

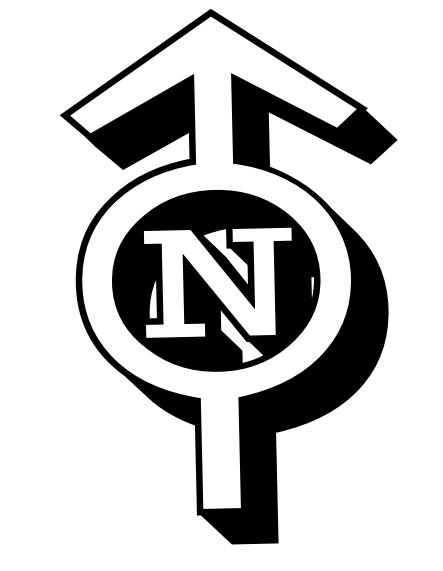
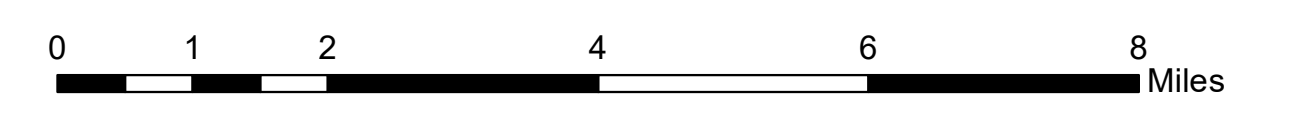
2024 WildFire Risk to Homes

Legend

- MC Address Points
- Montezuma CellPhoneTowers
- Montezuma MicrowaveTowers
- Montezuma TelevisionTowers
- Fire Station
- Wildfires 2000 to 2024

Risk to Homes in Colorado

- 0
- 1 to 40th
- 40th to 70th
- 70th to 90th
- 90th to 95th
- 95th to 100th
- County Lakes
- Rivers & Streams



Risk to Potential Structures is an index that integrates wildfire likelihood and intensity with a generalization of how susceptible homes are to being damaged by wildfire. For every place on the landscape, it poses the hypothetical question, "What would be the relative risk to a house if one existed here?". This layer is referred to as Risk to Homes in the Wildfire Risk to Communities web application.

Imagery Layer from U.S. Forest Service
Item created: Apr 14, 2021 Item updated: Mar 21, 2023

Description
This dataset is the Risk to Potential Structures (RPS) for the United States. It is part of the Wildfire Risk to Communities. Spatial datasets of wildfire risk components for the United States. RPS is a measure that integrates wildfire likelihood and intensity with generalized consequences to a home on every pixel. This dataset is referred to as Risk to Homes in the Wildfire Risk to Communities web application. Vegetation and wildland fuels data from LANDFIRE 2014 (version 1.4.0) form the foundation for the Wildfire Risk to Communities data. As such, the data presented here reflect landscape conditions as of the end of 2014. National wildfire hazard datasets of annual burn probability and fire intensity were generated from the LANDFIRE 2014 data by the USDA Forest Service. We upsampled them to the native 30 m resolution of the LANDFIRE fuel and vegetation data. In this upsampling process, we also spread values of modeled burn probability and intensity into developed areas represented in LANDFIRE fuels data as non-burnable. For every place on the landscape, it poses the hypothetical question, "What would be the relative risk to a house if one existed here?". This allows comparison of wildfire risk in places where homes already exist to places where new construction may be proposed. Rocky Mountain Research Station (Sjort et al. 2020) using the large fire simulation system (FSim). These national datasets produced with FSim have a relatively coarse cell size of 270 meters (m). To bring these datasets down to a finer resolution more useful for assessing hazard and risk to communities, we upsampled them to the native 30 m resolution of the LANDFIRE fuel and vegetation data.