

The State Legislature allocated \$115 million for hurricane mitigation and retrofit grants. Grants are capped at \$10,000 per homeowner and only dispersed AFTER eligible improvement work has been completed by an approved contractor and payment has been made by the homeowner. There is a validation process for grants and not every homeowner will qualify. Receiving a free inspection does not guarantee a homeowner will receive a grant under the Program. We created this Quick Guide to assist homeowners with the grant process.

1. **Single-family Detached Residence** – Is a free-standing, site built, detached dwelling that is intended to house only one family. It does not include manufactured homes, townhouses, or condominiums.
2. **Hurricane-resistant** – most structural building products built and used after March 1, 2002, are designed to be hurricane wind resistant. These items such as windows, doors, including garage doors are specifically designed to withstand positive and negative wind pressures as a result of high windstorms, i.e., hurricanes, tornadoes, straight-line winds.
3. **Impact Resistant** – are those items that are designed to withstand flying debris as a result of high windstorms. These items are tested to meet a specific standard, by shooting a piece of lumber or metal balls via an air-cannon at them to see if they hold together. These can be windows, doors, garage doors, or storm shutters/panels.
4. **Roof Geometry** – is the mathematical component of determining the roof shape according to the Unified Wind Mitigation Inspection Form (OIR-B1-1802). It is a comparison of the hip roof features to non-hip roof features.
 - **Hip Roof** – is where all the roof edges are angled towards and connected to the exterior walls. -OR- where the non-hip features length does not exceed 10% of the total roof perimeter.
 - **Flat Roof (low slope)** – is where the roof structure has a slope of 2:12 or less and per the OIR-B1-1802 contains 5 living units or more (multi-family or attached residences).
 - **Other (non-hip) Roof** – is where any structurally attached non-hip feature exceeds 10% of the total roof perimeter.
 - **Gable/Gambrel Ends**
 - **Flat Roof Edges**
 - **Mansard Roof Edges**
5. **Roof-to-wall Connections** – is the connection between the roof structure, i.e., trusses or roof rafters, and the bearing point or exterior wall of a building.
 - **Toe-nailed Connection** – nails holding the roof rafters or trusses directly to the wall top plate.
 - **Clip Connection** – is a metal connector typically used in wood framed structures and attached to both the roof rafters/trusses and to the wall top plate with a minimum of three nails.
 - **Single-wrap** – is a metal connector typically used in concrete masonry construction where one end is embedded into the masonry bond beam and the other end wraps over the truss/rafter and is attached with a minimum of two nails from the embedment side and one nail on the wrapped side.
 - **Double-wrap** – is similar to the single-wrap except it consists of two metal connectors on either side of the truss member and wrapping over the truss/rafter. The same nail configuration is required in each strap.

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6. **Secondary Water Barrier** – this is an underlayment material that is used between the roof deck and the roofing material. Often the material used is a mechanically attached (nailed in-place) underlayment referred to as tar paper or roofing felt. It can also be a self-adhered product; see secondary water resistance.
7. **Secondary Water Resistance Barrier** – is an underlayment material that is self-adhered (peel-n-stick) directly to the roof decking. This material can be full roof coverage or seam-tape, a 6" wide roofing tape covering all the seams of the roof deck material. It can also be a closed-cell spray foam adhesive used in the attic space which seals every seam of the roof deck and on either side of the trusses/rafters.
8. **Structurally Attached Roof** – a roofing section that is tied into the main roofing system of a home. -OR- where an area originally designed to be open to the air has been enclosed to be part of the building envelope.
9. **Wind-borne Debris Region** – is defined by building code as an area of land where potential wind speeds exceed 140 mph or areas that are within 1-mile of the coast and the potential wind speeds exceed 130 mph.
 - **High Velocity Hurricane Zone (HVHZ)** – Miami-Dade & Broward counties where the Florida Building Code test protocols for high wind are used in building design.