

CHAPTER 6—A Place to Live

For an individual or family, adequate housing is a basic human need. For a community, a diverse housing stock is necessary to foster a diverse population. Housing that is well designed and of high quality contributes to a town's physical appearance, its ability to attract other desirable forms of growth, and the local tax base. Unplanned and poorly sited housing, however, can overburden public services, suppress property values (and therefore property tax revenue), discourage private investment, harm natural resources and undermine the town's distinct character, quality of life and strong sense of community.

In Warren, issues related to housing are complicated by several factors, including:

- rapid housing development over the past thirty years;
- high housing and land costs typical of resort areas;
- the conversion of seasonal homes to year-round occupancy;
- accommodating new housing while maintaining desired settlement patterns;
- escalating taxes resulting from the passage of Act 60; and
- the large number of high end vacation homes.

The following chapter describes the town's housing stock and addresses the issues cited above.

Household and Housing Characteristics

The manner in which a town's population is organized into households affects the demand for housing, public services and employment. A detailed analysis of household characteristics is included in Chapter 4, Community Profile.

One way household characteristics influence the availability of housing is household size. Household size has experienced a sharp decline in Warren since the 1970's. Household size in Warren has decreased from 3.23 persons per household (pph) in 1970 to 2.27 pph in 2000 (see Table 6.1). Warren's household size is significantly smaller than that of Washington County as a whole, which averages 3.36 pph. Warren's small household size may be related to the age distribution of town's residents. Table 4.6 in Chapter 4, indicates a relatively high number of "middle-aged" adults (i.e. aged 35-64 years) compared to other Valley towns and the county. Warren also has a higher percentage of non-family households made up of unrelated individuals, which tend to be smaller.

Housing Stock

Warren's housing stock has changed dramatically over the past thirty years. The 1970's and early 1980's saw an explosion of condominium development in and around Sugarbush Village. Since 1990, the rate of development has slowed.

Table 6.2 summarizes Warren's housing stock in comparison to Washington County and the state. In 2000, Warren's housing consisted mainly of multi-family units. Warren is the only community in the valley in which the majority of housing units were

not detached single units. Warren's housing stock is also quite young compared to other valley towns, the county, and the state with only 8.6% built before 1939. The units are generally smaller, as well, with a median number of rooms of 5.0 compared to the state median of 5.6 rooms. This was skewed by the high number of small, multi-family seasonal dwellings that were built in the 1970s and 1980s, however, it does confirm the perception of Warren as a town made up of non-primary housing units.

In addition to the variety of housing types, the condition of year-round housing in Warren is surprisingly good for a rural town of its size. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, few problems associated with sub-standard housing exist in town despite the lack of building codes or housing standards. Energy efficiency is one area in which many local dwellings may be deficient. This is widely the case with many of the condominium developments in Sugarbush Village, most of which are dependent upon electric heating, as well as in many of the older homes throughout town.

Composition of the Housing Stock

The US Census occurs only once every 10 years, and by 2004, the information contained in it may be somewhat outdated. The town keeps a Grand List of properties for taxation purposes. These numbers differ from the Census in the way the information is collected and categorized. For this reason, data from the Census and the Grand List cannot be compared directly. However, both sources can be informative about the composition of housing stock.

In the 2000 US Census, 61.9% of Warren's 2,078 housing units were reported to be used for seasonal or recreational use only. This coincides with the Grand List, in which 63.6% of the housing stock was reported as being reserved for seasonal use (see below). Only 742 housing units were reported to be occupied at the time the census was taken. Table 4.7 shows that Warren has the largest proportion of seasonal units to year-round units in the valley. Additionally, 69.6% of the all of the seasonal housing in the valley is in Warren.

In the fall of 2004, there were 2,095 dwelling units of all types listed on the Grand List of properties. Fifty-five percent of those units were held as condominiums, 45% were categorized as single-family units (which includes duplexes and multi-family units), and 2% were mobile homes. The Grand List does not count apartments or other multi-family units separately. In the Grand List, 763 units were listed as year-round residences and 1,332, or 63.6%, were listed as vacation properties.

Table 6.4 provides a breakdown of Warren's housing stock, by type, for the year 2004.

Warren's existing Land Use and Development Regulations serves to encourage housing diversity. As required by state statute, the town does not discriminate against manufactured housing (mobile homes). Current density standards allow for one dwelling on one acre and accessory dwellings are permitted as conditional uses throughout much of town. Multi-family housing is also permitted in much of Warren, and higher density zoning districts have been established in the vicinity of Sugarbush Village and the Lincoln Peak area.

Growth in the Housing Stock

Housing development in the past decade has not kept pace with growth in the town's year-round population. Between 1990 and 2000, Warren's year-round population increased by 43.4%, while the housing stock grew by only 17%. This may indicate that despite the high proportion of seasonal units in Warren, such units are being converted to year-round use. In 2000, housing in Warren accounted for 53.5% of the valley's total housing stock, but only 38.8% of year-round housing.

Historically, the majority of Warren's housing development has occurred in the vacation home market. The share of the housing stock comprised of vacation homes grew from 25% of all dwellings in 1970 to a peak of 68.4% in 1990. The number has since dropped to 61.9% in 2000. From 1980 to 1990, the vacation home stock grew by 43.6%. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of units being used as vacation homes actually decreased by 3.5%, while the number of residences being used year-round increased by 20.5%. This, coupled with a 43% population growth rate, indicates that vacation homes are being converted to use as year-round homes at a significant pace.

