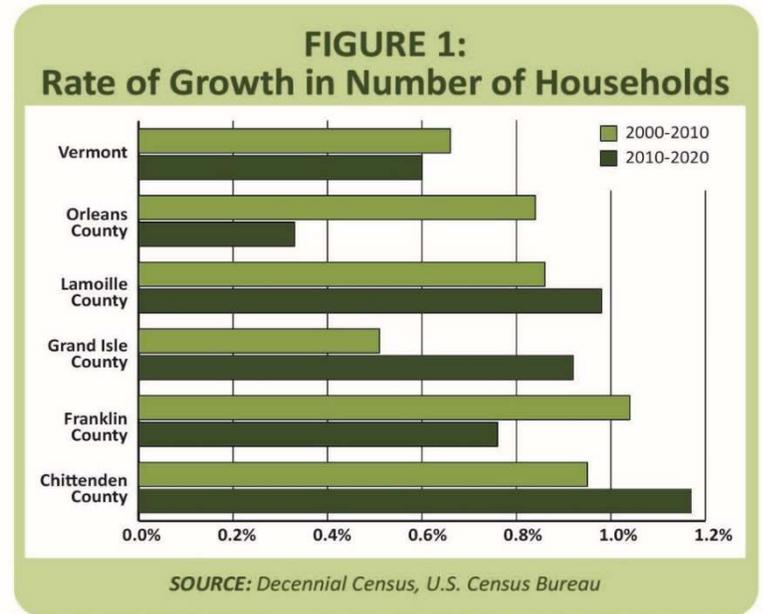


HOUSING

GOALS

1. Build and improve more homes so that high-quality, safe, and affordable housing options are equitably available to all current and future residents consistent with housing targets.
2. Housing is easier to build in centers, village areas and planned growth areas that are convenient and accessible to employment, services, retail, public transportation, recreation facilities, and schools.
3. Housing design and construction is energy efficient and minimizes adverse environmental impacts.

Housing policy, planning, and regulation plays a major role in shaping the physical form, landscape, and demographics of the region. The policies set by regional and local plans result in regulations and other actions that impact the location, density, type, form, and amount of housing. These factors in turn inform the efficiency of utilities and services, the economic vitality of our region and its villages and downtowns, workforce availability, agricultural viability and forest fragmentation, and the overall character of our communities. Ultimately, regional planning decisions impact the housing options available to individuals and families, including accessibility to employment, health care, education, and grocery stores; affordability; and size.



Beyond physical implications, housing is a basic human need and foundational building block for individuals and families to be successful in life. It is well understood that once stable housing is achieved, individuals and families are more likely to sustain employment and achieve other life goals. While housing people is complicated by a wide range of social and economic policies and conditions, this region is committed to ensuring equitable access to safe, convenient, and affordable housing for current and future generations.

The region as a whole does not have enough affordable housing, driven in part by an overall housing shortage in the State of Vermont. The supply of housing has not kept pace with population growth, and more units are needed for a given population due to the growing number of smaller households. The shortage is complicated by an older, homogeneous housing stock, high construction costs, the pandemic, and other economic factors. The impacts of the housing crisis have rippled through every community; local and regional planners and officials throughout the state are faced with the immense challenge of taking action to better meet the housing needs of families and individuals.

NRPC completed a housing needs assessment in 2022 to provide an understanding of demographic and housing trends in the region and to quantify regional housing needs. The State of Vermont completed a Statewide Housing Needs Assessment for 2025 to 2029 and subsequently, the regional planning commissions worked with the State to prepare regional housing targets based on the needs assessment. This chapter includes important highlights and conclusions from these assessments.

Current Housing Landscape and Trends

Household Count and Growth

23,088 households were living in the two-county region in 2020, an increase of 1,673 households from 2010. Household change has been increasing at slower rates since the 1970s, although Grand Isle County bucked this trend in the 2010s, growing faster than the previous decade. Overall, the region has been experiencing slow household growth—averaging 0.9% annually between 2000 and 2020. This growth is faster than the state, but slower than Chittenden County and Lamoille County.

Housing creation has largely been occurring in only a few communities in recent years. During the past 20 years, 45% of households moving into or forming in the region were in St. Albans Town and Fairfax. Only St. Albans City experienced a decline in the number of households between 2000 and 2020, although City permit data show a smaller decline of only 22 units.

Migration

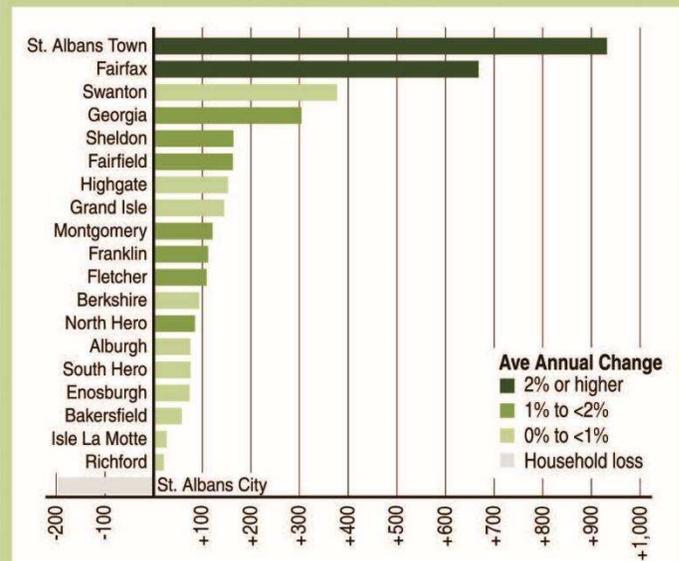
Households that moved between 2000 and 2020 were largely going from one residence to another within the region, rather than migrating in from outside the region. Approximately 15% of residents who moved between 2015 and 2020 moved into the region from outside Vermont, while nearly 27% moved into the region from somewhere else in Vermont. In the coming decades, migration into Vermont by “climate refugees” is projected to increase. Some climate-related migration into Vermont is likely already happening and will continue to happen largely by households at higher median incomes with the flexibility to move to more desirable locations. As the climate continues to change, climate migration will likely become an unavoidable choice regardless of income in some parts of the country. This region should prepare to receive new climate refugees, since it is projected to be one of most habitable locations in the country as the climate warms (ProPublica, Climate Migration, 2020).

