

Inspection Date:		
Owner Information		
Owner Name:		Contact Person:
Address:		Home Phone:
City:	Zip:	Work Phone:
County:		Cell Phone:
Insurance Company:		Policy #:
Year of Home:	# of Stories:	Email:

Comment [f1]: High Velocity Hurricane Zone (HVHZ) = Miami-Dade or Broward County

1. Original Building Permit Application Date or Year of Construction: Was the structure built to the Florida Building Code?

- A. Building permit application data (MM/DD/YYYY): ____/____/____ or Not available
 B. Year built (YYYY): _____ or Not available or Not required if permit application date is known

Comment [f2]: Purpose of this question is to determine whether to use the "Existing" or "New" credits table. Permit application date is required to qualify for "New" construction credits if year built is 2002 or 2003.

Source of year built:

- B.1. Tax records
 B.2. Insurer
 B.3. Other: _____

Comment [JC3]: The pick list should be horizontal (across not vertical). Does the source matter? I think it matter if it was before or after 2002 or 1995 in the HVHZ.

2. Predominant Roof Covering:

- A. Roof Cover Permit Application Date (MM/DD/YYYY): ____/____/____ or Not available
 B. Year of Installation (YYYY): _____ or Not available or Not required if permit application date is known
 C. Roof Cover Type:
 C.1. Tile (clay or concrete) C.4. Built-up
 C.2. Shingle C.5. Membrane
 C.3. Metal C.6. Other: _____

Comment [f4]: Part C has been added because the 2008 ARA study and at least some approved filings differentiate credits between tile and non-tile roofs. "FBC Equivalent" roof cover credit is allowed for SFBC permitted roofs (Permit Dates: 9/1/94 - 2/28/02) in Miami-Dade and Broward counties.

NOTE: At least one photo documenting the existence of each visible and accessible construction or mitigation attribute marked in Sections 3 through 9 must accompany this form.

3. Roof Deck Attachment: What is the **weakest** form of roof deck attachment?

- A/B/C. Plywood/Oriented strand board (OSB) roof sheathing attached to the roof trusses or rafters.

3.1 Truss/rafter spacing: _____ inches on center

3.2 Fastener type:

- 3.2.1. Smooth shank nails 3.2.3. Twist shank nails 3.2.5. Adhesive or closed-cell foam
 3.2.2. Ring shank nails 3.2.4. Staples 3.2.6. Screws
 3.2.7. Other: _____

3.3 Nominal roof sheathing thickness: _____ inches (nearest 1/8")

3.4 Nail or screw length: _____ inches (nearest 1/8"; including deck thickness)

3.5 Nail or screw field counts in 48" length – Field Location 1: _____ Field Location 2: _____

3.6 Missed or side-splitting nails or screws in 48" length – Field Location 1: _____ Field Location 2: _____

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Comment [JC5]: A and B should be combined so a choice of application or permit date is checked and eliminate additional check boxes permit date not available and Not required if permit application date is known.

Comment [JC6]: This question needs work. The question should be if the decking is less than 7/16" and the check box Final classification with the three choices. Truss spacing and fasteners questions are irrelevant and not readily accessible 90% of the time.

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Final classification:

- A (neither B nor C) B (8d @ 6/12" or better) C (8d @ 6/6" or better)
- D. Reinforced Concrete Roof Deck.
- E. Other: _____
- F. Unknown or unidentified.
- G. No attic access.

4. **Roof to Wall Attachment:** What is the **weakest** roof to wall connection?

- A. Toe Nails Rafter/truss anchored to top plate of wall using nails driven at an angle through the rafter/truss and attached to the top plate of the wall.
- B. Clips Metal attachments on every rafter/truss that are nailed to one side (or both sides in the case of a diamond type clip) of the rafter/truss and attached to the top plate of the wall frame or embedded in the bond beam.
- C. Single Wraps Metal Straps must be secured to every rafter/truss with a minimum of 2 nails on the front side, wrapping over and securing to the opposite side of the rafter/truss with a minimum of 1 nail. The Strap must be attached to the top plate of the wall frame or embedded in the bond beam in at least one place.
- D. Double Wraps Both Metal Straps must be secured to every rafter/truss with a minimum of 2 nails on the front side, wrapping over and securing to the opposite side of the rafter/truss with a minimum of 1 nail. Each Strap must be attached to the top plate of the wall frame or embedded in the bond beam in at least one place.
- E. Structural Anchor bolts structurally connected or reinforced concrete roof.
- F. Other: _____
- G. Unknown or Unidentified
- H. No attic access

Comment [JC8]: There should be a choice for roof that are permitted after 2002 where the attics are not accessible (due to cathedral ceilings) or the attic is 100% covered with foam insulation (an incredible attribute that most of the time is panelized). This type of new roof that meet the FBC should not be penalized due to a better construction practice and should be rated to meet the highest rating.

