016	Mount Pleasant	less than 100	91,600	11,000



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## Washington

In the state of Washington, 480,800 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 15.9% of all properties. Of those, 110,100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 3.6% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Spokane	207,000	111,800	54.0%	800	0.4%
2	Yakima	101,100	61,900	61.2%	29,500	29.1%
3	Benton	72,600	51,200	70.5%	15,600	21.5%
4	Okanogan	54,800	42,200	77.0%	19,800	36.1%
5	Chelan	46,600	37,600	80.6%	16,400	35.2%
6	Grant	55,600	28,700	51.7%	2,500	4.5%
7	Douglas	27,900	24,300	87.1%	8,100	29.0%
8	Kittitas	36,200	23,800	65.8%	2,300	6.3%
9	Stevens	40,600	23,700	58.3%	1,800	4.5%
10	Franklin	32,000	14,600	45.7%	200	0.7%

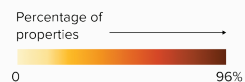
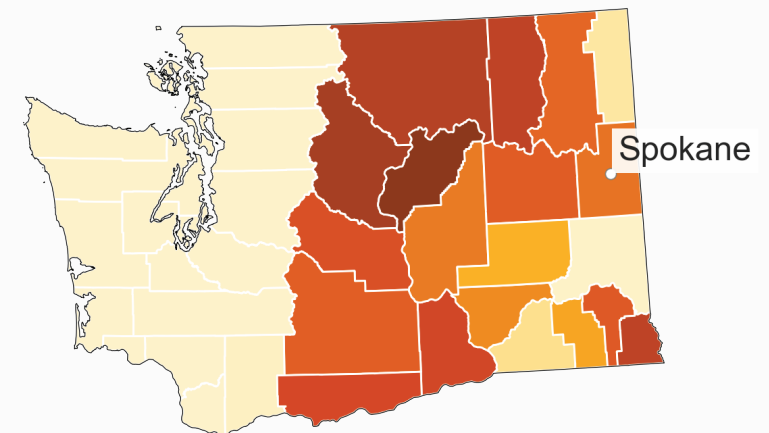
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	1,850,800	Major	139,400
Minor	653,000	Severe	43,200
Moderate	340,700	Extreme	4,600

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Washington

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

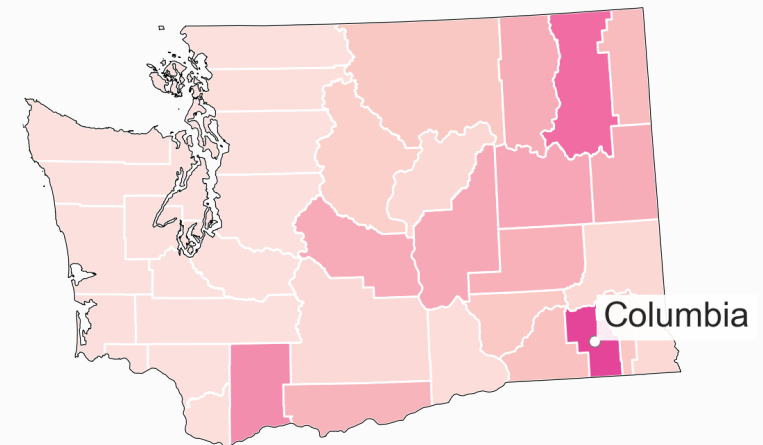
In the state of Washington, 480,800 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 560,000 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 2.6% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Columbia	1,900	36.7%	3,400	66.3%	+29.6%
2	Stevens	23,700	58.3%	33,200	81.7%	+23.4%
3	Skamania	200	2.1%	1,700	20.9%	+18.8%
4	Lincoln	12,600	61.6%	15,500	75.9%	+14.3%
5	Grant	28,700	51.7%	36,400	65.4%	+13.7%
6	Kittitas	23,800	65.8%	28,600	79.0%	+13.2%
7	Spokane	111,800	54.0%	138,500	66.9%	+12.9%
8	Ferry	9,200	74.5%	10,700	87.2%	+12.7%
9	Adams	3,900	32.5%	5,300	44.7%	+12.2%
10	Klickitat	14,500	69.2%	16,800	80.4%	+11.2%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Washington

The state of Washington has had 517 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 6,396,000 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