The COVID 19 pandemic likely influenced new migration into the region in 2020 and 2021 by households with the flexibility to work from home and the financial means to relocate to areas that appeal to their lifestyle. Property transfer tax data shows that the number of Franklin County secondary homes that were bought and used as primary homes increased by 70% in 2020 and returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2022, which supports this conclusion. It is necessary to review the 2025 ACS 5-year estimates when they are released to evaluate out of state migration trends, which do not overlap with the 2020 ACS 5-year estimates.

Travel to Work

While Franklin County is host to several regional job centers in St. Albans, Enosburgh, Swanton, and Georgia, it is also within commuting distance of Chittenden County’s large regional employment center. As a result, just under half (48%) of the workforce stays within the county for employment. For the other half of the workforce that travels to Chittenden County for work, it is usually a tradeoff for more affordable housing options in Franklin County. In Grand Isle County, over 80% of the workforce travels off the islands due to limited employment options there and easy access to Chittenden County. (U.S. Census Bureau, LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (2019))

FIGURE 2:
Change in Number of Households
2000 - 2020



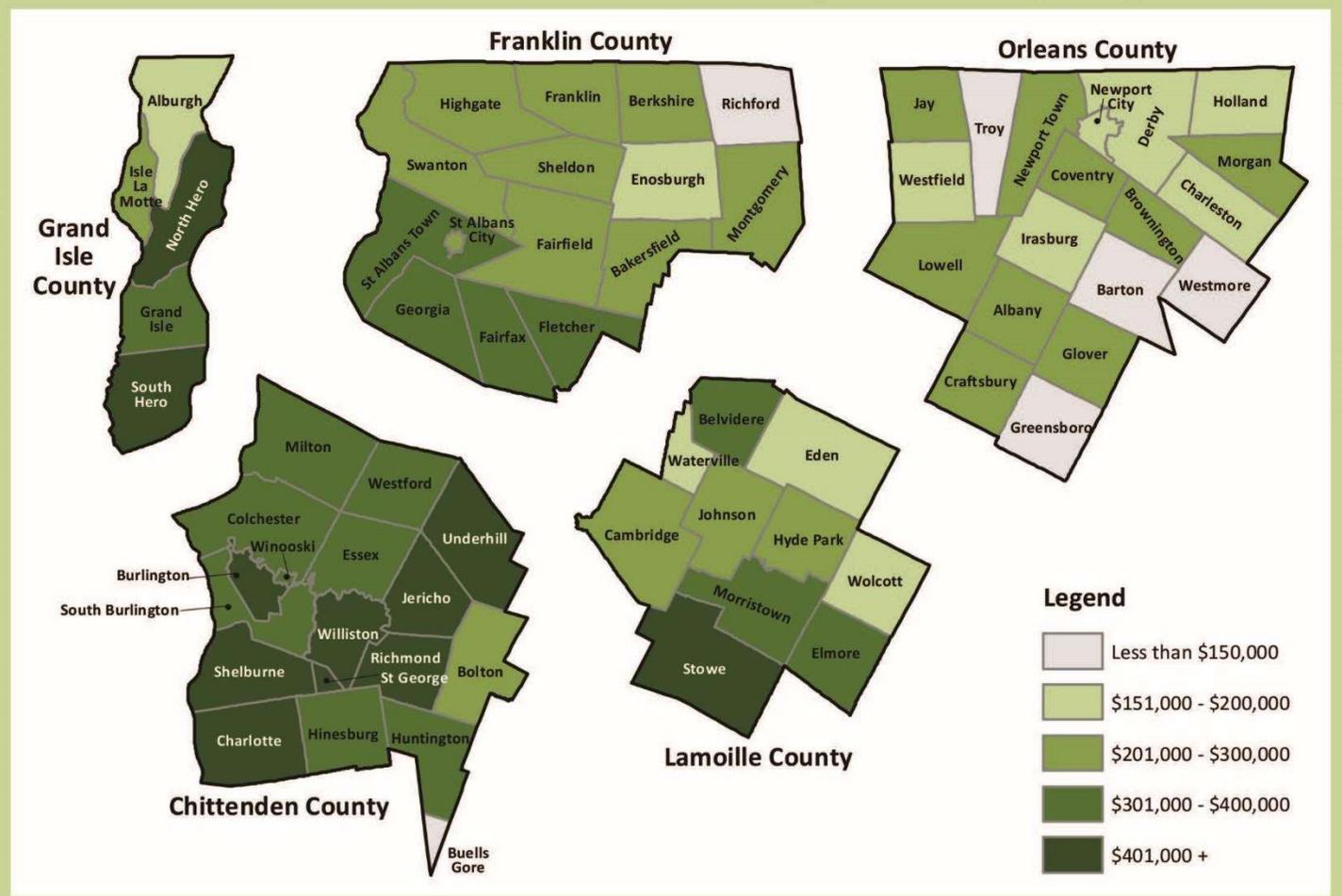
SOURCE: Decennial Census, U.S. Census Bureau

Sale Prices

The median sale price of a single-unit primary home in the two-county region increased to new highs in 2024: \$350,000 in Franklin County and \$395,000 in Grand Isle County.

Home sale prices are strongly influenced by the market in Chittenden County, with those towns adjacent to or within easy commuting distance of Chittenden County having higher sale prices. In Franklin County, prices rose significantly at the beginning of the century but declined from 2006 to 2016. There was a sharp increase in 2019 to nearly \$242,000, and price increases were sustained through 2024. Grand Isle County experiences a high variability in median price from year to year due to the small number of sales, but the overall trend is similar to Franklin County at a higher price point. Overall, from 2019-2024 home prices in Vermont rose at the rate of inflation (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

MAP 4: Median Sale Prices of Primary Residences (2021)



SOURCE: Housing Vermont - www.housingdata.org

Housing Types

The diversity of the housing stock declined between 2000 and 2020, with the region losing housing in two-, three-, and four-unit structures, along with mobile homes, which is a trend that is seen statewide. Single-unit detached homes comprised nearly 77% of the two-county region’s housing stock in 2020.

