Current Watches and Warnings

A **Storm Surge Warning** is in effect from Intracoastal City, Louisiana to the Alabama/Florida border; Vermilion Bay, Lake Borgne, Lake Pontchartrain, Lake Maurepas, and Mobile Bay

A **Hurricane Warning** is in effect from Intracoastal City, Louisiana to the Mouth of the Pearl River; Lake Pontchartrain, Lake Maurepas, and Metropolitan New Orleans

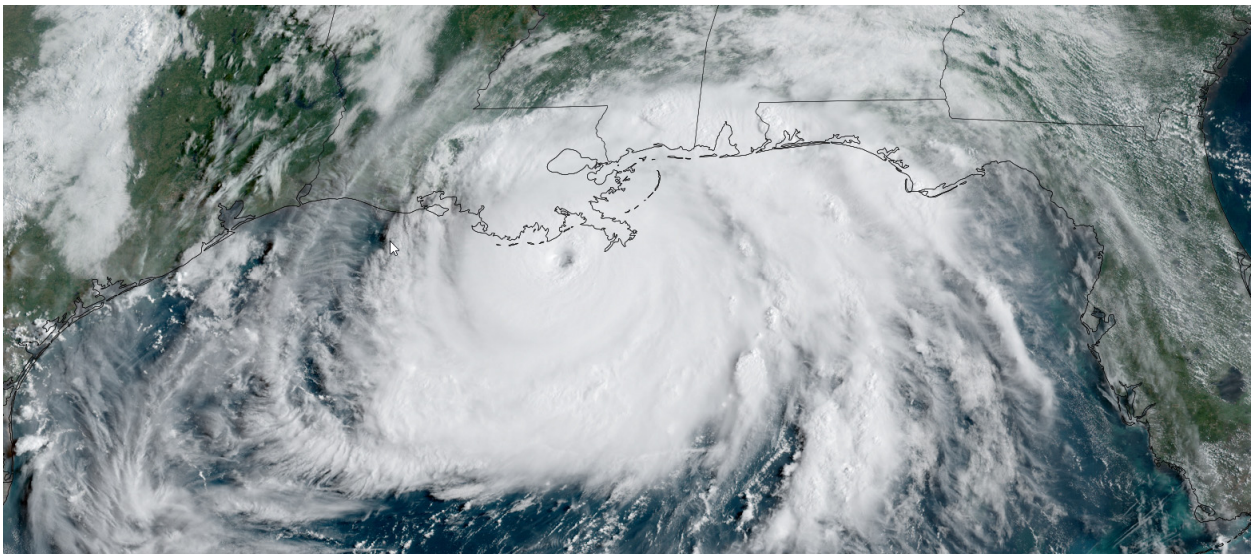
A **Tropical Storm Warning** is in effect from Cameron, Louisiana to west of Intracoastal City, Louisiana; Mouth of the Pearl River to the Alabama/Florida border

Current Details from the National Hurricane Center (NHC)

COORDINATES: 28.8° north, 90.0° west
LOCATION: 85 miles (135 kilometers) south of New Orleans, Louisiana
MOVEMENT: northwest at 13 mph (20 kph)
WINDS: 150 mph (240 kph) with gusts to 185 mph (295 kph)
RADIUS OF TROPICAL STORM-FORCE WINDS: 150 miles (240 kilometers)
RADIUS OF HURRICANE-FORCE WINDS: 50 miles (85 kilometers)
MINIMUM CENTRAL PRESSURE: 930 millibars
SAFFIR-SIMPSON SCALE RANKING: Category 4

24-HOUR LANDFALL POTENTIAL: HIGH (Southeast Louisiana; United States)

Latest Satellite Picture



Source: NOAA / NASA / Colorado State University (RAAMB)

Empower Results®

Discussion

Hurricane Ida, located approximately 85 miles (135 kilometers) south of New Orleans, Louisiana, is currently tracking northwest at 13 mph (20 kph). Ida's rapid strengthening appears to have leveled off within the past hour, but it remains an exceptionally dangerous hurricane. NOAA and Air Force Reserve Hurricane Hunter aircraft that have been in the storm this morning have reported believable surface wind measurements around 150 mph (240 kph). The NHC has followed suit and set this as the initial intensity for this advisory. The central pressure appears to have bottomed at 929 millibars, and the latest dropsonde in the eye from the Air Force plane supports a minimum pressure of 933 millibars. The lower the pressure, the higher the wind speeds.

Ida's satellite and radar presentation remains very impressive, with a well-defined eye feature noted and surrounded by an intense ring of convection. Within the past hour or so, there is evidence in radar imagery of a secondary eyewall, and this has likely caused Ida's intensity to level off for now. Although Ida's extreme winds are confined to the inner eyewall, the aircraft data indicate that hurricane-force winds extend outward about 50 miles (85 kilometers) to the northeast of the center, and based on buoy data the tropical-storm-force wind field extends outward about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of the center.

Ida's eyewall is nearing the coast of Louisiana, and any additional strengthening seems less likely now given the recent structural changes of the inner core. While rapid weakening should occur after landfall, damaging winds will penetrate well inland across southeastern Louisiana and southwestern Mississippi through tonight. Ida is forecast to weaken to a tropical depression over Mississippi by late Tuesday. The global model guidance now indicates that Ida will likely transition to an extratropical low when it nears the east coast of the United States and the new forecast shows the extratropical low becoming a gale center near Atlantic Canada at Day 5.

Ida has begun to slow down, and this forward speed is likely to slow further during the next 12 to 24 hours as the hurricane turns north-northwestward, and then northward around the western periphery of the steering ridge of high pressure near the U.S. Southeast coastline. The cyclone is predicted to turn northeastward by late Tuesday ahead of an advancing trough that will move across the central United States. The new NHC track is close to the previous advisory.

Please note that the NHC is forecasting Ida to make landfall as a strong Category 4 hurricane. The slowing motion of the storm will enhance the significance of an inland flood threat through Monday. This is in addition to major coastal storm surge near the landfall point.