Comment [JC9]: There should be a choice or comments that explains that if a single wrap strap is not installed properly or has insufficient nails then is rated as clip (this will avoid challenging by client insisting they have single wrap straps but are installed away from truss or not nailed properly).

Comment [f10]: Testing conducted by Simpson showed that 2+1 configuration is sufficient to produce resistance levels assumed in 2002 study.

Comment [JC11]: Also Simpson has a large vertical strap call HETA which is attached to one side of the truss only and uses 5 to 12 nails that produced an uplift resistance comparable to a standard single wrap strap. This straps are mostly used in large custom built home in the Palm Beach coastal areas due to the truss ends are oversized and cannot accommodate a standard straps.

Comment [f12]: In wood frame construction, the more common configuration would be a single strap that attaches to the wall on either side of the rafter or truss and wraps over the top of the truss or rafter. In this configuration at least 3 fasteners loaded in shear are needed to transfer the loads at each end of the strap, but those fasteners are on the outside of the wall frame and will generally not be visible from inside the attic.

Comment [f13]: Removed "Flat Roof". Not used in OIR-B1-1699. Need to create a separate form for residential buildings with five or more units.

Comment [f14]: Need to provide guidance on identification and measurement of "non-hip" features.

Comment [f15]: No changes

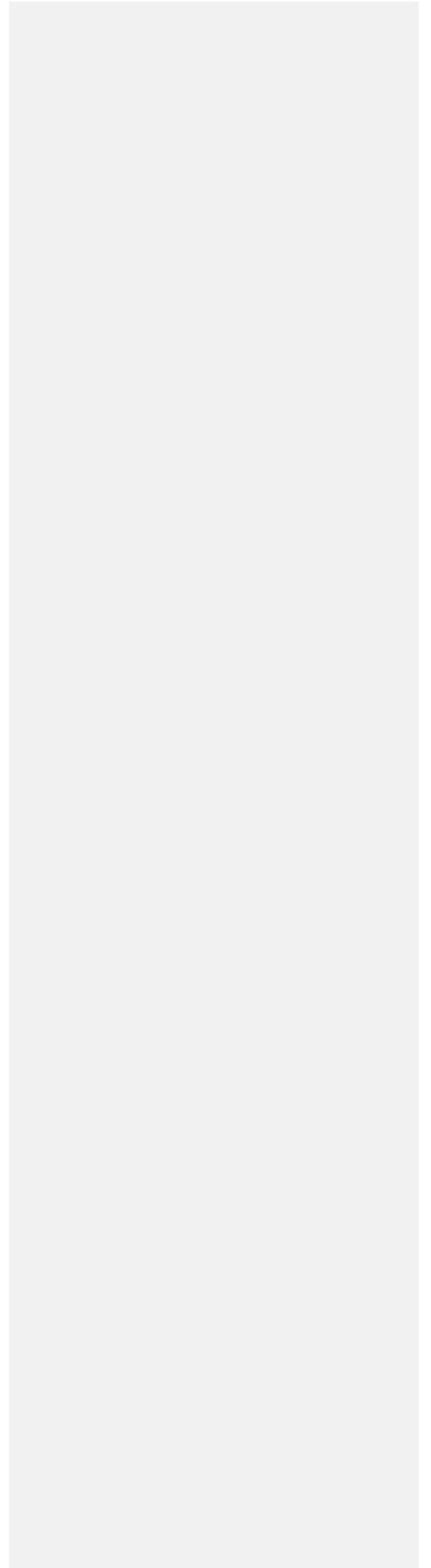
5. **Roof Geometry:** What is the roof shape(s)? (Porches or carports that are attached only to the fascia or wall of the host structure and not structurally connected to the main roof system are not considered in the roof geometry determination.)

- A. Hip Roof Hip roof and has no gable end that exceeds 50 % of a major wall length. Total length of non-hip features: _____ feet; Total main roof system perimeter: _____ feet
- B. Non-Hip Roof Any other roof shape or combination of roof shapes including gable, flat, gambrel, mansard, and other roof shapes.

6. **Secondary Water Resistance (SWR):** (standard underlayments or hot mopped felts are not SWR)

- A. SWR Self adhering polymer modified bitumen roofing underlayment applied directly to the sheathing or foam adhesive SWR barrier (not foamed on insulation) applied as a secondary means to protect the dwelling from water intrusion.

- B. No SWR
- C. Unknown or undetermined.



7. **Opening Protection:** Report the **weakest** form of wind borne debris protection installed on the structure in each of the six opening categories identified by the column heading. There must be exactly one check mark or "X" in each column.

Comment [JC16]: Check with a PDA computer developers to see if this layout can be improved or change for a computerized version.

