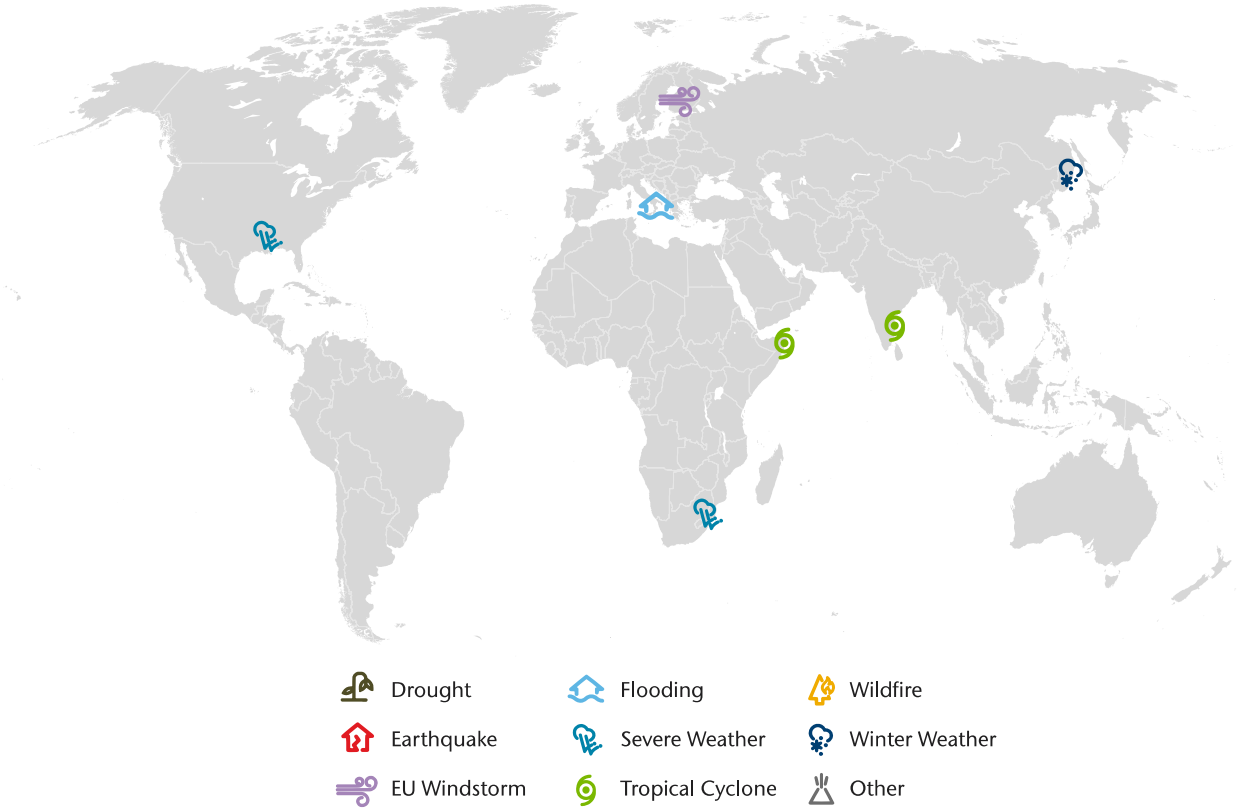
Weekly Cat Report

November 27, 2020

This Week's Natural Disaster Events



Event	Impacted Areas	Fatalities	Damaged Structures and/or Filed Claims	Preliminary Economic Loss (USD)*	Page
Tropical Cyclone Gati	Somalia	8+	Thousands	Millions	3
TC Nivar	India	6+	Thousands	100+ million	6
Windstorm Liisa	Finland	0	Hundreds	15+ million	9
Severe Weather	South Africa	10+	Hundreds	Millions	9
Winter Weather	Russia	N/A	Hundreds	20+ million	9
Flooding	Italy	0	Hundreds	Millions	9
Severe Weather	United States	0	Thousands	Millions	9

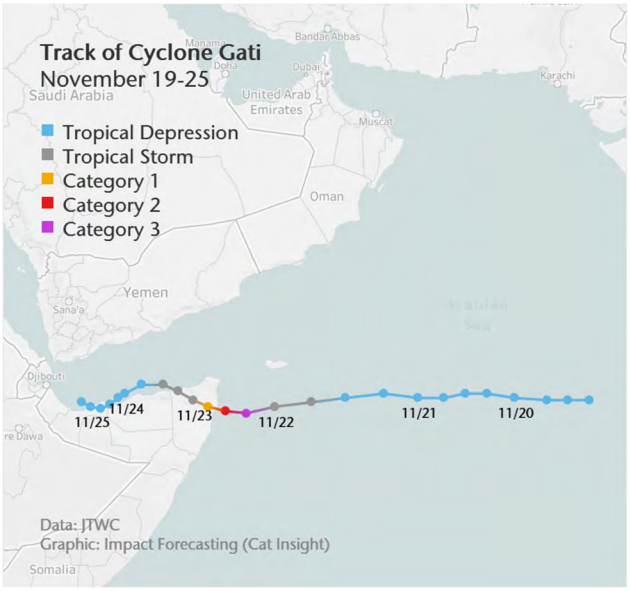
**Please note that these estimates are preliminary and subject to change. In some instances, initial estimates may be significantly adjusted as losses develop over time. This data is provided as an initial view of the potential financial impact from a recently completed or ongoing event based on early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

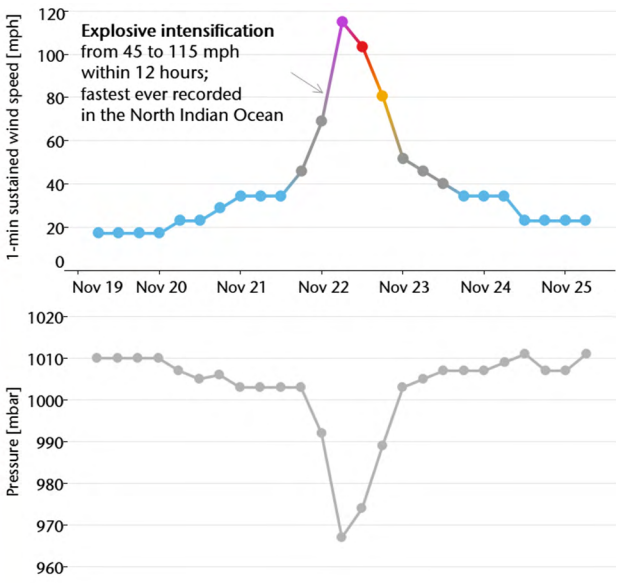
Along with this report, we continue to welcome users to access current and historical natural catastrophe data and event analysis on Impact Forecasting's Catastrophe Insight website: http://catastropheinsight.aon.com

Gati becomes the strongest storm on record to hit Somalia

Tropical Cyclone Gati became the third named storm of the 2020 North Indian Ocean cyclone season. According to the JTWC, it underwent an explosive rapid intensification on November 21-22 and attained a peak intensity of 185 kph (115 mph); Category 3-equivalent storm on Saffir-Simpson Scale. Later, Gati came ashore near the Puntland's Cape Hafun in Somalia on November 22, with an estimated maximum wind speed of 165 kph (105 mph) – the strongest storm on record to strike the arid nation of Somalia. Gati produced heavy rainfall, hurricane force winds, and destructive storm surge in northern parts of the country, causing at least eight casualties. Hundreds of homes and 3,600 shelters along with several hundred other structures were damaged to varying degrees. The combined economic toll was anticipated to run into the millions (USD).

Meteorological Recap

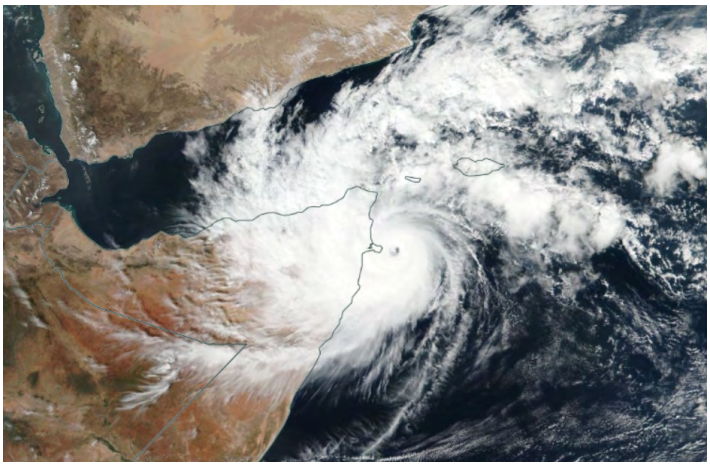




A low-pressure area with disorganized convection originated in the central parts of the Arabian Sea, the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) started monitoring it on November 19. Immediately after its formation, the system contended with entrainment of dry air coming from the north, which was anticipated to limit its further intensification. Therefore, the system initially lacked strength in its low-level circulation with waxing and waning of central convection. On November 19, extremely favorable atmospheric and oceanic conditions – warm sea surface temperatures (~30 °C), low zonal wind shear, and good equatorward outflow – combined with presence of the Madden–Julian oscillation near the equatorial Indian Ocean aided in its development and the system rapidly coalesced into a **tropical disturbance** with organized central convection.

