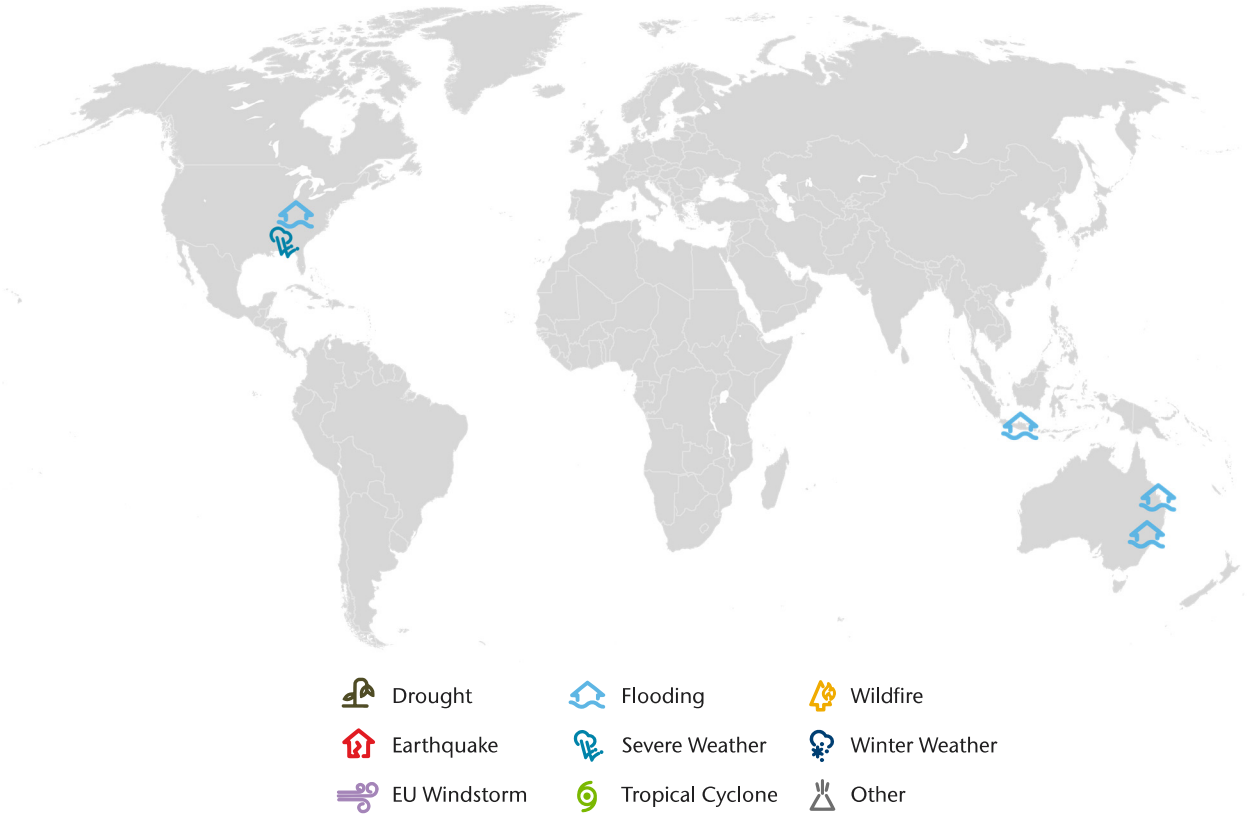
Weekly Cat Report

April 2, 2021

This Week's Natural Disaster Events



Event	Impacted Areas	Fatalities	Damaged Structures and/or Filed Claims	Preliminary Economic Loss (USD)*	Page
Severe Weather	United States	14+	Thousands	1+ billion	3
Severe Weather	Indonesia	0	14,000+	Millions	11
Flooding	Australia	2+	34,000+	1.5+ billion	11

**Please note that these estimates are preliminary and subject to change. In some instances, initial estimates may be significantly adjusted as losses develop over time. This data is provided as an initial view of the potential financial impact from a recently completed or ongoing event based on early available assessments.*

Along with this report, we continue to welcome users to access current and historical natural catastrophe data and event analysis on Impact Forecasting's Catastrophe Insight website: http://catastropheinsight.aon.com

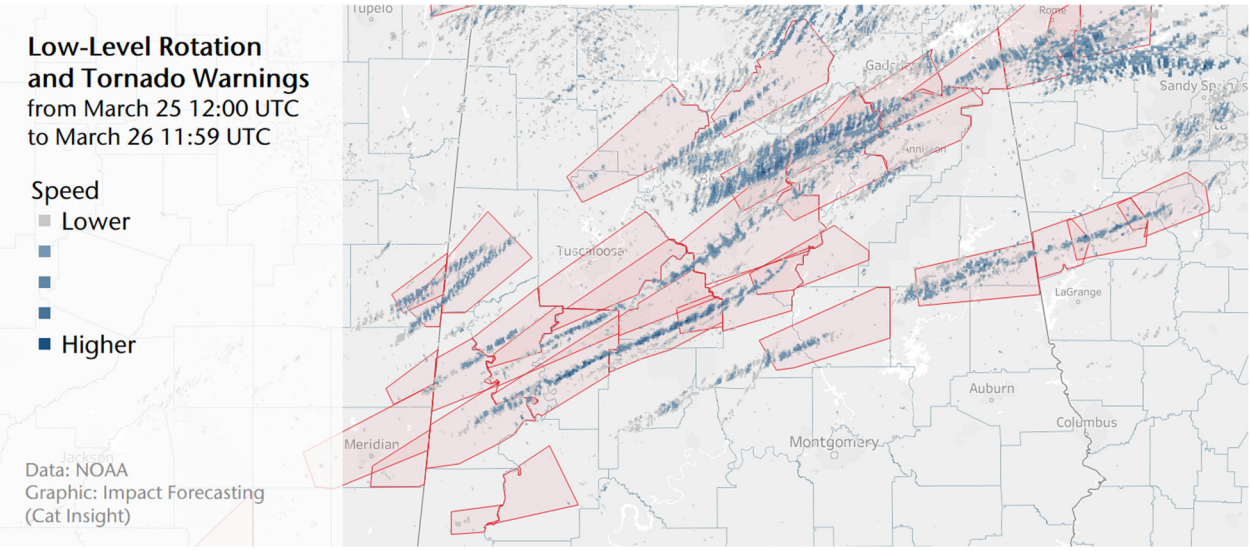
Convective storms & flooding impact the Eastern U.S.

A deadly and damaging outbreak of severe weather, which included several long-lived, tornadic supercells swept across the Southeast and Tennessee Valley on March 25-26. The outbreak resulted in at least six fatalities, which occurred in Alabama and Georgia. The strengthening system subsequently brought high winds and severe storms to the Ohio Valley and Northeast. By March 27-28 a northward lifting warm front combined with an approaching cold front generated widespread flooding and flash flooding across Tennessee, which resulted in at least seven deaths. The Nashville Metropolitan Region was particularly impacted. Concurrently, severe storms with large hail, strong straight-line winds, and isolated tornadoes evolved across the Lower Mississippi and Tennessee Valleys before shifting to the east on March 27-28. Additional showers and storms enhanced flooding concerns in these regions on March 30-31. The last 10 days of SCS and flood activity was expected to result in more than USD1 billion in economic damage. Most of the wind and hail-related damage will be covered by insurance.

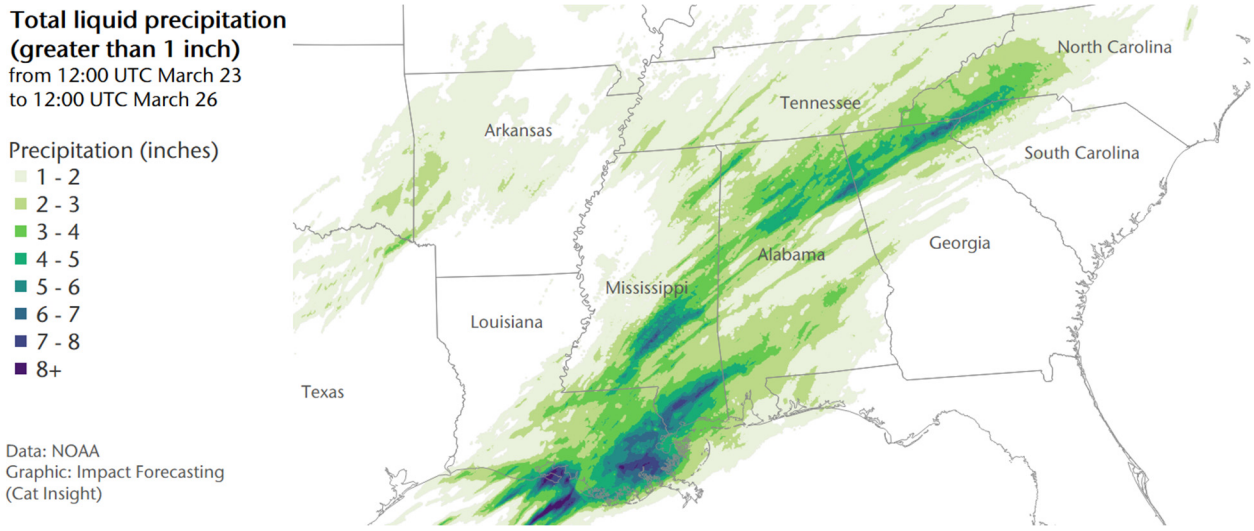
Meteorological Recap

March 25-26

On March 25, the NWS issued 66 Tornado Warnings, of which nine were Tornado Emergencies. Tornado emergencies are issued in rare circumstances when there is a severe threat to human life and catastrophic damage due to a confirmed and violent tornado. This marked the highest number of tornado emergencies issued in a single day since April 2014. The tornado emergencies from March 25 stemmed from three long track supercells which progressed across portions of Alabama and Georgia. Each of these supercells persisted for at least a hundred miles, and at their peak exhibited violent rotation resulting in destructive and long track tornadoes. This included the first confirmed EF4 tornado of 2021, which produced significant damage in Georgia.



