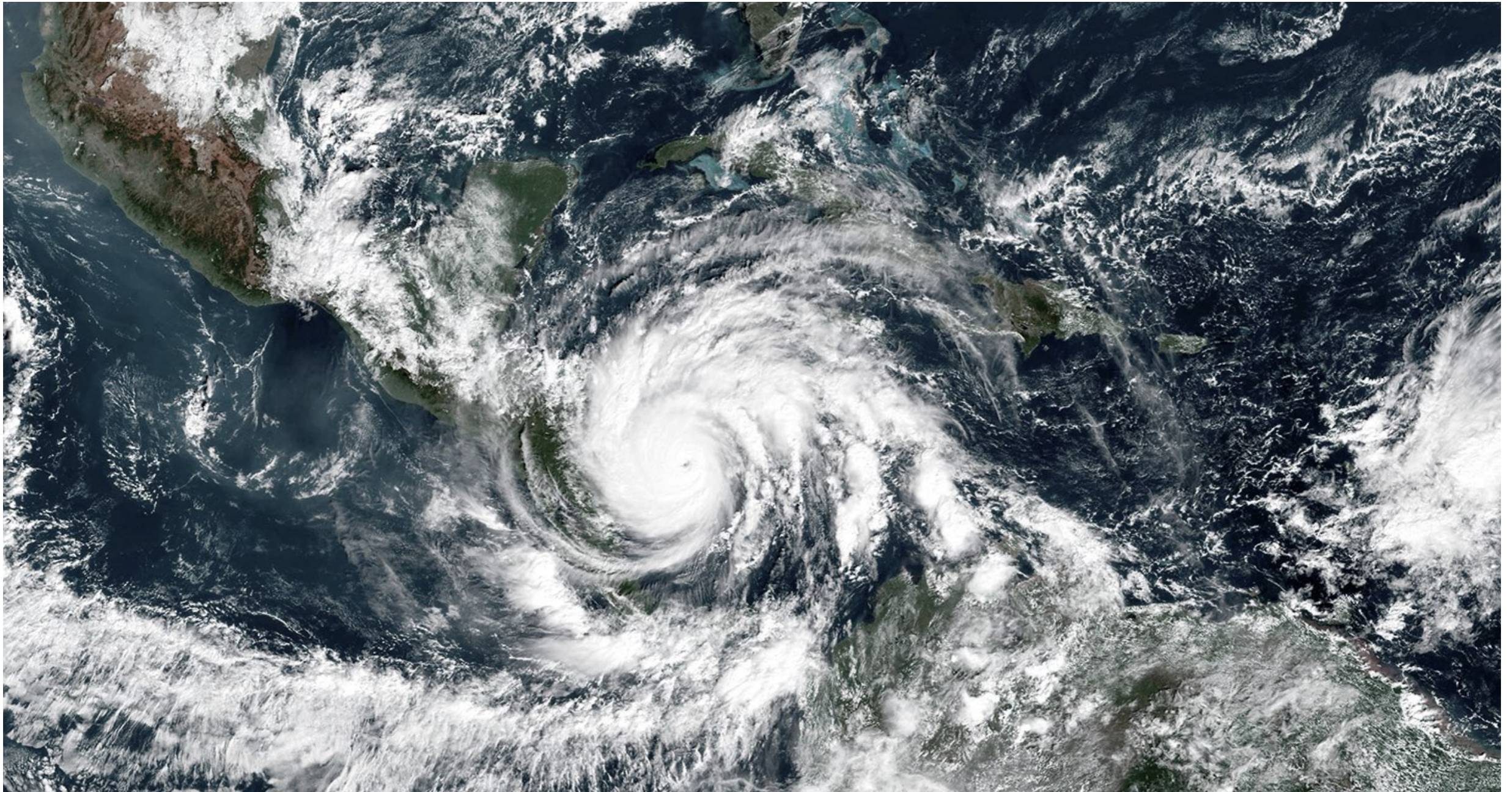


Atlantic Hurricane Season

GLOBAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE FORECAST



Atlantic Hurricane Season

GLOBAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE FORECAST

JUNE 2023

Not for External Distribution

Executive Summary

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) predicts **near-normal hurricane activity** in the Atlantic in 2023. NOAA predicts the possibility of **one to four major Category 3 or higher** hurricanes during the June 1 to November 30 season, potentially causing a serious impact on Airbnb personnel and operations in any affected area.

Experts agree El Niño and climate change are complicating this year's forecast.