By this time, the system had enhanced thunderstorm and shower activity around a well-defined mid- and low-level circulation. Throughout the period of the next two days, the system exhibited gradual intensification as it tracked westward through the warm sea surface temperature in the Arabian Sea, prompting the JTWC to upgrade it into a tropical depression on November 21. During the afternoon hours on the same day, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) upgraded it into a **tropical storm**, assigning it an international name 'Gati' – the third named storm of the 2020 North Indian Ocean cyclone season.

In tandem with IMD, the JTWC also upgraded the system into a tropical storm at 18:00 UTC on the same day. At this time, the system had an estimated 1-minute average sustained winds of 75 kph (45 mph), according to the JTWC.



Gati prior to making landfall on a visible satellite image
Source: NASA

Between November 21 through 22, after developing a central dense overcast and a sharply-outlined eye feature, Gati underwent an **explosive rapid intensification** cycle, and for one 12-hour stretch ending on November 22 at 00:06 UTC, it further intensified by 110 kph (70 mph) to attain the peak intensity of 185 kph (115 mph) – equivalent of a Category 3 hurricane, with the minimum central pressure recorded at 967 millibars. This was noted as the fastest 12-hour intensification exhibited by any tropical storm of the North Indian Ocean basin in recorded history.

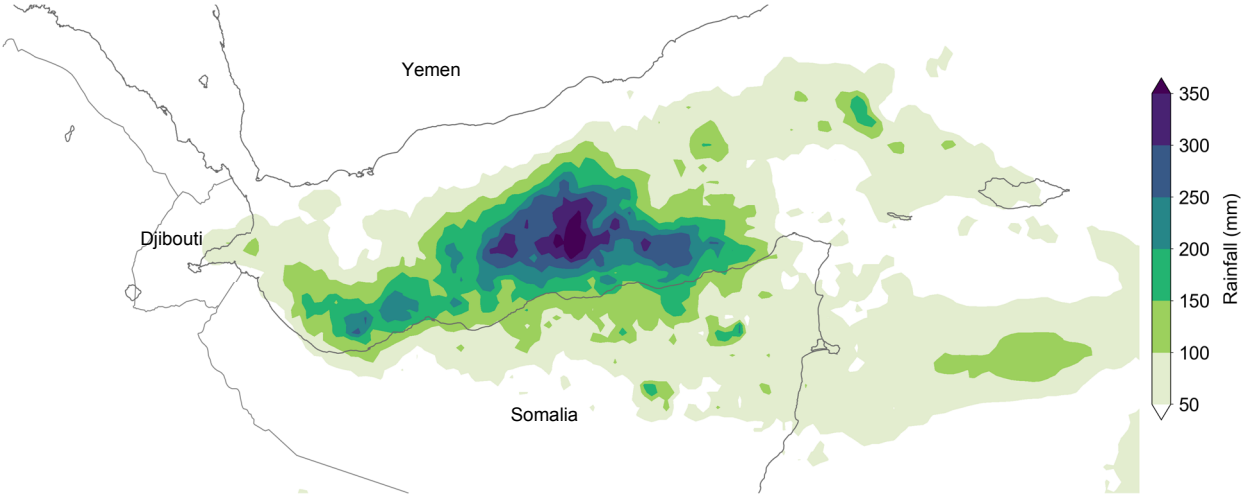
Such an explosive rapid intensification could have taken place on the account of large moisture availability due to the warm sea surface temperature conditions of the Arabian Sea, while the small size of the storm itself had played an instrumental role in the process. It is important to note that the surface temperature in central parts of Arabian Sea is generally warmer than the long-term seasonal average due to prevailing La Nina conditions in the Pacific Ocean.

During the afternoon hours on November 22, Gati exhibited a weakening trend and it was noted to have declined to an intensity of 165 kph (105 mph) winds (1-minute sustained average) – Category 2 storm on the Saffir-Simpson Scale at approximately 12:00 UTC. The system **made landfall** near the Puntland's Cape Hafun in Somalia at approximately 09:00 PM local time (18:00 UTC) on November 22. It became the first Atlantic hurricane-equivalent storm to hit Somalia, per historical records. After making landfall, the system steadily deteriorated while tracking through the extremely dry and rugged terrain of northern Somalia and moved out into the Gulf of Aden. On November 23, Gati gradually turned west-northwest as it tracked along the southern periphery of a mid-level subtropical ridge located north of the Arabia.

Later, on the same day, the JTWC issued its final warning on the system. Gati dropped **heavy rainfall** in northeastern parts of Somalia with one-day rainfall accumulations exceeding 125 millimeters (5 inches) in Bosaso and 100 millimeters (4 inches) in the Balidhidhin districts. These are amounts that the affected region typically experiences in a year.

Event Details

Tropical Cyclone Gati brought heavy rains, damaging winds, and destructive storm surge to the Puntland state of northern Somalia; particularly impacted were Hafun, Hurdiya, and Bosaso regions of Bari Province. Prior to the storm hitting the land, the Somalia Water and Land Information Management issued a forecast with a possibility of heavy rainfall and strong winds in Somalia's Puntland state. In anticipation of the storm, disaster officials along with coastguards were placed on standby, while thousands of residents, particularly from the coastal areas of Bari, were preemptively evacuated.



Satellite estimate of Gati's precipitation on November 20-25
Data: NASA, Graphic: Impact Forecasting (Cat Insight)

According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), approximately 180,000 residents were critically as of November 24. Roughly 36,000 people from the Bari Province were displaced, of which nearly 27,000 people were from the Bossaso Town alone. Approximately 18,000 combined residents of the Hafun and Hurdiya regions needed evacuation. Power outages were reported from some regions while communication in large areas were knocked out, mainly due to damaged infrastructure and utility poles.

According to the media reports and UN-OCHA, no less than eight people were killed, six others were injured, and dozens of others were missing in storm-related incidents. Heavy rainfall triggered severe flash flooding, causing notable damage to private and public properties. Approximately 400 homes and 3,600 shelters were destroyed, while hundreds of others sustained damage to varying degrees; most of them were in the Bari Province. Residents of the Bari Province faced acute shortage of drinking water as the freshwater wells were affected by flooding. The full extent of damage was not available as of this writing.

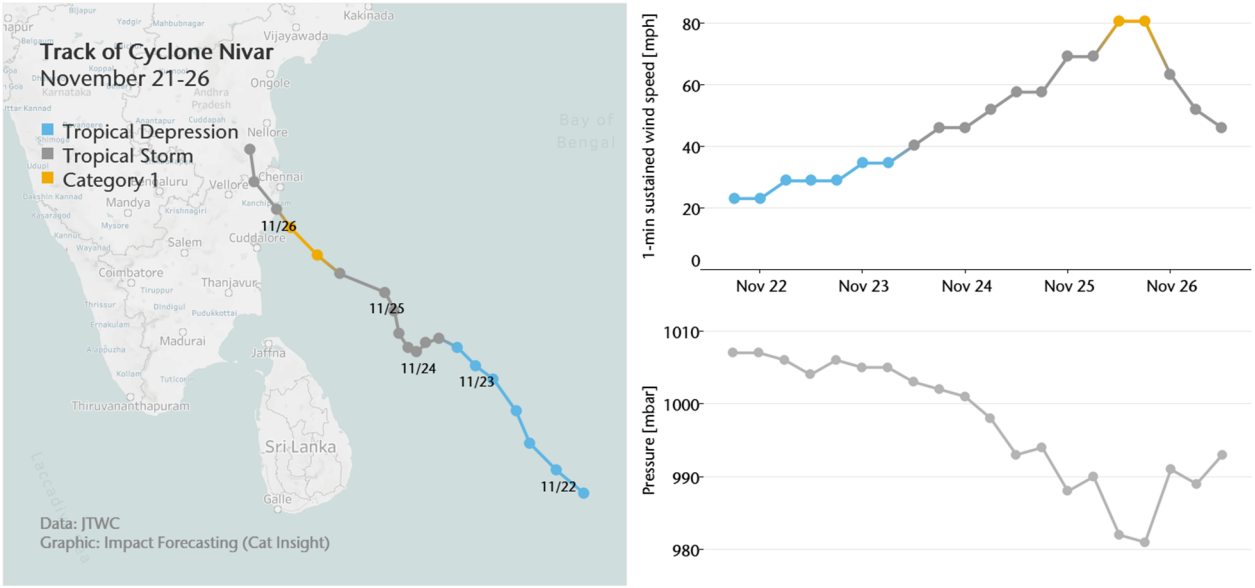
Financial Loss

Gati is expected to result in notable impacts on local communities and their livelihoods, worsening an already unfavorable humanitarian situation in the country. Given Somalia's status as one of the poorest countries on Earth and severe underinsurance, total economic losses are not expected to be significant from a global perspective.