On the other hand, the region has experienced an increase in units in large multi-unit buildings between 2000 and 2020. Affordable rental housing projects built in the region during this 20-year period created 325 units in buildings with 10 or more units, accounting for two-thirds of new units in buildings of that size. The remaining

third is mostly accounted for by market-rate senior housing. New multi-unit housing was highly concentrated in a small number of communities: 52% in St. Albans Town and another 20% in Fairfax. Additional large-scale developments, such as the Cathedral Square senior housing facility in South Hero, have been constructed since 2020.

Seasonal and Second Home Properties

The two-county region is a recreation destination and has historically had a substantial stock of camps and second homes. Census data suggests that nearly 13% of the region’s housing units were seasonal in 2020. Seasonal housing is concentrated in Grand Isle County, where it accounted for nearly 35% of all units in 2020. Seasonal housing comprised more than 25% of the housing stock in six of the region’s municipalities in 2020: Franklin, Montgomery, Alburgh, Isle La Motte, North Hero, and South Hero. Short-term rentals also make up a portion of seasonal dwellings, but the percentage varies by community and season.

Projections

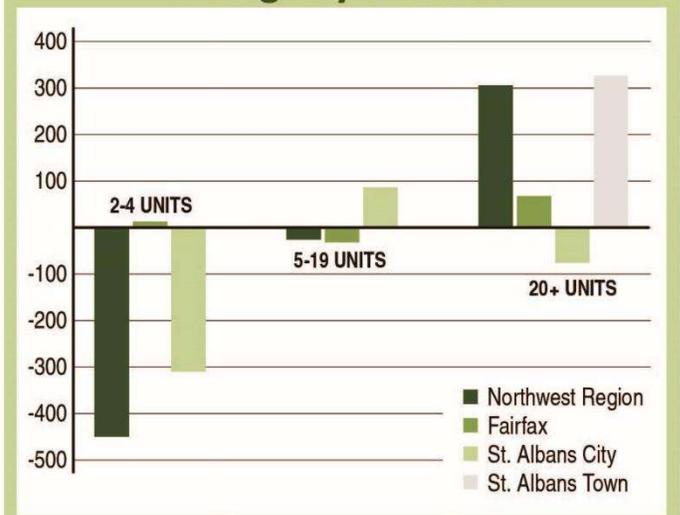
The 2025 Vermont Housing Needs Assessment indicates that regional household growth is likely to continue through 2030. The rate of growth is uncertain and will depend greatly on the rate of net migration. If the higher rate of migration that has been experienced since 2020 continues, a 1.8% yearly growth in households is expected by 2030. If migration returns to 2016-2019 levels, a 1.0% yearly household growth rate is expected. These estimates translate to an expected growth of around 1,100 to 2,000 households from 2025-2030.

Projections from NRPC’s 2023 Housing Needs Assessment indicate that the number of households in the two-county region headed by someone age 65 or older will peak by 2040, increasing by about 1,560, suggesting an aging in place of the region’s ~~Baby Boomer~~ **boomer** households and the need for additional senior housing and long-term care facilities throughout the next decade. It also shows a recovery in the number of households headed by someone age 35 to 44, which had declined significantly between 2000 and 2020, suggesting new millennial households moving into or forming in the region.

By 2050, the projected yearly household growth rate is expected to range from 0.3% to 1.4% overall, resulting in 1,700 to 8,000 new households from 2025-2050. This estimate factors in expected population decline starting in 2040 as the current population continues to age. Meeting housing supply needs, which can improve housing affordability and quality of life, as soon as possible may be an important tool for attracting migration and countering the declining population facing the state in the long run (*Vermont Housing Needs Assessment, 2025*).

Household Characteristics

FIGURE 3: Multi-Unit Housing Change by Location



SOURCE: American Community Survey

Age

The median age was estimated to be 40.5 years in Franklin County and 48.7 years in Grand Isle County in 2020. All municipalities in the region saw the median age of residents increase between 2000 and 2020. A person’s age is highly predictive of their housing needs, preferences, and experience. Baby boomers have reached or will soon reach retirement age, with many planning to “age in place.” The large generation of millennials have been facing issues of affordability and uncertainty since they entered the housing market.

When available, NRPC relies on the most recent U.S. Decennial Census because of its reliability and accuracy. The American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau is used when data is not available from the Decennial Census; however, it uses estimates based on sample populations averaged across a 5-year period, which can result in high margins of error. Other accurate and more recent sources of data are used when available.

Household Size

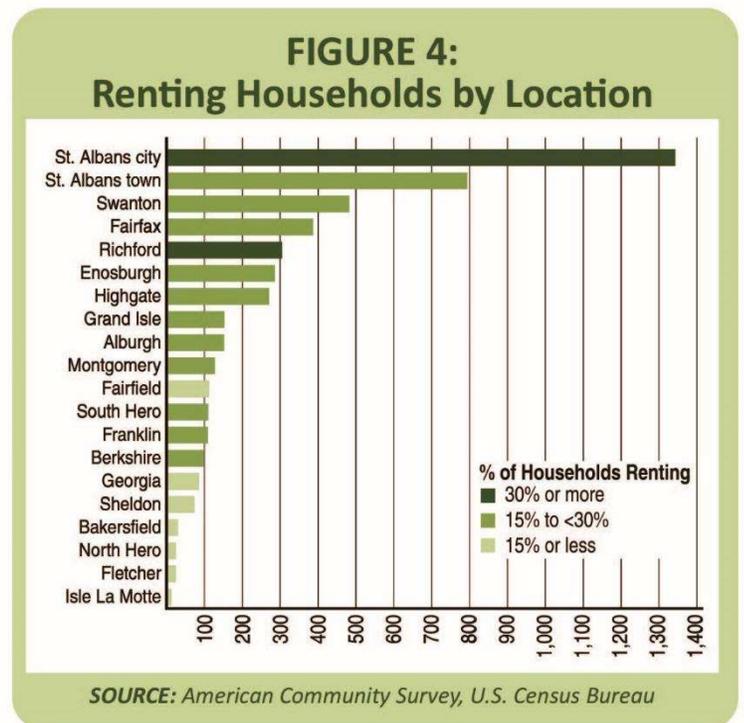
Household size in the two-county region continues to decline, with the average falling below 2.5 people in 2020. Average household size ranged within the region from a low of 2.13 people in Isle La Motte to a high of 2.71 in Georgia. In both counties, the average household size was approximately 3 persons in 1980. As household size drops, more housing units are needed to house the same population.