Key Messages from the National Hurricane Center

1. Extremely life-threatening storm surge inundation of 9 feet or greater above ground level is imminent somewhere within the area from Burns Point, Louisiana, to Ocean Springs, Mississippi. Overtopping of local levees outside of the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System is possible where local inundation values may be higher.

2. Catastrophic wind damage will occur where the core of Ida moves onshore along the southeast coast of Louisiana in the next few hours. Hurricane-force winds and damaging wind gusts are expected today within the Hurricane Warning in southeastern Louisiana, including metropolitan New Orleans.

3. Damaging winds, especially in gusts, will spread inland near the track of the center of Ida into southwestern Mississippi tonight and early Monday. These winds will likely lead to widespread tree damage and power outages.

4. Ida will continue to produce heavy rainfall today through Monday across the central Gulf Coast from southeast Louisiana, coastal Mississippi, and far southwestern Alabama, resulting in considerable to life-threatening flash and urban flooding and significant river flooding impacts. As Ida moves inland, significant flooding impacts are possible across portions of the Lower Mississippi, Tennessee Valley, Upper Ohio Valley, Central Appalachians and the Mid-Atlantic through Wednesday.

Additional Information

STORM SURGE: The combination of a dangerous storm surge and the tide will cause normally dry areas near the coast to be flooded by rising waters moving inland from the shoreline. The water could reach the following heights above ground somewhere in the indicated areas if the peak surge occurs at the time of high tide:

***Port Fourchon, LA to Mouth of the Mississippi River*...12-16 feet**
***Morgan City, LA to Port Fourchon, LA:* 8-12 feet**
***Mouth of the Mississippi River to Bay St. Louis, MS including Lake Borgne:* 8-12 feet**
***Bay St. Louis, MS to Ocean Springs, MS:* 6-9 feet**
Burns Point, LA to Morgan City, LA: 5-8 feet
Lake Pontchartrain: 5-8 feet
Ocean Springs, MS to MS/AL border: 4-7 feet
Lake Maurepas: 4-6 feet
East of Intracoastal City, LA to Burns Point, LA including Vermilion Bay: 3-5 feet
MS/AL border to AL/FL border including Mobile Bay: 3-5 feet
Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge, LA to Intracoastal City, LA: 1-3 feet
AL/FL border to Okaloosa/Walton County Line including Pensacola Bay: 1-3 feet

Overtopping of local levees outside of the Hurricane and Storm Damage Risk Reduction System is possible where local inundation values may be higher than those shown above.

The deepest water will occur along the immediate coast near and to the east of the landfall location, where the surge will be accompanied by large and dangerous waves. Surge-related flooding depends on the relative timing of the surge and the tidal cycle and can vary greatly over short distances.

WIND: Catastrophic wind damage is likely where the core of Ida moves onshore along the southeast coast of Louisiana in the next few hours.

Hurricane conditions will spread inland within the Hurricane Warning area over southeastern Louisiana through tonight. Tropical storm conditions will also spread inland over portions of Louisiana and Mississippi tonight and Monday.

RAINFALL: Heavy rainfall from Ida will continue to impact the southeast Louisiana coast this morning, spreading northeast into the Lower Mississippi Valley later today into Monday. **Total rainfall accumulations of 10 to 18 inches with isolated maximum amounts of 24 inches are possible across southeast Louisiana into far southern Mississippi through Monday**. This is likely to result in life-threatening flash and urban flooding and significant riverine flooding impacts.

Ida is forecast to turn to the northeast early Monday and track across the Middle Tennessee Valley and Upper Ohio Valley through Wednesday, producing the following rainfall totals:

Coastal Alabama to the far western Florida panhandle: 5 to 10 inches with isolated maximum amounts of 15 inches, today through Tuesday morning.

Central Mississippi: 4 to 8 inches with isolated maximum amounts of 12 inches, tonight through Monday night.

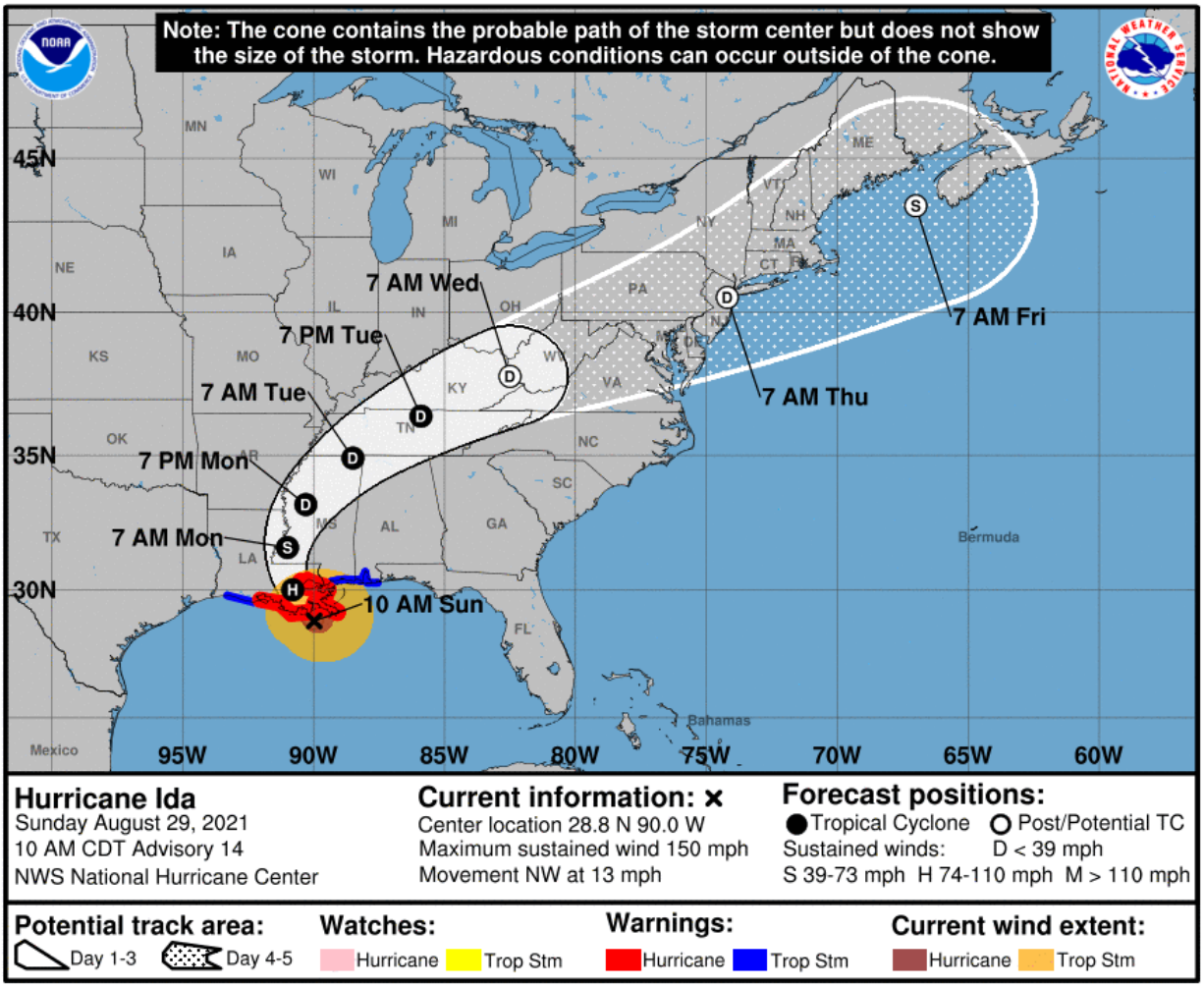
Middle Tennessee Valley, Upper Ohio Valley, Central Appalachians into the Mid-Atlantic: 3 to 6 inches with isolated higher amounts, Tuesday into Wednesday.

