

## Fire Prevention and Building Safety

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Ken Gilliam. Fire Chief



October 20, 2017

Shenanigans of Wisc. 2100 Dawson Ave. La Crosse, WI 54603

RE: <u>An appeal to the requirement that does not allow the erection of a new daycare building in zone B-1 of the HLZO</u>

Dear Shenanigans of Wisc.:

We have received your permit application for a new daycare building that does not meet the minimum requirements set forth in the Municipal Code of Ordinances of the City of La Crosse (Code). We invite your attention to subchapter of the Code wherein it provides for the <u>purpose</u> of the law from which you are seeking a variance:

The project as proposed is in direct violation of the following subparagraphs of the Code:

Section 8-170 (1)(b)(1)

8-170(1)(b) Expansion of existing uses. Any existing use, as described in this article, may be expanded, altered, or otherwise enlarged as long as the following requirements are met:

(1)

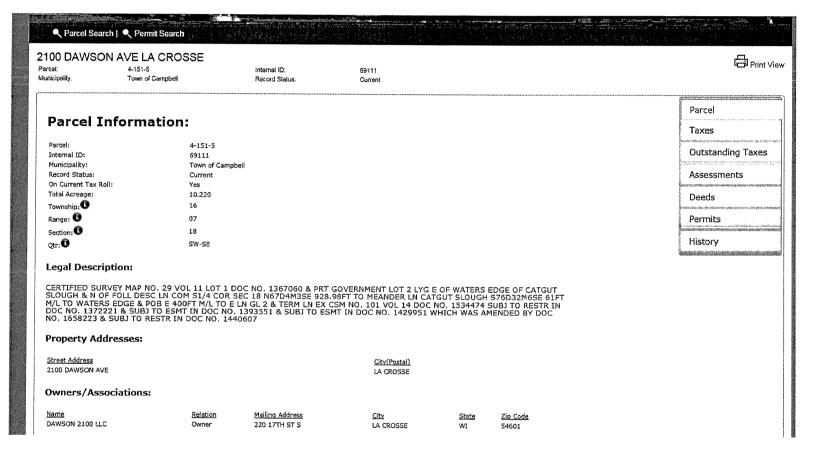
The expansion, alteration, or enlargement meets the requirements of the La Crosse Regional Airport Height Limitations Zoning Map, meets the criteria for the existing land use with no change in zoning classification, and is not otherwise prohibited by the underlying zoning ordinance of the municipality with jurisdictional authority.

Therefore, the Board of Zoning Appeals would have to grant a variance to allow the construction of a new daycare building for this project to proceed as proposed.

Sincerely.

