

Wind Safety Facts – Off-Site Home Construction

- The construction standards for off-site built housing across the country are subject to robust compliance and quality assurance regulations, sometimes more stringent than those for traditional site-built homes.
- The building materials in today's off-site built homes are the same as those used in site-built homes. The homes are engineered for [wind safety](#) and energy efficiency based on the geographic region in which they are sold.



- [Federal regulations](#) for these homes require a design professional and quality assurance professional during construction to verify that the home is built correctly. Each off-site built home also bears a label certifying that it was designed, constructed, tested and inspected to comply with the federal standard.
- Unlike hurricanes, a direct hit from a tornado will bring about severe damage or destruction of any home in its path. A tornado's deadly force does not selectively discriminate between the site-built and off-site built home. The only safe place to be during a tornado is in a proper shelter.



Did you know?

- The name “mobile homes” refers to homes built before 1976, when the HUD code was implemented. Since then they have been called “manufactured homes” or “off-site built homes,” constructed in a controlled facility environment and built to the HUD Code. These federal standards regulate home design and construction, strength and durability, transportability, fire resistance, energy efficiency and quality.
- [Manufactured homes are as safe as traditional homes during a storm](#), and in hurricane zones, the standards for manufactured homes are more stringent than regional and national building codes for site-built homes.
 - In 2007, the federal government established standards requiring all new manufactured homes to meet minimum requirements for installation and anchoring in accordance with its structural design and windstorm standards.





Manufactured Homes— Safer Than You Know

**Manufactured Homes perform AS WELL or BETTER
than site-built homes during a storm.**



The construction standards for manufactured housing across the country are subject to robust compliance and quality assurance regulations, sometimes more stringent than those for traditional site-built homes.

The building materials in today's manufactured homes are the same as those used in site-built homes. The manufactured homes are engineered for wind safety and energy efficiency based on the region in which they are sold.

Federal regulations for manufactured homes require a design professional and quality assurance professional during construction to verify that the home is built correctly. Conventional residential construction is not subject to such a rigorous design and inspection system.

In areas prone to hurricane-force winds (Wind Zones II and III of the HUD Basic Wind Zone Map), the standards for manufactured homes are comparable to the current regional and national building codes for site-built homes.

As with site-built homes, damage to property or physical harm to occupants is primarily caused by flooding and flying debris, rather than high winds.

Unlike hurricanes, a direct hit from a tornado will bring about severe damage or destruction of any structure in its path. A tornado's deadly force does not selectively discriminate between the site-built and manufactured home or "mobile homes" (those built before the HUD Code's implementation in 1976).

What every family needs to know is that the only safe place to be during a hurricane or tornado is in a proper shelter.

In 1994, HUD revised and increased its wind safety standards after Hurricane Andrew in 1992. The result was that during the hurricanes that struck Florida in 2004, not one manufactured home built and installed after 1994 was destroyed by hurricane force winds.

In May 2001, Texas Tech a Wind Science & Engineering Center in Lubbock, Texas, conducted studies on the effects of strong winds on manufactured housing. A single-section manufactured home, built to Wind Zone I standards (for regions not likely to experience hurricane-force winds), was exposed to the prop wash of a C-130 transport aircraft which created winds over 90 miles per hour. After prolonged exposure to such winds, the manufactured home experienced only limited damage, primarily loss of roofing shingles and some minor structural damage.

In 2007, the federal government established standards requiring all new manufactured homes to meet minimum requirements for installation and anchoring in accordance with its structural design and windstorm standards. In addition, states have the authority to establish additional installation standards above the minimum federal standards. State governments may establish installation and anchoring requirements for homes depending on soil conditions and other factors in their state.

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