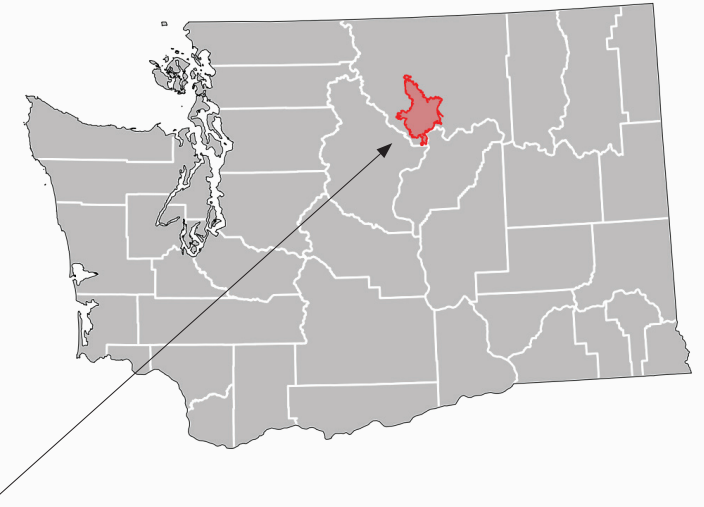
32,700 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 1,002,800 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

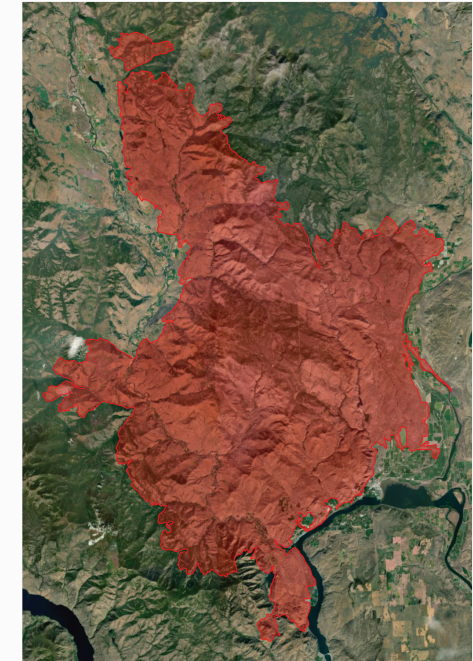
Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2014	Carlton Complex	4,400	44,400	276,300
2	2015	Limebelt	2,200	37,200	137,200
3	2015	Tunk Block	2,200	34,300	180,200
4	1994	Tyee Creek	800	45,100	123,700
5	2015	Black Canyon	800	33,800	61,400
6	2006	Columbia Complex	700	33,800	118,900
7	1985	Barker Mt	700	29,000	32,900
8	2012	Taylor Bridge	700	34,700	24,000
9	2012	Barker Canyon Complex	600	21,400	86,000
10	2015	North Star	600	26,600	218,700

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Carlton Complex fire in 2014



## State Details

# West Virginia

In the state of West Virginia, 31,400 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 2.2% of all properties. Of those, 100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Logan	47,300	6,800	14.3%	less than 100	0.0%
2	Kanawha	114,400	6,500	5.7%	less than 100	0.0%
3	Mingo	25,600	4,600	18.0%	less than 100	0.3%
4	McDowell	44,900	2,700	6.0%	less than 100	0.0%
5	Fayette	41,100	2,600	6.4%	0	0.0%
6	Raleigh	63,400	2,200	3.4%	less than 100	0.0%
7	Boone	16,000	2,100	13.2%	less than 100	0.1%
8	Wayne	27,700	900	3.3%	less than 100	0.0%
9	Mercer	46,200	700	1.6%	0	0.0%
10	Lincoln	16,400	700	4.3%	less than 100	0.0%

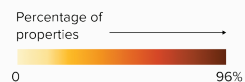
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	668,800	Major	400
Minor	702,400	Severe	less than 100
Moderate	60,700	Extreme	less than 100