Atlantic Hurricane Season

GLOBAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE FORECAST

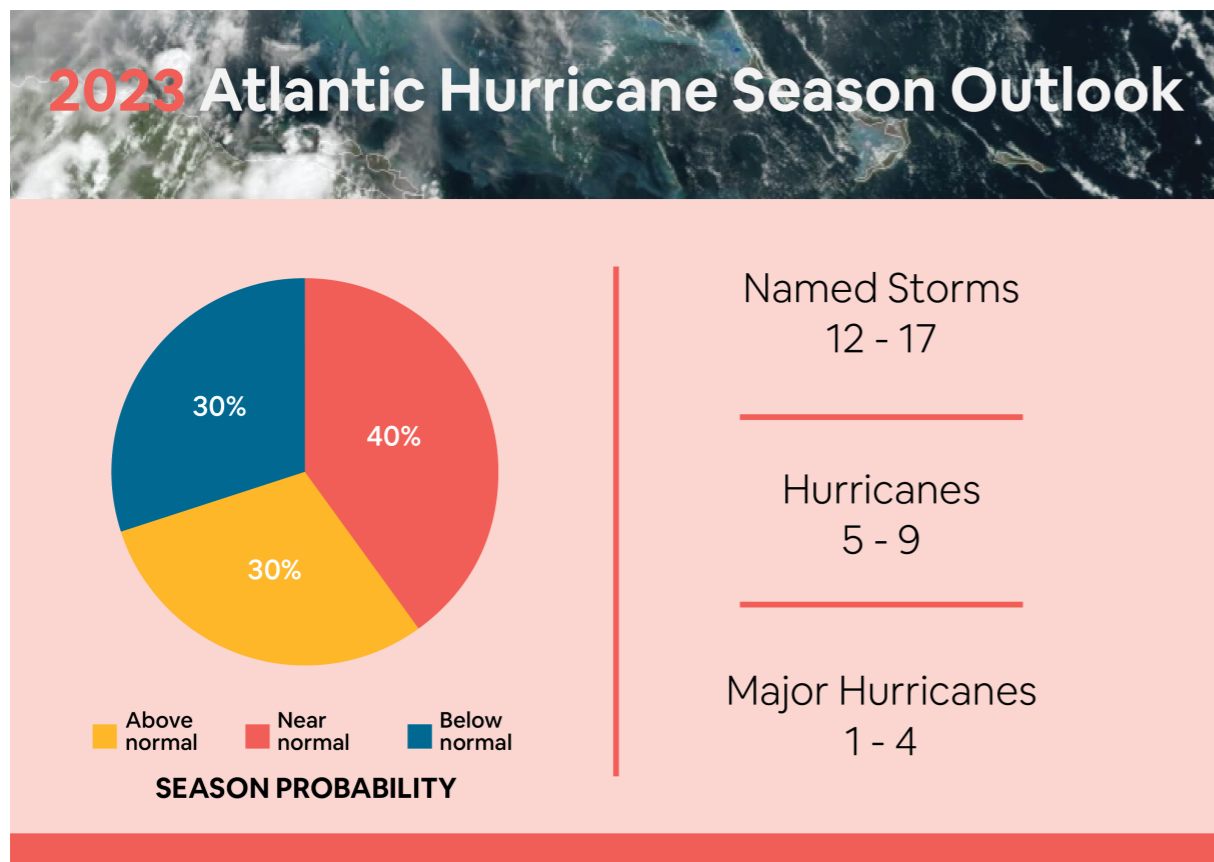
JUNE 2023

Not for External Distribution

WHAT TO EXPECT

	2021	2022	2023	Average
Named Storms	13-20	14-21	12-17	14
Hurricanes	6-10	6-10	5-9	7
Major Hurricanes	3-5	3-6	1-4	3

Above: Comparing 2023 forecasts with previous seasons. **Below:** NOAA predict a 40 percent chance of a near-normal season in 2023 after three above-average seasons.



PREDICTIONS FOR THE 2023 SEASON

On May 25, **NOAA CPC** predicted a 40 percent chance of a near-normal season, 30 percent chance of an above-normal season, and a 30 percent chance of a below-normal season (see *graphic bottom left*). NOAA is predicting a 70 percent chance of 12-17 named storms, of which five to nine can become hurricanes, including one to four major hurricanes (categories 3-5).

On April 13, **Colorado State University (CSU)** produced its seasonal hurricane forecast. CSU named 13 storms, six hurricanes, and two major hurricanes. On June 1, CSU updated its findings to show 15 named storms, seven hurricanes, and three major hurricanes.

