

2017 Hurricane Irma and 2018 Hurricane Michael Provided Unique Learning Opportunities

Estimated wind speeds from Hurricane Irma in Florida did not approach the design wind speeds required in the last six editions of the Florida Building Code; however, they did in the case of Hurricane Michael.



AIR Damage Surveys – Gaining Important Insights Through Collaborations

AIR Currents

Modeling Fundamentals: Why Does AIR Conduct Post-Event Damage Surveys?

https://www.air-worldwide.com/Publications/AIR-Currents/2019/Modeling-Fundamentals--Why-Does-AIR-Conduct-Post-Event-Damage-Surveys-/

- Insurance Adjusters
- Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS)
- Academic Institutions





Collateral wind damage to properties in Florida – 2017 Hurricane Irma & 2018 Hurricane Michael



AGENDA

- History of Building Codes in Florida
- Learnings from Hurricane Irma and Michael Damage Surveys – Wind and Storm Surge Impacts
- Active Areas of Ongoing Research and Investigations within AIR

History of Building Codes in Florida

1974 State minimum building code law adopted

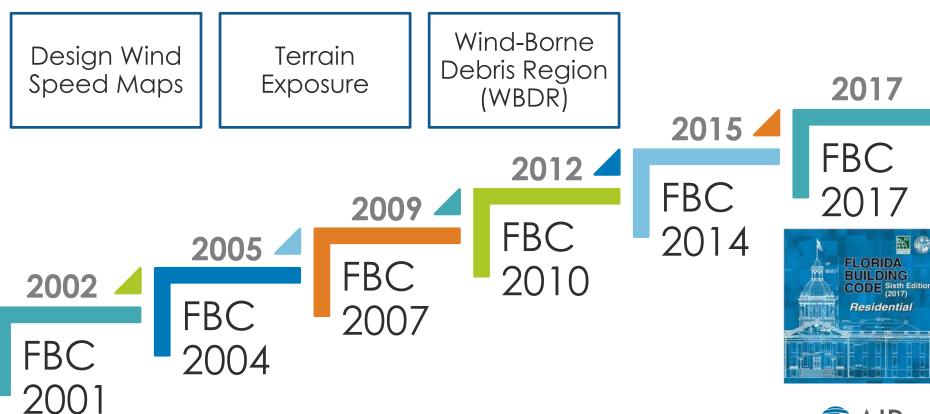
1992 Hurricane Andrew strikes South Florida

1996 Florida Building Code Study Commission appointed

Florida Legislature – statewide minimum building code to be enforced

1998

Emergence of the Florida Building Code



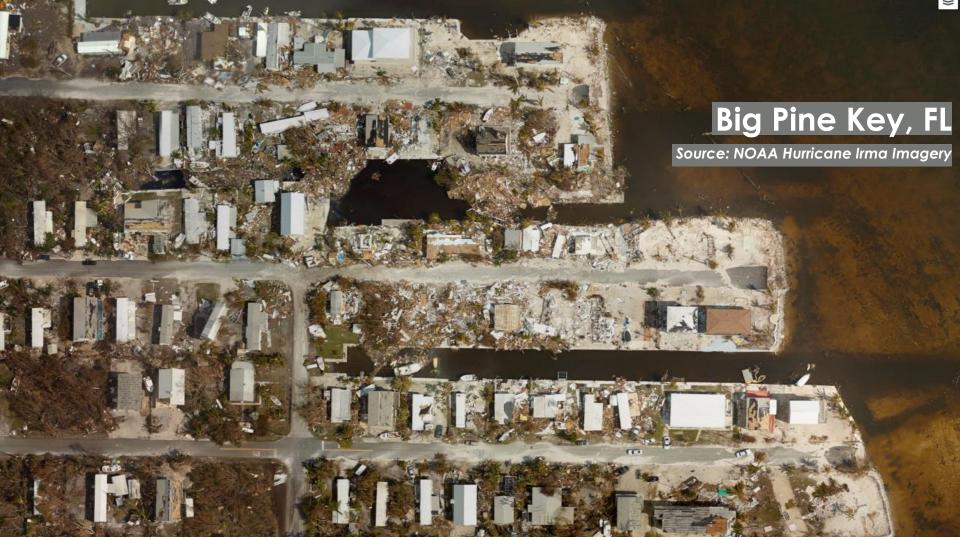


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Performance of Main Wind Force Resisting System