Living Arrangements

Approximately 64% of the region’s households are estimated to be families (defined as two or more people related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together) (ACS, 2020). While the two-county region continues to have more family than nonfamily households, the region is we are seeing growth in nonfamily and single-person households. Between 2000 and 2020, 82% of new households created were nonfamily and 60% were single-person households. More than 2,100 new single-person households were created over the 20-year period. New family and nonfamily households account for net population growth in addition to the dynamic shifting of the same population between family and nonfamily living arrangements.

Tenure

Nearly 80% of households living in the two-county region in 2020 owned their home. More than 90% of new households created between 2000 and 2020 in the region were homeowners. Households who rent are concentrated in St. Albans City and St. Albans Town, which together account for more than 43% of all the renting households in the region. Households headed by the youngest and oldest residents in the region are the most likely to be renting. Single-person households in the region are also more likely to be renting.



Household Income, Housing Cost and Affordability

Housing affordability is primarily determined by two factors: household income and housing costs, although other costs of living including transportation impact overall affordability. The Census Bureau estimated that median household income in Franklin County was \$65,314 and in Grand Isle County was \$81,667 in 2020. The Metropolitan Statistical Area Median (MSA) income, which includes the region and Chittenden County, is \$73,447. Median household income in Franklin County increased 4.5% above the rate of inflation between 2000 and 2020. The data shows much larger gains in Grand Isle County with a jump of 26.5% over the 20-year period.

Household income growth is not evenly distributed across households of different types and characteristics. Family households saw their median income grow significantly more than non-family households. In 2020, the median income of owning households was approximately twice the median income of renting households in the two-county region. Households headed by someone identifying as non-white or white and another race/ethnicity, younger or older were disproportionately represented in the region’s lower income groups.

The Census Bureau estimated that 10% of the region’s households had an income below the poverty line in 2020. Despite gains in medium income, both the total number of households below the poverty line and the poverty rate inched upwards between 2000 and 2020. The increase in households below the poverty line is entirely attributable to nonfamily households. A nonfamily household in the two-county region is nearly three times as likely to have an income below the poverty line as a family household. Given that most of the region’s new households are nonfamily households, the income and poverty disparity between family and nonfamily households is a worrying trend.

Households are considered to be cost-burdened by their housing costs when monthly housing costs consume more than 30% of their income for rent, mortgage, insurance, taxes and utilities. This metric is widely accepted as the maximum level considered affordable for the average household. For the Northwest Region, homeownership is affordable when ownership costs do not exceed 30% of gross annual income using a target incomes of 120% of the Burlington-South Burlington MSA median household income.

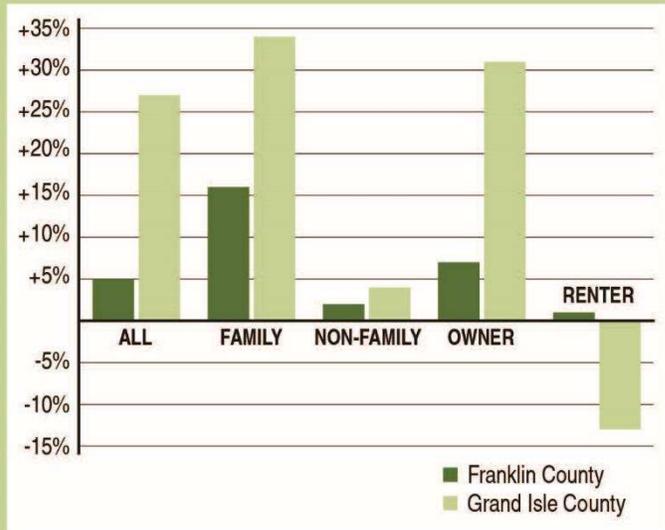
Housing and Transportation Costs

Housing is generally considered affordable regardless of income when a household uses **no more than 30%** of their income to pay for it.

Given that travel to and from a household to destinations varies based on location **transportation costs** are considered affordable when they consume **15% or less** of the household income.

Combined housing and transportation costs that total **greater than 45%** of the household income are considered unaffordable.

**FIGURE 5:
Median Income Growth
2000 - 2020**



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

And, rental housing is affordable when total rental costs do not exceed 30% of the gross annual income using a target income of 80% of the Burlington-South Burlington MSA median household income.

The Census Bureau estimated that nearly 1 in 3 households in the two-county region were cost burdened in 2020. The number of cost burdened households decreased from 2010 to 2020, however this decrease was almost entirely made up of owning households. The steep rise in home sale prices has been cushioned by increases in median income for homeowners.

Whether with a mortgage or without a mortgage, ownership costs remained well below the affordability limit of 30% of household income for the region’s median household income. However, the region’s renting households are significantly more cost burdened. Renting a home remains unaffordable for 43% of renting households at the region’s median household income.

Housing cost burden is also impacted by transportation costs. Transportation costs are considered affordable if they are 15% or less of a household’s income. Transportation costs are impacted by proximity to jobs and services as well as the availability of public transit. According to a national index developed by Neighborhood Technologies, regional residents spend, on average, roughly 22% of their income on transportation costs, with at least 60% of regional residents being considered transportation cost-burdened. Map 3 in the Introduction shows combined housing and transportation costs for the region.

Many of the region’s most vulnerable households are disproportionately burdened by housing costs. 6,620 or 64% of low-income households (with annual household income 80% of MSA or less) in the two-county region were cost burdened. Many of these households are single people – younger adults and seniors. Younger adults in this group are more likely to be renting, while older adults are more likely to be homeowners. These households are also more likely to be headed by someone with a disability or someone identifying as BIPOC or multi-racial. Households with children represent a smaller proportion of low-income households, but those with children are nearly all cost burdened.

