

**Based on the KCC high-resolution US and Mexico Hurricane Reference Models, KCC estimates that the insured loss to onshore properties from Hurricane Delta will be close to \$1.25 billion, which includes \$950 million wind and storm surge losses in the US and \$300 million wind losses in Mexico.**

This estimate includes the privately insured wind and storm surge damage to residential, commercial, and industrial properties and automobiles. It does not include NFIP losses or losses to offshore assets. This estimate does not include any potential impacts on losses due to COVID-19.

## Delta Highlights

- Hurricane Delta was the 10<sup>th</sup> named storm to make a US landfall, the most since 1916, and the 25<sup>th</sup> named storm of the 2020 North Atlantic Hurricane season
- Hurricane Delta made two landfalls: the first near Puerto Morelos, Mexico, with winds of 110 mph and the second near Creole, Louisiana, with 100 mph winds
- In Mexico, high winds caused moderate damage on the Yucatan Peninsula but no widespread structural damage
- Delta's landfall in southwestern Louisiana was just over 12 miles from where Hurricane Laura came ashore six weeks ago. Delta brought high winds to many of the same communities still recovering in addition to other cities, such as Abbeville, Crowley, and Intracoastal City, that were not as impacted by Laura.

## Meteorological Development

Meteorologists started tracking Delta on October 4 when it was a disturbance south of Jamaica in the Caribbean Sea. Warm Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) allowed the disturbance to organize into a tropical storm the next morning, and by the end of the day, Delta had strengthened into a hurricane. Rapid intensification continued as it progressed across the northwestern Caribbean Sea.

Delta's first landfall was near Puerto Morelos, Mexico, on October 7 around 6:45 AM EDT with maximum sustained winds of 110 mph. As Delta crossed the Yucatan Peninsula, the storm lost some intensity and weakened to a Category 1 hurricane before re-entering the Gulf of Mexico.

Low wind shear and warm SSTs resulted in reintensification of the storm as it approached the US Gulf Coast, and maximum sustained winds reached 120 mph on October 9. Increased wind shear and shallower waters near the coast induced weakening prior to a US landfall. On October 9 at 7:00 PM EDT, Delta made landfall near Creole, Louisiana, with maximum sustained winds of 100 mph.

Once inland, Delta quickly decayed and became a tropical storm on October 10 while still over Louisiana and weakened to tropical depression later that day in western Mississippi.



## Hurricane Delta – KCC Flash Estimate

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### Impacts in Mexico

Moderate wind damage occurred in Cancun and Cozumel, including damage to roofs, openings, and building facades, but no widespread structural damage was reported. Over 200,000 customers lost power across the impacted region due to downed utility poles and fallen trees snapping power lines. Toppled trees in the Yucatan Peninsula also obstructed roadways.

### Impacts in the US

Delta's high winds brought moderate damage to southwestern Louisiana. Window openings, roofs, and building facades were damaged in an area from Lake Charles to Abbeville and inland to Opelousas. Structural damage in this area was confined to lightweight structures, such as warehouses and gas station pavilions, old structures, and buildings impacted by fallen trees.

Lake Charles—the city most impacted by Laura—also experienced high winds from Delta. Many roofs waiting for repairs had tarps blown off, likely causing additional damage to these buildings. Other properties in the area not impacted by Laura have been damaged by Delta.

Light wind damage, which encompasses damage to roof coverings and downed trees, was widespread throughout Louisiana, including in Baton Rouge and Lafayette. Parts of southwestern Mississippi and eastern Texas also experienced similar modes of damage. Over 700,000 customers were left without power in the affected states as a result of the storm.