Tropical Cyclone Nivar makes India landfall

Tropical Cyclone Nivar became the 4th named storm of the 2020 North Indian Ocean cyclone season. Nivar formed in the Bay of Bengal, quickly intensified, and attained an initial peak intensity of 130 kph (80 mph); Category 1-equivalent storm on the Saffir-Simpson Scale. The storm made landfall south of Chennai in Tamil Nadu, India early in the morning local time on November 26. According to the government officials, at least six people were killed. Widespread flood- and wind-related damage to thousands of residential houses, businesses, roads and other structures were noted, per the initial reports. Total combined economic losses were anticipated to reach USD100 million; likely even higher.

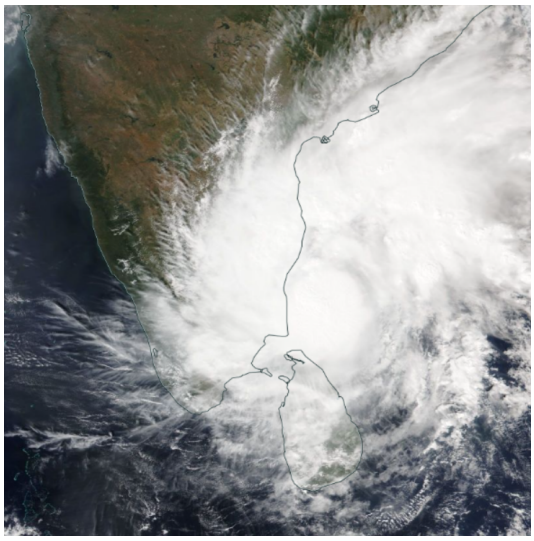
Meteorological Recap



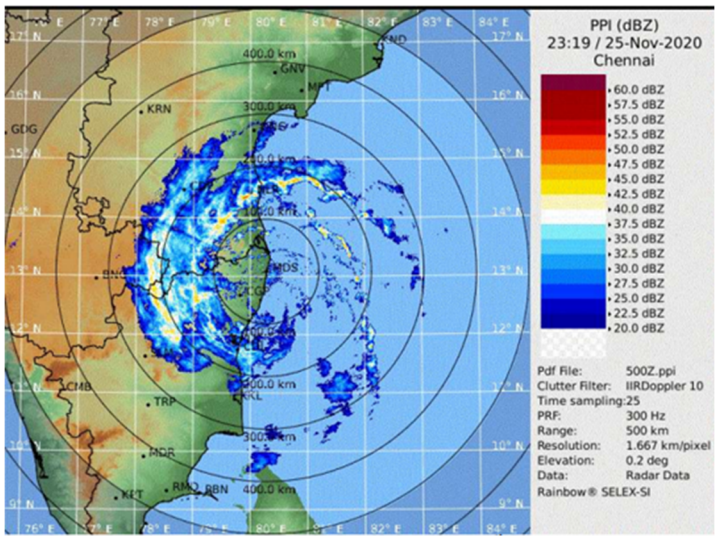
On November 22, deep convection near the inter-tropical convergence zone associated with the active phase of the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) spawned a low-pressure area in the equatorial Indian ocean adjoining central parts of South Bay of Bengal, and the Joint Typhoon Warning Centre (JTWC) began monitoring it. Later that day, the JTWC assigned with it a numerical identifier '04B' and issued its first tropical cyclone formation alert on the system with a fair probability of tropical cyclogenesis in next 24-hour period.

Extremely favorable atmospheric and oceanic environment present over the equatorial Indian Ocean and adjoining southern parts of Bay of Bengal aided in further development of the system and it became better organized by the morning hours of November 23. Shortly after this, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) identified this low-pressure area as **tropical depression**, with a potential to become a tropical storm in next 48-hour period and started issuing severe weather advisories on the system. This was noted as the seventh depression formed in the North Indian Ocean this year. Later, on the same day, the JTWC upgraded it into a tropical storm at 12:00 UTC. By the morning hours of November 24, the IMD upgraded it into a **tropical storm** and assigned it an international name "Nivar", thus becoming the fourth named storm of the 2020 North Indian cyclone season.

The system generally tracked west-northwest through the warm sea surface temperature of Bay of Bengal. Throughout the period of next day, the organization of the system continued to improve, with increased thunderstorm activity and tight spiral cloud-bands wrapping into a formative eye feature. This prompted the IMD to upgrade it into a severe cyclonic storm by 12:00 UTC on November 25.



Nivar shortly before making landfall in India
Source: NASA



Doppler Weather Radar showing precipitation at the time of landfall
Source: India Meteorological Department

According to the JTWC, Nivar first attained **hurricane**-equivalent strength on November 25 12:00 UTC – 130 kph (80 mph); Category 1 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale. Nivar maintained its strength while tracking generally west-northwest and made landfall near Puducherry in the early morning hours of November 26, according to the IMD. It is important to note that the ongoing North Indian Ocean cyclone season recorded **four hurricane-equivalent landfalling storms** this year, which is the maximum dating to at least 1980s. Nivar rapidly deteriorated after making the landfall due to interaction with rugged mountainous terrain located along the Eastern Ghats of India. Nivar would later bring torrential inland rainfall and cause flooding in parts of neighboring states of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka.

Event Details

Nivar brought hurricane-force winds and heavy rainfall in the southern parts of India, particularly in the states of Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka, causing notable damage in its wake. In anticipation of the storm, nearly 250,000 residents from the vulnerable low-lying areas of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry were pre-emptively evacuated and shifted to the government-run shelters. The governments of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry declared statewide holiday on November 26. Flights, ferry, and bus services were cancelled, and residents were advised to stay indoors. More than 50 teams of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) along with local disaster officials were deployed for rescue, relief, and restoration works.

Nivar brought heavy rainfall in the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu - Chennai, Vellore, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Chengelpet, and Kanchipuram – and in Puducherry. According to the Greater Chennai Corporation, nearly 40,000 homes, businesses, roads, and public infrastructure were left inundated in Chennai and its suburban shoreline. At least 6 people were confirmed dead in Tamil Nadu (5) and Andhra Pradesh (1), while a few others were injured. According to media reports, no less than 1,000 trees were uprooted, causing roadways blockages and power outages in some districts of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. Several incidents of wall collapse were reported. Hundreds of homes and other structures were damaged to varying degrees and an extensive area of cropland was left inundated.

Damage Caused by TC Nivar in Tamil Nadu
Source: NDRF, India

Heavy precipitation (60 to 300 millimeters) prompted flash flooding in southern parts of Andhra Pradesh, with the most notable impacts occurring in districts of Chittoor, Kadapa, Nellore, Prakasam, Krishna, and East Godavari. In addition, unabated torrential rains since early on November 24, prompted heavy waterlogging in the coastal and inland areas of southern India. Estimation of material damage and economic losses remained ongoing as of this writing.

Financial Loss

A preliminary assessment report from the Puducherry government suggested that the economic losses in the state, primarily in agricultural sector, were to approach INR4 billion (USD55 million). Given the notable flood- and wind-related damage inflicted by the Tropical Cyclone Nivar elsewhere in India – particularly in the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka – the total combined economic losses in India were expected to exceed USD100 million; likely much higher. Owing to the continued low insurance take up rates in India, most of these losses were likely to be uninsured.

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

Windstorm Liisa (Finland)
A deep low-pressure system swept through Scandinavia on November 18-19, causing minor damage particularly in Finland – it was named “Liisa” by the local meteorological agency. Winds peaked in the coastal areas with the highest gust measured in Kaskinen with 113 kph (70 mph), while Tampere, located further inland, recorded 101 kph (63 mph). Central parts of the country were most affected - 73,000 customers were left without power at the peak of the storm nationwide. According to the Finnish Forestry Center, the storm felled approximately 0.2-0.4 million cubic meters of wood worth about EUR6-10 million (USD7-12 million), mostly in Ostrobothnia and Pirkanmaa regions, and was described as a relatively minor event. Further economic losses were initially reported due to tree damage on homes or minor roof damage. With further minor impacts in Sweden, total losses were expected to be in the millions EUR.