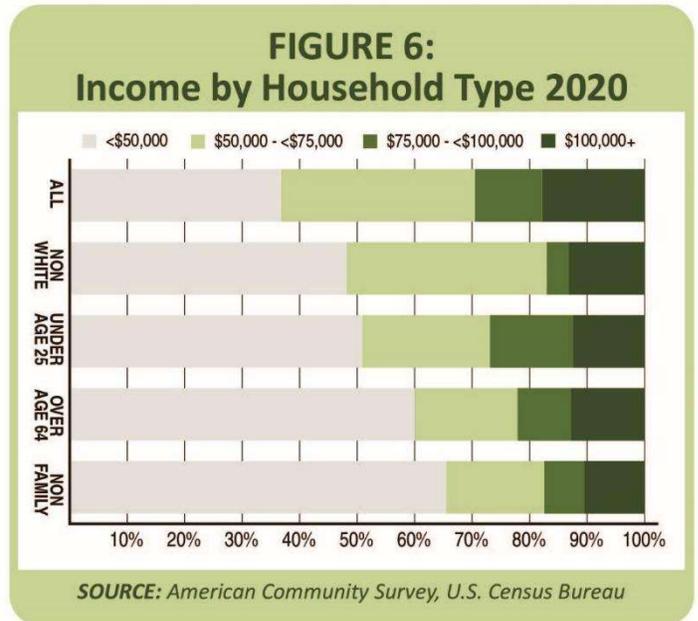
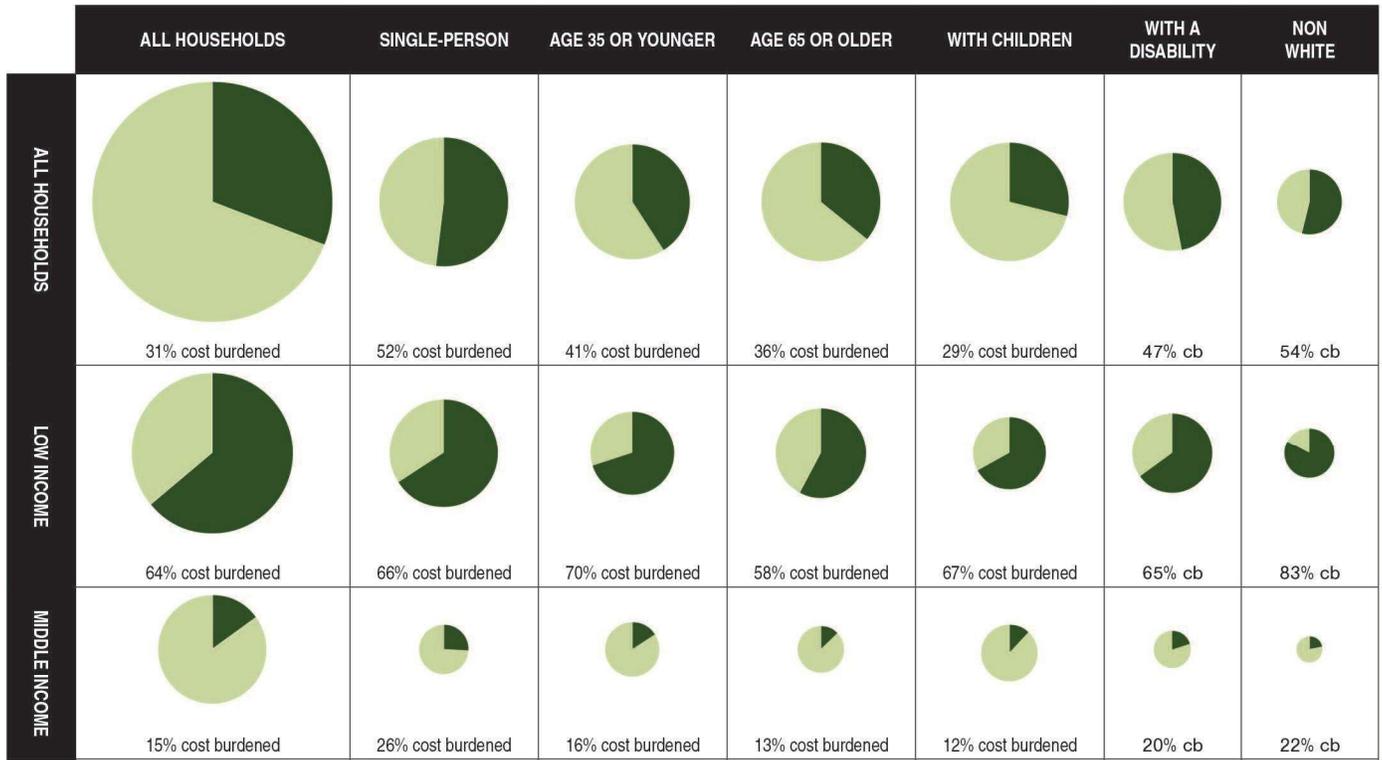


FIGURE 7: Cost Burdened Households



NOTES: Cost burdened households are spending more than 30% of their income on housing. The percentage of cost burdened households in each category is shown in yellow in the pie charts. The pie charts are sized to represent the total estimated number of households in each category based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 ACS PUMS.

Non White means that the head of the household responded to the US Census question on race and ethnicity by identifying as Native American, Black, Hispanic, another race or ethnicity other than White, or White in addition to another race and/or ethnicity, i.e mixed race and/or ethnicity.

Housing Targets: Meeting Current and Future Housing Needs

Vermont Statute (24 V.S.A. § 4348a(a)(9)) tasks Regional Planning Commissions with identifying the housing needs for all communities and economic groups in the region, estimating the need in terms of price, quality, unit size or type, and zoning district as applicable, and disaggregating regional housing targets or ranges by municipality. The 2022 Northwest Vermont Housing Needs Assessment determined that a significant number of households in the region do not have adequate housing or have unmet housing needs. Unmet housing needs are categorized by those households that are currently unhoused, underhoused and/or cost-burdened; this analysis did not take into account new housing units needed to account for population growth. Overall,

the assessment estimates that 7,600 households are currently living with an unmet need with just shy of 50% of households (3,680) with an unmet need entirely due to cost-burden and 3,920 households with an unmet need based on a combination of other factors. (*Northwest Vermont Housing Needs Assessment, 2022, See Figure 8*).

