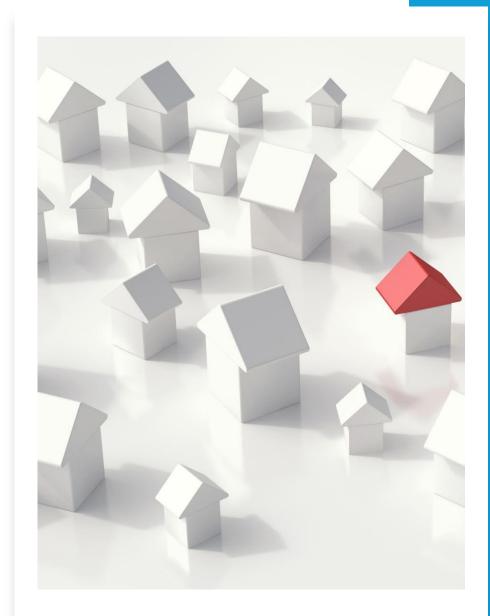
Expanding Housing Opportunities in The City of Bloomington

Presented by: Deborah L. Myerson, AICP Date: March 12, 2025



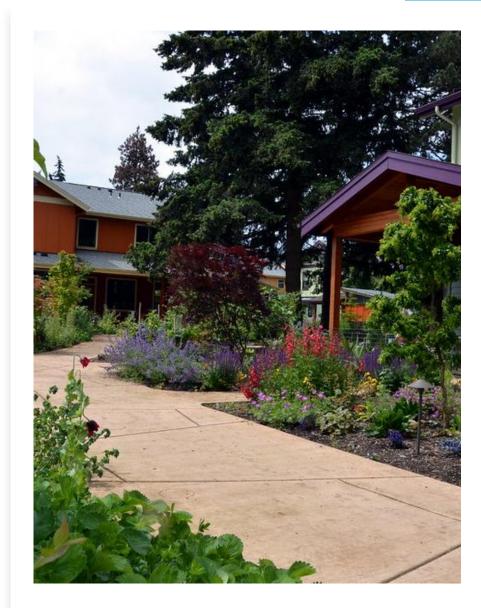
Impacts of Shortages in Local Housing Supply

- Limited housing options escalate housing costs.
- Many workers cannot afford to live in the city.
- Harder to recruit employees for new jobs with the high cost of housing
- Living further away creates longer commutes and more traffic congestion



Expand Options with More Neighborhood-Scale Housing

- Duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes
- Cottage courts, townhomes, ADUs
- More affordable, sustainable, and walkable than exclusively single-family homes.



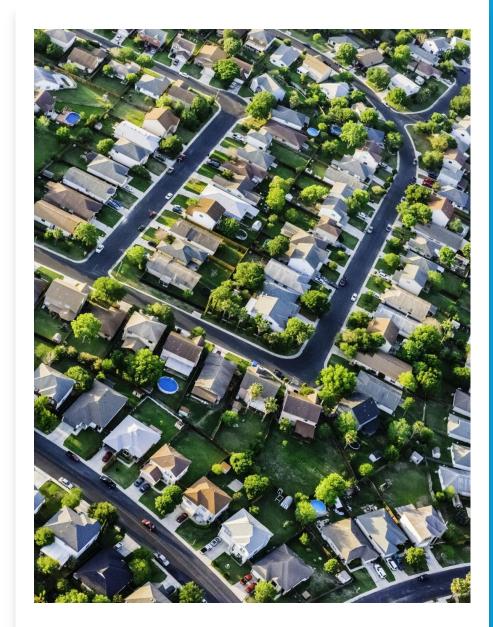
Benefits of More Neighborhood-Scale Housing

1. Affordability: More housing types = lower costs. 2. Sustainability: Reduces car dependency & energy use.

3. Economic diversity: More options for households all incomes

National Housing Trends

Meeting Housing Needs in the 2020's



State of the Nation's Housing 2024.

Highlights

Home Prices Continue to Rise as For-Sale Inventory Hits Lowest Level in 30 Years

Household Growth Driven by Millennial Homeowners and Gen Z Renters

Cost of Homeownership Highest in More Than 30 Years Number of Cost-Burdened Renters Hits a Record High, as Number of Gen Z Renters Doubles