These rainfall totals will result in considerable flash and riverine flooding.

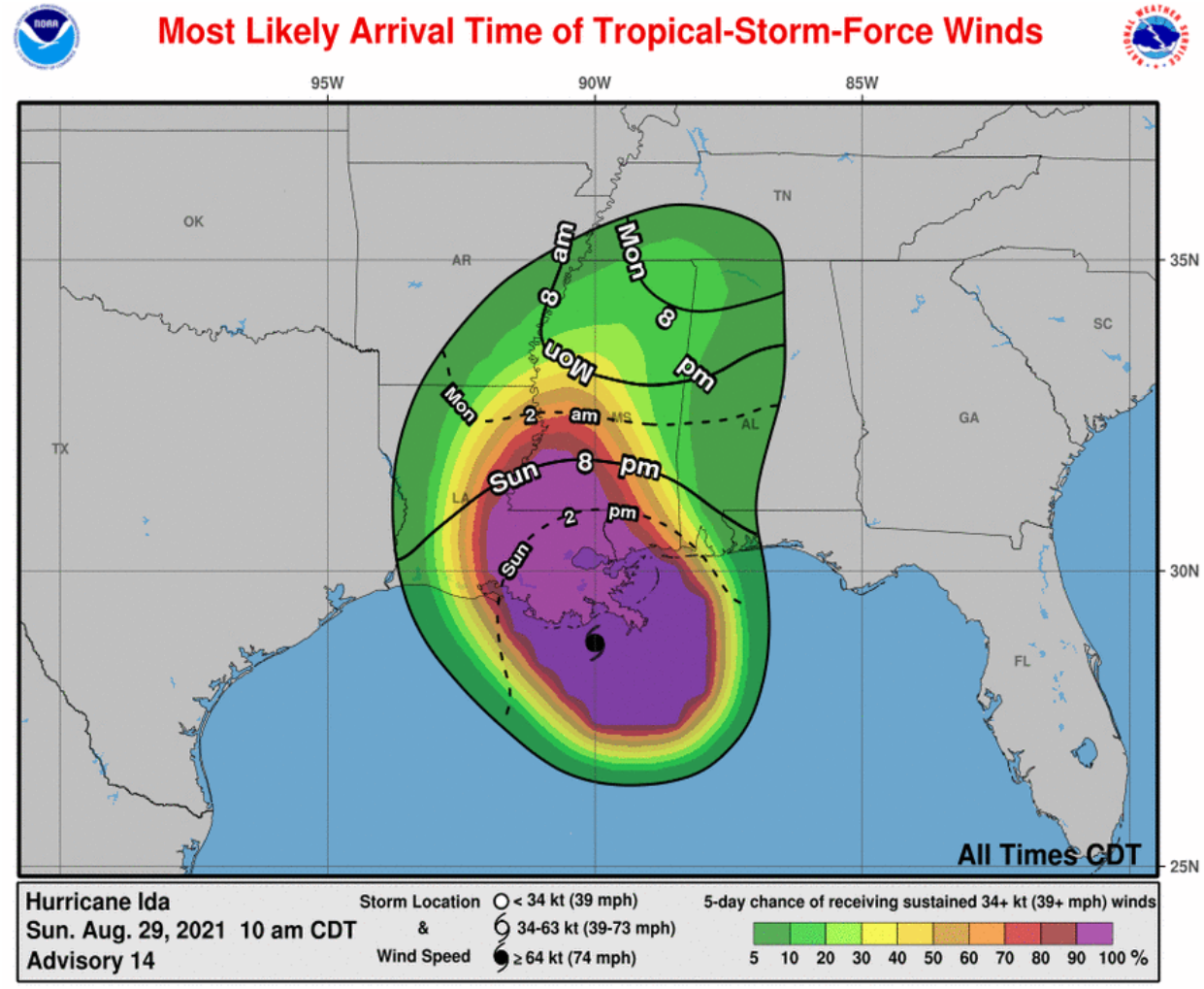
TORNADOES: Tornadoes will be most likely through Monday over southeast Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southwest Alabama, and the western Florida Panhandle. A few tornadoes are also possible farther north across much of Mississippi and Alabama on Monday.

SURF: Swells will affect the northern Gulf coast through early Monday. These swells are likely to cause life-threatening surf and rip current conditions.