In addition to severe weather, southwesterly flow advected high moisture from the Gulf of Mexico northward into the Southeast and Tennessee Valley between March 23-25. Flooding was enhanced in these regions on March 25 as severe storms were ignited ahead of an approaching cold front. Localized convective rainfall rates approached 2 inches per hour (50 millimeters per hour). Prolonged periods of heavy rain and thunderstorms resulted in multiple flash flood and flood warnings during this period which were most impactful in regions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

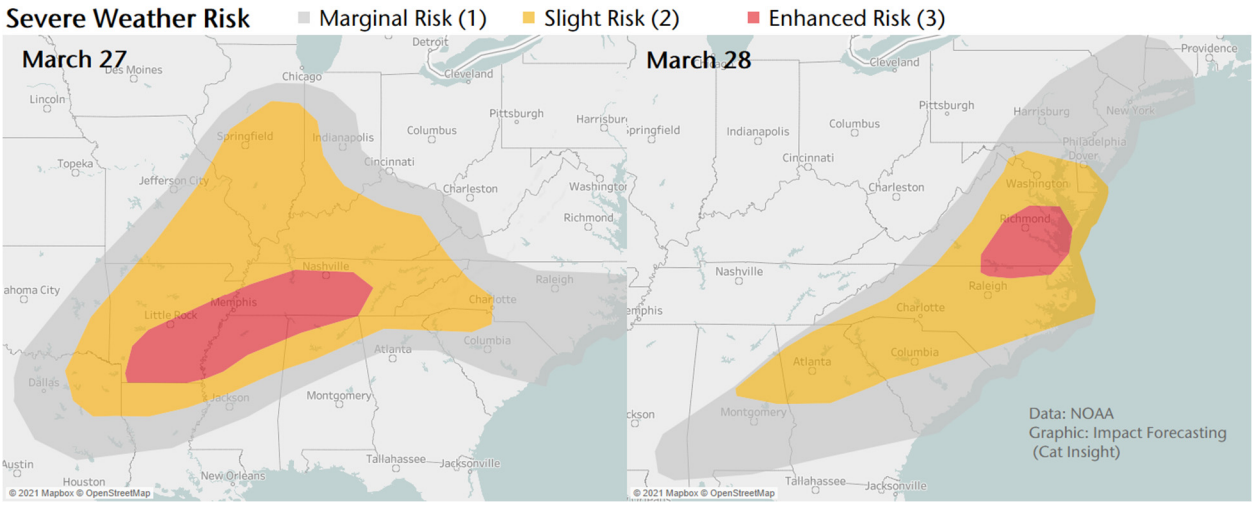


For a complete meteorological recap of the March 25-26 severe weather outbreak, please see last week's weekly Cat Report.

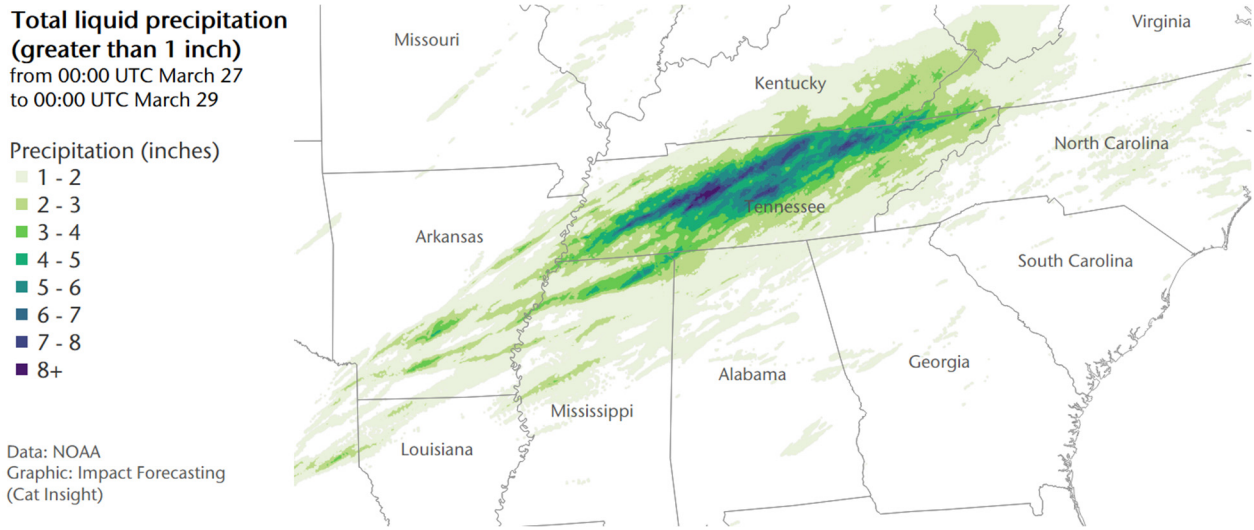
March 27-28

Multiple rounds of heavy rainfall and severe storms evolved across portions of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee Valley on March 27-28. A corridor of thunderstorms and strong showers earlier in the day on March 27 were initiated in the vicinity of a northward progressing warm frontal boundary, which eventually stalled across the southern Tennessee Valley. In the evening and overnight hours, additional severe storms and significant flash flooding were generated ahead and along a rapidly progressing cold frontal boundary and aided by a mid- to upper- level shortwave trough.

The Storm Prediction Center (SPC) highlighted a region spanning from southern Arkansas into middle Tennessee for an Enhanced Risk (level 3 out 5) for severe storms on March 27. This was surrounded by a broader region of Slight Risk (level 2 out of 5) which encompassed large portions of the Mid-South, Tennessee Valley, and Midwest. The main hazards associated with these storms included large hail, damaging straight-line winds, isolated tornadoes, and widespread flooding and flash flooding.



The initial cluster of storms in the Tennessee Valley progressed northeastward along the frontal boundary toward North Carolina and southern Virginia throughout the morning hours. Southerly flow which ushered a persistent conveyor of warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico northward toward the warm front continued to generated showers and thunderstorm across the southern Tennessee Valley throughout the period. Meanwhile, the environment in the warm sector, south and southwest of the warm front, was conducive for the development of severe weather and was characterized by rising dewpoints, ample daytime heating, and steepening lapse rates (changes in temperature with height). By the late afternoon, a broken line of discrete cells and supercells extended from northeast Texas into western Tennessee. Several robust cells from this line resulted in confirmed tornado reports and very large hail. As the southwest to northeast oriented line of storms pushed eastward, interactions with merging outflow boundaries and the approaching cold front led to multiple storm clusters and linear segments.



These interactions, combined with continued pooling of moisture and large-scale lift generated training and repeating rounds of storms – particularly across Tennessee and the Nashville Metropolitan Region. Rainfall rates of 1 to 2 inches per hour (25 to 50 millimeters per hour) were observed. By the afternoon of March 28, localized 24-hour rainfall totals across middle Tennessee approached and exceeded 6 to 8 inches (150 to 200 millimeters).

Data from the NWS indicated that Nashville (Tennessee) received 5.76 inches (144 millimeters) of rain on March 27, marking the fourth-wettest day on record. A two-day rainfall total of 7.01 inches (178 millimeters) ending on March 28, was the second largest two-day rainstorm on record for the City – trailing only the event which occurred May 1-2, 2010.

Further north, severe storms developed ahead of the cold front and in association with a northern shortwave trough across western Missouri and southern Illinois. The storms generated multiple reports of severe weather, including a confirmed tornado in Illinois.

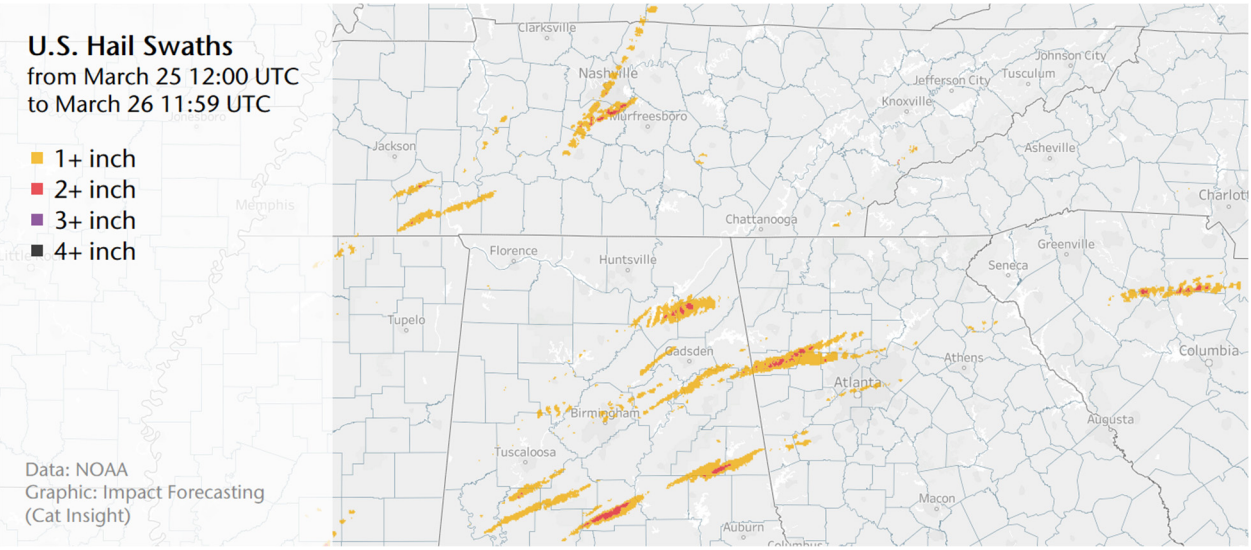
The cold front and associated severe threat propagated eastward by the afternoon of March 28. The SPC issued an Enhanced Risk (level 3 out of 5) of severe weather for regions in northeastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. A Slight Risk (level 2 out 5) extended along a corridor which spanned from central Georgia into the Mid-Atlantic. The predominant hazard associated with this event was strong straight-line winds, particularly in the Mid-Atlantic.

