Appeal of Substantial Improvement & Substantial Damage Determination

SECTION 34-132 OF THE CITY OF KEY WEST CODE OF ORDINANCES

When the cost of renovations and/ or repairs equals or exceeds 50% of the pre-renovated market value of the structure, the improvements are considered to be a "<u>Substantial Improvement</u>" under Sec. 34-132 of the Code.

Sec. 34-132 of the Code defines "<u>Substantial Damage</u>" as "[d]amage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred."

- Pre-renovated Market Value of the Structure \$ 165,394.00
- 50% Threshold= \$82,697.00
- Cost of Improvements = \$59,660.00
 - Affirmed by Certified Building Contractor in sworn affidavit with multiple receipts & proposals attached thereto

FEMA DESK REFERENCE

 Method for determining the cost of improvements & the cost of repairs for purposes of a Substantial Improvement ("SI") & Substantial Damage ("SD") determination is governed by Section 4.4 of FEMA Desk Reference.

Sec. 4.4.3 of the FEMA Desk Reference states that an acceptable method to determine the costs is based on "[i]temized costs of materials and labor, or estimates of materials and labor that are prepared by licensed contractors or professional construction cost estimators."

Contractor submitted Cost of Improvements Affidavit with detailed breakdown of the actual & estimated cost of the labor and materials needed for the improvements.

THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR'S SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT DETERMINATION

•Despite the Cost of Improvements Affidavit submitted by the contractor, the Floodplain Administrator issued an SI Determination finding that the value of the improvements = \$114,001.00, which is \$31,304 (68.9%) over the 50% threshold.

•The Floodplain Administrator found that "[b]ased on the City standard renovation cost value of 185^{sf} for the 714^{sf} of reconstruction, the improvement value is \$132k (79%)."

METHOD USED BY THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR TO DETERMINE COST OF IMPROVEMENTS

•Floodplain Administrator claims the determination was based on the "newly supplied private building value appraisal, material receipts, a site visit and *typical construction costs* in a light most favorable to the property owner."

Floodplain Administrator is not authorized to substitute the actual costs provided by the Contractor with his own valuation of the cost of the improvements.

- Estimated market value can be used to determine cost of donated or discounted materials & volunteer labor.
- Owner did not have any donated or discounted materials, or volunteer labor.

METHOD USED BY THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR TO DETERMINE COST OF IMPROVEMENTS

 Improper to attribute higher costs to materials than the actual cost of the materials the Property Owner plans to use.

- Cost of materials vary significantly based on quality, brand & availability of the materials
- Cost-estimating services take into account the quality of the construction when determining the value of improvements & repairs (e.g. Marshall & Swift)
- Owner intentionally selected inexpensive materials
- Quasi affordable housing

THE FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR'S SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE DETERMINATION

To make an SD Determination, the Floodplain Administrator must first make a determination as to the cost of the repairs.

- Cost to repair is limited to the cost of the "work necessary to restore a damaged building to its pre-damage condition." (FEMA Desk Reference, p. 4-4).
- Floodplain Administrator made an SD Determination without determining cost of the repairs in violation of Section 34-125(4)(b) of the Code.

Improperly assumed the cost of repairs = cost of the improvements.







Figure 2 April 30, 2019

Figure 13 May 22, 2019



Figure 14 May 22, 2019



Figure 21 July 28, 2019 - Ground floor



Figure 17 July 28, 2019

Figure 16 July 28, 2019



Figure 18 July 28, 2019



Figure 3 July 28, 2020