- Most buildings designed and constructed to comply with the FBC performed well structurally
- However, many of these same buildings sustained wind-induced failures of building envelope components that allowed wind-driven rain to penetrate, resulting in costly damage
- Continued presence of unreinforced masonry construction in Florida





Building Performance Is a Combination of the Main Wind Force Resisting System and Envelope Components

Main Wind Force Resisting System Performance

Envelope Components
Performance



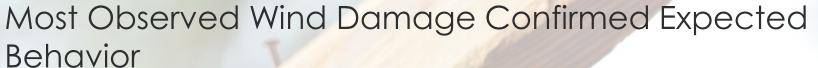


Performance of Roof **Systems**

Roof sheathing failure due to inadequate connections to the underlying framing

Bluewater Key, FL - 2017 Hurricane Irma













Performance of Envelope Elements

Roof Covers and Soffits Wall Siding **Opening Protection**



Performance of Roof Covers

- Metal panel roofs performed better than asphalt shingles or tiled roofs
- Significant damage was seen to roofs with shingles and clay/concrete tiles

Marathon, Florida – 2017 Hurricane Irma







Relatively Poor Performance of Metal Roofs in Hurricane Michael Impacted Areas



Damage to soffits was most common in metal panel roofs



Lower Sugarloaf Key, Florida – 2017 Hurricane Irma

Summerland Key, Florida





Mortar and adhesive-set clay tiles suffered the most damage in comparison to mechanically attached ones



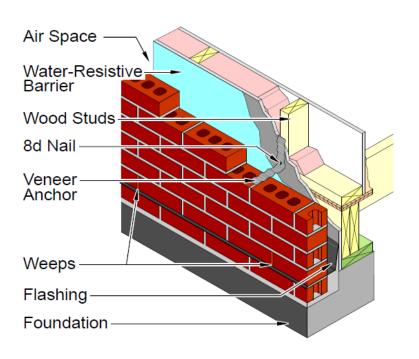


Significant Damage to Commercial Built-Up Roofs

Albany, GA – 2018 Hurricane Michael Source: AIR Worldwide



Brick Veneer – Wooden Stud Wall System



- Space anchors no more than 18" vertically (as per IBC)
- Space additional anchors within 12" of openings larger than 16" at a maximum spacing of 3 feet
- Secure anchors to the studs through the sheathing and not to the sheathing alone

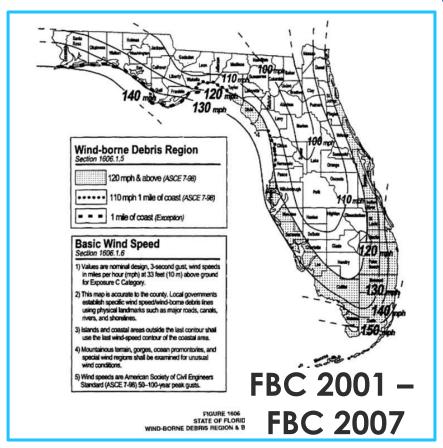
Source: The Brick Industry Association







Florida Panhandle Has a Unique WBDR History



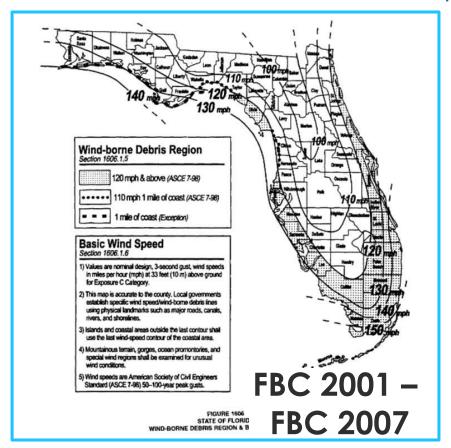
What defines the Wind-Borne Debris Region (WBDR)?

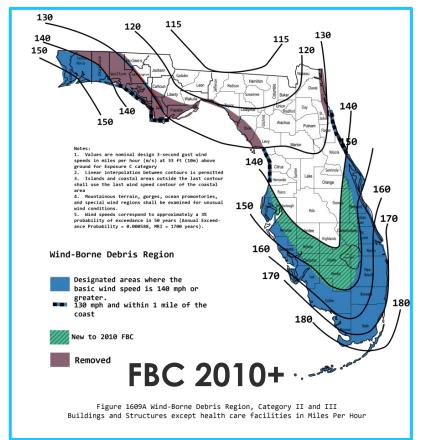
- Areas with design wind speed ≥120 mph
- Areas with design wind speed ≥110 mph and within 1 mile of the coastline

FBC 2001 made a political decision to exclude large swaths of the Panhandle from WBDR. Although that was reversed in FBC 2004, FBC 2010 and later significantly reduced the WBDR in this region.