Event Details

March 25-26

The low-pressure system which aided in the Southern United States severe weather outbreak on March 25-26 produced widespread power outages which spanned multiple states as the disturbance tracked northeastward. Severe weather resulted in no less than 26,000 customer outages in Alabama, and 22,000 in Georgia. By the morning of March 26, strong winds associated with the potent low-pressure system generated a peak of at least 130,000 customers affected by power outages in Ohio. Thousands of outages were reported in surrounding states including Michigan, West Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania.

As of this writing, there were 144 instances of severe weather reported on March 25 alone, along with 20 confirmed tornadoes; EF4 (1), EF3 (4), EF2 (4), EF1 (6), EF0 (5). The severe weather resulted in at least six fatalities across Alabama (5) and Georgia (1). Additionally, multiple swaths of large hail generated notable damage between March 25-26, and were most impactful in portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.



In **Alabama**, a State of Emergency was declared for at least 46 counties following the destructive severe weather and tornado outbreak. As of this writing, 11 tornadoes have been confirmed in the state on March 25; EF3 (4), EF2 (3), EF1 (3), EF0 (1). This outbreak came only eight days after a separate major severe weather event spawned 25 confirmed tornadoes in Alabama, many across similar regions. This first EF3 tornado impacted Hale and Tuscaloosa Counties shortly after noon local time. This tornado produced substantial timber damage in portions of northeast Hale County, as well as notable impacts in the Talladega National Forest.

Damage in Shelby County (Eagle Point), Alabama
Source: NWS Birmingham

Shortly after, a second EF3 tornado, with a path length of at least 50 miles (80 kilometers) spanned portions of Bibb, Shelby, and Saint Clair Counties. The tornado had estimated maximum wind speeds approaching 140 mph (225 kph) and resulted in five injuries. In Bibb County, the tornado toppled trees and produced shingle damage near Blocton. In Shelby County, multiple homes were impacted near Helena and Pelham. Roofs were removed from at least four homes in Pelham, of which two also suffered the collapse of exterior walls. Significant structural damage was incurred in the Eagle Point neighborhood, west of Highway-280 and southeast of Birmingham. Several residences experienced complete roof losses and collapse of exterior walls. A majority of homes near Eagle Point were impacted to varying degrees. A Tornado Emergency was issued for this storm as a debris ball was evident on radar imagery. The tornado continued to uproot and topple trees and produce localized roofing and exterior structural damage as it continued toward Vandiver, before finally dissipating shortly after crossing the Saint Clair County line.

In Calhoun County, an EF3 tornado with maximum estimated wind speeds of 140 mph (225 kph) and a maximum width nearing 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) resulted in at least five fatalities and ten injuries. The tornado produced extensive damage in the Macon Community, where multiple mobile homes were destroyed. Several nearby built homes sustained varying degrees of damage. The tornado proceeded to produce a multi-vortex damage signature, while snapping numerous trees, and collapsing a well-built metal building. Extensive impacts which included roofs torn off, tossed cars, snapped power poles, collapsed exterior walls, and destroyed outbuildings and mobile homes were generated as the tornado passed near Ohatchee and toward Wellington. Additionally, major damage was reported to the historic 1800's Ragan's Chapel Church.

The fourth EF3 tornado had an impressive lifespan of 98 minutes, with a path length exceeding 80 miles (128 kilometers), which ranked as the seventh longest single tornado track in the state of Alabama. The twister reached a maximum width of 1.3 miles (2.1 kilometers), with wind speeds approaching 150 mph (240 kph). The tornado tracked through five counties (Hale, Perry, Bibb, Chilton and Shelby). The NWS indicated that tens of thousands of trees were uprooted or snapped, and hundreds of structures were damaged to varying degrees. In Hale County, residential damage included wall collapses, roofs torn off, structures shifting off foundations, and total structural loss. Additionally, five transmission towers were toppled. Six injuries were confirmed in the county. Significant structural damage was noted to both built and mobile homes in north-central Perry County.

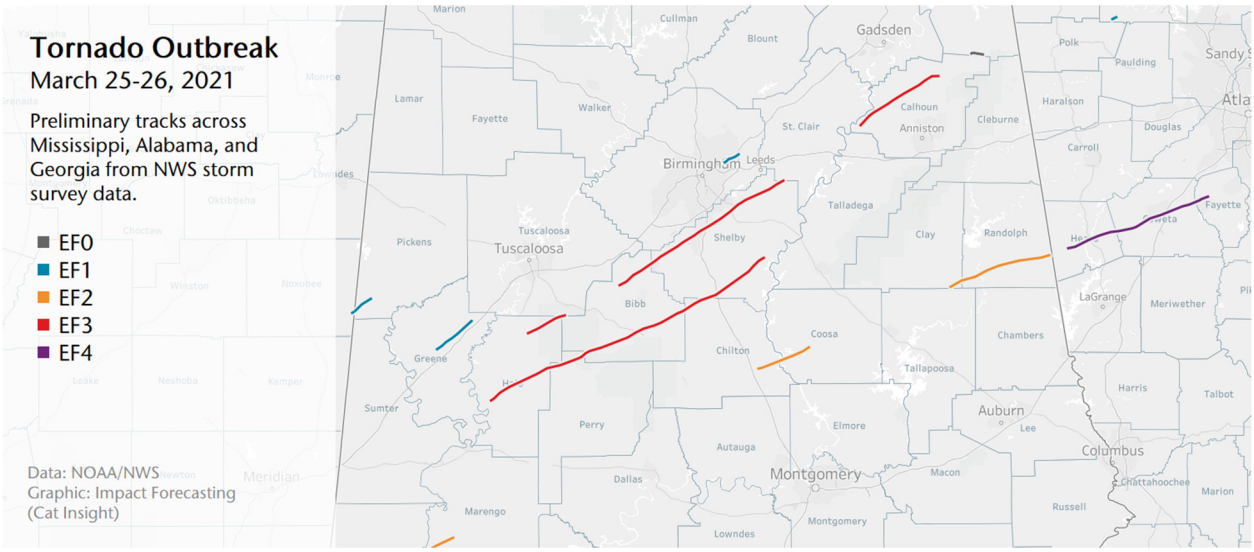
In Bibb County, concentrated structural damage was surveyed along Belcher Road, Centreville City, and in the Ashby Community. Five injuries occurred in the county. In Shelby County, multiple homes were impacted near Timberland Drive in Calera, of which at least two sustained significant damage. In Columbiana, numerous homes were damaged by fallen trees, and several incurred roofing or exterior damage due to strong winds. Two injuries were reported in the county. Additionally, an EF1 tornado in Jefferson County tracked through several neighborhoods in northeast Birmingham. No less than 42 homes in the path of the tornado sustained damage from either winds and/or toppled trees.

In **Georgia**, a State of Emergency was declared for several counties impacted by severe weather on March 25-26 – including the town of Newnan (Coweta County).

An extremely dangerous, nighttime EF4 tornado produced extensive damage as it tracked across portions of Heard, Coweta, and Fayette Counties. The tornado produced maximum wind speeds which approached 170 mph (275 kph) and reached a maximum width exceeding 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers). The twister resulted in one fatality. The tornado began in western Heard County and was spawned from the same supercell which produced a long track EF2 tornado in eastern Alabama. Several homes and utility lines were significantly damaged or destroyed near Franklin, including notable impacts to an industrial building on Mary Johnson Drive. A Tornado Emergency was issued as this tornado entered Coweta County. Extensive damage was observed west of Newnan, near Timberland Trail. Nearby, one home along Fairview Drive and four homes along Arlington Court were destroyed. The tornado passed directly over Newnan High School, and the County Justice Center - where roof, window, and water damages were incurred. Additional homes and structures were impacted from winds and falling trees as the twister continued east of downtown Newnan and into Fayette County. In total, the tornado was on the ground for at least 53 minutes.

Damage near Newnan (Coweta County), Georgia
Source: NWS Atlanta

In **Tennessee**, three tornadoes were confirmed on March 25. An EF2 touched down in Wayne County near the town of Waynesboro and remained on the ground for no less than 20 miles (32 kilometers). The twister bent five high power TVA electrical steel poles, resulting in localized power outages. Roofing damage to several homes was reported, and one injury was confirmed. The tornado dissipated after crossing into Lawrence and Lewis Counties. In the Nashville Metropolitan Area, multiple instances of large hail were observed. Hailstones approaching 1.5 inches (3.8 centimeters) were reported near downtown Nashville. Hail reaching 2.0 inches (5.1 centimeters) fell in Robertson County.