Opening Protection Level		Glazed Openings				Non-Glazed	
		Windows or Entry Doors	Garage Doors	Skylights	Glass Block	Entry Doors	Garage Doors
N/A	Not applicable -- there are no openings of this type on the structure						
A	Verified cyclic pressure & large missile rated (9 lb for windows/doors; 4.5 lb for skylights)						
B	Verified cyclic pressure & large missile rated (2, 4, 4.5, or 8 lb)						
C	Verified cyclic pressure & large missile rated (2 gram)						
D	Verified wood structural panels meeting 2004 FBC with 2006 supplements						
E	Non-glazed door meeting FBC wind pressure requirements						
F	Unverified, but materials and fasteners are typical of large missile (9 lb) rated devices						
N	Any other opening protection device that cannot be identified as A, B, C, D, E, or F						
X	No windborne debris protection						

Group A includes any of the following:

- Miami-Dade County Notice of Acceptance (NOA) 201, 202 **and** 203. (Large Missile - 9 lb.)
- Florida Building Code Testing Application Standard (TAS) 201, 202 **and** 203. (Large Missile – 9 lb.)
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E 1886 **and** ASTM E 1996. (Large Missile – 9 lb.)
- Southern Standards Technical Document (SSTD) 12. (Large Missile – 9 lb.)
- For Skylights Only: ASTM E 1886/E 1996. (Large Missile - 4.5 lb.)
- For Garage Doors Only: ANSI/DASMA 115. (Large Missile – 9 lb.)

Note: For the HVHZ, systems must have either a Miami-Dade NOA or FBC Approval marked "For Use in the HVHZ".

Group B includes any of the following:

- ASTM E 1886 and ASTM E 1996. (Large Missile – 4.5 lb.)
- SSTD 12. (Large Missile – 4 lb. to 8 lb.)
- ASTM E 1886/E 1996. (Large Missile - 2 to 4.5 lb.)

Group C includes any of the following:

- Miami-Dade County NOA 201, 202 **and** 203. (Small Missile – 2grams)
- Florida Building Code TAS 201, 202 **and** 203. (Small Missile – 2 grams)
- ASTM E 1886 **and** ASTM E 1996. (Small Missile – 2 grams)
- SSTD 12. (Small Missile – 2 grams)

Group D includes openings covered with plywood/OSB meeting the requirements of Section 1609 and Table 1609.1.4 of the 2004 FBC (with 2006 supplements).

**MITIGATION INSPECTIONS MUST BE CERTIFIED BY A QUALIFIED INSPECTOR.
Section 627.711(2), Florida Statutes, provides a listing of individuals who may sign this form.**

Qualified Inspector Name:	License Type:	License or Certificate #:
Inspection Company:		Phone:

Qualified Inspector – I hold an active license as a: (check one)

- Home inspector licensed under Section 468.8314, Florida Statutes who has completed at least 3 hours of hurricane mitigation training [approved by the Construction Industry Licensing Board](#) and completion of a proficiency exam
- Building code inspector certified under Section 468.607, Florida Statutes.
- General, building or residential contractor licensed under Section 489.111, Florida Statutes.
- Professional engineer licensed under Section 471.015, Florida Statutes.
- Professional architect licensed under Section 481.213, Florida Statutes.
- Any other individual or entity recognized by the insurer as possessing the necessary qualifications to properly complete a uniform mitigation verification form pursuant to Section 627.711(2), Florida Statutes.

Individuals other than licensed contractors licensed under Section 489.111, Florida Statutes, or professional engineer licensed under Section 471.015, Florida Statutes, must inspect the structures personally and not through employees or other persons. Licensees under Section 471.015 or Section 489.111, Florida Statutes may authorize a direct employee who possesses the requisite skill, knowledge, and experience to conduct a mitigation verification inspection.

I, _____ am a qualified inspector and I personally performed the inspection or (*licensed (print name) contractors and professional engineers only*) I had my employee (_____) perform the inspection
(print name of inspector)
and I agree to be responsible for his/her work.

Qualified Inspector Signature: _____ Date: _____

An individual or entity who knowingly or through gross negligence provides a false or fraudulent mitigation verification form is subject to investigation by the Florida Division of Insurance Fraud and may be subject to administrative action by the appropriate licensing agency or to criminal prosecution. (Section 627.711(4)-(7), Florida Statutes) The Qualified Inspector who certifies this form shall be directly liable for the misconduct of employees as if the authorized mitigation inspector personally performed the inspection.

Homeowner to complete: I certify that the named Qualified Inspector or his or her employee did perform an inspection of the residence identified on this form and that proof of identification was provided to me or my Authorized Representative.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

An individual or entity who knowingly provides or utters a false or fraudulent mitigation verification form with the intent to obtain or receive a discount on an insurance premium to which the individual or entity is not entitled commits a misdemeanor of the first degree. (Section 627.711(7), Florida Statutes)

The definitions on this form are for inspection purposes only and cannot be used to certify any product or construction feature as offering protection from hurricanes.

Note: for underwriting purposes, your insurer may ask additional questions regarding your miti