Figure 6.1 presents the growth in the housing supply in the communities of the Mad River Valley since 1970. Warren's growth trend has been significantly different from that of the other valley communities.

Table 6.5 describes the change in housing units in Warren, Washington County, and Vermont. Between 1980 and 1990, Warren experienced a 45.8% increase in the number of housing units. In contrast, between 1990 and 2000, Warren saw a significantly slower rate of building, 6.6%. This was lower than that of both the county and the state.

Distribution of the Housing Stock

The town is characterized by a few areas of dense population surrounded by large areas of low density housing or undeveloped land. This historic settlement pattern reinforces the town's rural character. Two major population centers are located at Warren and Sugarbush villages, and development concentrations occur at the intersection of the Sugarbush Access Road and German Flats Road, the foot of the Sugarbush Access Road, in the vicinity of West Hill and Lincoln Gap Roads, Alpine Village, Prickly Mountain, and other locations in East Warren. In many areas, including the Northfield Mountain Range, along the steep slopes bordering the river valley, and the area south of Warren Village and Lincoln Brook, limited housing development has occurred due to rugged terrain, poor access and public land ownership.

Warren Village has not experienced much housing development in recent years. Sugarbush Village, which was the focal point for much of the rapid development experienced in the 1970's and 1980's, has also not experienced much development activity during the past ten years (this may be partly due to the lack of wastewater treatment capacity serving this area). The transfer of 57 acres from the Green Mountain National Forest to Sugarbush Resort has enabled Sugarbush Resort to plan for development of the base of Lincoln Peak. In 2004 the Warren Development Review Board issued a permit for a 66,600 gallon-per-day ("gpd") wastewater treatment facility and associated wastewater disposal fields. The extra capacity from this system **which**

was constructed in 2006, is intended to serve an approximately 153 rooms lodge in the base area. Also in 2006 Summit Ventures built 64 of the 153 rooms called Clay Brook, a residential timeshare operation at the foot of the Lincoln Peak.

Alpine Village is, arguably, the town's third village. This development was subdivided into extremely small lots with little regard to physical features or development capacity in the early 1960's. Over the past two decades, many of the small lots have been merged to form adequate building sites and the area has become a center for moderately priced housing. While this trend has provided greater variety to the town's housing stock, the poor soils and fragmented land ownership characteristic of the area pose a threat to public health and water quality from on-site sewage disposal. Efforts to secure a site for a future community disposal could prevent future problems.

Since the mid-1980's much of the housing development in Warren has been distributed through-out the town's rural areas. Increasingly, houses are being constructed in areas characterized by poor soils, steep slopes and limited access. The Northfield Range, especially in the vicinity of the Roxbury Mountain Road, is the most obvious example of this trend. Should this pattern continue the town's rural character and scenic landscape could be undermined by a suburban development pattern. Through appropriate house siting, lot configuration and preservation of open space (i.e. undeveloped land), additional residential development can be accommodated without those adverse impacts. In 2001 and 2002, extensive changes intended to maintain the rural character of Warren were made to the Land Use and Development Regulations.

Seasonal Housing

Recent trends in the town's assessment records indicate a strengthening in the valuation of the stock of vacation homes. The value of a vacation unit is often based in part upon its ability to generate income from rentals. In Warren, the demand for lodging is principally a by-product of the demand for skiing, which highlights the relationship between ski area capacity and the supply of beds. Based on anecdotal information available from local realtors, a growing number of condominium units are being removed from the rental pool to be used strictly as second or seasonal vacation homes by the owners.

All of the issues related to the type of occupancy and property values associated with seasonal homes have been made even less certain by the enactment of a statewide property tax in Vermont. With the passage of Act 60 in 1997, and subsequently Act 68 in 2003, school-related property taxes on vacation homes in Warren and the rest of the state increased dramatically.

Act 68 made some changes in school funding that were designed to improve some of the unpopular provisions of Act 60. The "Sharing Pool" concept was eliminated. Properties on the Town's Grand List were divided into "homestead" and "non-residential." Non-residential properties include commercial and second homes and pay a rate that is unaffected by local school spending. The homestead rate, which started at a lower rate than non-residential, is adjusted upwards for the amount of local spending above a state block per student rate (\$6,800 in 2004). Both tax rates are adjusted for the "common level of appraisal" which is a process designed to equalize property appraisals

across the state. As can be seen from the tax rate history above, Act 68 has done little to slow the escalation of school tax rates.

Housing Affordability

Housing affordability is clearly a problem in Warren. The perception that the demand for vacation housing has acted to price local residents out of the market is widespread, although the extent of this problem is difficult to document. The generally low wages associated with the tourism industry exacerbate the situation (see Chapter 9). It is certainly apparent that the relatively affordable condominium housing stock is slowly being converted to year-round housing.

Responses to the 2004 Questionnaire distributed by the Planning Commission confirm community recognition of the need for affordable housing and indicate support of Town efforts to encourage affordable housing opportunities in Warren. Nearly 77% of respondents believe that “housing affordability is a problem in Warren”. When asked whether the zoning regulations should be amended to allow an additional density bonus for affordable housing, 73% answered “yes”, and 61% were in support of the Town donating land for affordable housing. However, respondents did not favor the appropriation of Town funds to the creation of affordable housing.