In **Ohio**, strong winds resulted in widespread damage and power outages – particularly in the Greater Cleveland region where wind gusts approached and exceeded 60 mph (96 kph). A gust of 63 mph (101 kph) was recorded at the Akron Fulton International Airport the morning of March 26. Cleveland Fire reported multiple trees down throughout the region, some of which fell on vehicles and blocked roadways.

In **Vermont**, a brief EF1 tornado was confirmed in Addison County on March 26, northeast of Middlebury. The twister resulted in at least two injuries. Numerous softwood trees were uprooted or snapped. Minor property and structural damage was reported, which included a collapsed garage and a flipped vehicle.

March 27-28

In **Tennessee**, repeated rounds of very heavy rainfall generated widespread flooding on March 27-28. Storm total precipitation approached and exceeded 6 to 8 inches (150 to 200 millimeters), particularly across middle Tennessee. As of this writing, seven weather related deaths have been reported in the state. A Flash Flood Emergency was issued for portions of Williamson, Davidson, and Wilson Counties – which included the Nashville Metropolitan Region. According to data from the NWS, the Harpeth River near Kingston Springs crested at 35.36 feet (10.7 meters) on March 28, which was well above the major flood stage of 30 feet (9.1 meters). Furthermore, the Duck River at Centreville also crested at the major flood stage.

In Nashville, a State of Emergency was declared due to extensive impacts from flash flooding. A river gage in Richland Creek near Belle Meade recorded its highest level since it was installed in 2011. By March 28, the Nashville Fire Department Special Operation Swift Water Rescue Teams rescued no less than 130 people from automobiles, apartments, and houses. At least 15 people were rescued from the City View Apartments in south Nashville after floodwaters inundated the lower level of the building. Nashville Public Works responded to numerous requests regarding weather related incidents, which included impassible roadways due to fallen trees, and blockade requests due to rising floodwaters. Multiple roads in the metro region were shutdown, including the temporary closure of Interstate-24 near Briley Parkway. Between midnight March 27 and 6:00 AM local time on March 28, the Nashville Emergency Communications Department received 2,429 emergency calls – a 40 percent increase over the same period the previous week.

In Williamson County, officials reported at least 34 rescues, no less than 50 road closures, and multiple homes impacted. In Rutherford County, emergency crews responded to multiple rescue calls for residents and animals trapped due to rising flood waters. In addition to the flooding, at least 246 instances of severe weather were reported on March 27, and an additional 99 on March 28. A majority of the reports were for straight-line winds with maximum gusts approaching and exceeding 60 to 70 mph (96 to 112 kph). An 80 mph (128 kph) wind gust was measured in Mississippi (Bolivar County) on March 27. As of this writing, 19 tornadoes have been confirmed on March 27 across six different states; Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas.

Water rescues in Rutherford County, Tennessee
Source: Rutherford County Sheriff's Office

In **Texas**, an EF2 tornado with maximum estimated wind speeds of 115 mph (185 kph) touched down in Rusk County on March 27. The twister damaged several homes and a church steeple near Mount Enterprise. The tornado continued into Panola County, toward Lake Murvaul, where multiple homes sustained damage and numerous trees were uprooted. The same storm produced a second EF2 tornado, which touched down in Panola County and reached a maximum width of 0.9 miles (1.4 kilometers). The storm caused notable damage to several built and manufactures homes and outbuildings, while snapping hundreds of trees. One storm related fatality and one injury were confirmed.

In **Arkansas**, an EF2 tornado which affected Jefferson and Arkansas Counties on March 27 snapped power poles and damaged several structures. A second EF2 tornado in Drew County, snapped and uprooted multiple trees and damaged several roofs. Nearby, construction trucks were tossed into a field along US-425. Hail approaching and exceeding 2.0 inches (5.1 centimeters) were reported in Nevada, Clark, Lonoke, Arkansas, and Jackson Counties – with hailstones reaching baseball size and larger (3.0 inches, 7.6 centimeters) in Lonoke County.

In **Illinois**, an EF1 tornado resulted in moderate impacts in Madison County (east of St. Louis) on March 27. Roofing and siding damage to multiple homes near Saint Jacob were surveyed, in addition to downed trees and power lines. A large metal shed was destroyed, and a 2x4 was driven into the roof of a nearby residence. South of the tornado path, a swath of straight line winds with maximum gusts reaching 80 to 90 mph (128 to 145 kph) destroyed two large barns.

In **Virginia**, large hailstones approaching 2.0 inches (5.1 centimeters) in diameter were measured in Grayson and Carroll Counties on March 27, resulting in notable damage to vehicles.

In the **Mid-Atlantic,** severe storms producing strong straight-line winds on March 28 downed utility lines and trees, while damaging several outbuildings. A wind gust of 76 mph (122 kph) was measured in Delaware (New Castle County)

Financial Loss

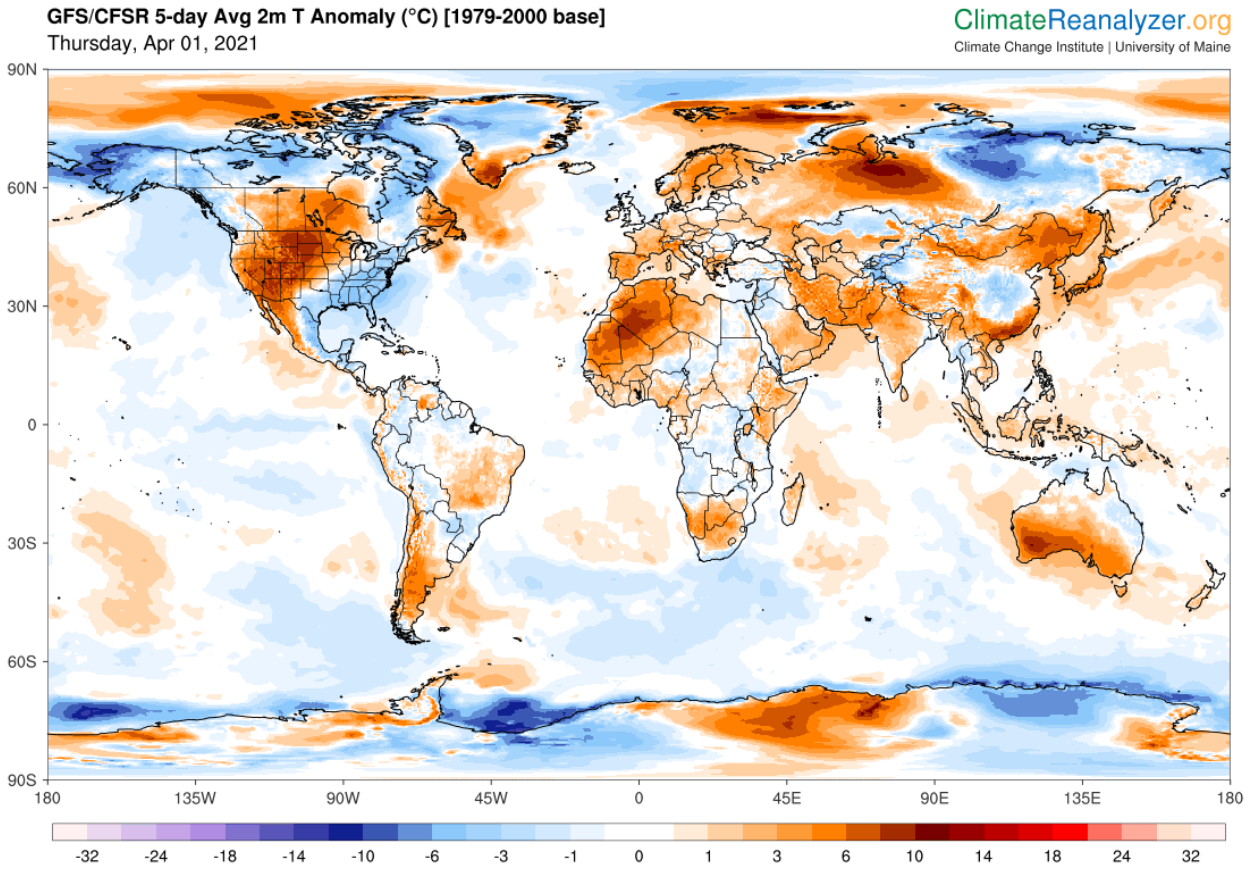
The combined stretch of severe weather and flooding across the central and eastern U.S. from March 24-29 is expected to result in well in excess of USD1 billion in economic damage. Most of the hail and wind-related damage will be covered by insurers.

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Severe Weather (Indonesia)
Notable flooding was reported in West Java of Indonesia from March 25-31, as more than 12,335 homes were damaged or destroyed and 60,000 people were affected in total in North Sumatra Province alone. According to the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPDB), Dayeuhkolot, Baleendah, Bojongsoang, Cicalengka and Rancaekek districts were among the worst affected. Additional flooding, which displaced hundreds of people, was also reported from the Aceh Province, particularly Pidie Jaya and Aceh Jaya Districts. Furthermore, a destructive tornado hit the Cimenyan district of West Java on March 28, damaging nearly 300 homes and several other structures. Other nearby provinces recorded nearly 2,000 additional homes being inundated.