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## West Virginia

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

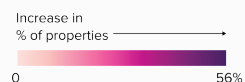
In the state of West Virginia, 31,400 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 102,400 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 5.0% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Mingo	4,600	18.0%	10,300	40.3%	+22.3%
2	Logan	6,800	14.3%	17,100	36.1%	+21.8%
3	Boone	2,100	13.2%	5,600	35.0%	+21.8%
4	Fayette	2,600	6.4%	11,000	26.7%	+20.3%
5	Mercer	700	1.6%	7,300	15.8%	+14.2%
6	Kanawha	6,500	5.7%	22,100	19.3%	+13.6%
7	McDowell	2,700	6.0%	8,500	18.9%	+12.9%
8	Wyoming	400	1.9%	3,000	13.7%	+11.8%
9	Clay	600	6.3%	1,600	16.2%	+9.9%
10	Raleigh	2,200	3.4%	7,100	11.2%	+7.8%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years





# Historic Wildfire Risk

## West Virginia

The state of West Virginia has had 289 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 882,700 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

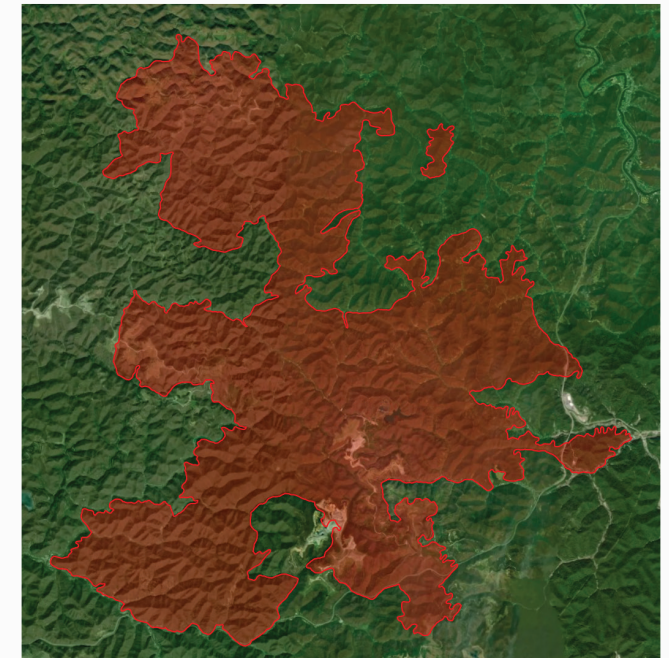
33,700 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 748,700 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Brushy fire in 1987

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	1987	Brushy	3,200	98,800	61,300
2	1991	Tug River	2,100	78,300	20,800
3	1991	Cane Rock	1,900	87,400	9,000
4	1991	Buffalo Creek Road	1,700	50,000	5,800
5	1991	Jennings Creek	1,400	72,300	29,300
6	1991	White Oak Branch	1,000	167,600	25,600
7	1991	Rock House Branch	800	75,700	13,100
8	1991	Canebrake	700	102,900	8,200
9	1991	Right Fork Rum Creek	600	92,600	3,900
10	1987	Peach Creek	600	81,100	4,800



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## Wisconsin

In the state of Wisconsin, 15,100 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 0.4% of all properties. Of those, less than 100 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 0.0% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Dodge	47,700	3,900	8.1%	less than 100	0.0%
2	Burnett	33,400	2,900	8.6%	0	0.0%
3	Wood	46,100	2,100	4.6%	0	0.0%
4	Fond du Lac	56,700	1,900	3.3%	0	0.0%
5	Juneau	31,200	1,200	3.9%	0	0.0%
6	Douglas	47,400	1,100	2.4%	0	0.0%
7	Rock	69,300	800	1.1%	0	0.0%
8	Portage	45,900	300	0.7%	0	0.0%
9	Polk	48,400	300	0.6%	0	0.0%
10	Adams	38,000	200	0.5%	0	0.0%

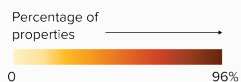
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	2,238,200	Major	less than 100
Minor	1,118,500	Severe	0
Moderate	22,400	Extreme	0