Median Housing Costs

The availability of affordable housing is a problem confronting families from a wide range of social and economic backgrounds. It is generally accepted that housing is affordable when a household is paying no more than 30% of their income to provide it. Housing costs for renters include rent and utilities, while housing costs for homeowners include principle, interest, property taxes and insurance. Warren’s housing costs are greatly affected by high utility costs due to the climate and a sizable tax burden.

It is clear that housing costs in Warren, on average, are high. Figure 6.3 shows the average fair market value for R-1 housing (owner-occupied houses on less than 6 acres) in Warren and neighboring towns in 2003. Figure 6.4 shows comparative median monthly rents in 2000 for all renter-occupied housing units. The 2000 median household income for Warren was \$47,438. With a down payment of 10%, or \$15,800, on the median house, monthly payments at 6% interest for 30 years would be \$852.56. Property taxes, insurance, and utilities would quickly add up to push the monthly housing obligation above the approximately \$1,200 the a household of median income could be expected to pay. However, in Warren any dependence upon both average income and housing costs provides an inadequate understanding of the present situation, because the actual wages paid in Warren are significantly lower than the median household income. This raises the question of the ability of workers to afford local housing on local wages.

Most of Warren’s occupied housing units, 74.3%, were owner-occupied in 2000 (this does not include seasonal units). It should be noted that the median value is not necessarily what the owner paid for the property. However, 66.0% of Warren householders moved into their housing unit between 1990 and 2000, indicating that many probably paid close to the current median value.

Table 6.7 also indicates that Warren is becoming less affordable, particularly for renters. Between 1990 and 2000 the proportion of households paying more than 30% of their income on housing grew. In Warren, 36.1% of rental households, and 33.2% of owner-occupied households paid more than 30% of their income on their housing costs. 30% of income is considered a reasonable amount to pay for housing costs and is used as a standard for housing affordability for most government programs and studies.

Another key indicator that reveals the extent of Warren's housing problem is the vacancy rate for both rental and sales units. Figure 6.5 shows that Warren's vacancy rate for sale units dropped from 13.0% in 1990 to 1.0% in 2000. The rental vacancy rate also plummeted from 15.5% in 1990 to 6.8% in 2000. This data as well as other data supports the perception that there is not enough year-round housing on the local market to meet demand. Respondents to the 2001 University of Vermont Center for Rural Studies survey indicated that rental units are in such demand that they are rarely advertised, but transfer by word of mouth.

Planning for Affordable Housing

In 1990, the valley towns, the Mad River Valley Planning District, Sugarbush Resort and the Mad River Valley Housing Coalition (a non-profit advocacy group) worked together to study area housing needs. The result of these efforts, *A Future for Affordable Housing in the Mad River Valley*, covered numerous housing issues including the need for more elderly, affordable, and employee-assisted housing. Since that time, Warren has implemented several of the recommendations in that report.

In 2001, the Warren Planning Commission received a grant to update this housing plan. *Mad River Valley Affordable Housing, Needs and Strategies 2001 Update* was prepared by the Center for Rural Studies at the University of Vermont. This report showed that despite all of the efforts of the valley towns, housing became even less affordable over the course of a decade.

The Central Vermont Community Profile ~~2004~~ 2009 states that "it is estimated that Warren will see 44% increase in population from 2000 to 2020. Combined with the changing household sizes, however, it will take 384 more housing units – a 52% increase – to allow residents to find reasonably priced housing." See Chapter 6 for a more extensive discussion of housing affordability.

In an attempt to design a pro-active regional approach to assist local towns in their planning for housing, CVRPC developed a *Regional Housing Distribution Plan* as part of their *2008 Central Vermont Regional Plan*. The *Regional Housing Distribution Plan* establishes a long-term vision for housing in Central Vermont based on fair share quotas and housing forecasts. Municipality specific goals for housing units were derived from a 2000 report entitled *Economic & Development Forecast: Central Vermont Regional Planning Region 2000-2020*. The *Economic Forecast* identified the need for 8,835 housing units in Central Vermont between 2000 and 2020. The town specific goals for meeting this total were formulated based on similar percentages of the regional total as of 2000. For the Town of Warren, this results in 384 net year-round housing units between 2000 and 2020.

The *Regional Housing Distribution Plan* requires that all town plans adopted after January 1, 2009 incorporate the *Distribution Plan* into their housing element. The town

plans “shall contain a detailed map or maps of the town showing the town’s preferred locations for future housing units – consistent with current or proposed zoning – for 80 percent of the anticipated 10 to 15 year housing demand.” In addition, *town plan must identify the locations and number of housing units created in the town since the previous town plan adoption as well as demonstrate the community’s intent to meet the proposed housing unit numbers laid out in the Housing Distribution Plan or to describe in detail the obstacles that make attainment impossible.* In essence, the Regional Housing Distribution Plan is a planning exercise designed to identify the locations where municipalities welcome and encourage the creation of new housing in light of housing forecasts.

Based on the Regional Housing Distribution Plan table within the 2008 Central Vermont Regional Plan, 80% of Warren’s anticipated 10 year housing demand from 2010 is 170 net year-round housing units.

