

Implementing Zoning Strategies for Housing Readiness

Iowa League of Cities 2025 Conference



Overview/Agenda

- Introductions
- The Housing Crisis Iowa's Challenges
 - Statewide Housing Stats
 - Rural vs. Metro Challenges
- Why Zoning Matters for Housing
 - Barriers created by zoning
 - Large minimum bulk regulations
 - Single family districts
 - ADU restrictions
 - Parking considerations
 - Permitting (conditional use) delays
- Zoning as a tool for public health & safety vs. local government control
 - Antiquated regulatory practices
 - Better zoning practices
- Group Discussion/Questions





Introductions



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The Housing Crisis – Iowa's Challenges



lowa's Housing Challenges

Housing Shortfall
Aging Housing Stock
Rural vs. Metro Disparities
Low Housing Turnover



Aging Housing Stock & Limited Availability



Traditional Development is Unsustainable









Iowa vs. U.S. Housing Indicators

METRIC	IOWA (RECENT)	U.S. (RECENT / BENCHMARK)
Housing Shortfall / Units Needed	≈ 13,222 homes deficit (2024)	≈ 3.7 million units short (2024, Freddie Mac)
Rental Vacancy Rate	≈ 8.0% (2024)	≈ 7.0% (Q2 2025, Census)
Homeowner Vacancy Rate	≈ 1.1% (Q2 2025, Census)	≈ 1.1% (Q2 2025, Census)
Homeownership Rate	≈ 71.8% (2024 estimates)	≈ 65.0% (Q2 2025, Census)
Median Home Price (Sale)	≈ \$234,000 (2024)	≈ \$412,500 (2024)



Iowa vs. U.S. Housing Indicators

Metric	Iowa 2010	U.S. 2010	Iowa Recent	U.S. Recent
Median Home Price	~\$144,000	~\$175,000	~\$234,000	~\$412,500
Vacancy Rate	(n/a*)	~11.4%	~0.9% (homeowner)	~9.7%

Iowa Increase:

162%

National Increase:

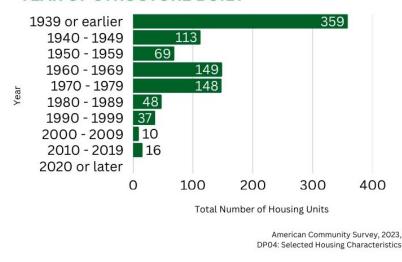
236%

Average Wage Rate Increase: 45-65%

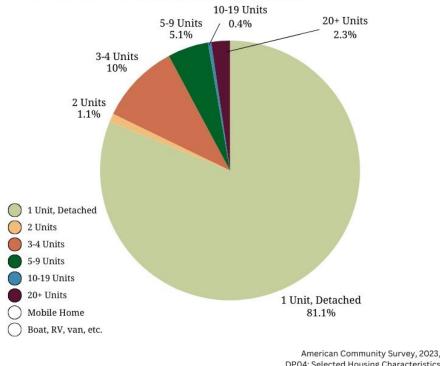


City of Greenfield, Iowa

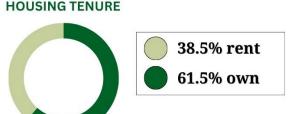
YEAR OF STRUCTURE BUILT



TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE 10-19 Units 5-9 Units 5.1%







American Community Survey, 2023, DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics

DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics

- Greenfield's housing market is primarily single-family homes, with smaller multi-family units too
- Significant portion built in 1939 or earlier, with a notable spike in housing construction between 1960 and 1979; limited new housing development
- Relatively low level of housing turnover, indicating that most residents are settled in their homes, which may point to limited housing availability for potential movers or newcomers



What Alternatives Are There?



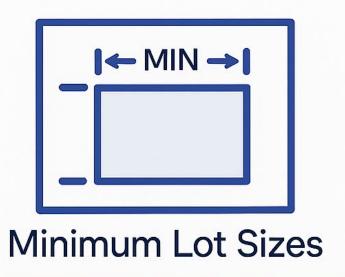






Why Zoning Matters for Housing

Zoning Barriers





Parking Requirements

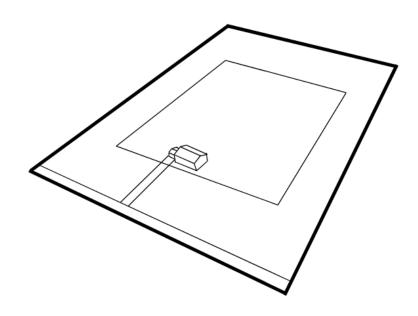


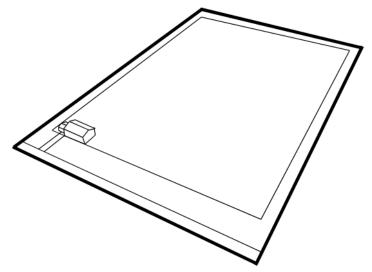


Large Minimum Lot Sizes & Setbacks

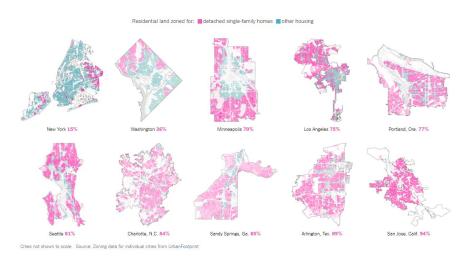
- Unlocks more housing sites
- Lowers housing costs
- Enables diverse housing types
- Aligns with walkable neighborhoods