Severe Weather (South Africa)
Severe thunderstorms resulted in notable damage in several South African regions on November 17-21. Extreme winds struck Mthatha in Eastern Cape; this event was described by the South African Weather Service as a probable EF3 tornado. Several school buildings and an unspecified number of homes, cars, and a nearby airport sustained damage. Four people were confirmed to be killed, and at least 400 were left homeless. The storms were accompanied by large hail, notably in the Msunduzi municipality (city of Pietermaritzburg), with dozens of property damage cases reported. At least three people were killed. Flash flooding continued on November 20-21 in KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, and Gauteng after another round of storms that generated notable 24-hour rainfall accumulations. Particularly severe flooding occurred in Tshwane in Gauteng, where three people were killed.

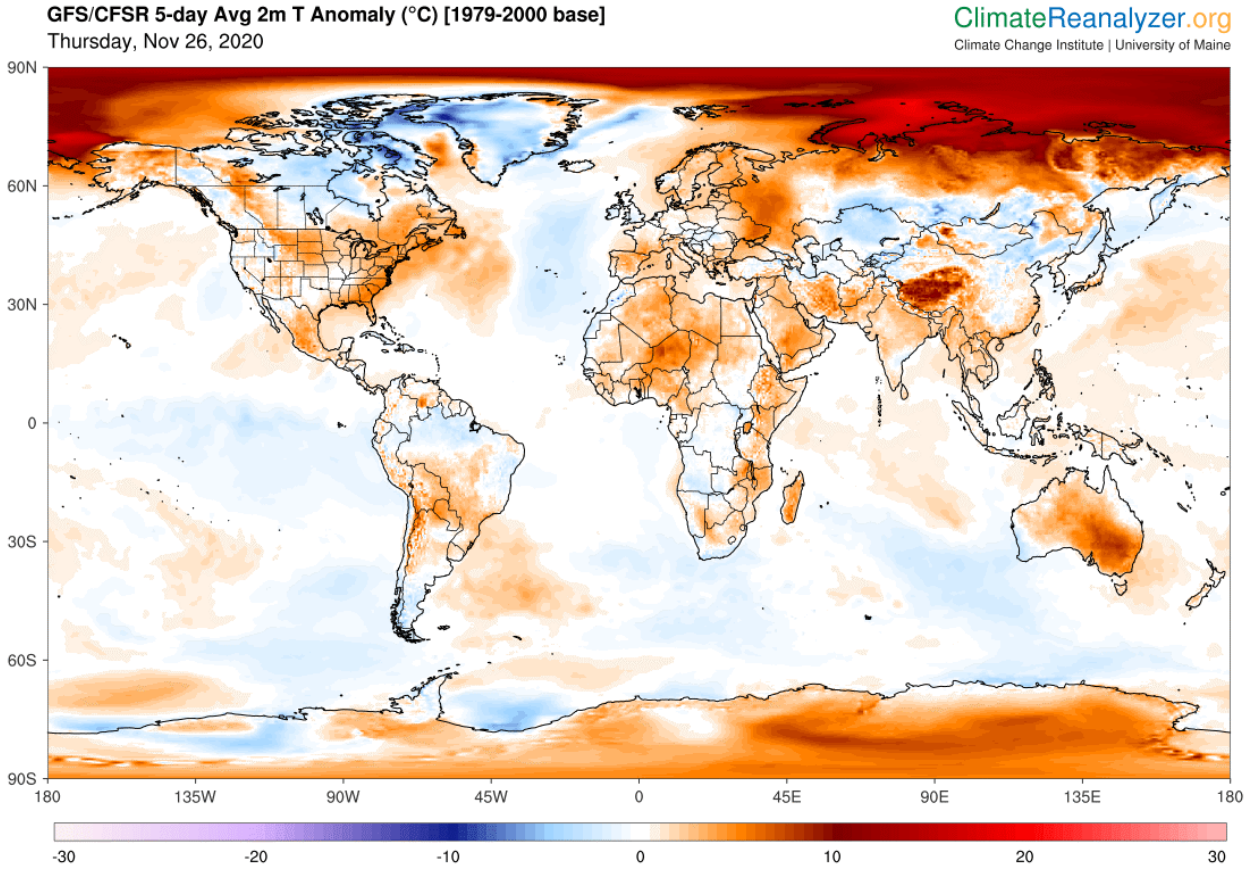
Winter Weather (Russia)
Combination of heavy rainfall, snow and extreme amounts of freezing rain on November 18-19 impacted the Primorsky Krai of the Far East federal district of Russia. The event was caused by an interaction of a cyclone laden with heat and moisture, which originated in central China and continued east towards the Pacific, and the Siberian anticyclone. Significant impacts of the event forced the regional government to declare a state of emergency on November 20. The freezing rain caused thousands of fallen trees, broke power lines and paralyzed local railway and road transportation. At least 180,000 people living in 73 settlements were left without power; majority of the outages were not eliminated even after several days. More than 250,000 residents were left without heating in freezing conditions - temporary shelters had to be set up and schools were forced to close due to a lack of heating. Several people reportedly died as a result of low temperatures, but a specific number was not confirmed by the authorities.

Flooding (Italy)
Notable regional flooding ensued in Calabria region of southern Italy on November 21-22 after an extremely intense rainfall spell, which released up to 450 millimeters (17.7 inches) of precipitation within a 48-hour period. The worst affected were the provinces of Crotone and Cosenza, particularly the city of Crotone. There were no fatalities, however initial reports suggested hundreds of property, businesses and agriculture damage cases. Regional government of Calabria asked for the state of emergency to be declared. Quantification of economic impacts was being conducted, and the final toll was expected to be in the millions EUR.

Severe Weather (United States)

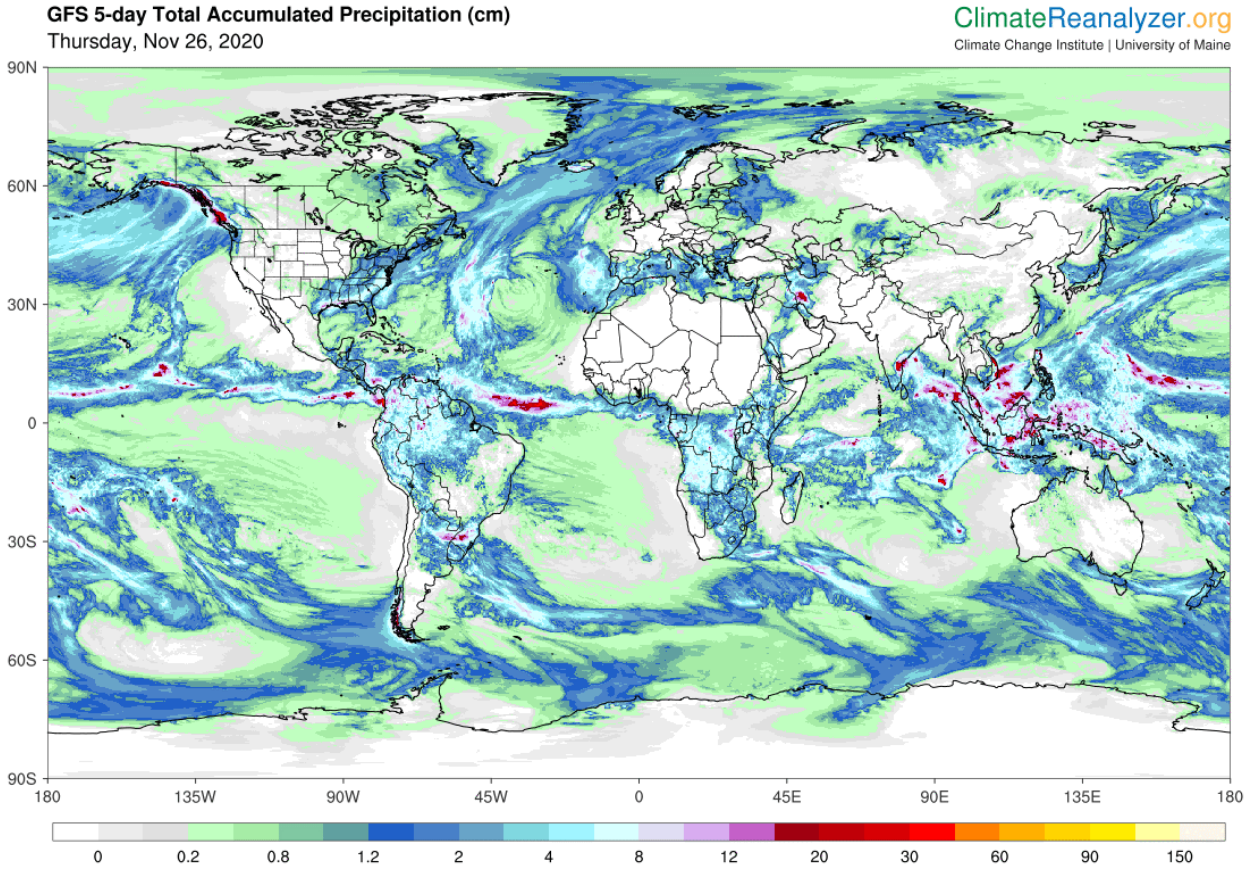
An organized line of storms with embedded bowing segments produced large hail, severe straight-line winds, and an isolated tornado across portions of the Southern Plains and Lower Mississippi Valley on November 24-25. According to data from the Storm Prediction Center (SPC), straight-line wind gusts approached and exceeded 65 mph (105 kph). The storms were associated with a dry line and cold front extending southward from a developing surface low pressure system. Localities in Oklahoma, western Arkansas, and northeastern Texas – including the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex were heavily impacted. In Texas, a preliminary EF2 tornado, with maximum wind speeds of 115 mph (185 kph), resulted in extensive loss near south Arlington (Tarrant County). Numerous vehicles, residences, and businesses sustained damage. Following the tornado, the Arlington Fire department reported several collapsed structures. No less than 75 families were displaced from three affected apartment complexes. At the peak, at least 26,000 customers in the region were left without electricity. Total economic and insured losses were anticipated to reach well into the millions (USD).