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Wisconsin

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

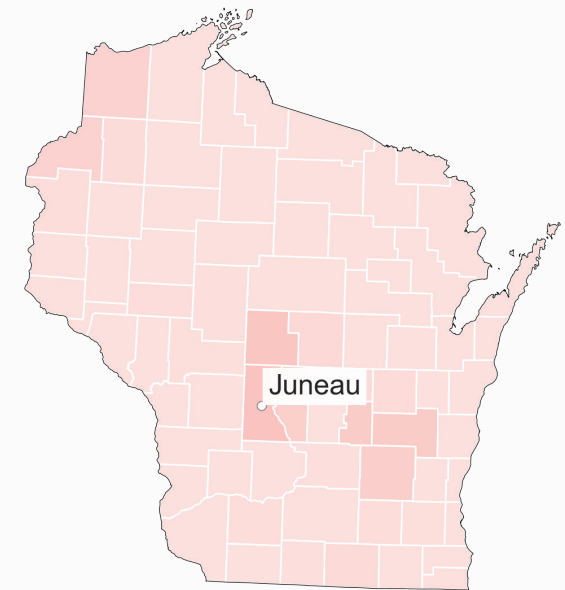
In the state of Wisconsin, 15,100 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 40,200 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 0.8% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Juneau	1,200	3.9%	3,800	12.2%	+8.3%
2	Wood	2,100	4.6%	5,600	12.1%	+7.5%
3	Fond du Lac	1,900	3.3%	5,200	9.2%	+5.9%
4	Green Lake	less than 100	0.0%	1,100	5.7%	+5.7%
5	Adams	200	0.5%	2,100	5.5%	+5.0%
6	Dodge	3,900	8.1%	6,100	12.8%	+4.7%
7	Burnett	2,900	8.6%	4,200	12.6%	+4.0%
8	Douglas	1,100	2.4%	3,000	6.4%	+4.0%
9	Portage	300	0.7%	1,300	2.7%	+2.0%
10	Rock	800	1.1%	2,100	3.0%	+1.9%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years

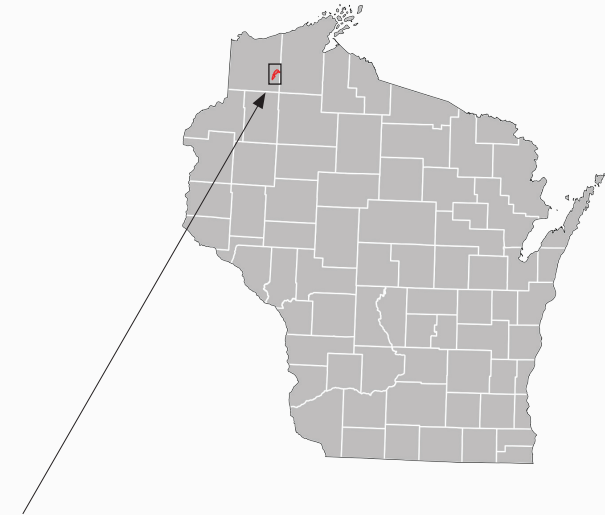


# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Wisconsin

The state of Wisconsin has had 9 recorded historic wildfires larger than 500 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 15,700 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

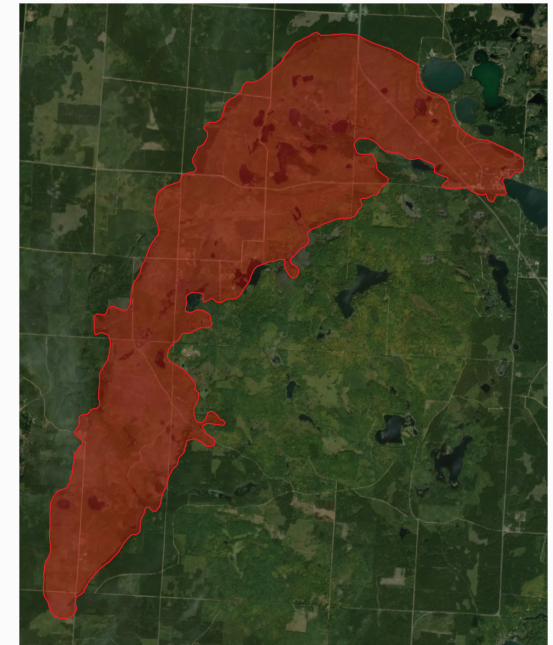
500 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 390,300 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.



Burn area for Germann Road Fire fire in 2013

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2013	Germann Road Fire	300	41,700	6,800
2	2005	Cottonville Incident	200	84,900	3,500
3	2007	Bn Complex 2	less than 100	31,500	500
4	2007	Pioneer Fire	less than 100	31,400	1,100
5	2009	Cold Springs	less than 100	49,300	600
6	1994	Sommers	less than 100	86,200	900
7	1988	Peachy Rd	less than 100	81,400	800
8	1987	Foulds Creek	less than 100	41,500	800
9	2013	Cranberry Fire	0	31,300	800
10	1985	Unnamed Wildfire	0	700	1,100



\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.