Ski Area Considerations

The issue of affordable housing, which in part results from the demand for second homes by non-residents, is exacerbated by the annual influx of transient employees necessary for the operation of the ski area. As a housing issue, the needs of these transient or temporary employees at Sugarbush may be separated from the issue of affordable housing to meet the needs of low and moderate income year-round residents, although these two groups frequently are in competition for the limited number of affordable dwellings. As Sugarbush implements its expansion plans, the increase in temporary employment as well as additional permanent employees to staff an increasingly year-round resort can be expected to further stress the lower end of the housing market.

Indications from the most recent employee residency data maintained by Sugarbush and the MRVPD ~~indicate that the ski area’s employees, particularly seasonal workers, are living outside of the Town of Warren to a greater extent than in past years.~~ **Sugarbush employs approximately 800 people in one capacity or another--permanent, temporary, seasonal, part-time and full time.** For the winter ~~2003/2004~~ 2008-2009 season, ~~31.9~~ **50.1% of those responding to the survey reside in the Mad River Valley Towns of Waitsfield, Warren and Fayston, with 27.3% of those responding residing in Warren.** ~~Sugarbush’s seasonal employees resided in Warren. An additional 13.0% resided in Waitsfield and 17.4 % in Fayston, with 37.7% living in other surrounding towns.~~ This may indicate a greater reliance on year-round Vermont residents for seasonal workers and less dependence of transient “ski bums” for peak season work.

Warren is aware of the **possible** impact of seasonal workers who cannot afford valley housing on neighboring towns, which must provide services, most importantly education, without enjoying the tax benefits of the ski area. With the passage of Act 60, however, some of the tax revenue from the resort activities will be redistributed to other communities’ schools and costs may be borne by a much greater extent by Warren property owners.

The extent to which housing needs are being met by existing vacation units at Sugarbush Village has not been documented. Seasonal housing units offer the potential for use as year-round housing. Evidence from local realtors indicates that an increasing number of home buyers are considering condominiums in response to their inability to find affordable housing in the valley. However, availability is based on many factors, including the resale or purchase price. While on the one hand this may provide a source of affordable housing units, the practice is not without problems for the occupants. Most vacation housing consists of high density units in the immediate vicinity of Sugarbush Village, the majority of which are in condominium ownership. These units are subject to high maintenance and association fees, and private water and wastewater disposal costs. More importantly, most of these units were not designed or built to meet the needs of year-round family occupancy. Not only does such occupancy present potential difficulties for families with children, the transformation of vacation units could have a negative impact on the desirability of adjacent units as vacation units. The rental availability of these properties has diminished as many new owners have elected to establish their investment as a vacation home and thus do not make them available for short-term rental occupancy. Further, the widespread conversion of these units from vacation to year-round occupancy could undermine the goals of Sugarbush being a destination resort dependent, in part, on the availability of a large volume of tourist accommodation.

Housing Goals

- Goal 6.A A sustainable rate of housing development to accommodate the town's projected population in a manner that does not overburden public services and is consistent with the town's rural character and natural resources.
- Goal 6.B A diversity of housing types and prices in locations convenient to employment, town facilities, services, and commercial centers consistent with traditional settlement patterns.
- Goal 6.C Access to safe, ~~and~~ affordable **and energy efficient** housing for all Warren residents **as well as prospective residents**.
- Goal 6.D Maintenance of existing affordable housing stock.

Objective 6.1. To promote, through the town's development regulations and related policies, the creation of a wide variety of housing types to meet the needs of Warren's residents.

Implementation Strategies

- a) Maintain those provisions of the Land Use and Development Regulations that encourage a diversity of housing types, including the following:

- ~~i. A minimum lot size of one acre in those areas of town appropriate for moderate density residential development.~~
 - ii. Provision for multi-family housing in those areas of town with good access to public services and facilities.
 - iii. Provision for high-density housing, where feasible, in designated growth centers.
 - iv. Continue to avoid any distinction between manufactured housing (mobile homes) and other single family homes.
 - v. Encourage, through planned residential unit development (PRUD) provisions of the Land Use and Development Regulations, creative site design which minimizes development costs and allows for the creation of a mix of housing while preserving natural resources and open land. Consider allowing more flexibility in design than the current “Crossroad Hamlet” or “Farmstead Cluster” standards for PURDs that would be more suitable for Warren topography.
- b) Review Warren’s existing Land Use and Development Regulations and consider making changes that encourage additional diversity of housing types, including the following:
- i. Allow development in Warren Village in a manner that maintains its historic character. Consider allowing smaller lot sizes in the village to promote clustering, since if there is extra septic capacity in the new system.
 - ii. Offer a density bonus for affordable housing through the PURD provision of the Land Use and Development Regulations, as permitted by State statute. Explore ways to yield a higher actual density than is currently permitted, such as density requirements that are not totally unit based. For example, for multi-family units determine density based on the impact of the number of bedrooms per unit, rather than assuming all units have same bedroom capacity, (i.e., a mix of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom units should have less impact than 3 units of 3 bedrooms each). Consider also allowing some areas in the Rural Residential district to be a receiving area for the Transfer of Development Rights (TRDs).
 - iii. Consider adopting an inclusionary zoning or subdivision provision to require that a percentage of the units or lots created as part of large residential projects are made available to people of low or moderate income at affordable prices. As an example, require that a minimum of 10% of the units shall be affordable units (at the same or an alternate site), or the developer shall be required to contribute into an affordable housing fund to be created. For projects of fewer

than 10 units, contribution towards creation of a proportional number of affordable units could be required