Global Temperature Anomaly Forecast



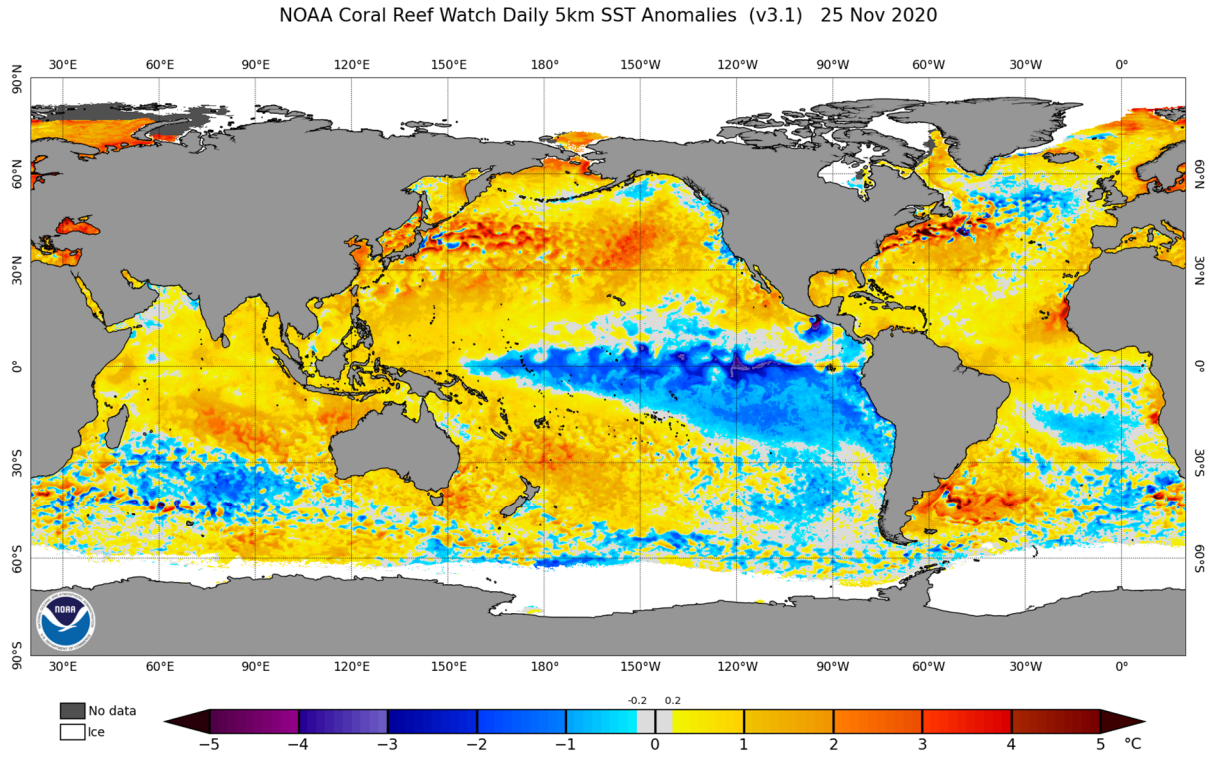
Source: Climate Reanalyzer, Climate Change Institute, University of Maine, USA

Global Precipitation Forecast



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

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



The SST anomalies are produced by subtracting the long-term mean SST (for that location in that time of year) from the current value. This product with a spatial resolution of 0.5 degree (50 kilometers) is based on NOAA/NESDIS operational daily global 5 kilometer Geo-polar Blended Night-only SST Analysis. The analysis uses satellite data produced by AVHRR radiometer.

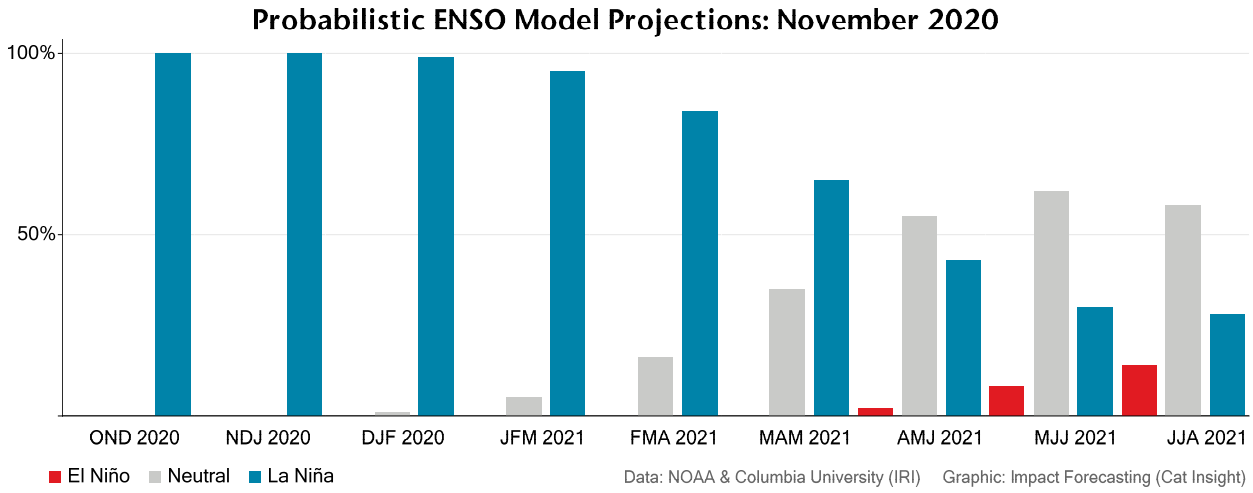
Select Current Global SSTs and Anomalies

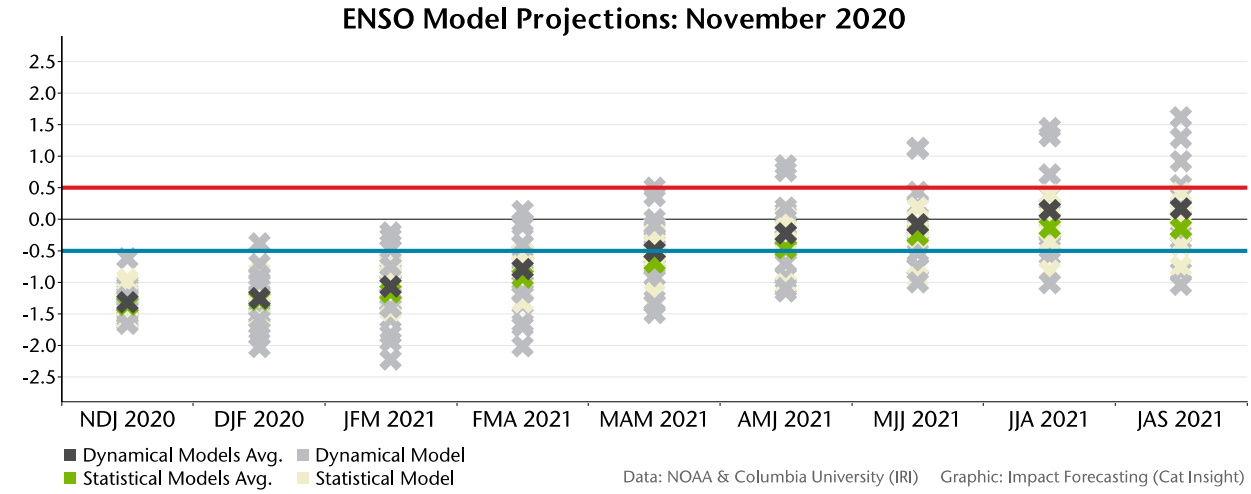
Location of Buoy	Temp (°C)	Departure from Last Year (°C)
Eastern Pacific Ocean (1,020 miles SW of San Salvador, El Salvador)	20.28	-3.21
Niño3.4 region (2°N latitude, 155°W longitude)	24.59	-1.05
Western Pacific Ocean (700 miles NNW of Honiara, Solomon Islands)	28.20	-2.32