	Existing (Traditional)	Proposed (Recommended)
Lot	8,000-12,000 sq. ft.	5,000-7000 sq. ft.
Front	30-50 ft	15-20 ft
Side	10-15 ft	5-8 ft (or zero lot line)
Rear	30-50 ft	15-30 ft





Single-Family Districts: The Impact



Cities Start to Question an American Ideal: A House With a Yard on Every Lot - The New **York Times**

- Single-family-only zoning reduces housing variety and can raise perunit land costs
- Allowing small-scale multi-family forms (duplexes, triplexes, townhomes) in those districts increases supply and housing choice with modest form change







ADUs: A High-Leverage Tool

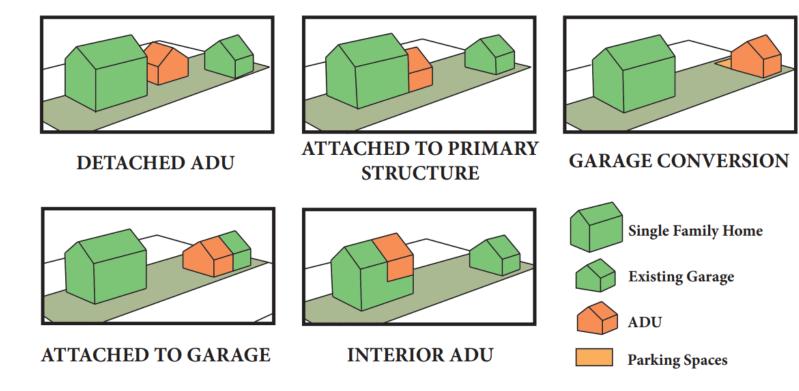


Image created from Emily Huston, MSA

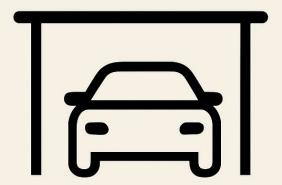
- Means of increasing housing supply, supporting aging in place, offering affordable rental housing
- <u>Senate File 592</u> (effective July 1, 2025) but cities already allowing prior
- Cities must allow at least one ADU on any lot zoned for a single-family residence
- 1,000 sq ft or 50% primary dwelling
- Grant administratively
- Recommend to allow lots to be less restrictive to make room for detached lots
- Offer model template ADUs
- Not the only solution though...



Parking Considerations

Remove minimums or allow for reductions (e.g., along transit corridor, bike parking, etc.) Eliminate any requirement for covered spaces







Conditional Use Delays

- Lengthy discretionary approval (conditional use, variances) that add time/cost and risk – allow by right or accessory use (with or without supplemental standards)
- Unclear or discretionary design standards are delay mechanisms

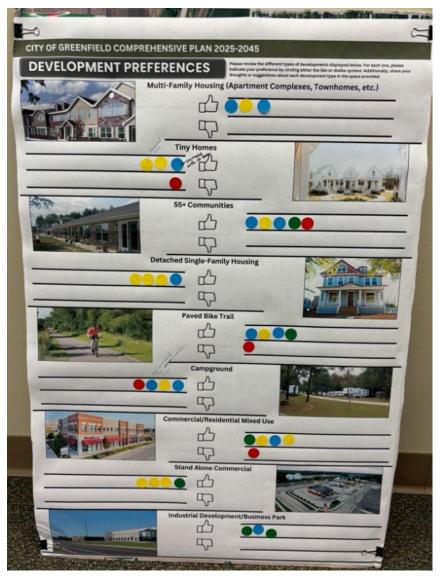
Residential Uses	R-1	R-2	R-3	Specific Use Standards
Single-family dwelling	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>P</u>	
Accessory dwelling unit	<u>P</u> C	<u>P</u> G	<u>P</u> C	¥
Townhome	<u>P</u> C	<u>P</u> C	<u>P</u> C	¥
Three-family dwelling		<u>P</u> G	<u>P</u> C	¥
Four-family dwelling		<u>P</u> G	<u>P</u> C	¥



Zoning as Tool for Public Health & Safety vs. Local Control

Zoning as Tool for Public Health & Safety vs. Local Control

- Public health & safety role: zoning can and should protect sanitation, fire safety, and minimum unit standards-- but not be used to exclude housing types
- Local control narrative:
 - Emphasize that zoning changes are local decisions and
 - Provide community engagement
 - Provide design guidelines, and
 - Provide clear standards to maintain control while removing unnecessary barriers





To Recap... Antiquated Regulatory Practices to Replace

- Large minimum lot sizes that predate modern infrastructure
- Excessive setback or lot coverage rules that prevent smaller units
- Conditional-use requirements for common housing types (ADUs, duplexes)
- Unclear or discretionary design standards that are delay mechanisms

Another Tip:

Have an area of town that has lots of nonconformities or variance requests due to age or other conditions?

Create a new zoning district!



Group Discussion/Questions

Thank you!

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