- ~~iv. Amend the Land Use and Development Regulations to make accessory dwellings a permitted use as recently required by state statute enacted in 2004; review the current maximum size limitation for an accessory dwelling to determine if it should be eliminated or changed, and clarify any other related matters. Make all other changes as required by statute.~~
- v. Adopt mobile home park standards to allow for the development of one or more small, well-designed mobile home parks in town.
- vi. Review zoning district designations and standards in and around Sugarbush Village and the base of Lincoln Peak and explore options for encouraging a mix of housing types, including year-round housing, in appropriate locations.
- vii. Investigate and consider implementing the following and other potential ideas that could foster affordable housing:
 - Automatic reduction or waiver of DRB fees and/or tax incentives for affordable housing.
 - Require ~~upper story~~ residential apartments for mixed use permits in villages and PURD in other districts.
 - For any commercial building or non-affordable residential housing building permit, require a proportional contribution into an affordable housing fund to be created. Create a contribution fee based on land transfer.
 - Establish a minimum density requirement and/or increase permit fees for homes exceeding a certain size.
 - Consider greater density bonuses for affordable housing ~~PRDs or~~ PUDs.
 - Utilize town owned land for affordable housing.
 - Inventory existing stock of affordable housing and **consider methods to provide incentive to retain / preserve the existing stock. implement measures to incent preservation of them.**
 - Develop incentives for large landowners to spin off a small suitable tract for affordable housing.
- c) Discourage actions by the town and other entities that would result in the elimination of existing affordable housing stock.
- d) Encourage participation in housing rehabilitation programs.

Objective 6.2. To use the town's budgeting and capital improvement program to support the provision of affordable housing for people of low and moderate income.

Implementation Strategies

- a) Pursue “dual goal” conservation projects to create affordable single family house sites in conjunction with the preservation of open space, farm land and natural resources.
- b) Analyze the potential for Alpine Village to be a residential growth center. Consider conducting a feasibility study to explore options for the safe and effective disposal of wastewater.

Objective 6.3 To plan for and promote, in cooperation and coordination with other local, regional and state organizations, programs to assist residents of Warren and the Mad River Valley to obtain affordable housing.

Implementation Strategies

- a) In conjunction with appropriate regional and state agencies and non-profit organizations, encourage the development of subsidized housing, especially senior housing, in and adjacent to Warren Village.
- b) Support the Mad River Valley Housing Coalition, or any other locally based non-profit organization dedicated to the provision of affordable housing, to address housing needs in the Valley.
- c) Through the Memorandum of Understanding between Valley towns, the Mad River Valley Planning District and Sugarbush Resort, ensure that expansion activities at Sugarbush do not adversely affect the cost and availability of housing in Warren and neighboring towns. To this end, continue to monitor the impact of ski area expansion on the Valley's housing market and take action to mitigate adverse impacts as deemed appropriate.
- d) Support efforts to update the ~~2004~~ 2006 Mad River Valley Affordable Housing Study when necessary to better reflect current conditions, needs and potential strategies.
- e) Support state and regional energy efficiency and weatherization programs for dwellings occupied by persons of low or moderate income.
- f) Ensure that housing developed as “affordable housing” includes appropriate legal mechanisms to ensure long-term affordability for citizens of low or moderate income, and that housing developed as “elderly housing” is designed specifically to meet the needs of elderly residents.
- g) Explore means with which to support local economic diversification to improve wages and, thus, the ability of local workers to afford local housing.

- h) Participate in joint, coordinated efforts to monitor and address affordable housing needs within the Mad River Valley (through the MRVPD) and the Central Vermont Region (through the CVRPC). Review regional housing recommendations, including any fair share allocations, included in the regional plan or related housing studies, for consideration in local housing programs and/or regulations as appropriate.

Objective 6.4 In order to meet the objective of the CVRPC Regional Housing Plan, the Town of Warren encourages the creation of approximately 170 net, year round housing units. See Map Exhibit—Housing Distribution Plan.

Implementation Strategies

- a) For the Sugarbush Village Growth Study Area, the objective of 58 units incorporates workforce housing units and development of existing or to-be permitted PUD's;
- b) For the Warren Village Growth Center area, the objective of 32 units incorporates the creation of a new Village Mixed Use District and an increase in density in the Warren Village Historic Residential District along with a decrease in the minimum lot size allowing for greater density;
- c) For the Alpine Village Residential District, the objective of 30 units relies on the creation of limited centralized waste water facilities (or with the creation of a localized septic system 40 units) to allow for development of the pre-existing small lots;
- d) Remainder of the housing objective of 50 units will be accomplished in the Rural Residential District by proposed revisions to the PUD regulations and related affordable housing initiatives.
- e) Develop a specific use standard for affordable housing with its own distinct district dimensional standard and development regulations.