Sources: ESRL, NOAA, NEIS, National Data Buoy Center

El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

La Niña conditions are currently present, though NOAA has officially issued a **La Niña Advisory**. NOAA notes an 95 percent chance that La Niña conditions will persist through boreal (Northern Hemisphere) winter of 2020 / 2021, and a 65 percent chance that these conditions will linger into 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.*

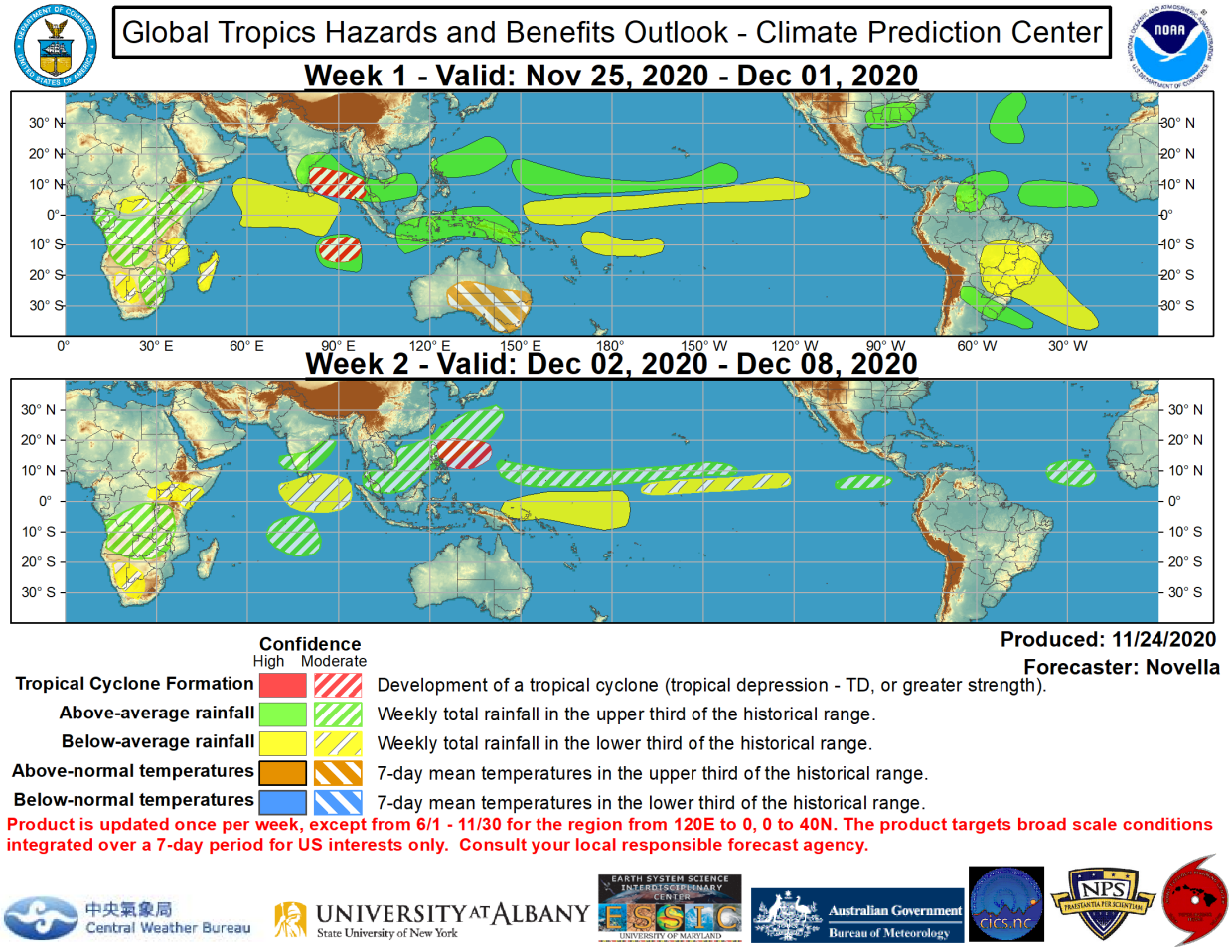
La Niña *refers to the periodic cooling of sea-surface temperatures (-0.5°C) across the east-central equatorial Pacific. It represents the cold phase of the ENSO cycle.*

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.*

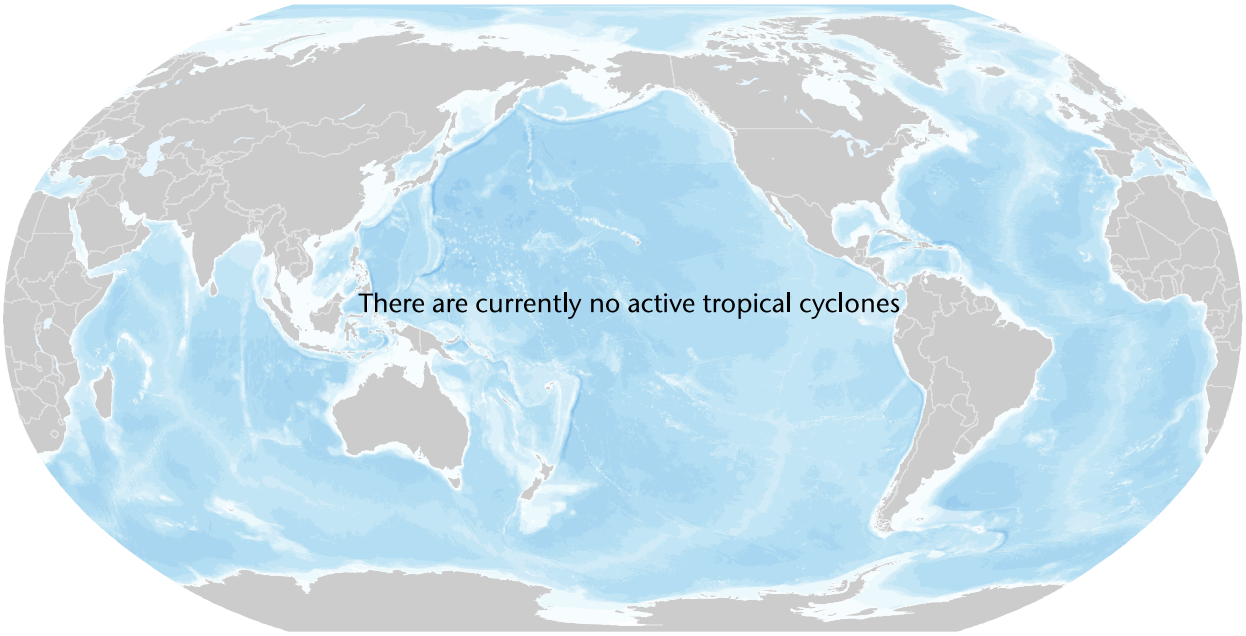
El Niño (La Niña) is a phenomenon in the equatorial Pacific Ocean characterized by a five consecutive 3-month running mean of sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies in the Niño 3.4 region that is above the threshold of +0.5°C (-0.5°C). This is known as the Oceanic Niño Index (ONI).