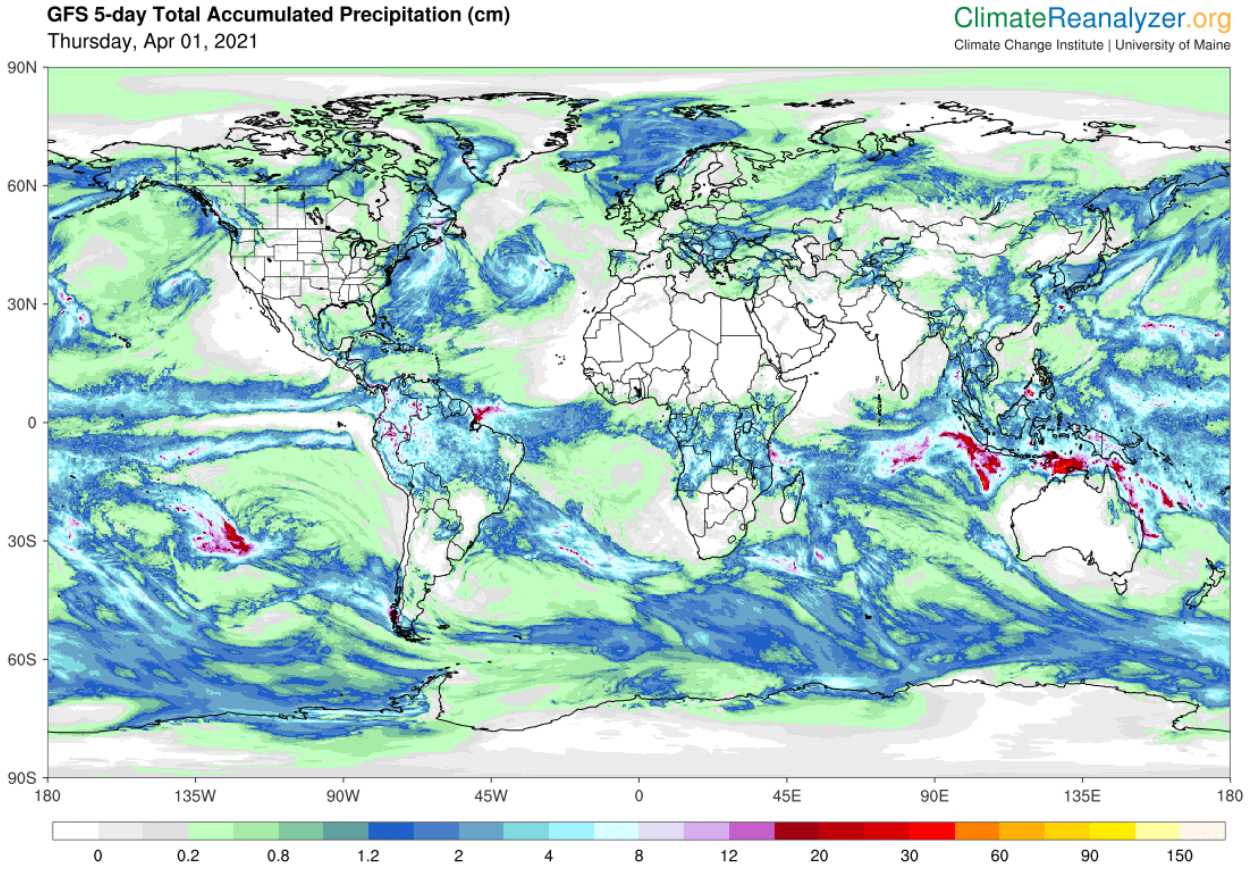
Flooding (Australia)
Assessments continued in Australia's New South Wales and Queensland following a significant stretch of heavy rainfall and resultant flooding during the second half of March. Per the Bureau of Meteorology, March 2021 marked the second-wettest March on record for New South Wales in 122 years of record keeping. The latest filed insurance claims data from the Insurance Council of Australia as of March 31 showed 34,480 claims with an insured value of AUD517 million (395 million). The agency has previously noted that continued loss development may result in the final insured total approaching AUD1 billion (USD760 million). The overall economic loss has been tentatively been estimated at AUD2 billion (USD1.5 billion) in New South Wales alone.

Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast



Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

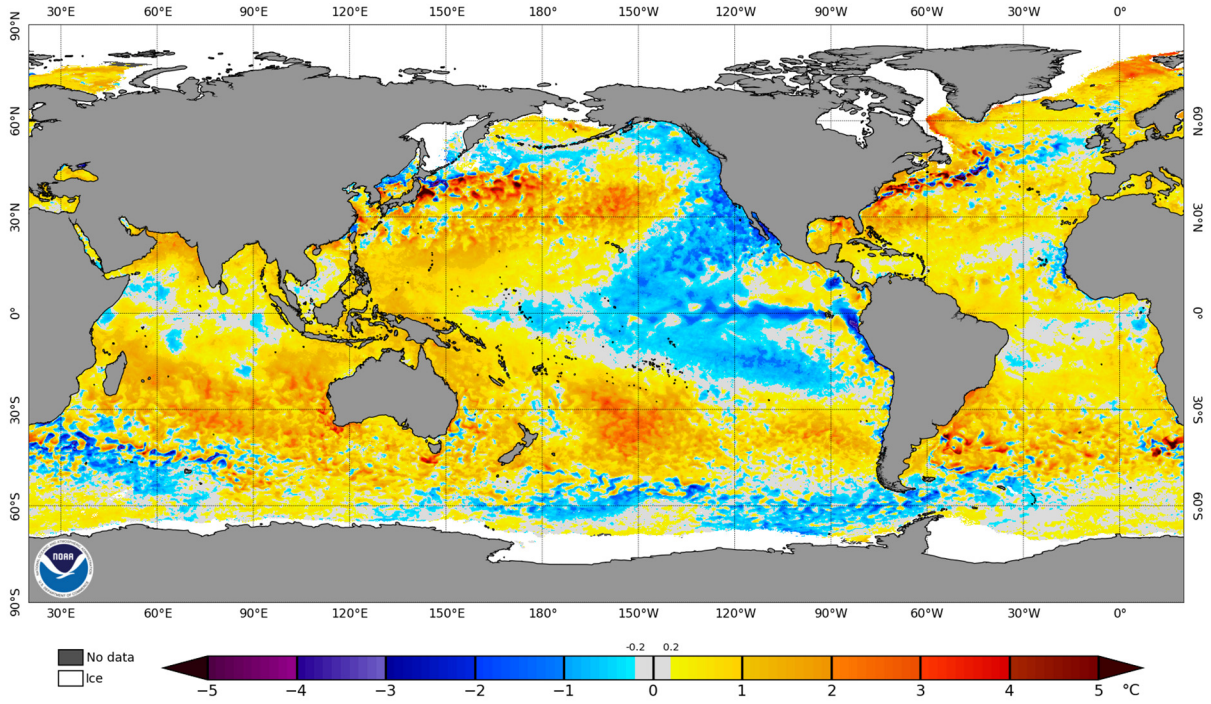
Global Precipitation Forecast



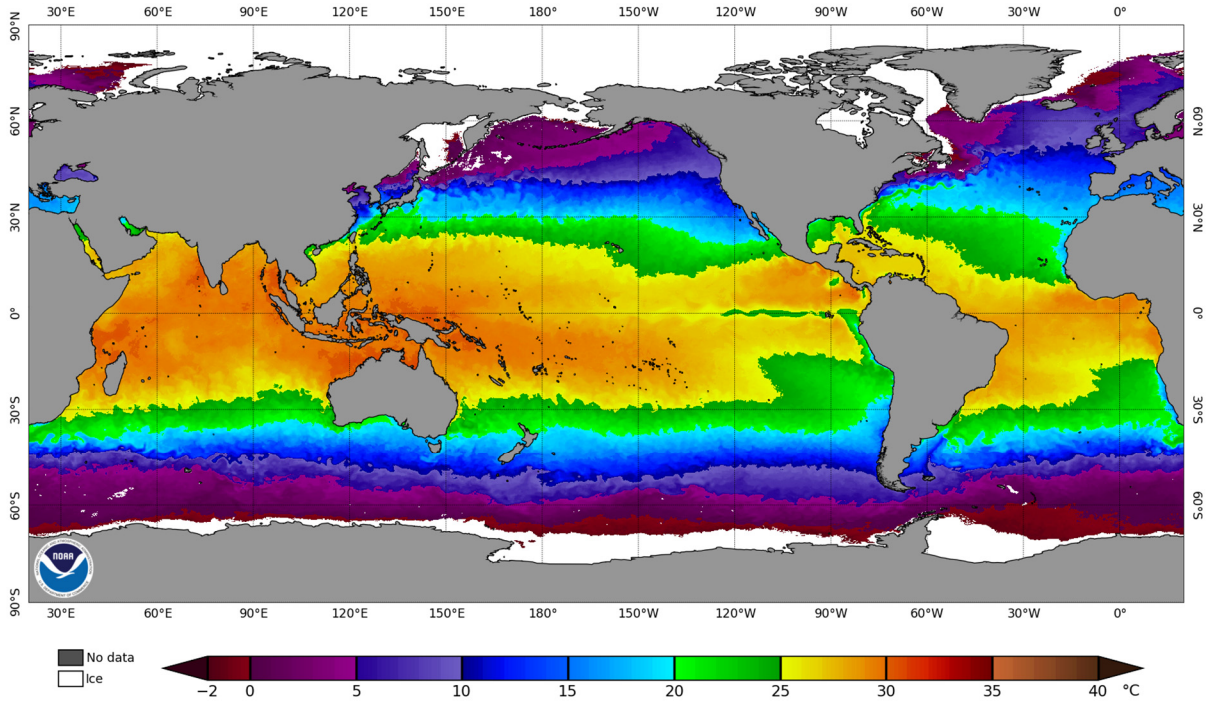
Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

Weekly Sea Surface Temperature (SST) Maps (°C)

NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km SST Anomalies (v3.1) 29 Mar 2021

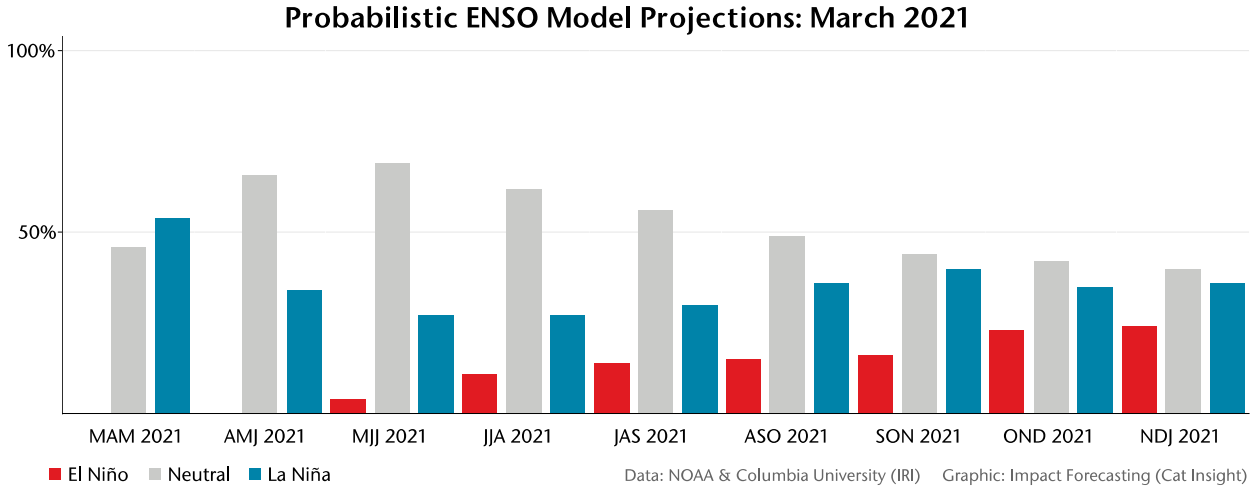


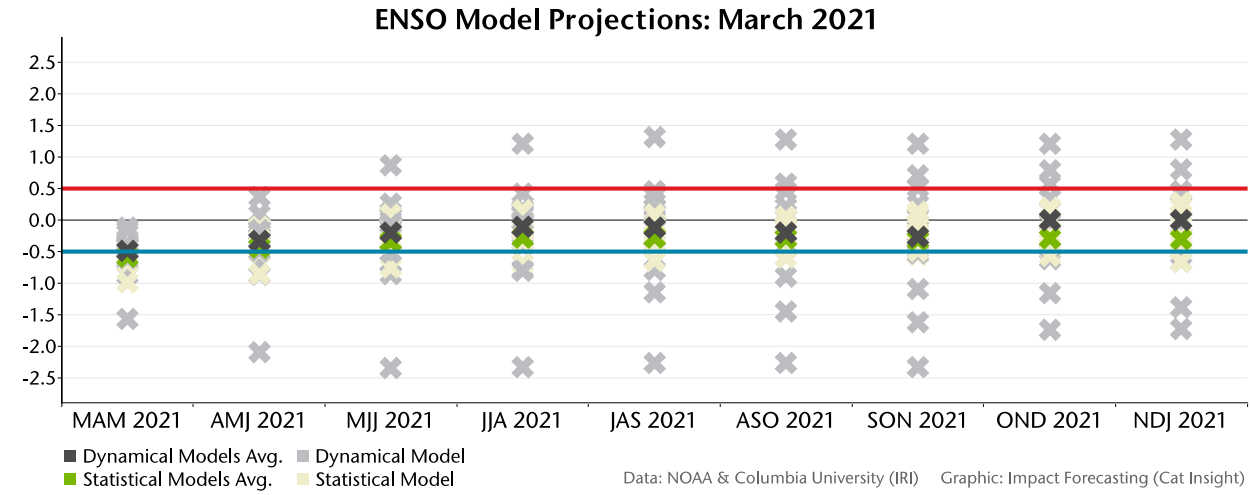
NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km Sea Surface Temperatures (v3.1) 29 Mar 2021



El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

La Niña conditions are currently present, though NOAA has officially issued a **La Niña Advisory**. NOAA notes a 60 percent chance of a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions by the spring months.





El Niño *refers to the above-average sea-surface temperatures (+0.5°C) that periodically develop across the east-central equatorial Pacific. It represents the warm phase of the ENSO cycle.*

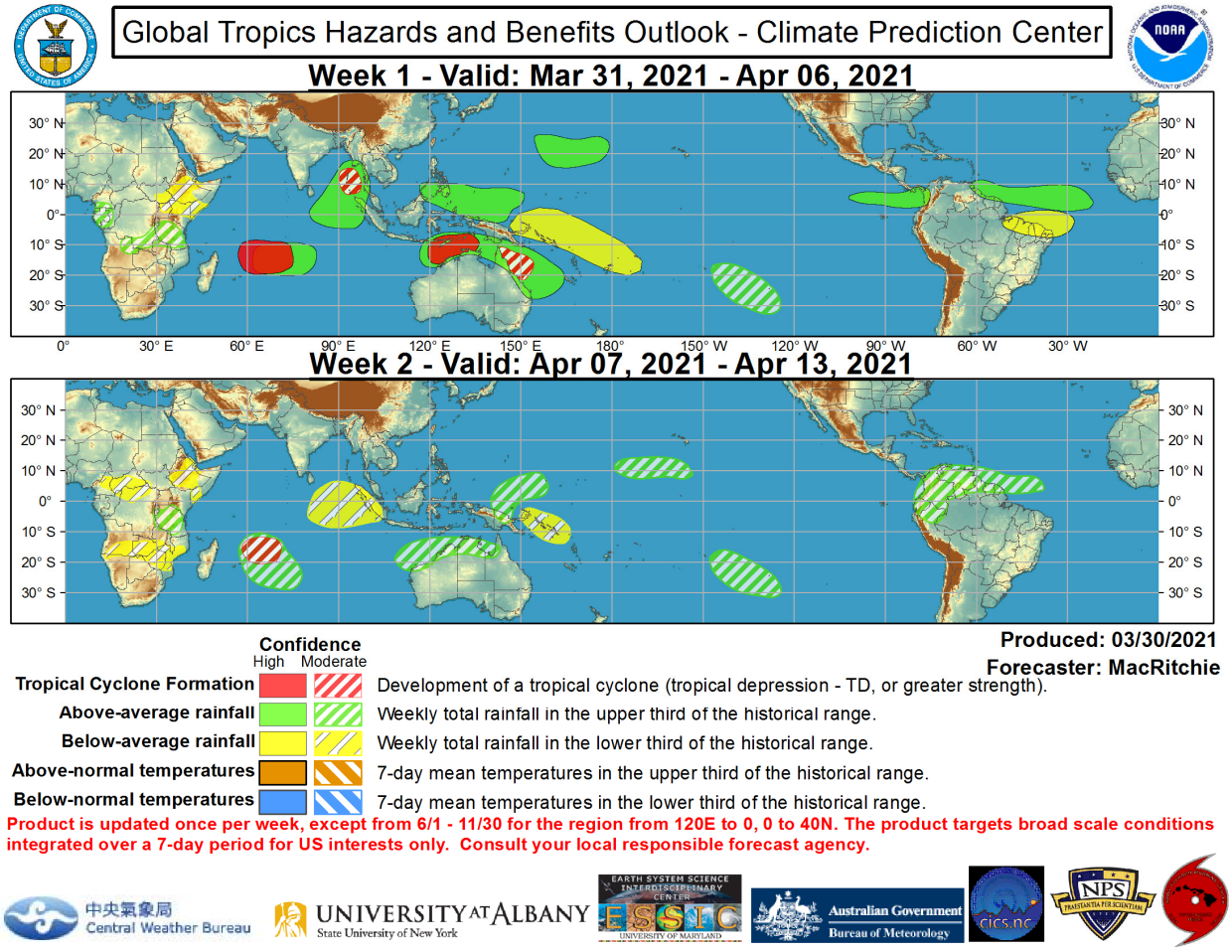
La Niña *refers to the periodic cooling of sea-surface temperatures (-0.5°C) across the east-central equatorial Pacific. It represents the cold phase of the ENSO cycle.*

El Niño and La Niña episodes typically last nine to 12 months, but some prolonged events may last for years. While their frequency can be quite irregular, El Niño and La Niña events occur on average every two to seven years. Typically, El Niño occurs more frequently than La Niña.