Table 6.1 Housing Characteristics Comparison, 2000

	Warren	Washington County	Vermont
Housing Units	2078	27,644	294,382
% Occupied	35.7%	85.6%	81.7%
% Owner	74.3%	68.5%	70.6%
% Renter	25.7%	31.5%	29.4%
% Seasonal	61.9%	11.2%	14.6%
Persons/Unit	2.27	2.36	2.44
Persons/Owned Unit	2.41	2.55	2.58
Persons/Rented Unit	1.85	1.96	2.11

Source: US Census 2000

Table 6.2 Housing Characteristics Comparison, 2000

	Warren	Washington County	Vermont
% 1-unit detached	43.7%	61.5%	65.6%
% 1-unit attached	8.8%	2.7%	3.4%
% 2-units	2.9%	8.2%	7.2%
%3-4 units	4.7%	7.9%	6.4%
% 5-9 units	8.3%	6.8%	5.1%
% 10-19 units	8.4%	2.4%	1.5%
% 20+ units	19.9%	4.2%	2.8%
% Mobile Homes	3.0%	6.2%	7.7%
Median # Rooms	5.0	5.6	5.6
% more than 1 person/room	0.5%	1.3%	1.5%
% substandard plumbing	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
% substandard kitchen	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
% built 1939 or earlier	8.6%	35.4%	30.0%

Source: US Census 2000

Table 6.3 Comparative Year-Round and Seasonal Housing Units, 2000

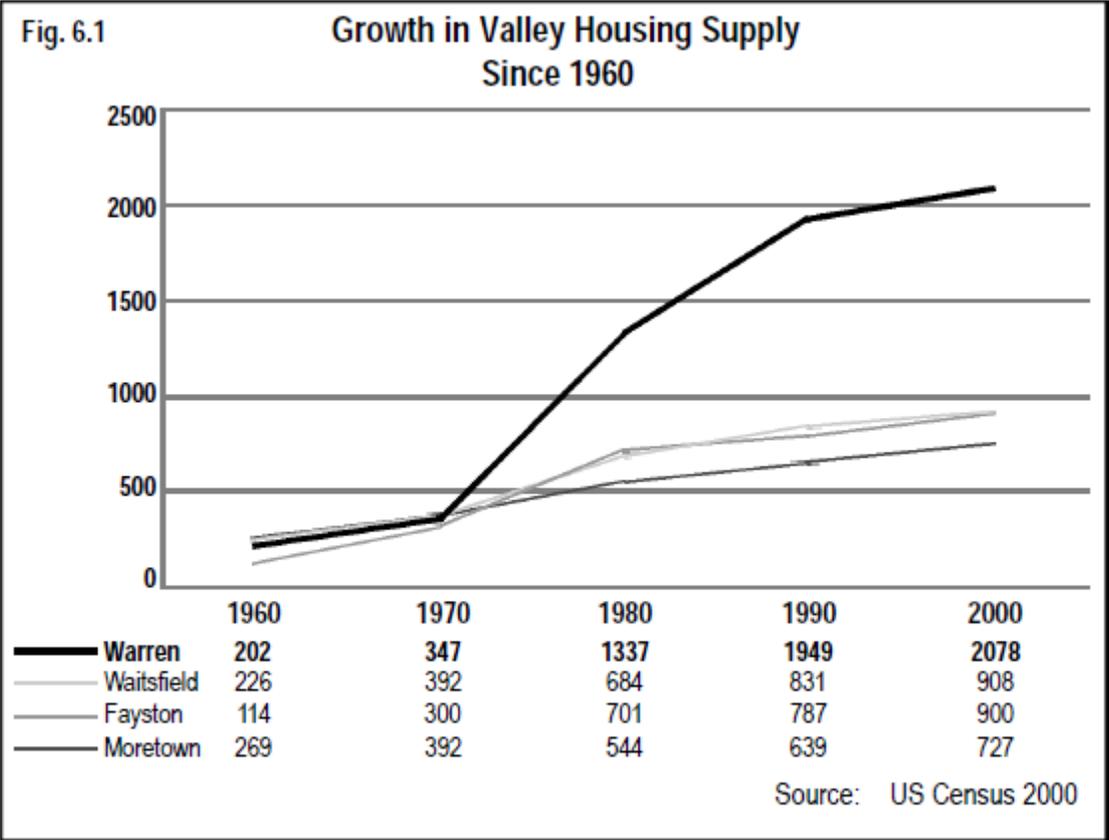
	Occupied Number	Occupied % of Total	Vacant Number	Vacant % of Total	Seasonal or Recreational Only Number	Seasonal or Recreational Only % of Total	Total Housing Stock
Fayston	484	53.8%	416	46.2%	401	44.5%	900
Waitsfield	734	80.8%	174	19.2%	159	17.5%	908
Warren	742	35.7%	1336	64.3%	1287	61.9%	2078
MRV Total	1960	50.4%	1926	49.6%	1847	47.5%	3886

Source: US Census 2000

	1998	2004	2009	2010
<u>Single Family Units[1]</u>	854	946	1003	999
Mobile Homes	42	38	28	30
Condominiums	1126	1146	1135	1135
Other Multi-Family	42	n/a	1 [2]	1 [2]