Brent Thielen
Building Inspector

**CITY OF LA CROSSE** 

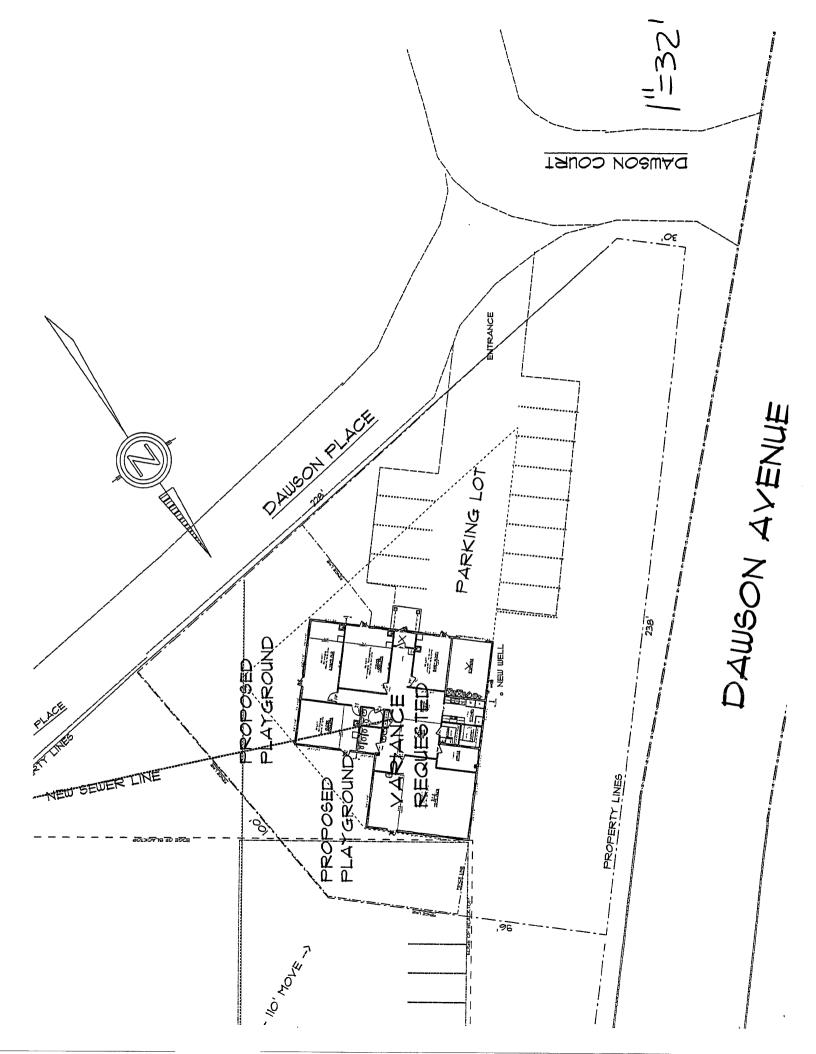


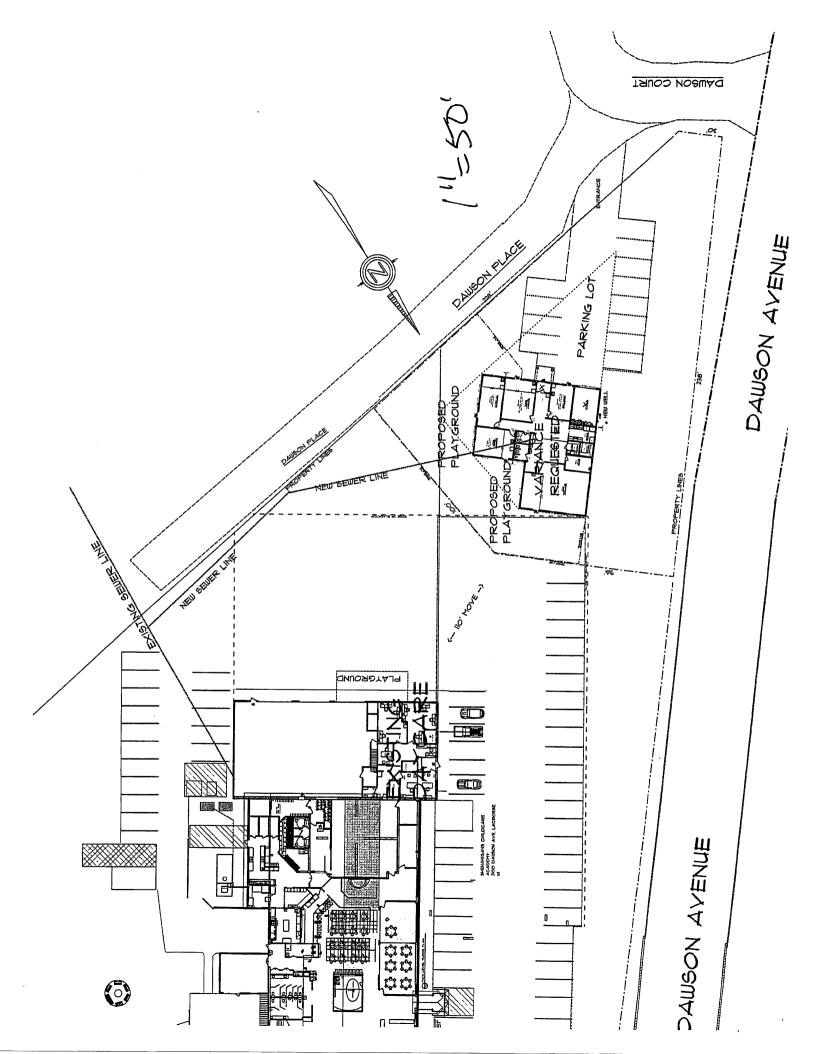
## STANDARDS FOR USE VARIANCE

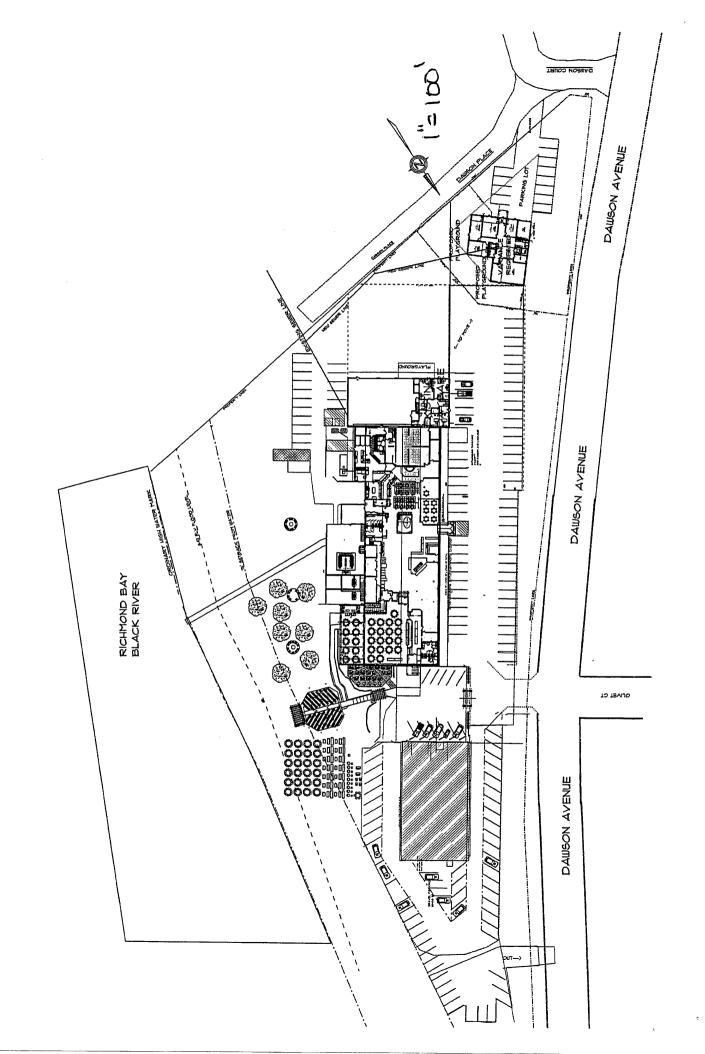
	<ol> <li>The proposed variance is not contrary to the public interest. The purpose statement of the ordinance and related statutes must be reviewed in order to identify the public interest. Variances must observe the spirit of the ordinance, secure public safety and welfare and do substantial justice. In considering effects of a variance on public interests, broad community and even statewide interests should be examined; the public interest standard is not confined to scrutiny of impacts on neighbors or residents in the vicinity of a project.</li> <li>The property has a special or unique condition. The property must have unique or physical features which prevent compliance with the ordinance. The circumstances of an applicant, such as growing family or need for a larger garage, are not legitimate factors in meeting this standard. Property limitations that prevent ordinance compliance and that are not unique but common to a number of properties should be addressed by amendment of the ordinance.</li> </ol>	
	3.	The special condition of the property creates an unnecessary hardship.
		A. Unnecessary hardship means no reasonable use of the property. An applicant would have to demonstrate that none of the uses allowed as permitted or conditional uses in the current zoning district are feasible for the property in order to comply with this task. This circumstance is highly unlikely.
		B. Unnecessary hardship may not be self created. An applicant may not claim hardship because of conditions which are self-imposed. Examples include claiming hardship for a substandard lot after having sold off portions that would have allowed building in compliance and claiming hardship where construction was commenced without required permits in violation of ordinance standards.