ENSO-neutral *refers to those periods when neither El Niño nor La Niña conditions are present. These periods often coincide with the transition between El Niño and La Niña events. During ENSO-neutral periods the ocean temperatures, tropical rainfall patterns, and atmospheric winds over the equatorial Pacific Ocean are near the long-term average.*

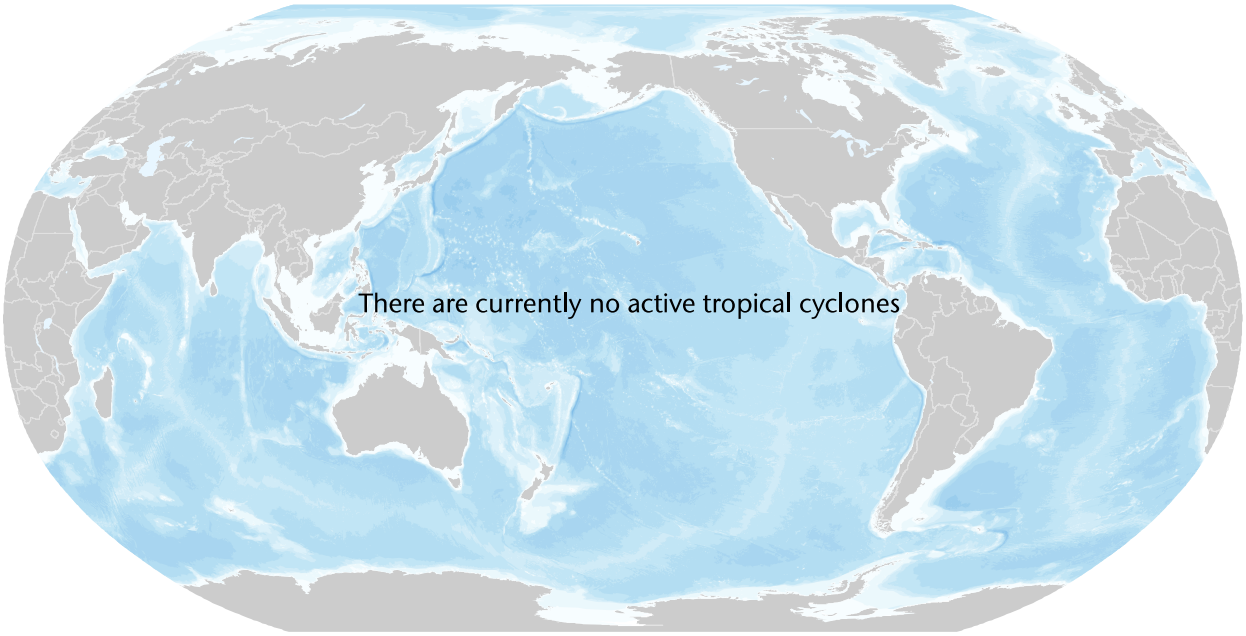
El Niño (La Niña) is a phenomenon in the equatorial Pacific Ocean characterized by a five consecutive 3-month running mean of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region that is above the threshold of +0.5°C (-0.5°C). This is known as the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI).

Global Tropics Outlook



Source: Climate Prediction Center

Current Tropical Systems



Tropical Depression Tropical Storm Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 Category 5

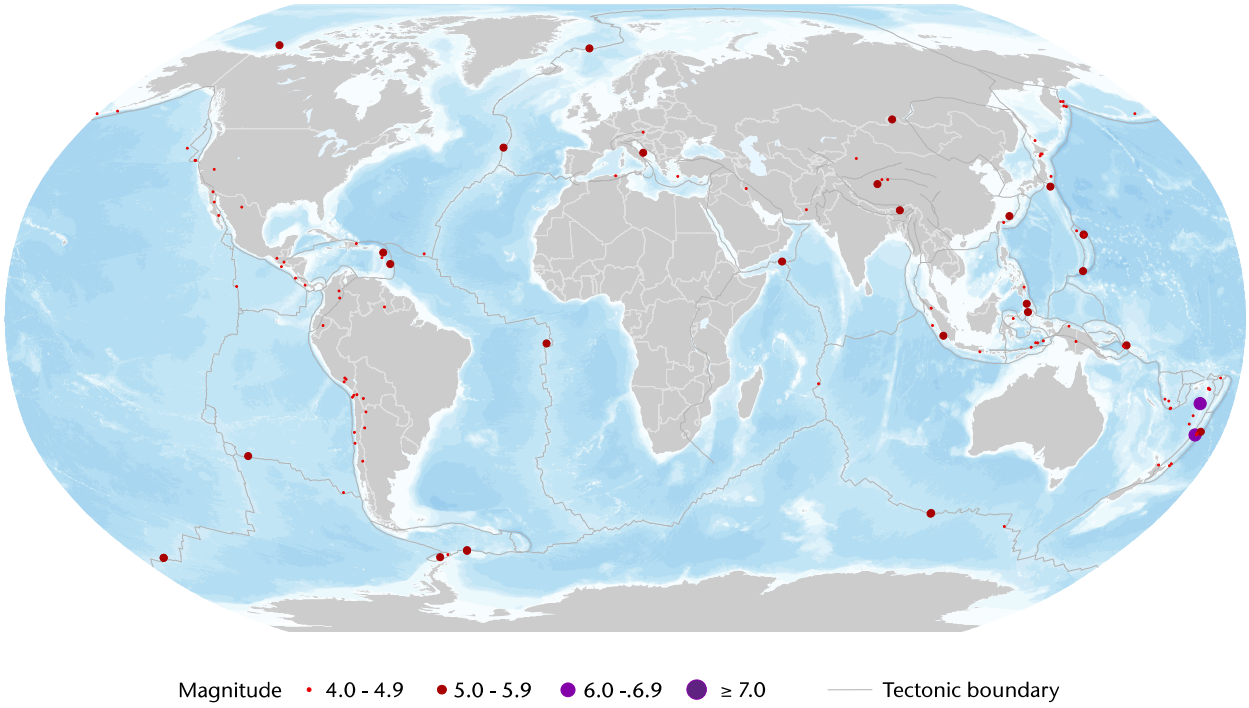
Location and Intensity Information

Name*	Location	Winds	Storm Reference from Land	Motion**

* TD = Tropical Depression, TS = Tropical Storm, HU = Hurricane, TY = Typhoon, STY = Super Typhoon, CY = Cyclone
** N = North, S = South, E = East, W = West, NW = Northwest, NE = Northeast, SE = Southeast, SW = Southwest

Sources: National Hurricane Center, Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Central Pacific Hurricane Center

Global Earthquake Activity (≥M4.0): Mar 26 – Apr 1

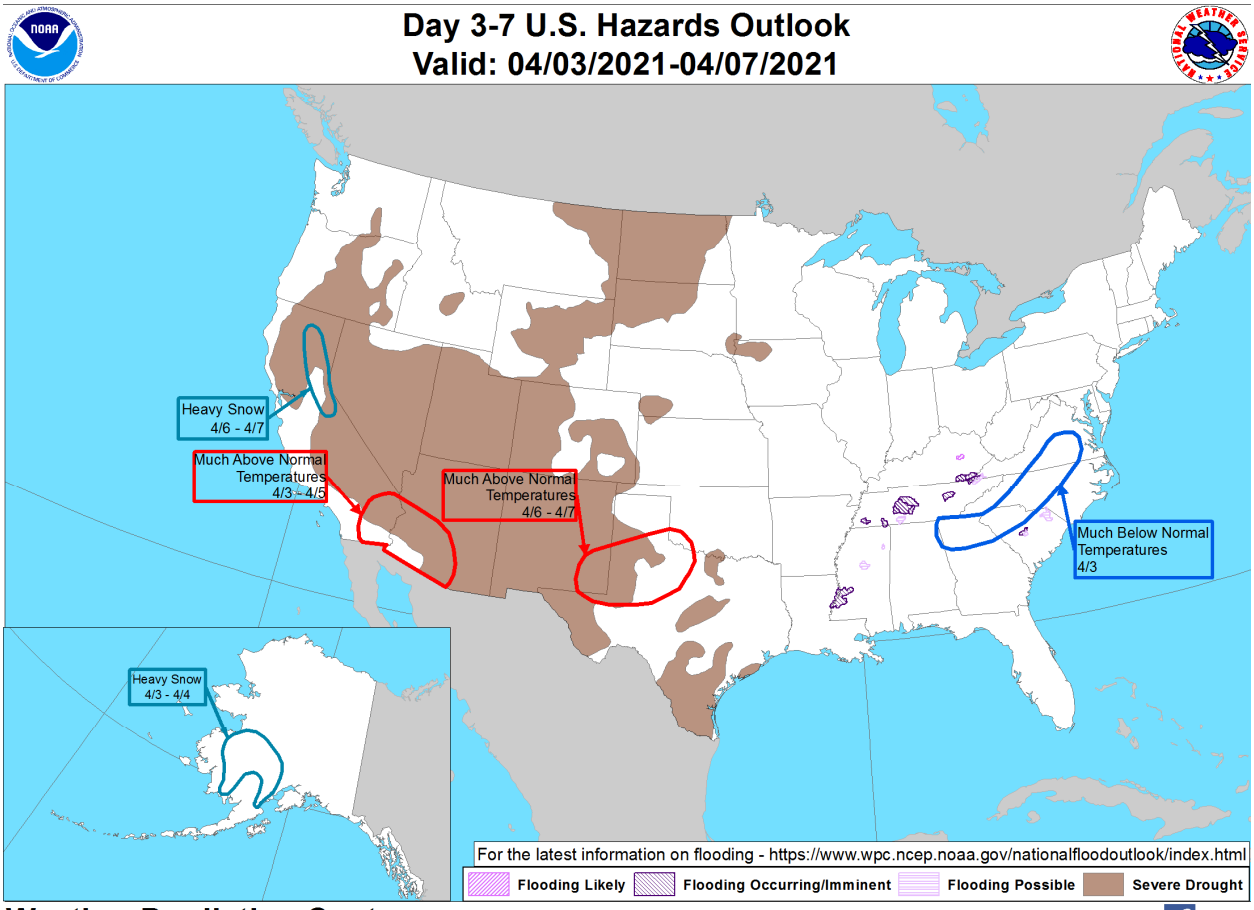


Significant EQ Location and Magnitude (≥M6.0) Information

Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Depth	Epicenter
04/1/2021	29.95°S, 177.65°W	6.5	20 km	Kermadec Islands, New Zealand
04/1/2021	21.87°S, 179.34°W	6.0	598 km	Fiji region