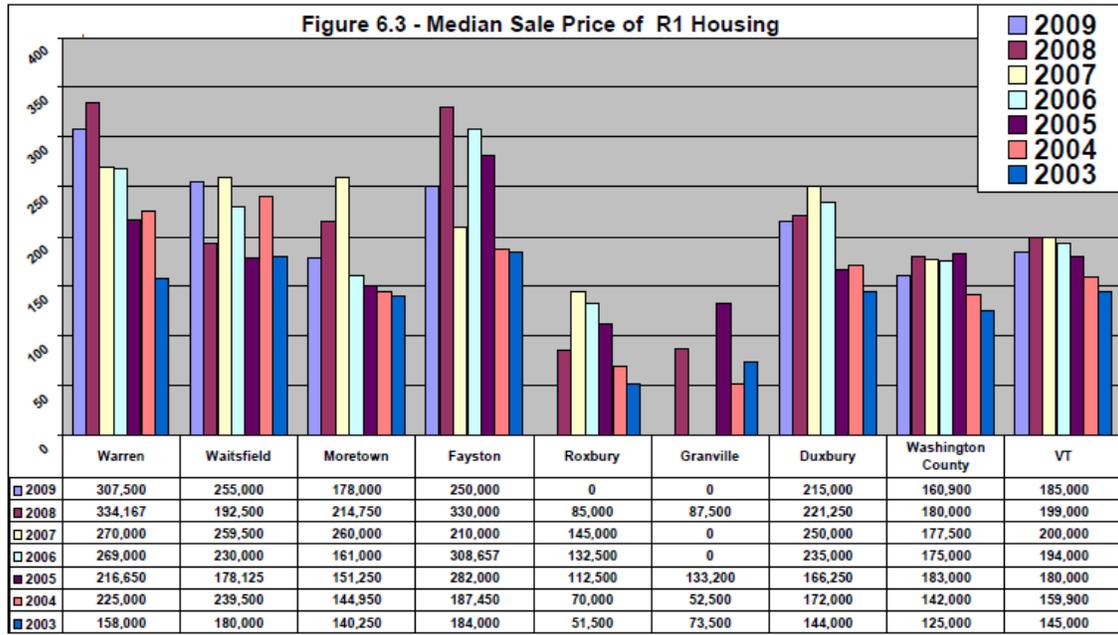
Source: Warren Grand List Abstract

[1] This includes duplexes and other multi-family dwellings that are not condominiums.
 [2] This includes a multi-family complex of eighteen units are not condominiums.



	1980	1990	2000	Change #		Change %	
				1980-90	1990-00	1980-90	1990-00
Warren	1,337	1,949	2,078	612	129	45.8%	6.6%
Washington County	22,113	25,328	27,644	3215	2316	14.5%	9.1%
Vermont	223,154	271,216	294,382	48,062	23166	21.5%	8.5%

Source: US Census 2000



2009 State of Vermont Property Transfer Tax System Accumulated 2009 Year-To-Date Returns Processed through 12/31/09
<http://www.state.vt.us/tax/statisticsproptrans.shtml>

Table 6.6 Warren Tax Rate History

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	H	N	H	N	H	N	H	N	H	N	H	N	H	N	H	N
H= Homestead,																
N = Non Resident																
School	1.24 [*]	1.82	1.87	1.82	1.87	2.28	2.36	2.33	2.58	1.21	1.3	1.16	1.27	1.16	1.29	
Municipal	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	
Total	1.7	2.26	2.32	2.26	2.32	2.67	2.75	2.74	2.99	1.45	1.54	1.42	1.53	1.43	1.56	

* Would have been substantially higher but for the contribution to the school budget raised by the Warren Education Fund
 Source: Warren Town Treasurer

