PH ITEM #3

APPLICATION FOR A VARIANCE/APPEAL	Racine County, Wisconsin
Owner: Centurian, LLC	DeMark, Kelle + Bradele Ster. Applicant/Agent: Attorney Christopher J. Conrad
Address: 3008 Knollcrest Drive P.O. Bax 54	Date petition filed: 11/11/21 Hearing Date: 12-7-202
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Burlington, WI 53105 Wood Dale IL Phone (Hm) (Wk) 262-886-972	7 in the second of Bull and Second of Bull
Phone (Hm) (Wk) 262-886-972	2. Zoning district(s): K-7
	PEALS: Please take notice that the undersigned ************************************
at site address 3008 Knollcrest Drive	, Section 27 , T 3 N, R 19 E
	Halls Point Villa Parcel Id.# 002-03-19-27-434-000
in Racine County, Wisconsin, for the reason that the app County Code of Ordinances with respect to Wis. Stat. §	slication failed to comply with Chapter 20 (20 Ming) With Parine §59.629 as it relates to shoreland zoning
Applicant is subject to: Wis. Stat. §59.629	
Check applicable below: (Underline or circle the word X Property is all partially located in the shoreland area Y Project is all partially located in the shoreland area Property is all partially located in the floodplain area Property is all partially located in the floodplain area Property is all partially located in a wetland area.	ea of Brown's Lake of Brown's Lake ea of Brown's Leke
1) Explain how the Ordinance creates an unnecessary h made of the property. Serious questions exist as to wheth	y your application meets the legal criteria for a variance. ardship and in the absence of approval no feasible use can be mer or not there has been any violation of a county ordinance. In Statute \$59,629 was agreed upon
Courses where the availability of a variance because of old	to Otaliate 300.020 was agreed aport.
be occupied by a cantelevered deck. The footprint of the s	circumstances that are unique to this lot or structure. structure within a shoreland setback. The new living space used to tructure did not change. Altering the living space would necessitate d removing and re-engineering of the roof, along with other associated
	ial detriment to adjacent property or materially impair or be
contrary to the purpose and spirit of zoning or the public shoreland protection and rejuvinating and removing old, uns	interest. The new construction fulfilled the legislature's goal of sightly and outdated concrete structures in a setback
construction have been requested.	om adjacent neighbors who have all verbally approved of the
4) Explain how the request is not based on economic ga	in or loss and is not self-imposed. The homeowner had already ects were discovered. The homeowner discussed these defects and
potential cures with Burlington Building Inspector Jack Daar remodeling and the homeowner misunderstood these converges.	ms. Mr. Daams agreed reconstruction would be more efficient than exations as zoning approval. See attached for further explanation.
Owner/Applicant's Signature husland	RECEIVED Date 11/11/21
Fee pd: \$ 150.00 Ck # 70561 (Payable to Racine Republic & tran fee	County Development Services) Attach required documentation NOV 1 1 2021 L:DeptShare\Forms\varianceapplic\12/11
Tee	RACINE COUNTY

Rec'd 11-11-2021

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF REQUEST FOR VARIANCE

3008 Knollcrest Drive, Burlington, WI

I. BACKGROUND

This request for variance seeking approval of the homeowner's addition of 74 square feet of living space to a structure within a shoreland setback zone, comes before the Board from an uncommon path. The request is being submitted by the homeowner after substantial and detailed consultation with the Racine County Department of Public Works and Development Services and the Racine County Corporation Counsel as the best and most effective manner to resolve a potential zoning issue.

Although not directly relevant to the request for a variance, there is an underlying legal issue that led to detailed discussions between the homeowner and corporation counsel. Because both the homeowner and corporation counsel agree that a variance is available should this board choose to grant it, and because both parties acknowledge that the granting of a variance would render that legal issue moot, it was the consensus of all involved that making this request was the best way to proceed.

II. FACTS

On October 2, 2019, the homeowner submitted a permit application that called for extensive remodeling of an existing structure on the shore of Browns Lake.

The permit was issued, and after commencing repairs, the homeowner found numerous previously unknown defects in the structure, not the least of which was a floor to ceiling brick fireplace built on the first floor without any foundational support. After construction began it was discovered this fireplace caused significant deflection of the supporting elements of the structure. After discussing these dangerous structural deficits with the building inspector for the City of Burlington, Jack Daams, it was agreed that the homeowner would be better off replacing rather than repairing the home's structural elements. The homeowner believed this conversation with Mr. Daams constituted approval to replace the compromised structure on the otherwise (mostly) solid foundation and proceeded with more extensive than originally contemplated construction, redesigning the above ground structure and turning area that used to be part of a cantilevered deck facing Browns Lake into living space.