National Hurricane Center (NHC) Forecast

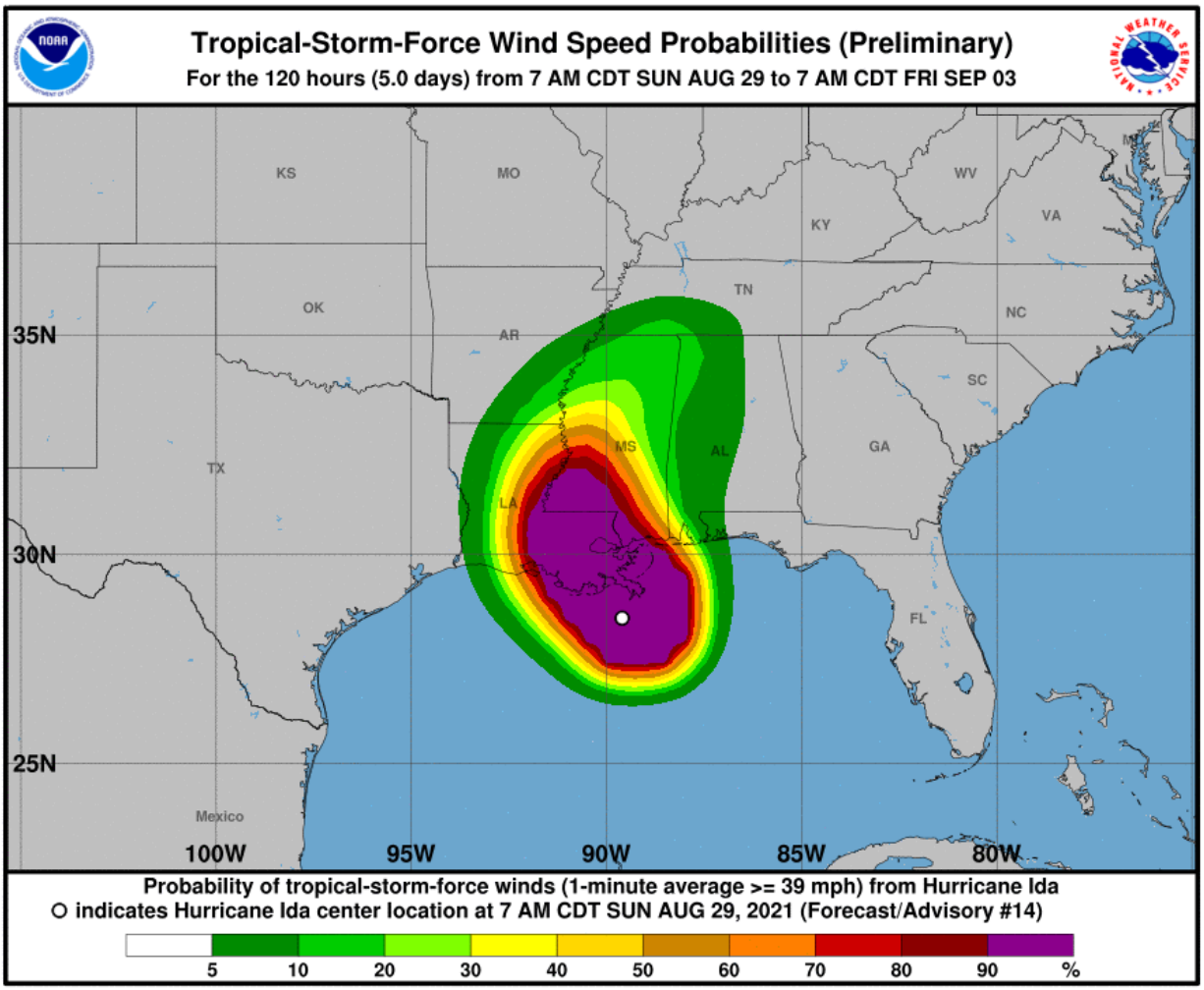


Most Likely Arrival Time of Tropical Storm-Force Winds

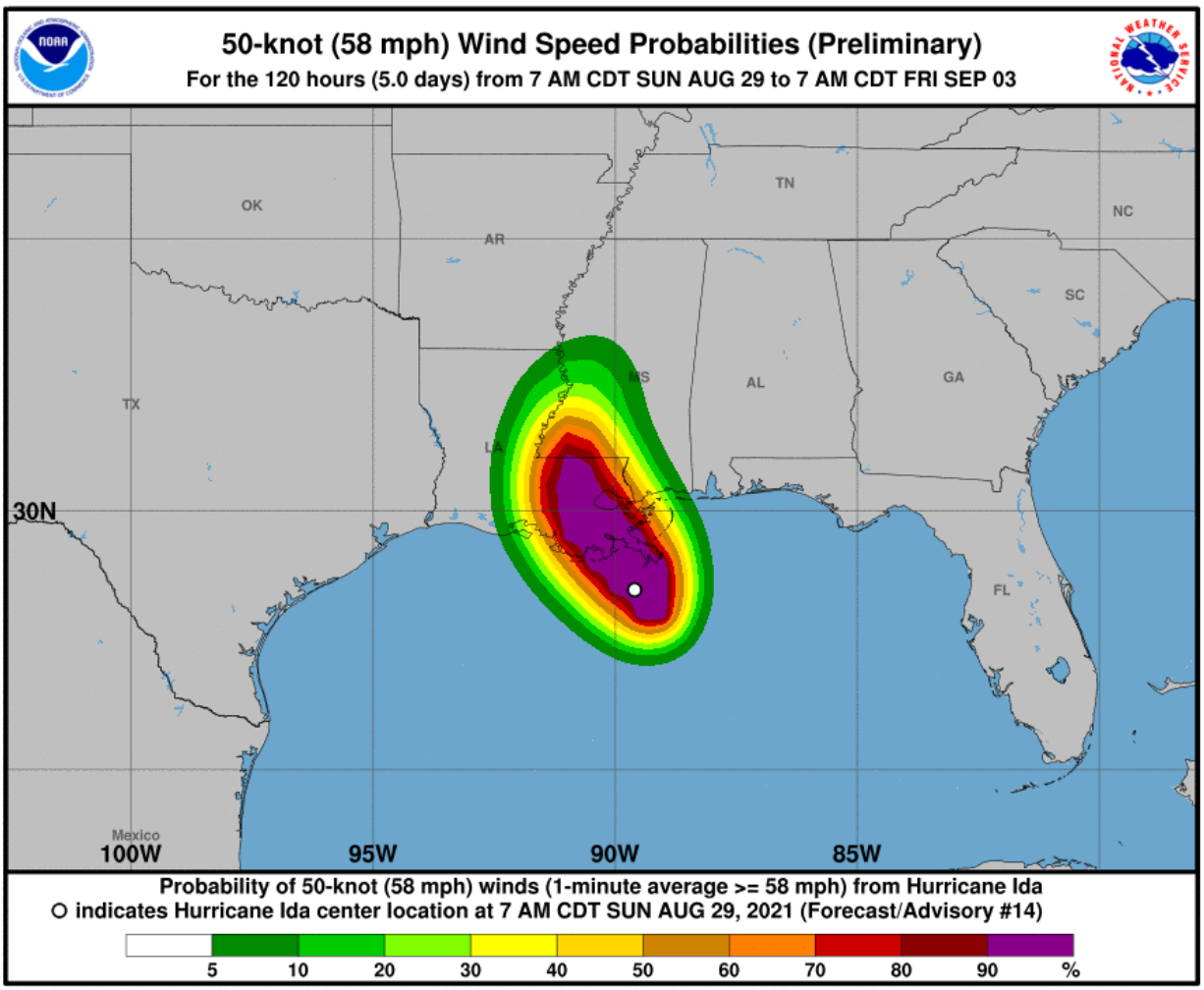