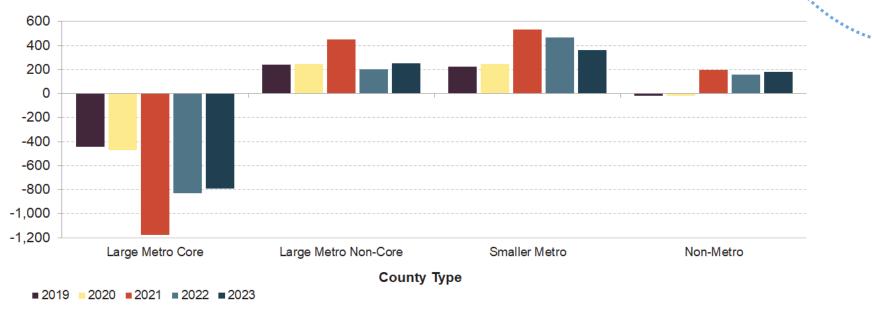
THE STATE ∰NATION'S HOUSING 24

JCHS JOINT CENTER FOR HOUSING STUDIES OF HARVARD LINIVERSITY

More States Embrace Zoning Reform and Homelessness Hits Record High

Smaller Markets and Rural Areas Continued Pandemic-Era Migration Gains

Net Domestic Migration (Thousands)



Notes: Large metro areas have at least 1 million residents. Core counties contain either the largest city in the metro or any principal city with at least 250,000 residents. Non-core counties are all other counties in large metro areas.

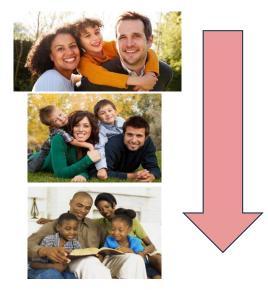
Source: JCHS tabulations of US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program.

REPORT: More Young Americans Achieving Homeownership By Changing Locks On Airbnb



Mismatch: Housing Supply & Demographic Changes

"Nuclear Family" Households



Multigenerational living & aging in place



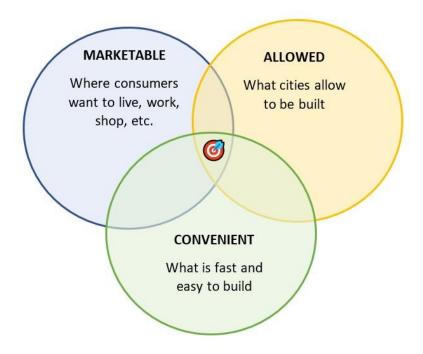






What Gets Built?

Marketable, Allowed, and Convenient



Source: Matt Hoffman, AIA Director of Urban Design MBL Planning + Architecture

Opportunities with Amendments to the UDO

What is limiting housing production?



Current zoning restricts plexes in most areas.



Parking minimums & lot size rules increase development costs.

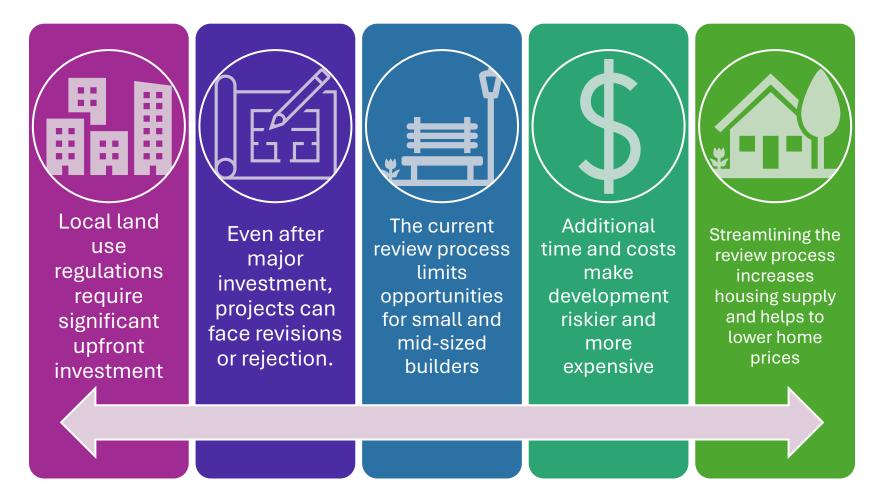


ADU restrictions such as owner-occupancy & size limits discourage housing options.



Solution: Reform these rules to align with the city's housing goals.

Make it Easier to Add to Bloomington's Housing Supply





Add to Sustainability with More Neighborhood-Scale Housing

- Bloomington's Climate Action Plan supports these goals:
- More density = Reduced vehicle miles traveled (VMT), lower emissions.
- Smaller homes & shared walls = 25-50% lower energy use.
- Efficient land use = Less strain on infrastructure & utilities.

F. - No persons of any race other than the Caucasian race shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this covenant shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant.

Use Zoning Reform to Combat a History of Disparities

Exclusionary Zoning = Neighborhood Segregation

- Zoning has historically served to restrict access to certain neighborhoods based on income & race.
- It still limits affordable housing options, reinforcing racial & economic divides.

Segregated Housing = Segregated Schools

- School district boundaries mirror housing patterns, leading to unequal educational opportunities.
- Affluent, predominantly white neighborhoods have better-funded schools, while lower-income areas face resource disparities.