# State Details

## Wyoming

In the state of Wyoming, 226,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years). This represents 66.8% of all properties. Of those, 68,400 properties have at least 0.2% risk (6% over 30 years), or 20.2% of all properties.

### Greatest number of properties at risk this year\*\*

Rank	County	# properties in county	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.2% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.2% risk this year
1	Natrona	43,300	41,600	95.9%	36,100	83.3%
2	Laramie	43,400	36,800	84.7%	10,400	23.9%
3	Campbell	20,000	18,800	93.7%	8,700	43.5%
4	Sweetwater	26,800	16,100	60.0%	1,000	3.7%
5	Fremont	21,800	14,200	65.0%	300	1.4%
6	Albany	17,700	13,500	76.7%	600	3.3%
7	Sheridan	17,500	10,700	61.1%	800	4.7%
8	Uinta	14,500	9,600	66.3%	400	2.4%
9	Converse	9,600	8,600	90.2%	2,900	30.2%
10	Platte	7,400	6,500	87.8%	2,900	39.7%

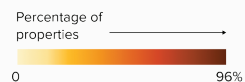
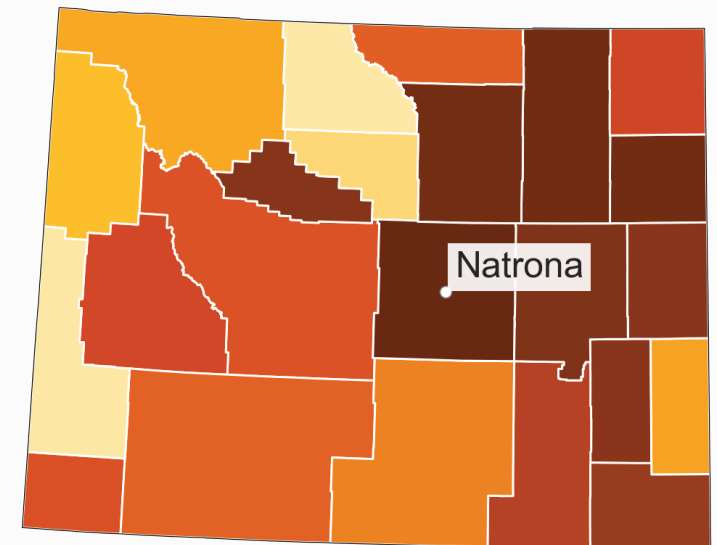
\*Fire Factor scoring system calculates cumulative risk as follows: minimal risk refers to no risk within the model, minor risk refers to under 1% risk of being in a wildfire over a 30 year period or risk from embers only, moderate risk refers to 1-6% risk over a 30 year period, major risk refers to 6-14% risk over a 30 year period, severe risk refers to 14-26% risk over a 30 year period and extreme risk is greater than 26% over a 30 year period.

\*\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

### Fire Factor distribution of properties over the next 30 years\*

Minimal	6,700	Major	70,700
Minor	78,800	Severe	35,900
Moderate	140,100	Extreme	7,000

### Percentage of properties by county with at least 0.03% annual risk this year



# Change Details

## Wyoming

Changes in the environment have been contributing to an increase in wildfires. Specifically, these changes include increases in temperatures, more persistent drought conditions, shifting humidity patterns, and the increased availability of fuel in the form of growing and drier vegetation.

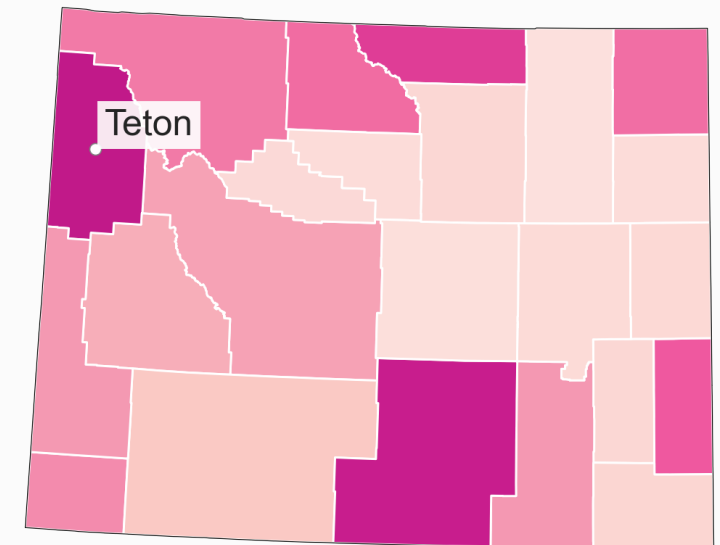
In the state of Wyoming, 226,700 properties have at least 0.03% likelihood of being in a wildfire this year (1% over 30 years), increasing to 268,200 properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years, an additional 12.3% of all properties in the state.