National Hurricane Center: Wind Speed Probabilities

Tropical Storm-Force Wind Probabilities (≥40 mph (65 kph))

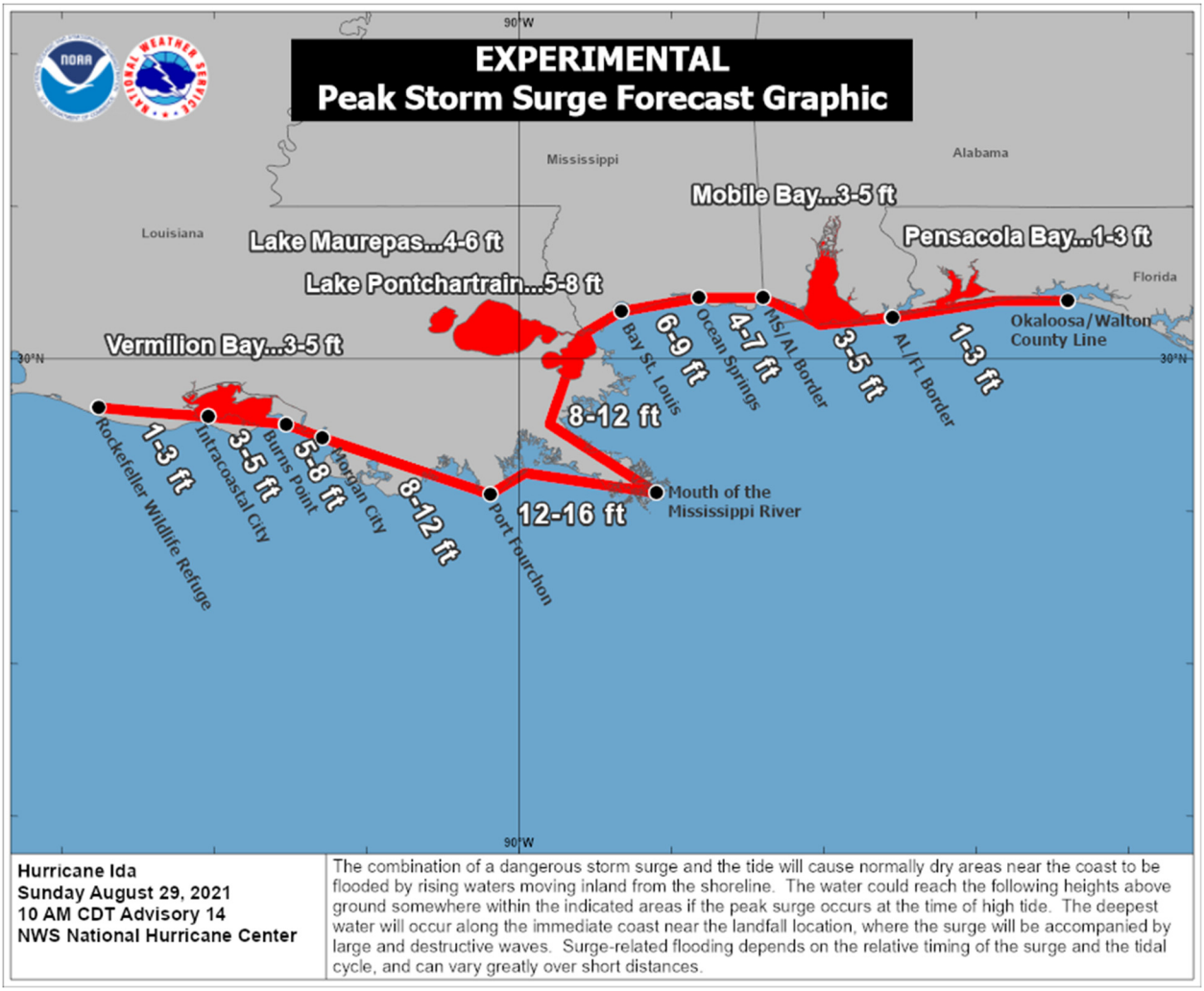


Wind Probabilities (≥60 mph (95 kph))