Florida Panhandle Has a Unique WBDR History











Performance of Opening Protection Systems



- Variability in the level of opening protection in Monroe County
- Improper installation of shutters

Goodland, FL – 2017 Hurricane Irma



Garage Door Failures







How Does Damage Correlate with Building Code Enforcement?

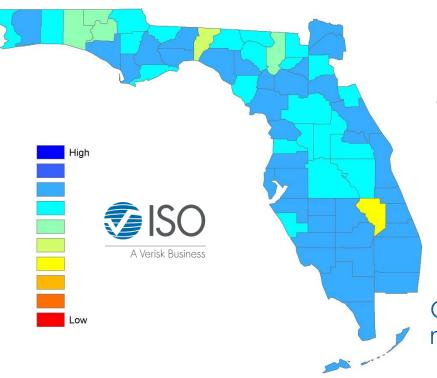
Through the BCEGS program, ISO® assesses the building codes in effect in individual communities and how these communities enforce their building codes







How Does Damage Correlate with Building Code Enforcement?



Claims analysis to see if damage correlates with the county-level variation in building code enforcement within Florida

County-level variation in residential BCEGS score in Florida





Storm Surge Can Cause Catastrophic Collapse

Islamorada, FL – 2017 Hurricane Irma





Building Codes Can Minimize Surge Damage

- First floor elevated sufficiently above ground
- Elevation of service equipment



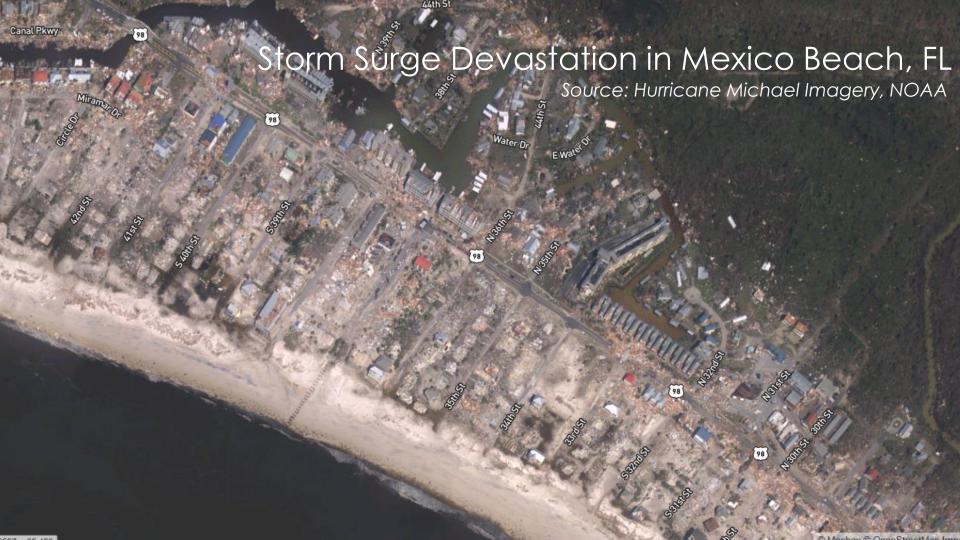


Storm Surge Devastation in Mexico Beach, FL



Source: The New York Times, Hurricane Michael: One Mile of Devastation in Florida

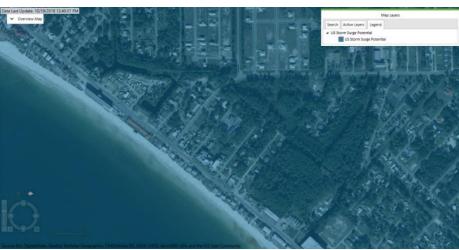




How Did the FEMA Flood Maps Fare in Areas Worst Affected by Michael's Storm Surge?

The extent of storm surge went well beyond FEMA designated V, A zones and into the X zones (areas of minimal flood hazard)





Storm Surge Potential for Mexico Beach Source: AIR Hurricane Model for the U.S.



Engaging with Clients to Gather Claims Data

 Validate the vulnerability of the buildings built within the last decade in Florida

Quantify the impact of assignment of benefits



A Spectrum of Verisk Solutions for Real-Time Event Response

Pre-Event

Post-Event

RespondTM