The 2023 season depends on two competing factors: **El Niño** and **increasing sea surface temperatures**. The first suppresses hurricane activity, while the latter helps fuel hurricanes. Meteorologists are less confident in their predictions for the 2023 season due to these two competing factors.

Atlantic Hurricane Season

GLOBAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE FORECAST

JUNE 2023

Not for External Distribution

RECENT TRENDS

Meteorologists in the US have recorded six Category 4 or 5 hurricanes making landfall between 2017 and 2022, the highest count in six years. Climate-change induced ocean temperature increases are causing storms to intensify more rapidly and resulting in higher intensity hurricanes.

In addition, the recently-ended 2020-2022 La Niña cycle weakened westerly winds, causing more hurricane

activity in the Atlantic basin. Consequently, the number of hurricanes is likely to be lower than the past three seasons, but higher than during previous El Niño cycles.

Below: Colorado State University (CSU) 2023 Hurricane Season Predictions from April 7 and updated predictions from June 1 (Source).

Forecast Parameters	Average for 1992-2020	CSU Forecast for 2023 (as of April 7)	CSU Forecast for 2023 (as of June 1)
Named Storms	14.4	13	15
Named Storm Days	69.4	55	60
Hurricanes	7.2	6	7
Hurricane Days	27.0	25	30
Major Hurricanes	3.2	2	3
Major Hurricane Days	7.4	5	7

Atlantic Hurricane Season

GLOBAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE FORECAST

JUNE 2023

Not for External Distribution

THE LAST THREE SEASONS

2023: Given the above-average number of storms in recent years, NOAA predict hurricane activity in 2023 to be closer to normal.

2022: The 2022 Atlantic Hurricane Season was uncommonly quiet in July and August, which was unusual for a La Niña year. October was also quiet, but in November, activity increased. The 2022 Hurricane Season produced 14 named storms, including eight hurricanes and two major hurricanes.

2021: The 2021 Atlantic Hurricane Season produced an above-average number of storms for the sixth consecutive year. The season produced 21 named storms, the third most on record, trailing 2020 and 1995.

2020: The season set records for the total number of storms showing rapid intensification and multiple landfalls.



Atlantic Hurricane Season

GLOBAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE FORECAST

JUNE 2023

Not for External Distribution



EMPLOYEE AND OPERATIONAL IMPACT

States along the Atlantic coast or the Gulf of Mexico are most vulnerable to hurricanes. On average, 40.4 percent of all Atlantic hurricanes make landfall in Florida.

Certain regions, including Florida, the Texas coast, and Louisiana, are more susceptible to direct hits. Employees in these three states statistically are at high risk of hurricane activity, especially during September.

Airbnb has 132 employees living and working in Florida, 156 in Texas, and five in Louisiana. Hurricanes, in general, can severely impact employee movement. During such events, damages or destruction of city and office infrastructure could massively disrupt communities.

Damages to bridges or roads, highway closures, and other road hazards could present several challenges. Conditions could also complicate a full assessment of damages in affected areas, causing delays in the repair process.

Atlantic Hurricane Season

GLOBAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE FORECAST

JUNE 2023

Not for External Distribution

In addition to direct structural blows to homes and offices, Airbnb employees may experience damage or destruction to vehicles and are left with extensive costs associated with cleanup and long-term medical care.

Coastal areas, in particular, face significant damage from storm surges and may receive evacuation orders. Long absences from work could lead to job loss or reduced wages.

Power outages are highly likely due to downed or damaged power lines that require hours to weeks to repair.

Repeated hurricanes make it difficult for communities and businesses to recover fully.

In the long term, Airbnb employees living or working in affected areas may require a range of support to get back on their feet. Additionally, the threat to life and

operations is increasing due to the impact of climate change on the weather.

A destructive hurricane season costs billions of dollars in damages in areas affected by the storms. In the US, Hurricane Katrina (2005, USD 192.5 billion) is the costliest storm on record, followed by Harvey (2017, USD 152.5 billion), Ian (2022, USD 114 billion), Maria (2017, USD 109.8 billion), and Sandy (2012, USD 84.6 billion).

Atlantic Hurricane Season

GLOBAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE FORECAST

JUNE 2023

Not for External Distribution

Please feel free to reach out to GSI if you have any questions or comments regarding this document.



GLOBAL SECURITY INTELLIGENCE

GSI@AIRBNB.COM

The Global Safety and Security team fosters a safe, secure, and healthy workplace to enable our employee community to focus on creating a world where anyone can belong anywhere.