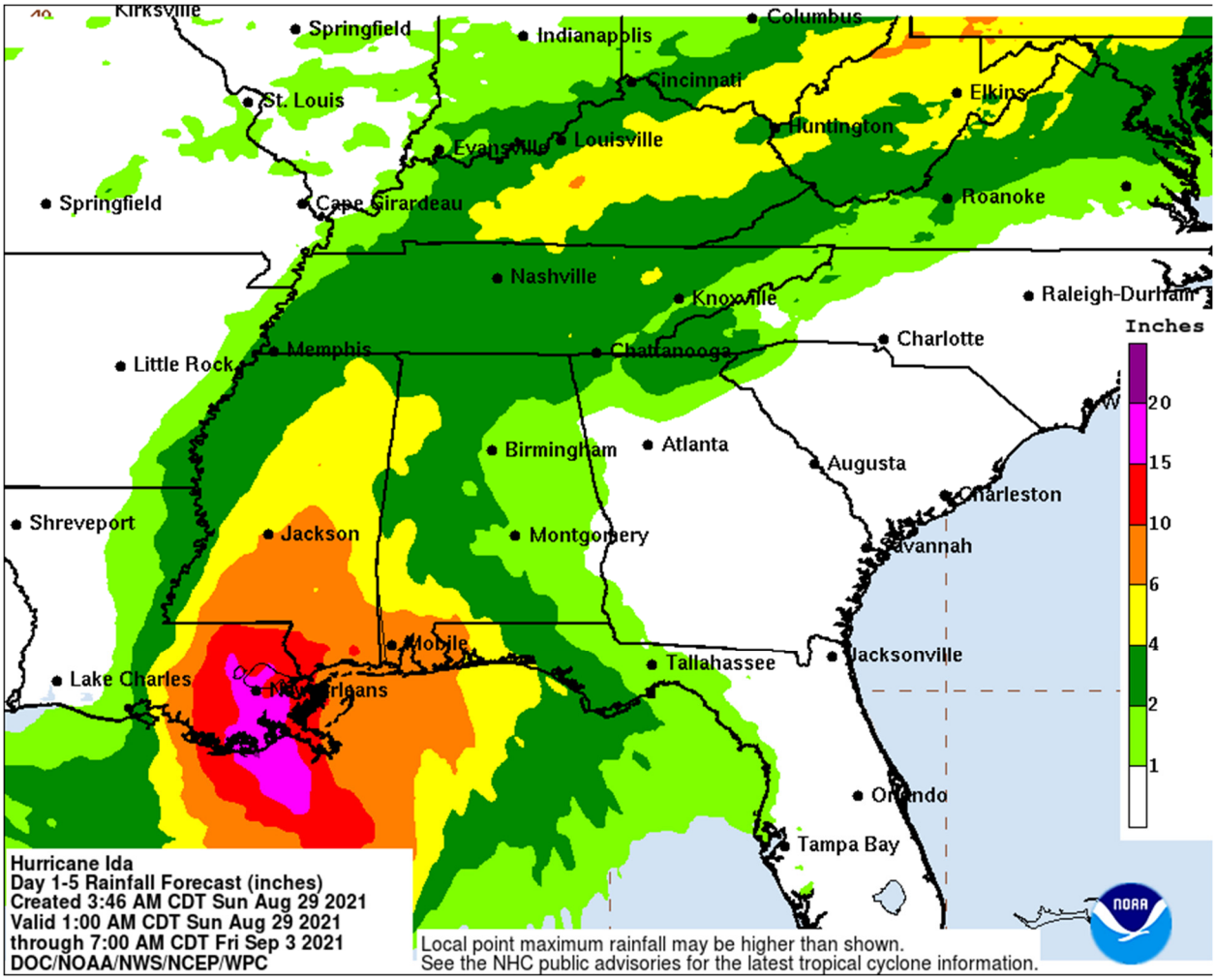


Hurricane-Force Wind Probabilities (≥75 mph (120 kph))

