Effective November 5, 2010:

Due to changes in the Zoning Regulations, the determination of whether work involves a "Substantial Improvement" will be based on the cost of the improvements relative to the value of the structure:

Substantial Improvement is achieved if the combined cost of any repair, reconstruction or improvement is 50% or more of the current Tax Department's Appraised Market Value of the <u>Structure</u> within a 10-year period.

Substantial Improvement also triggers the implementation of Flood Hazard requirements and the loss of any existing site and building non-conformities. This may require revisions to an existing building footprint or retrofitting foundations to meet Flood and Zoning Compliance. Unusual site conditions may necessitate a request for a variance.

Costs must be submitted via a detailed written Contractor's Estimate:

Costs Include:

- materials (interior finishing elements, structural elements, utility and service equipment)
- sales tax on materials,
- building equipment and fixtures, including heating and air conditioning and utility meters;
- labor;
- built-in appliances;
- demolition and site preparation;
- repairs made to damaged parts of the building worked on at the same time;
- contractor's overhead;
- contractor's profit;
- and grand total.

Costs Do Not Include:

- plans and specifications,
- survey costs,
- permit fees,
- outside improvements such as septic systems, water supply wells, landscaping, sidewalks, fences, yard lights, irrigation systems,
- and detached structures such as garages, sheds, and gazebos.
- Work necessary to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
- Alterations to "historic" structures consistent with its historic designation.

If your scope of work meets the Substantial Improvement definition, please contact the Planning & Zoning staff for review.