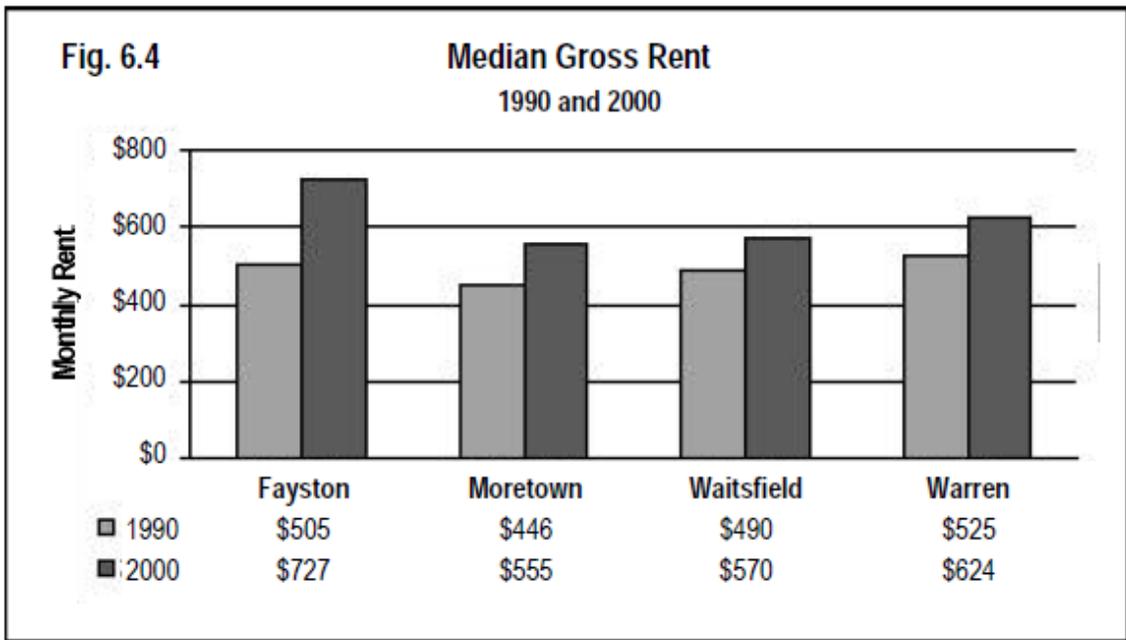


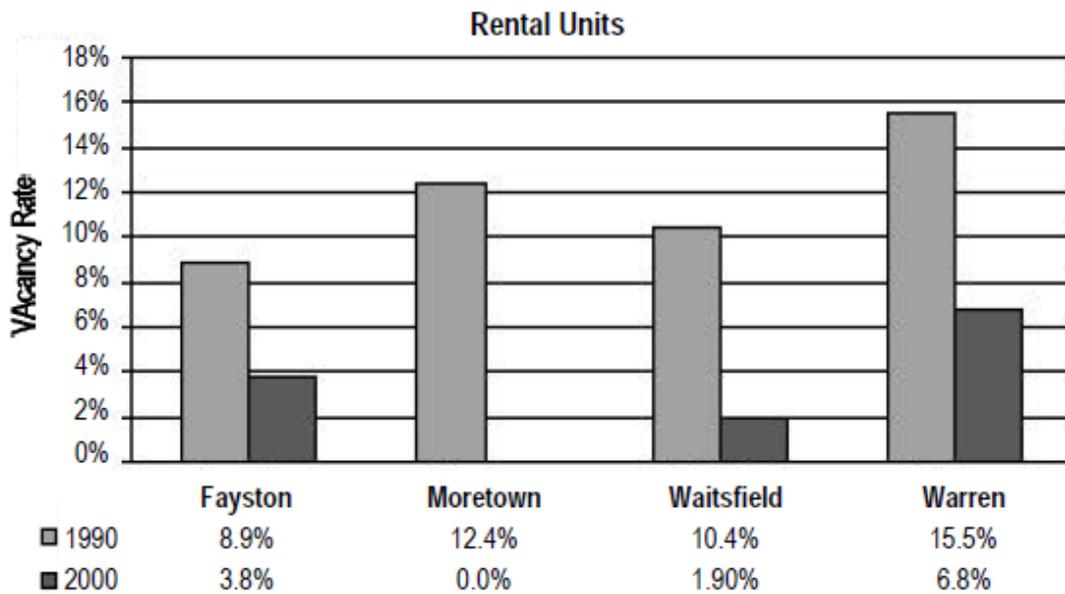
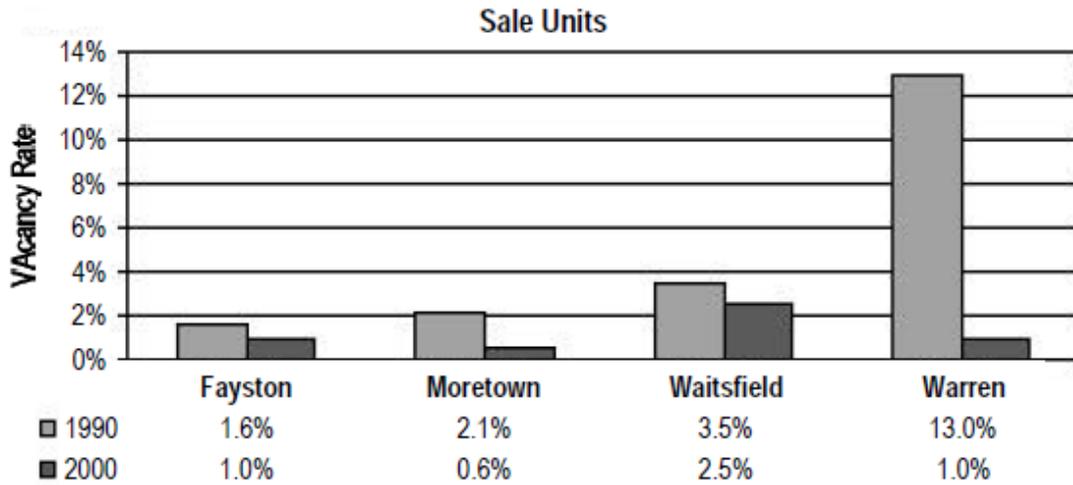
Table 6.7

Percentage of Warren Households
Paying greater than 30% in Housing Costs, 1990 and 2000

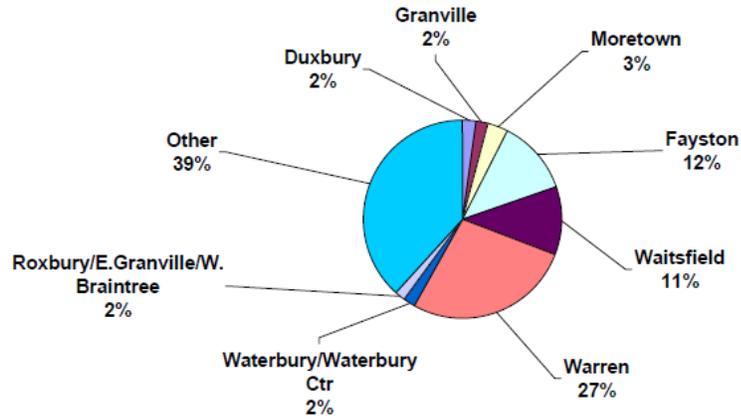
	1990	2000
Rented	16.1%	36.1%
Owner-Occupied	21.9%	33.2%

Source: US Census 1990 & 2000

Fig. 6.5 Valley Vacancy Rates, 1990-2000



**Figure 6.6, Where Sugarbush Resort Employees Live
Sugarbush's 08/09 Employee Survey**



Source: Sugarbush Employee Survey and the Mad River Valley Planning District Data Report