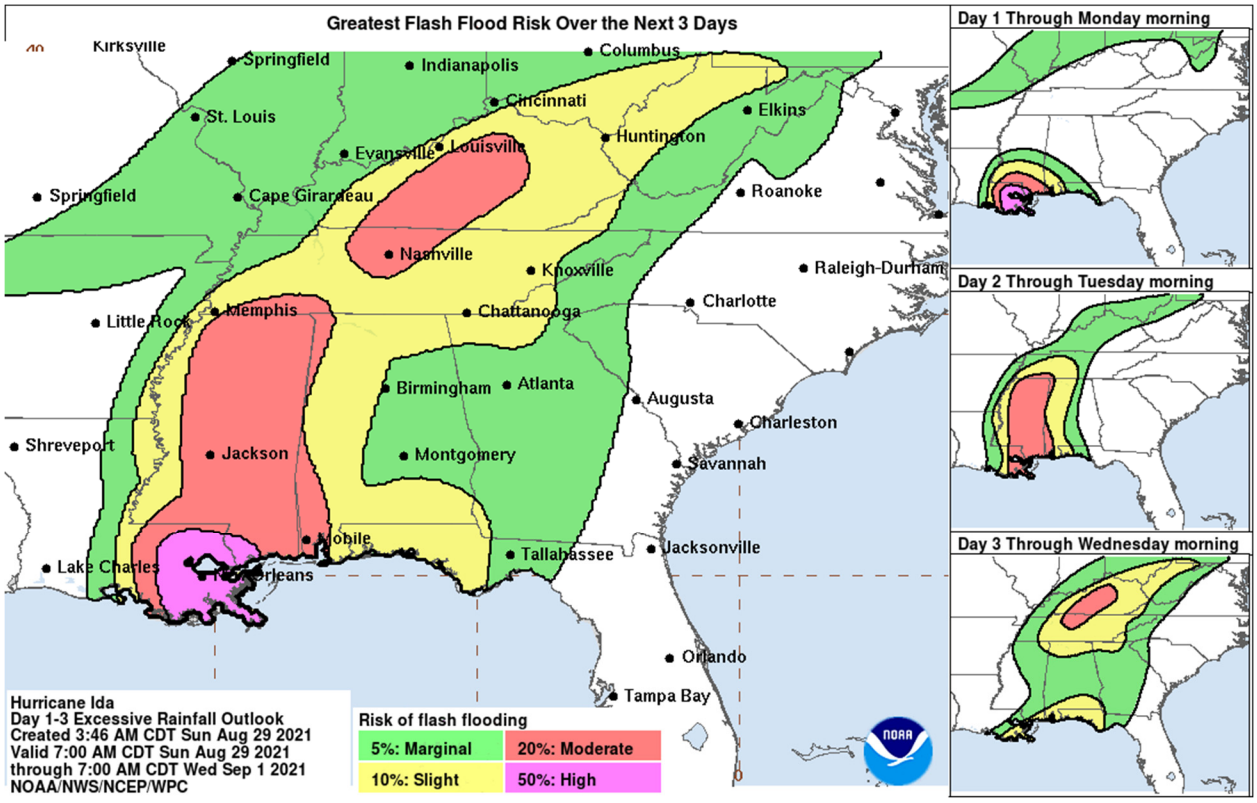
NHC: Storm Surge Inundation Graphic



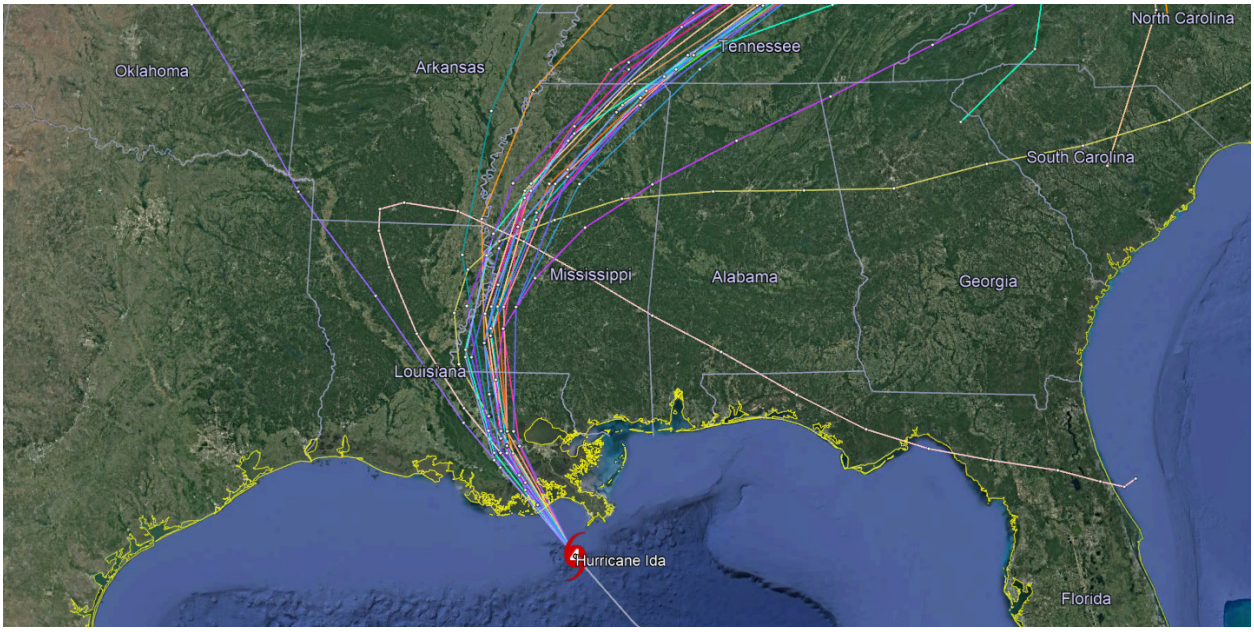
Weather Prediction Center: Rainfall Potential



Weather Prediction Center: Flash Flood Potential

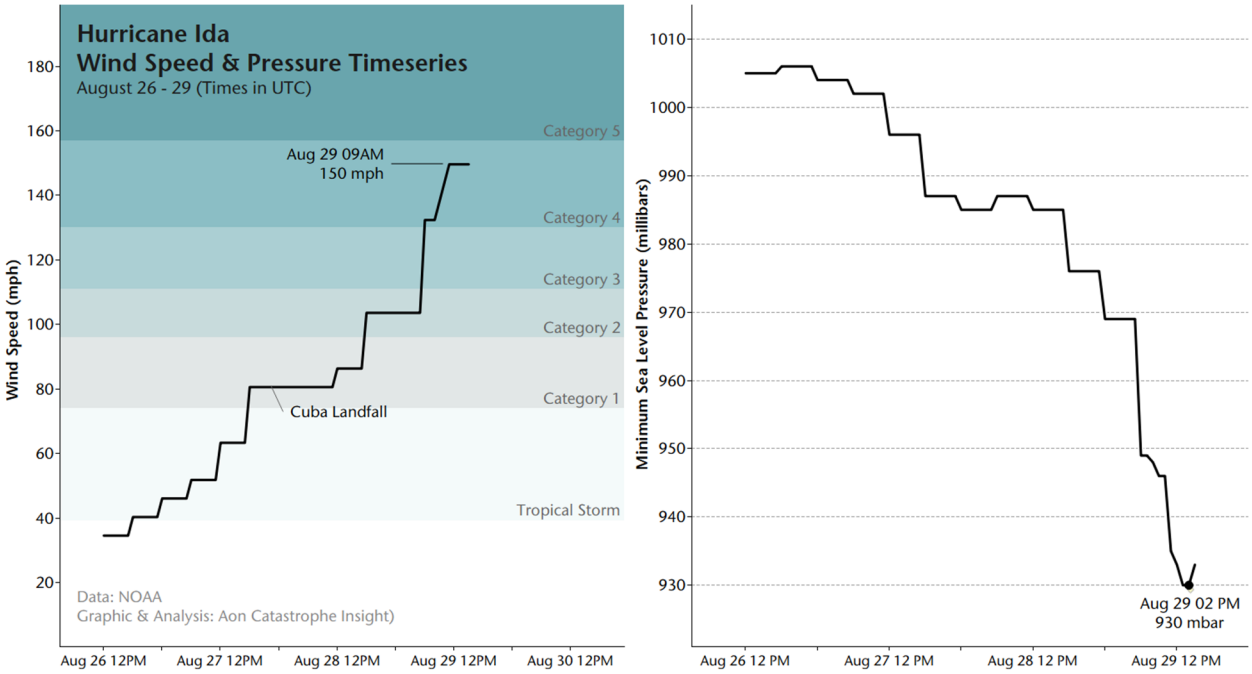


Current ‘Spaghetti’ Model Output Data



Source: NHC

Ida: Wind and Mean Sea Level Pressure



Costliest U.S. Mainland Tropical Cyclones

Name	Season	2021 USD
Katrina	2005	$170.1 billion
Harvey	2017	$136.0 billion
Sandy	2012	$78.5 billion
Andrew	1992	$51.2 billion
Irma	2017	$43.5 billion
Ike	2008	$36.6 billion
Ivan	2004	$28.8 billion
Michael	2018	$27.2 billion
Wilma	2005	$25.5 billion
Florence	2018	$25.4 billion
Rita	2005	$24.9 billion
Charley	2004	$22.6 billion
Agnes	1972	$19.9 billion
Laura	2020	$19.5 billion
Irene	2011	$15.9 billion