The 2025 Vermont Housing Needs Assessment includes targets for new housing in each region that factor in projected household growth and some aspects of unmet housing need (normalizing vacancy rates and housing the unhoused, but not cost burden). The targets contain lower and upper scenarios for 2030 and 2050. The assessment projects that the Northwest Region will need to add 2,144-3,249 units of housing by 2030 and 6,755-13,315 units by 2050 in order to achieve statewide housing goals (*Vermont Housing Needs Assessment, 2025*).

Municipal Housing Targets

In accordance with statute, NRPC has broken the regional targets down into municipal targets (Table 2). These targets are based on: 1) The current number of housing units in each municipality, and 2) Whether the municipality has a Planned Growth Area. Planned Growth Areas are allocated 60% of the 2050 housing target in order to accommodate a substantial majority of growth. 2030 targets are adjusted to reflect the towns’ current growth rates to account for existing short-term barriers to housing growth.

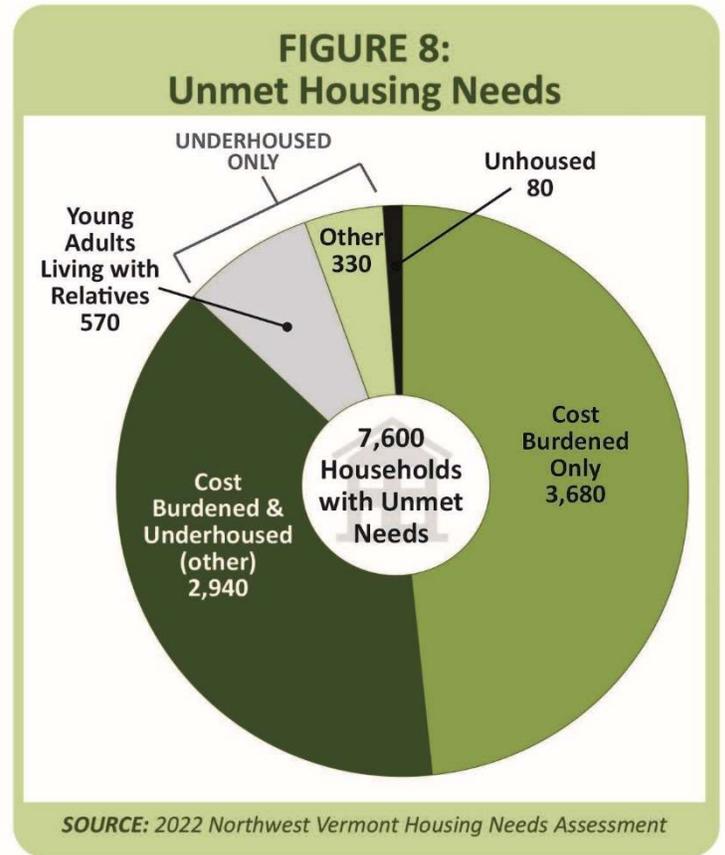


TABLE 2: Municipal Housing Targets

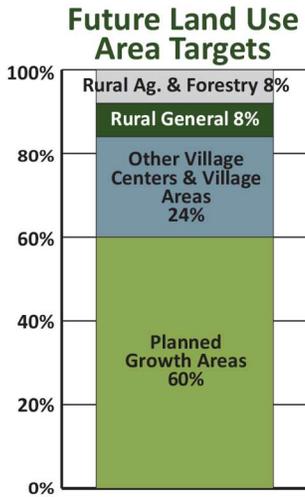
MUNICIPALITY	AVERAGE % YEARLY HOUSING GROWTH, 2000-2020	AVERAGE % YEARLY HOUSING GROWTH, 2020-2024	2025 - 2030 TARGET		2025 - 2050 TARGET	
			UNITS	%/YEAR	UNITS	%/YEAR
Alburgh	1.2%	0.4%	73 - 111	0.9 - 1.4%	222 - 455	0.6 - 1.2%
Bakersfield	0.7%	0.4%	28 - 43	1 - 1.5%	82 - 168	0.6 - 1.2%
Berkshire	0.8%	0.8%	46 - 69	1.4 - 2.2%	95 - 185	0.6 - 1.2%
Enosburgh	0.4%	0.4%	93 - 140	1.5 - 2.3%	409 - 767	1.2 - 2.5%
Fairfax	2.8%	1.3%	251 - 381	2.6 - 3.9%	615 - 1204	1.2 - 2.5%
Fairfield	1.0%	0.7%	58 - 88	1.3 - 1.9%	131 - 266	0.6 - 1.2%
Fletcher	0.9%	0.4%	29 - 44	1 - 1.4%	86 - 176	0.6 - 1.2%
Franklin	0.6%	1.0%	66 - 100	1.6 - 2.4%	129 - 238	0.6 - 1.2%
Georgia	0.9%	0.7%	125 - 190	1.3 - 1.9%	287 - 570	0.6 - 1.2%
Grand Isle	0.9%	0.7%	77 - 117	1.3 - 1.9%	172 - 359	0.6 - 1.2%
Highgate	0.8%	0.9%	123 - 186	1.5 - 2.3%	236 - 465	0.6 - 1.2%
Isle La Motte	0.3%	0.3%	20 - 31	0.8 - 1.3%	72 - 143	0.6 - 1.2%
Montgomery	0.8%	0.4%	37 - 56	1 - 1.5%	118 - 224	0.6 - 1.2%
North Hero	0.2%	0.6%	53 - 80	1.1 - 1.7%	159 - 276	0.6 - 1.2%
Richford	0.3%	0.2%	68 - 103	1.3 - 1.9%	362 - 666	1.2 - 2.5%
St. Albans City	-0.2%	0.4%	116 - 175	0.7 - 1.1%	729 - 1440	0.9 - 1.8%
St. Albans Town	2.2%	0.7%	261 - 397	1.6 - 2.4%	1650 - 3257	2.0 - 4.0%
Sheldon	1.5%	0.6%	52 - 78	1.2 - 1.8%	135 - 259	0.6 - 1.2%
South Hero	0.2%	1.1%	96 - 145	1.8 - 2.7%	149 - 311	0.6 - 1.2%
Swanton	0.7%	0.6%	263 - 398	1.7 - 2.6%	937 - 1894	1.2 - 2.5%
TOTAL	0.8%	0.7%	2,144 - 3,249	1.5 - 2.3%	6,755 - 13,315	1.0 - 1.9%