Source: United States Geological Survey

U.S. Weather Threat Outlook

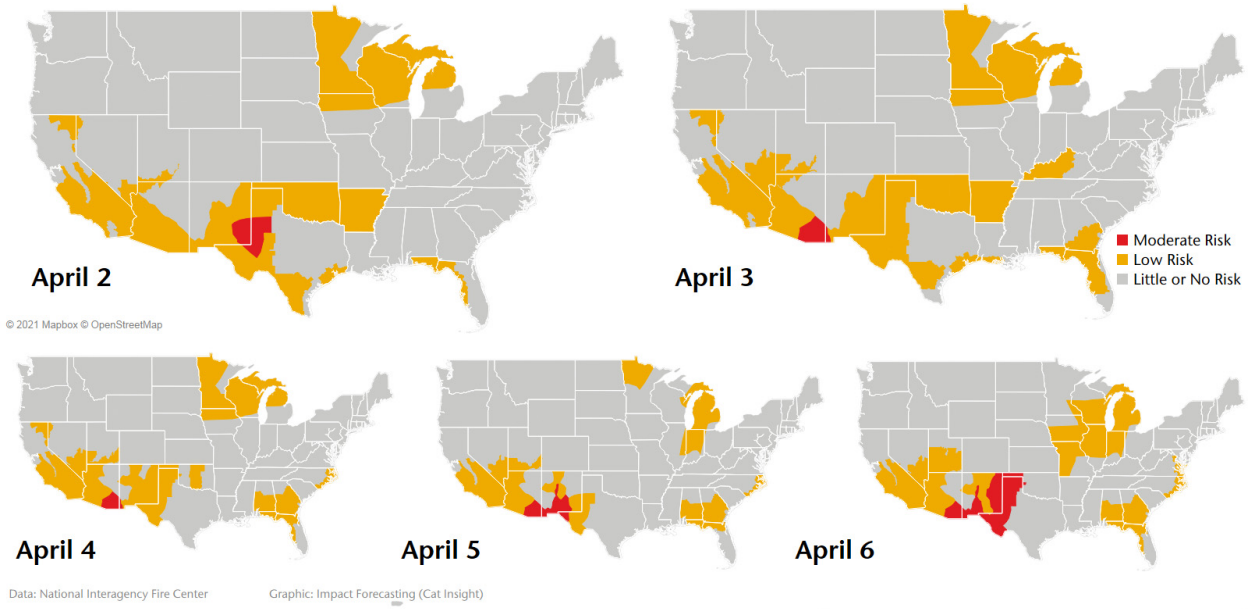


Potential Threats

- High pressure will dominate the weather pattern across much of the U.S. during the next week, with temperatures likely to run 15 to 25 degrees above normal from the Desert Southwest to the Upper Midwest. Hot temperatures in the Southwest will enhance wildfire conditions.
- Upper level moisture will spawn periods of heavy late season snow in California's Sierra Nevada.
- Recent heavy precipitation has resulted in elevated river levels across parts of the Southeast and the Tennessee Valley.
- Severe drought conditions persist across a broad swath of the Western U.S.

U.S. Wildfire: Significant Fire Risk Outlook & Activity

The National Interagency Fire Center has highlighted a limited volume of potential fire risk across much of the country during the next week. The combination of high winds and lower humidity will result in continued enhanced fire risks across the Southwest. Much of the western U.S. remains mired in a significant drought.



Annual YTD Wildfire Comparison: March 26*

Year	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
2017	12,411	2,111,482	170.13
2018	10,477	419,825	40.07
2019	4,772	115,803	24.27
2020	5,885	112,021	19.04
2021	9,230	226,826	24.57
10-Year Average (2011-2020)	**9,250**	**452,788**	**48.95**

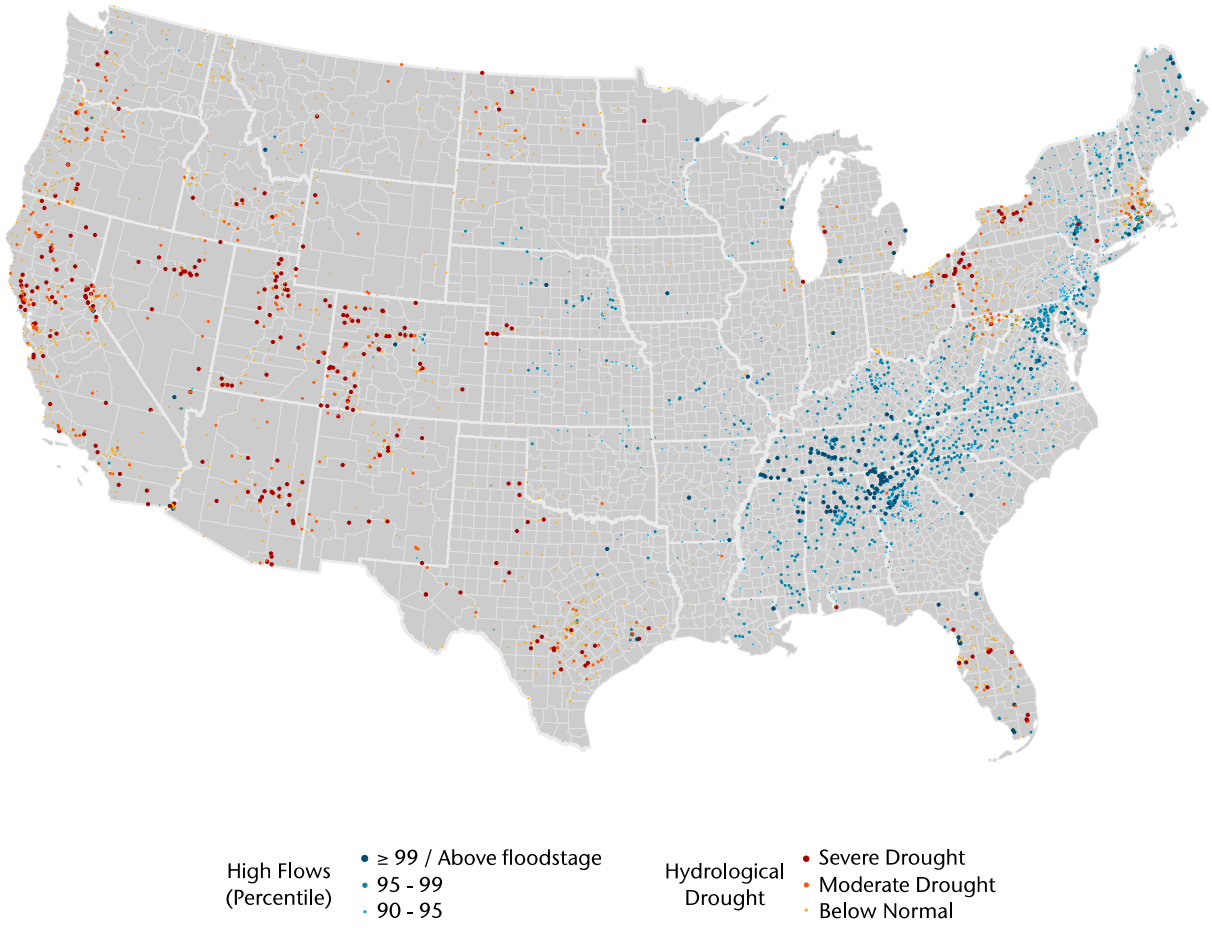
*Most recent available data via NIFC
Source: National Interagency Fire Center

Top 5 Most Acres Burned by State: April 1

State	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
Texas	1,317	54,002	41.00
Oklahoma	489	37,979	77.67
South Dakota	34	37,345	1,098.38
Montana	123	31,792	258.47
Florida	666	21,098	31.68

Source: National Interagency Fire Center

Current U.S. Streamflow Status



A ≥99th percentile indicates that estimated streamflow is greater than the 99th percentile for all days of the year. This methodology also applies for the other two categories. A steam in a state of severe drought has 7-day average streamflow of less than or equal to the 5th percentile for this day of the year. Moderate drought indicates that estimated 7-day streamflow is between the 6th and 9th percentile for this day of the year and 'below normal' state is between 10th and 24th percentile.

Top 5 Rivers Currently Nearing or Exceeding Flood Stage

Location	Current Stage (ft)	Flood Percentile
Buffalo River near Flat Woods, Tennessee	18.11	98.99
Cumberland River at Cumberland Falls, Kentucky	10.04	98.96
Harpeth River near Kingston Springs, Tennessee	13.46	98.95
Sequatchie River near Whitwell, Tennessee	14.14	98.91
Paint Rock River near Woodville, Alabama	16.45	98.82

Source: United States Geological Survey

Source Information

Convective storms & flooding impact the Eastern U.S.

U.S. National Weather Service
U.S. Weather Prediction Center
U.S. Storm Prediction Center
Nashville Office of Emergency Management
Nashville Metro Fire Department
Over 72,000 power outages as Northeast Ohio remains under a High Wind Warning, News 5 Cleveland
Ohio Power Outage Map, Update as Tornado Causes Blackouts Across U.S, Newsweek
Five dead as destructive tornadoes cut across Alabama, The Washington Post
At Least Four Dead After Nashville Flooding; Crews Rescue More than 150 People, The Weather Channel
Communities assess damage after severe storms, possible tornado hit Middle Tennessee, Tennessean
TEMA: Middle Tennessee flooding death toll rises to 7, News Channel 5 Nashville

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

National Disaster Management Agency, Indonesia
Insurance Council of Australia

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