Opportunities for Legalizing More Housing

Allow	Remove	Expand	Create
Allow duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes in R1-R4 zones.	Remove restrictive design & parking rules.	Expand ADUs: Remove owner- occupancy, allow 2 per lot, increase size.	Create equitable opportunities for infill housing.

Housing Policy Innovations:

Examples from Around the Country

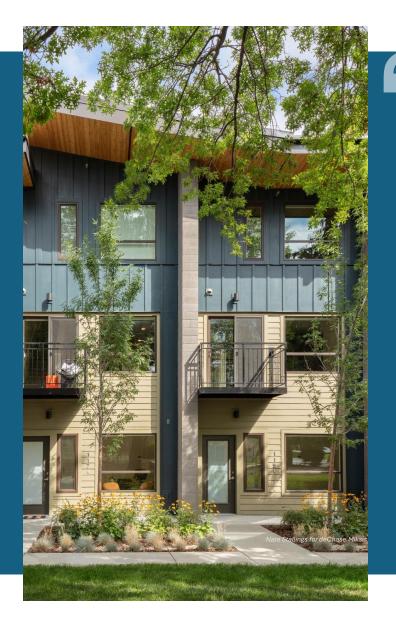


What are some ways to tackle the country's housing shortage?



INNOVATIONS IN STATE AND LOCAL POLICIES TO BOOST HOUSING SUPPLY





- REFORM zoning and other regulations to unleash housing production
- CONNECT resources that maximize the impact of housing investments
- LEVERAGE land, finance, and the adaptive reuse of outmoded buildings to create new opportunities for residential development.



Implement Zoning Reform

Diversify housing supply

- Montgomery County, MD: Attainable Housing Strategies plan supports mixed-income neighborhoods by legalizing townhouses, courtyard apartments, and small multifamily buildings.
- Raleigh, NC's 2021 Missing Middle Zoning Reforms eliminated singlefamily zoning restrictions, allowing duplexes, townhomes, and cottage courts citywide.

REFORM



Make Infill Easy

Add accessory dwelling units

- Arlington County, Virginia reduced restrictions on lot sizes, setbacks, and parking requirements for ADUs to make it easier to build them.
- Colorado offers financial support for ADUs such as grants, low-interest loans, and tax incentives for homeowners who construct ADUs for long-term rental to low- and middleincome tenants.
- Washington State streamlined the approval process for ADUs, making it easier for homeowners to add these units to their properties.

REFORM



Iowa City, Iowa: Legalizing Duplexes & Expanding ADUs (2023)

- **Duplexes & Attached Homes** Now permitted in more residential areas with **reduced lot size requirements**.
- Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) Expanded allowances to increase affordability & housing options.
- Townhomes & Multi-Family Integrated into more zones, supporting higher-density, mixed-use development.
- Simplified Approvals Streamlined review process for multi-family & mixed-use housing, reducing barriers to construction.



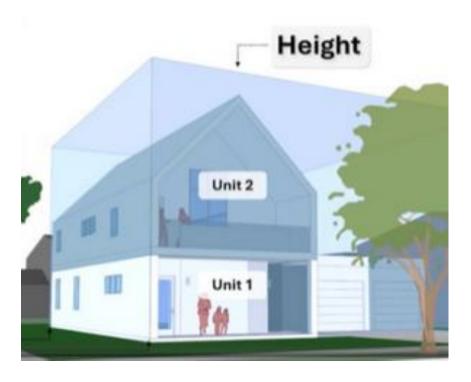
Ann Arbor, Michigan: Allowing More Housing Types (2023) In 2023, the Ann Arbor City Council implemented these zoning reforms to diversify housing options:

- Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) Eliminated minimum lot size requirements and restrictions on detached ADUs.
- Increased Housing Density Removed Floor-Area Ratio (FAR) limits in key zoning districts to allow more housing units per lot
- Height & Density Adjustments Relaxed zoning standards in urban districts to support more options for neighborhood-scale housing.

Boulder, Colorado: Simplifying Approvals (2022)

RM-1: Duplex

Same Form & Bulk Standards



- **By-Right Development:** Duplexes and triplexes are now permitted byright on larger single-family lots, simplifying the approval process and encouraging the development of these housing types.
- **Transit-Oriented Development:** The reforms encourage higher-density housing near bus routes, promoting sustainable, walkable neighborhoods.
- Reduced Parking Requirements: Ongoing efforts are focused on reducing parking minimums to lower development costs and promote alternative transportation options, thereby supporting the feasibility of duplex and triplex projects



Madison, Wisconsin: Supporting Infill Housing (2025)

- Zoning Reform Allowed duplexes and triplexes in more residential areas
- Reduced Parking Minimums Established a Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Overlay District, eliminating parking requirements near transit corridors.
- Small Cap TIF Program Created Tax Increment Financing (TIF) incentives to support small-scale infill housing projects.
- Encouraging Multi-Unit Housing Streamlined approvals and lowered development costs.

Questions or Comments