SOURCE: Developed by NRPC, Total Regional Target: VT Housing Needs Assessment, Appendix I: Statewide & Regional Housing Targets

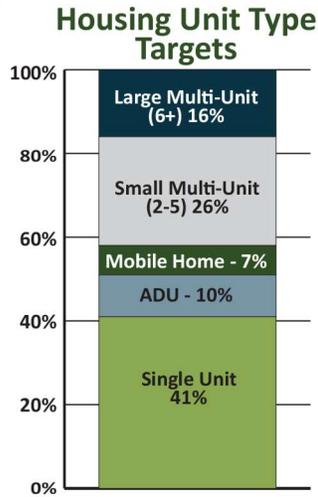
Housing Targets by Price, Size, Type and Land Use Area

As discussed earlier in this chapter, there is currently a mismatch between the demographics of the region and the kinds of housing that are currently available. Data shows trends of smaller households with increased affordability challenges and a need for a greater variety of unit types in proximity to services and employment. To reflect these needs, NRPC has broken the regional target down by certain housing characteristics. These targets outline the location, affordability and diversity of housing types necessary to meet regional housing needs and land use goals. These calculations are informed by the current development trends, projected household growth, and regional goals and policies on housing and land use.

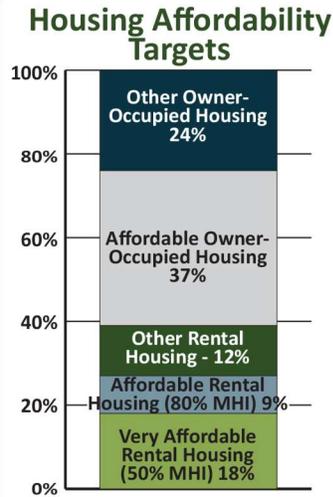
FIGURE 9: Housing Targets (2050)



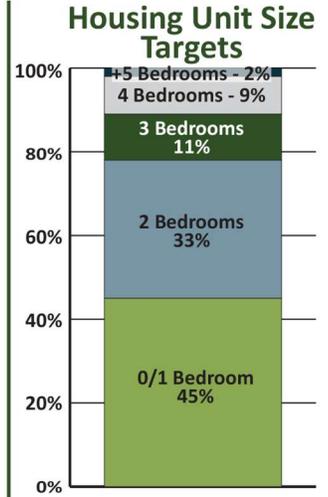
These targets set goals based on the Future Land Use Map, which identifies areas planned for housing growth throughout the region. NRPC supports locating a substantial majority of new housing in Downtown/Village Centers, Planned Growth Areas and Village Areas.



NRPC supports a diversity of housing types that integrate into existing neighborhoods, including an increase in small multi-unit and accessory dwellings. The target assumes that the proportion of small multi-units and ADUs will need to significantly increase to support the infill necessary to meet the goal of 60% of all growth in Planned Growth Areas.

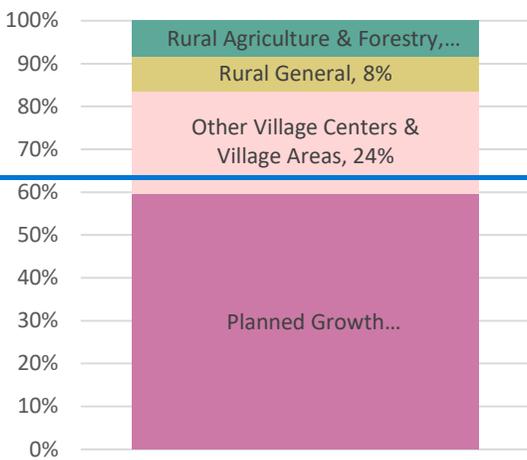


NRPC supports building new housing that is affordable for current residents of the region. Under state law, housing is considered affordable if a household spends no more than 30% of their income to live there. Affordability targets are calculated based on the current percentage of region residents who make less than 120%, 80% and 50% of the Burlington MSA median income (2023 ACS).

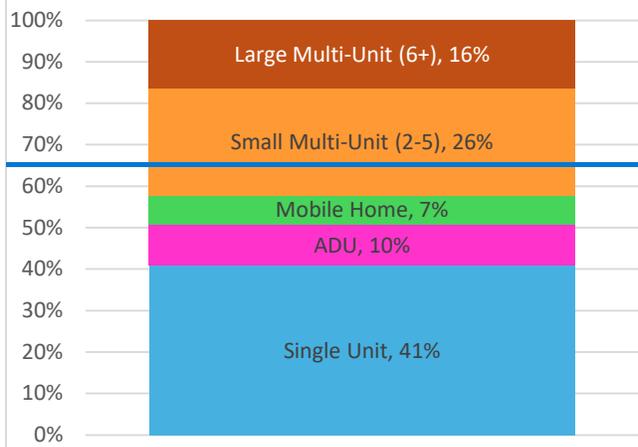


Overall, households are becoming smaller, which has created a mismatch between housing needs and the options that are currently available. These targets set goals for units that would accommodate statewide estimates of household size by 2029 (Vermont Housing Needs Assessment, 2025).

Housing Targets by Future Land Use Area (2050)



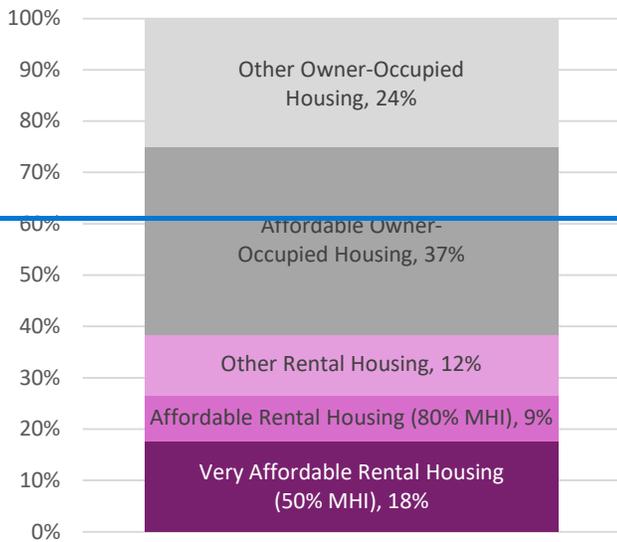
Housing Targets by Unit Type (2050)



These targets set goals based on the Future Land Use Map, which identifies areas planned for housing growth throughout the region. NRPC supports locating a substantial majority of new housing in Downtown/Village Centers, Planned Growth Areas and Village Areas.