Global Tropics Outlook



Source: Climate Prediction Center

Current Tropical Systems



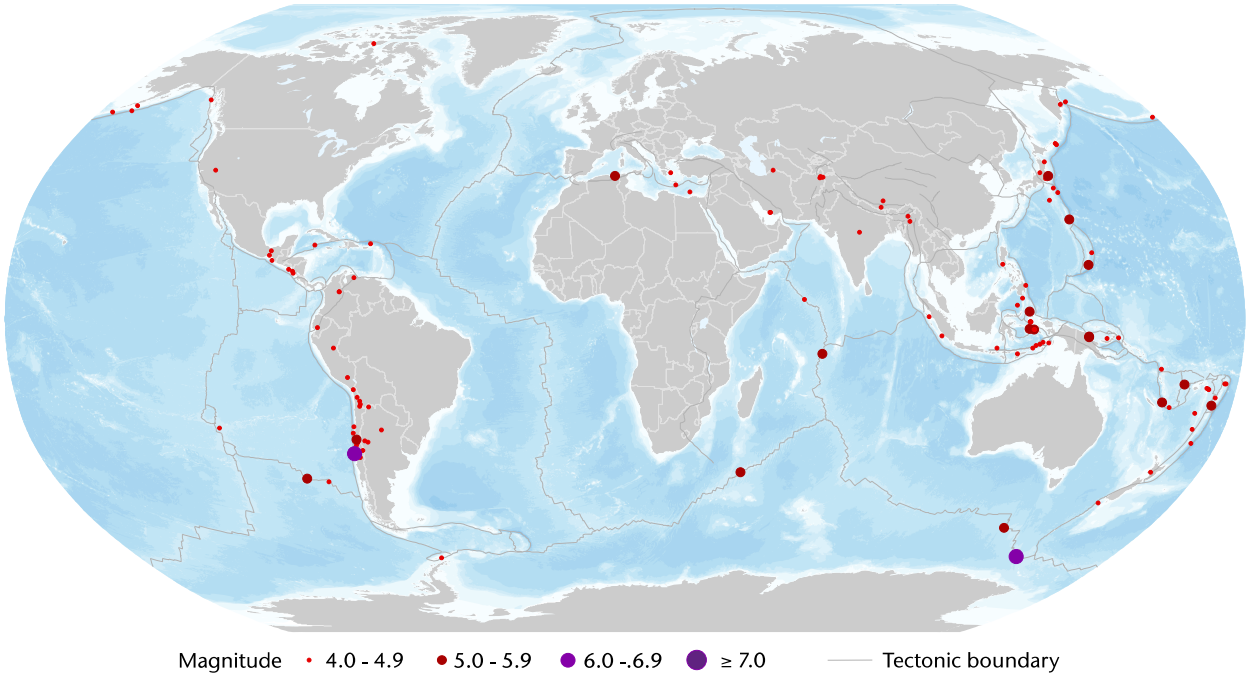
Location and Intensity Information

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): November 20 – 26

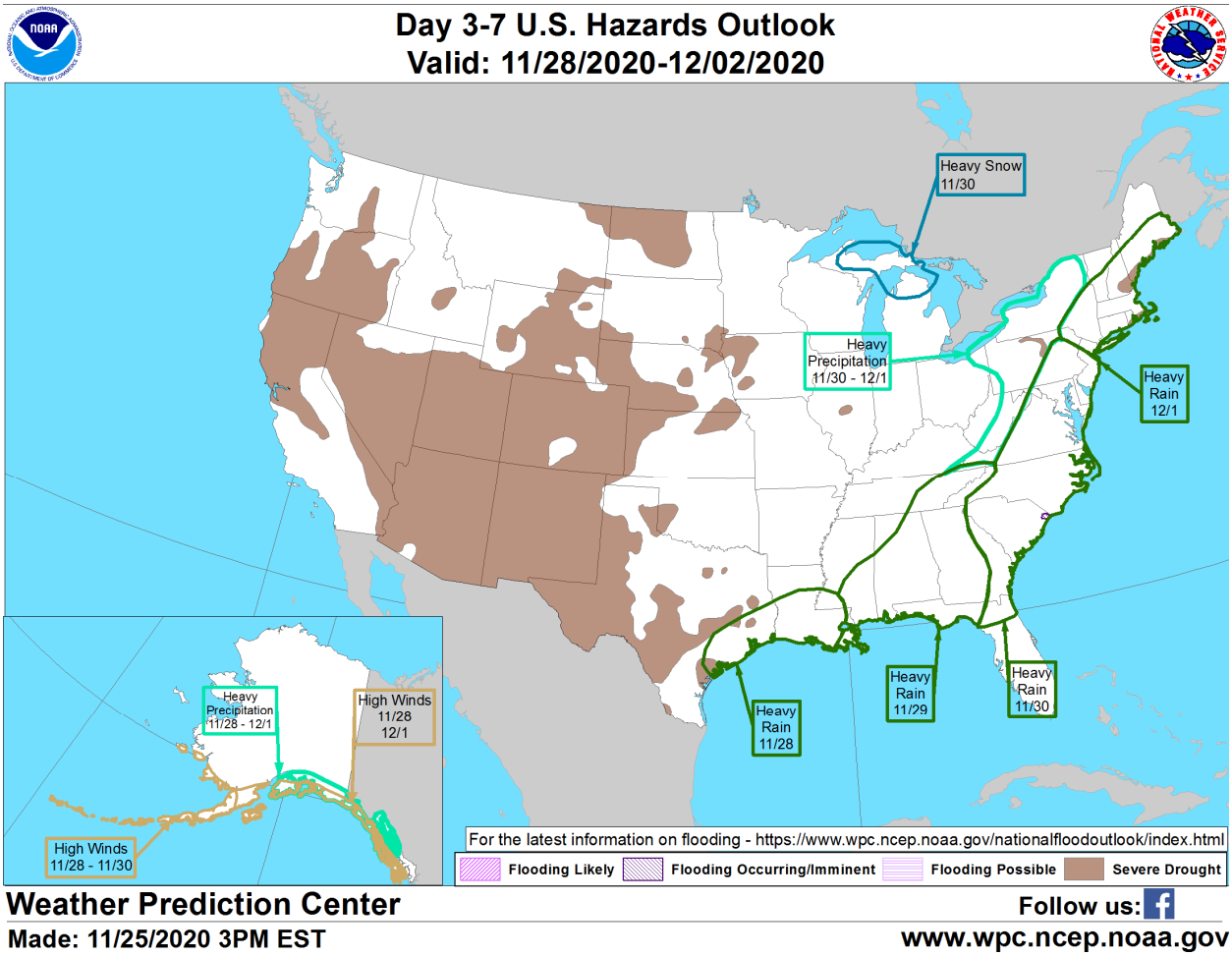


Significant EQ Location and Magnitude (≥M6.0) Information

Date (UTC)	Location	Magnitude	Depth	Epicenter
11/22/2020	34.62S, 73.07W	6.1	20 km	99 kilometers (62 miles) NW of Constitucion, Chile
11/25/2020	61.93S, 154.82E	6.1	10 km	Balleny Islands region

Source: United States Geological Survey

U.S. Weather Threat Outlook

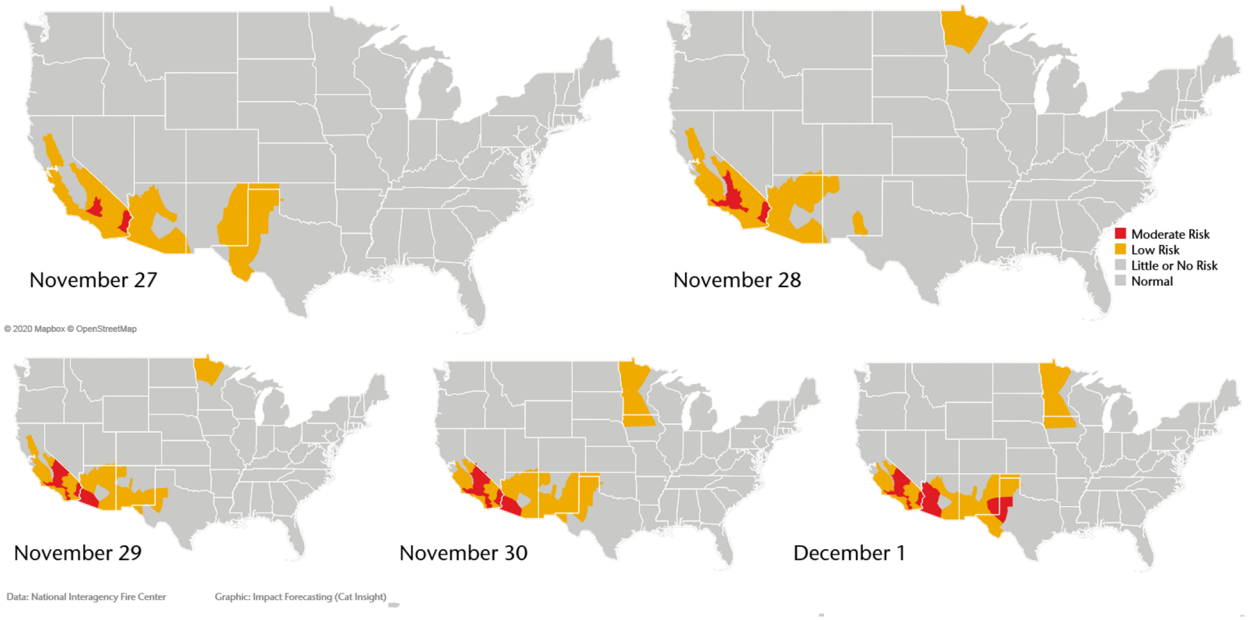


Potential Threats

- Heavy precipitation across portions of the Northeast, the Central Appalachians, the Tennessee/Ohio Valley, the Mid-Atlantic, the Great Lakes, and the Ohio Valley on November 30 – December 1
- Heavy rain across portions of the Lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee/Ohio Valleys, Southern Plains, Southeast, the Southern Appalachians, the Mid-Atlantic, and the Central Appalachians on November 28 – December 1
- Heavy snow across portions of the Great Lakes, on November 30
- Heavy precipitation and high winds across parts of the Alaska Panhandle, mainland Alaska and the Aleutians on November 28-30