Economic

Total Direct Damage Cost & Net Loss Business Interruption

Name	Season	2021 USD
Katrina	2005	$88.4 billion
Sandy	2012	$34.7 billion
Harvey	2017	$32.6 billion
Andrew	1992	$30.3 billion
Irma	2017	$27.0 billion
Ike	2008	$22.2 billion
Wilma	2005	$14.3 billion
Michael	2018	$14.0 billion
Ivan	2004	$12.3 billion
Rita	2005	$12.2 billion
Laura	2020	$11.5 billion
Charley	2004	$10.6 billion
Hugo	1989	$8.0 billion
Irene	2011	$6.7 billion
Frances	2004	$6.7 billion

Insured

Portion of the Economic Loss Covered by Public or Private Insurance

Costliest U.S. Mainland Tropical Cyclones on Record

About the Data

This data includes **actual** direct damage or net loss business interruption costs at the time of occurrence (nominal). A simple inflation adjustment using the U.S. Consumer Price Index has been used to determine the losses in today's dollars.

Other historical loss analysis may use a "normalization" technique in an attempt to estimate the cost if the event occurred today. This **hypothetical** analysis is useful to see what losses would be in a current environment with changes in exposure, population, and cost of living. Such an analysis would add many historical early 20th Century storms at the top of the list.

Data & Graphic: Aon (Catastrophe Insight)

Additional Information and Update Schedule

Wind intensity forecasts and forecast track information can be found via the National Hurricane Center at www.nhc.noaa.gov

NEXT CAT ALERT: Sunday afternoon after 4:00 PM Central Time (21:00 UTC).

Tropical Cyclone Intensity Classifications for Global Basins

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">WIND SPEED</th><th colspan="8">BASINS AND MONITORING BUREAU</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">KT</th><th rowspan="2">MPH</th><th rowspan="2">KPH</th><th>NE Pacific, Atlantic</th><th>NW Pacific</th><th>NW Pacific</th><th>SW Pacific</th><th>Australia</th><th>SW Indian</th><th>North Indian</th></tr>
<tr><th>National Hurricane Center (NHC)</th><th>Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC)</th><th>Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)</th><th>Fiji Meteorological Service (FMS)</th><th>Bureau of Meteorology (BOM)</th><th>Meteo-France (MF)</th><th>India Meteorological Department (IMD)</th></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>55</td><td>Tropical Depression</td><td>Tropical Depression</td><td>Tropical Depression</td><td>Tropical Depression</td><td>Tropical Low</td><td>Tropical Depression</td><td>Deep Depression</td></tr>
<tr><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>65</td><td rowspan="5">Tropical Storm</td><td rowspan="5">Tropical Storm</td><td rowspan="2">Tropical Storm</td><td rowspan="2">Cat. 1 Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="2">Cat. 1 Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="2">Moderate Tropical Storm</td><td rowspan="2">Cyclonic Storm</td></tr>
<tr><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>75</td></tr>
<tr><td>45</td><td>50</td><td>85</td><td rowspan="3">Severe Tropical Storm</td><td rowspan="3">Cat. 2 Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="3">Cat. 2 Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="3">Severe Tropical Storm</td><td rowspan="3">Severe Cyclonic Storm</td></tr>
<tr><td>50</td><td>60</td><td>95</td></tr>
<tr><td>55</td><td>65</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>60</td><td>70</td><td>110</td><td rowspan="3">Cat. 1 Hurricane</td><td rowspan="9">Typhoon</td><td rowspan="9">Typhoon</td><td rowspan="3">Cat. 3 Severe Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="3">Cat. 3 Severe Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="3">Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="8">Very Severe Cyclonic Storm</td></tr>
<tr><td>65</td><td>75</td><td>120</td></tr>
<tr><td>70</td><td>80</td><td>130</td></tr>
<tr><td>75</td><td>85</td><td>140</td><td rowspan="3">Cat. 2 Hurricane</td><td rowspan="3">Cat. 4 Severe Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="3">Cat. 4 Severe Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="5">Intense Tropical Cyclone</td></tr>
<tr><td>80</td><td>90</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>85</td><td>100</td><td>160</td></tr>
<tr><td>90</td><td>105</td><td>170</td><td rowspan="3">Cat. 3 Major Hurricane</td><td rowspan="7">Typhoon</td><td rowspan="7">Cat. 5 Severe Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="7">Cat. 5 Severe Tropical Cyclone</td></tr>
<tr><td>95</td><td>110</td><td>175</td></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td>115</td><td>185</td></tr>
<tr><td>105</td><td>120</td><td>195</td><td rowspan="6">Very Intense Tropical Cyclone</td><td rowspan="6">Super Cyclonic Storm</td></tr>
<tr><td>110</td><td>125</td><td>205</td></tr>
<tr><td>115</td><td>130</td><td>210</td></tr>
<tr><td>120</td><td>140</td><td>220</td><td rowspan="4">Cat. 4 Major Hurricane</td></tr>
<tr><td>125</td><td>145</td><td>230</td></tr>
<tr><td>130</td><td>150</td><td>240</td><td rowspan="3">Super Typhoon</td></tr>
<tr><td>135</td><td>155</td><td>250</td></tr>
<tr><td>140</td><td>160</td><td>260</td><td rowspan="2">Cat. 5 Major Hurricane</td></tr>
<tr><td>>140</td><td>>160</td><td>>260</td></tr>
</table>

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.