NRPC supports a diversity of housing types that integrate into existing neighborhoods, including an increase in small multi-unit and accessory dwellings. The target assumes that the proportion of small multi-units and ADUs will need to significantly increase to support the infill necessary to meet the goal of 60% of all growth in Planned Growth Areas.

Housing Targets by Affordability (2050)



Housing Targets by Unit Size (2050)



NRPC supports building new housing that is affordable for current residents of the region. Under state law, housing is considered affordable if a household spends no more than 30% of their income to live there. Affordability targets are calculated based on the current percentage of region residents who make less than 120%, 80% and 50% of the Burlington MSA median income (2023 ACS).

Overall, households are becoming smaller, which has created a mismatch between housing needs and the options that are currently available. These targets set goals for units that would accommodate statewide estimates of household size by 2029 (Vermont Housing Needs Assessment, 2025).

Strategies to Address Housing Needs

NRPC recommends the following strategies to address unmet housing needs and achieve housing targets:

1. new housing units in 2–5-unit buildings primarily in Centers, Planned Growth Areas and Village Areas,
2. flexibility and incentives for construction of Accessory Dwelling units
3. improvements to sub-standard housing units,
4. enrollment of existing units in guaranteed affordability programs,
5. new/expanded housing assistance programs that result in lower housing costs,
6. new/expanded workforce development/job training programs that result in higher household income, and
7. investment in water and sewer infrastructure in Downtown/Village Centers, Planned Growth Areas and Village Areas to support greater densities of housing.

To address disproportional impacts on different types of households, strategies will need to focus on meeting the needs of:

1. severely cost-burdened households,
2. households currently living in substandard housing,
3. BIPOC households,
4. seniors facing difficulties with aging in place, and
5. young adults seeking to move into or form a household within the region.

NRPC will work with municipalities and other regional and statewide partners on implementing housing strategies with the intention of addressing unmet housing needs and promoting the development of new units. Attention will focus on better meeting the needs of all communities across the region and the marginalized populations that have historically faced discrimination and disproportional impacts on housing security. While NRPC is not directly involved in constructing new housing units, the Commission will continue to work with communities on making it easier to build homes by reducing regulatory barriers and providing incentives for new housing development locally. The Commission also coordinates with partners to further a wide variety of programming that supports homeowners and renters in managing the cost of housing, access to housing and sustaining and improving existing homes.

NRPC will continue to serve as the backbone organization for the Housing For All Regional Collaborative. This partnership, initially funded through the state of Vermont and the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, has a mission to support the creation and improvement of housing for healthy, inclusive, and prosperous communities.

This effort will also include education on regional housing needs, maintaining and updating data and tracking progress and outcomes. To track progress toward regional housing goals, NRPC collects building permit information on a yearly basis from all municipalities with zoning. This data is published as a Regional Housing Dashboard that shows the type and location of new housing built since 2020. The dashboard is available on the NRPC website.

GOALS AND POLICIES

1. **Build and improve more homes so that high-quality, safe and affordable housing options are equitably available to all current and future residents consistent with housing targets.**
 - a. Promote the construction of new housing units through local and state permitting flexibility, bylaw modernization, employer assisted housing and education about the importance of housing.
 - b. Preserve the region's existing housing stock; improve substandard housing to comply with state recognized building codes.
 - c. Promote mixed-income Affordable Housing Developments with at least 20% or a minimum of 5 affordable units as defined by VT Statute for new housing developments in the region.
 - d. Support perpetual affordability protected by covenant or other legal restriction for new affordable housing developments.
 - e. Support a variety of programs that provide financial incentives for affordable housing, such as land trusts, cooperative housing, shared equity, Section 8 vouchers, alternative financing and others.
 - f. Promote zoning changes that integrate diverse housing types into existing neighborhoods, including accessory apartments, cottage courts and 2-5 multi-unit housing for residents of all incomes and ages.
 - g. Support the development of housing that meets the needs of the existing and future workforce of

the region and assist employers who are interested in participating in employer supported housing.

- h. Promote and facilitate life safety and accessibility improvements in housing units.
- i. Support the development of housing units dedicated to those that are housing insecure or unhoused.
- j. Target housing access programs to populations that have experienced housing insecurity at disproportionate rates, including BIPOC and mixed-race households.
- k. Promote and facilitate housing dedicated to the region's senior residents.
- l. Improve the financial security of low- and moderate-income households.
- m. Ensure compliance with fair housing laws.

2. Ensure housing is easier to build in centers, village areas and planned growth areas that are convenient and accessible to employment, services, retail, public transportation, recreation facilities and schools.

- a. Promote the efficient design of new housing developments to conserve energy and minimize the financial impact of expanded municipal services on municipalities and taxpayers, including maximizing density according to local context, utilizing a street network that connects to services and amenities and making use of public or shared wastewater, water supply and stormwater infrastructure.
- b. Support the location of housing developments that have substantial regional impacts within centers, village areas and planned growth areas with appropriate infrastructure, and outside of identified resource and conservation lands.
- c. Ensure that multi-family, assisted living and group homes will be designed to meet the needs of the occupants and will be located in areas with convenient access to related services.

3. Housing design and construction is energy efficient and minimizes adverse environmental impacts.

- a. Support development of water and wastewater infrastructure in and around the region's growth areas to support additional high-density housing development in smart-growth locations.
- b. Encourage the design of housing developments that fit into the cultural, aesthetic and natural landscape in which they are located.
- c. Ensure new rural housing developments are sited to preserve the greatest amount of open space possible, avoid adverse impacts on significant natural areas and minimize the fragmentation and parcelization of agricultural land and habitat blocks. Open space shall be retained for agriculture, forestry, recreation or resource preservation.
- d. Support the conversion of existing commercial and institutional space to new housing to meet the region's needs.