### Greatest relative growing risk\*

Rank	County	# properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	% properties with at least 0.03% risk this year	# properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	% properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years	Difference in % change over 30 years
1	Teton	3,800	27.9%	8,700	64.5%	+36.6%
2	Carbon	6,000	49.4%	10,400	84.7%	+35.3%
3	Sheridan	10,700	61.1%	16,100	91.9%	+30.8%
4	Goshen	3,200	37.4%	5,400	63.6%	+26.2%
5	Big Horn	700	9.0%	2,700	32.4%	+23.4%
6	Crook	4,400	71.0%	5,800	93.8%	+22.8%
7	Park	6,200	35.5%	10,000	56.8%	+21.3%
8	Uinta	9,600	66.3%	12,400	85.3%	+19.0%
9	Albany	13,500	76.7%	16,600	93.7%	+17.0%
10	Lincoln	1,900	10.1%	5,000	26.9%	+16.8%

\*See methodology for full details. Counties only shown when number of properties with risk exceeds 100.

Increase in percentage of properties with at least 0.03% risk in 30 years



# Historic Wildfire Risk

## Wyoming

The state of Wyoming has had 378 recorded historic wildfires larger than 1,000 acres between 1984 and 2020, which has resulted in 4,418,500 cumulative acres burned across the state over this time period.

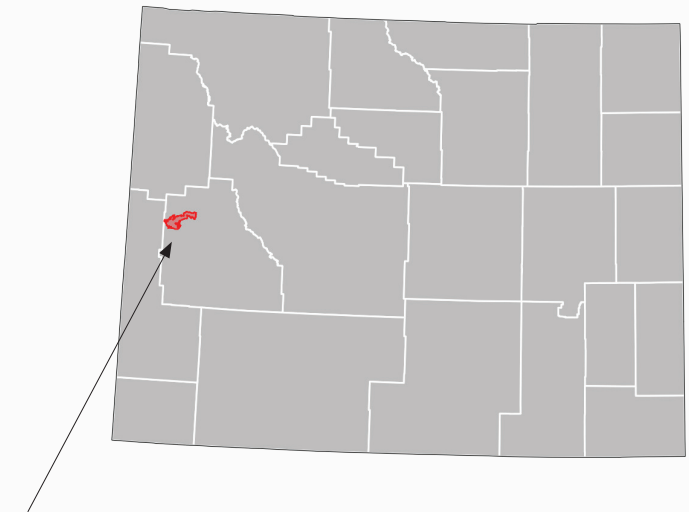
3,000 properties in the state were identified as being within the boundaries of these wildfires, with another 303,900 properties within 20 miles of these boundaries.

### Historic wildfires ranked by number of properties affected\*

Rank	Year	Fire name	# properties affected**	# properties within 20 miles	Acres
1	2018	Roosevelt	300	5,400	55,400
2	2015	Station	300	42,100	9,900
3	2012	Sheep Herder Hill Complex	200	41,400	10,800
4	2012	Arapaho	200	6,100	100,100
5	1988	Clovermist	200	1,800	303,600
6	1996	Cole Creek	100	41,700	9,100
7	2012	Oil Creek	100	6,500	63,200
8	2018	Badger Creek	100	2,600	20,800
9	2019	Pedro Mountain	less than 100	900	21,900
10	2000	Sheep Mt	less than 100	12,500	31,400

\*Historic data sourced from the Federal Government's Monitoring Trends in Burn Severity (MTBS) Dataset (1984-2020)

\*\*Properties affected refers to the count of properties within the state that are within the boundaries of the burn perimeter. See methodology for full details.



Burn area for Roosevelt fire in 2018