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

The National Interagency Fire Center has highlighted a reduction of the most serious fire risks across much of the country during the next week. This comes despite most of the Western U.S. remains mired in increasingly severe drought conditions.



Annual YTD Wildfire Comparison: November 26

Year	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
2016	56,771	5,126,918	90.31
2017	54,153	8,893,198	164.22
2018	51,721	8,498,644	164.32
2019	45,840	5,418,234	118.20
2020	49,815	8,750,197	175.65
10-Year Average (2010-2019)	**53,522**	**6,539,980**	**122.19**

*Last update from NIFC. Source: National Interagency Fire Center

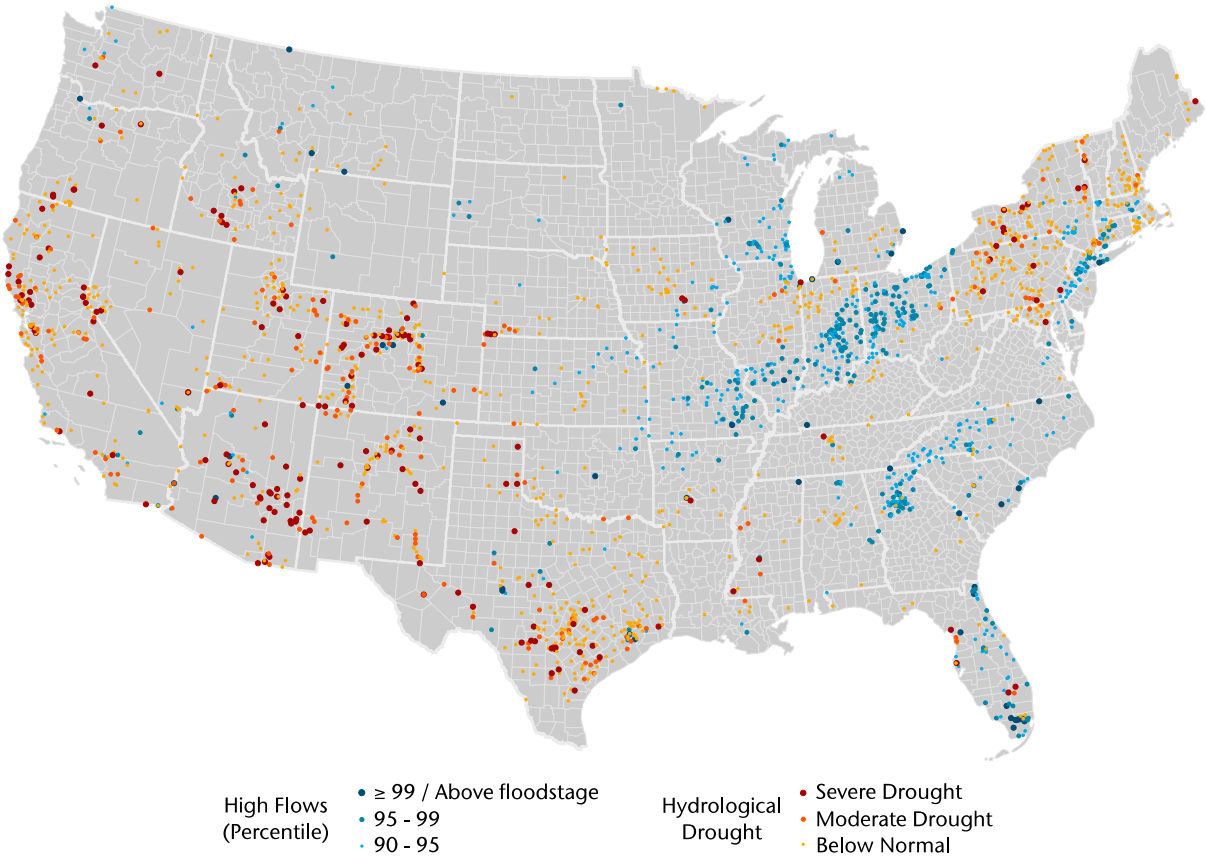
Top 5 Most Acres Burned by State: November 26

State	Number of Fires	Acres Burned	Acres Burned Per Fire
California	9,667	3,235,801	334.73
Arizona	2,382	955,366	401.08
Washington	1,610	788,052	489.47
Oregon	1,854	727,209	392.24
Colorado	1,071	625,317	583.86

Source: National Interagency Fire Center

Note: There is often a multi-day lag between NIFC and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

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
Little Wabash River below Clay City, Illinois	20.57	99.07
Green River at Warren Bridge, near Daniel, Wyoming	2.28	98.86
Vasquez Creek at Winter Park, Colorado	2.45	98.85
Cedar Creek near Cedarburg, Wisconsin	6.64	98.78
Middle Fork Rock Creek near Philipsburg Montana	1.78	98.78

Source: United States Geological Survey

Source Information

Gati becomes the strongest storm on record to hit Somalia

Joint Typhoon Warning Center
India Meteorological Department
Somalia Water and Land Information Management
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)
Somalia: Cyclone Gati weakens, leaving destruction, Anadolu Agency
Cyclone Gati hits Somalia as country's strongest storm on record after explosive intensification, The Washington Post
Gati is the strongest tropical cyclone to make landfall in Somalia and the strongest ever recorded in this part of the world, Watchers
Somalia's Strongest Tropical Cyclone Ever Recorded Could Drop 2 Years' Rain In 2 Days, NPR

Tropical Cyclone Nivar makes India landfall

Joint Typhoon Warning Center
India Meteorological Department
Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, India
Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority and Greater Chennai Corporation
Cyclone Nivar weakens after making landfall; Chennai, Puducherry witness heavy rain, trees uprooted, India Today
Cyclone Nivar makes landfall; rains pound Tamil Nadu coast, Times Now News
Four dead as Cyclone Nivar brings heavy rains to Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh, Times Now News
Cyclone Nivar slams into southern India causing five deaths, Reuters
Cyclone Nivar live updates: Home minister Amit Shah assures Tamil Nadu, Puducherry CMs of all possible help, TOI

Natural Catastrophes: In Brief

About 22,000 households without electricity, the winds calmed down - train traffic disrupted. Yle
Eastern Cape storm: Severe weather wreaks havoc at Mthatha airport, damages schools and homes. News24
OR Tambo disaster stuns Sisulu as four deaths confirmed. DispatchLIVE
Freezing rain and strong wind left Primorye without light, heat and water. TASS
Finnish Forestry Center
South Africa Weather Service
U.S. Storm Prediction Center
Arlington Fire Department
Confirmed Tornado Touchdown in Arlington Texas Tuesday Night, CBS 21 DFW

Contact Information

Steve Bowen
Director & Meteorologist
Head of Catastrophe Insight
Impact Forecasting
Aon
steven.bowen@aon.com

Brian Kerschner
Senior Catastrophe Analyst
Impact Forecasting
Aon
brian.kerschner@aon.com

Michal Lörinc
Senior Catastrophe Analyst
Impact Forecasting
Aon
michal.lorinc@aon.com

Gaurav Srivastava
Catastrophe Analyst
Impact Forecasting
Aon
gaurav.srivastava6@aon.com

About Aon

Aon plc (NYSE:AON) is a leading global professional services firm providing a broad range of risk, retirement and health solutions. Our 50,000 colleagues in 120 countries empower results for clients by using proprietary data and analytics to deliver insights that reduce volatility and improve performance.