Subsequent to substantial completion of this reconstruction, a complaint was filed with the Department of Zoning. The Department investigated and raised three potential violations, two of which have been resolved.¹

¹ The initial inquiry questioned whether or not the current structure violated height restrictions. Based upon additional measurements, it was determined that the height of the new structure complies with local ordinances. The original inquiry also questioned whether the owner had installed excess impermeable surface. This concern has been remediated by the homeowner's installation of a Wisconsin DNR compliant rain garden more than sufficient to

The unresolved issue involves differing opinions on whether or not the conversion into living space of what had previously been a cantilevered deck constitutes an encroachment within the 75 foot setback from the lake. There is no dispute that the foundation of the structure, itself, remains unchanged. When the homeowner redesigned the home as a result of the structural problems, the homeowner turned approximately 8 linear feet of cantilevered deck into enclosed living space, adding 74 square feet of space to the structure. The Department believes that even though the footprint of the structure did not change, the addition of living space within the 75 foot shoreland setback requires a variance, and the homeowner now asks this board for a variance based upon two separate grounds.

First, the homeowner believes that since the footprint of the structure remains unchanged the addition of the living space, now integral to the new structure, is of such minor scope of such a massive cost to alter that a variance is appropriate. This small area that used to be approximately 8 linear feet of deck, cantilevered 4 feet towards the lake, was turned into a small portion of a two story "great room" that is integral to the new structure. There is no way that this small area can simply be eliminated without major changes to two stories of the structure along at least one side, and re-engineering and replacing the entire roof of the home.

The second reason a variance should be granted is because the homeowner is entitled to an offset for any encroachment into the shoreland setback as the homeowner removed a substantial concrete retaining wall that pre-existed the homeowner's purchase of the property, and extended from the existing home to the lake shore. Removal of this retaining wall as well as various concrete paths, stairs and landings that had previously existed within the setback area constitutes mitigation that can be used as an "offset" to any deck related encroachment under Wisconsin law. During meetings between the homeowner, Racine County Corporate Counsel, and the Department of Zoning, it was agreed that there is no dispute that this mitigation presents a separate basis for a variance. It was then agreed that the homeowner would apply to this board for a variance based upon the homeowners' belief that no violation occurred, but the agreement of all parties that if a violation occurred, it would be offset by the removal of structures that encroached both further and more significantly into the setback area.

III. CALCULATION OF THE OFFSET

Wisconsin Statues are silent as to the specific manner of calculating any offset. There is no formula that provides that for "x" square footage of removed material within the setback, a homeowner gets a credit for "y" feet of encroachment. Determination of the

handle runoff from the lot. The homeowner spent over \$11,000 designing and installing this rain garden, which benefits not only the subject property, but the area in general, which has previously suffered from drainage issues.

² While we will not get into the depths of the potential legal issues involved, the homeowner firmly believes that there has been no violation of any zoning ordinance. Because both the homeowner and the County agree that a variance is available, that issue is not being presented. The homeowner simply wants to preserve its rights to assert that legal argument if a variance is not granted.

offset is discretionary. The purpose of the setback restrictions, however, are to protect the shoreline. In this case, the unchanged existing foundation of the residence already encroached into the setback area. The new living space added only 74 square feet to the structure, but over an area that was a previously existing cantilevered deck. Both the prior deck and new living space are supported by the unchanged foundation.

The removed retaining wall, stairs, and landing areas, in contrast, went from the foundation towards the water's edge. The homeowner removed over five linear feet of retaining wall closest to the water and completely removed a sweeping path of concrete steps and landings, replacing those structures with a wooden stairway that was built much closer to the unchanged foundation. These new stairs were also constructed in a much more compact manner, to cover less space within the setback area. All of this "reclaimed space" has been professionally landscaped by the property owner. In effect, the homeowner remediated that portion of the structure that was the most intrusive into the setback area.

V. SUMMARY

The homeowner, the Department of Zoning and Corporation Counsel have all worked diligently to resolve any concerns regarding the construction. The spirit of this cooperation leads to this request for a variance which, if granted, would conclude any zoning issues with respect to the property in question.



Current Structure

Prior Structure