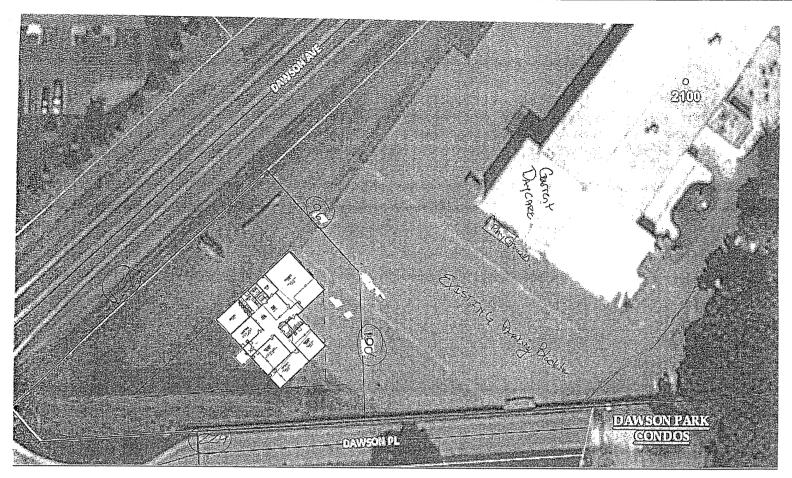
C. Financial hardship is not a deciding factor. Economic loss or financial hardship does not justify a variance.

violation of ordinance standards.









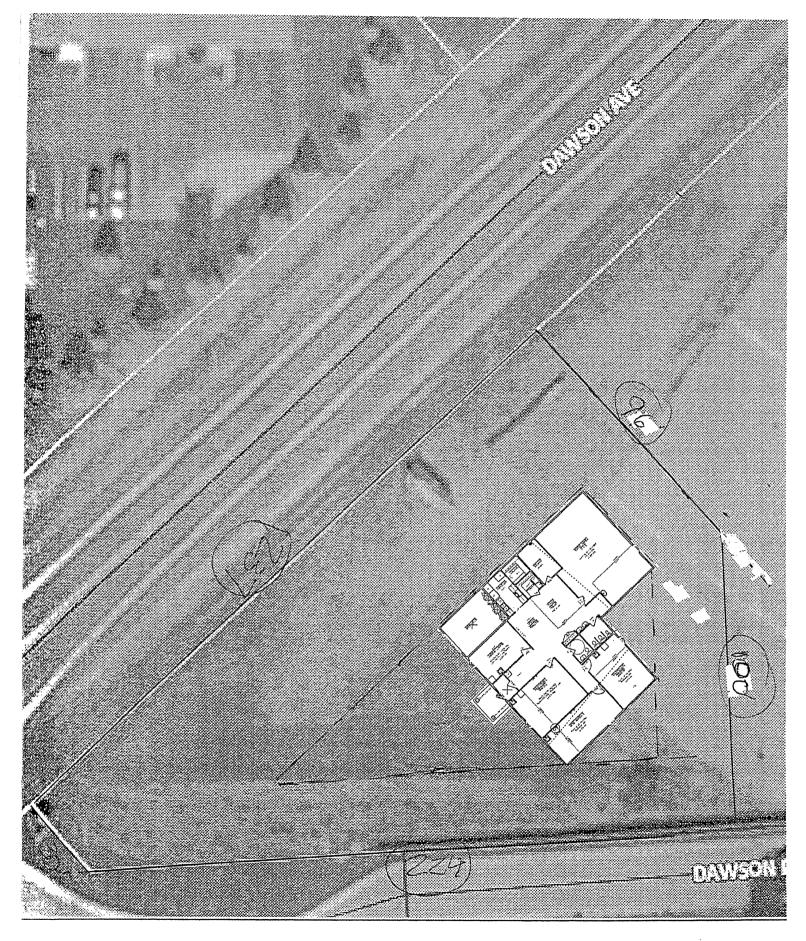
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CP Rail

Streams

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1"=32"-1"=64"

CP Rail