



- **Approaches to Funding Major System Upgrades**  
**Approaches to Funding Major System Upgrades Understanding Flat Rate Pricing vs Hourly Billing Considering Payment Plans for Costly Equipment Exploring Credit Options for Mobile Home Repairs Evaluating Interest Rates on HVAC Financing Deciding Between Cash Payment and Loan Assistance Using Budget Planning to Manage HVAC Expenses Applying for Low Interest Home Improvement Loans Strategies for Saving on Seasonal Tune Up Costs Discussing Payment Flexibility with HVAC Providers Tracking Monthly Expenses to Avoid Overextension Selecting the Right Financing Partner for Big Projects**
- **Reviewing EPA Compliance Requirements for HVAC Work**  
**Reviewing EPA Compliance Requirements for HVAC Work Understanding Local Permit Processes for Mobile Home Projects Following Guidelines for Proper Refrigerant Handling Recognizing OSHA Mandates on Workplace Safety Steps for Meeting State Licensing Obligations Checking Zoning Rules for External AC Installations Ensuring Adequate Ventilation to Meet Code Standards Maintaining Indoor Air Quality Through Compliance Importance of Safety Gear for HVAC Technicians Documenting Work to Verify Code Adherence Identifying Common Violations During Inspections Coordinating with Local Authorities for Larger Renovations**
- **About Us**



When embarking on mobile home projects, one might not immediately consider the intricacies of HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) requirements. However, understanding these requirements is crucial, especially when considering the impact of seasonal changes. This understanding becomes even more vital when navigating the labyrinthine processes of obtaining local permits.

Heating systems should be inspected before the winter season begins **Mobile Home Air Conditioning Installation Services** air filter.

The dynamic nature of weather patterns necessitates a flexible and well-informed approach to HVAC systems in mobile homes. Seasonal changes bring about significant variations in temperature and humidity levels, which can affect the comfort and safety of mobile home residents. For instance, inadequate heating during the winter months can lead to frozen pipes and considerable discomfort. Conversely, insufficient cooling during summer can cause overheating issues that could impact both health and the structural integrity of the home.

Therefore, a comprehensive grasp of HVAC systems tailored to these seasonal variations ensures that mobile homes remain habitable and efficient throughout the year. More importantly, it aligns with regulatory standards often stipulated by local permitting authorities. These authorities are keenly aware of regional climatic conditions and require assurance that any installed system can withstand such environmental stressors.

Understanding HVAC requirements also plays a pivotal role in streamlining permit acquisition processes for mobile home projects. Many local jurisdictions have stringent codes governing HVAC installations due to their potential impact on energy consumption and environmental footprint. Compliance with these codes not only facilitates smoother interactions with permitting offices but also demonstrates a commitment to sustainable living practices.

Moreover, being knowledgeable about how seasonal changes affect HVAC performance can aid in preemptive planning for maintenance schedules or necessary upgrades-factors that permitting bodies may evaluate as part of their oversight responsibilities. By proactively adjusting plans to accommodate these considerations, project developers present themselves as responsible stewards who prioritize both resident welfare and regulatory compliance.

In conclusion, while local permit processes for mobile home projects may seem daunting at first glance, an emphasis on understanding HVAC requirements through the lens of seasonal adaptability provides invaluable benefits. It ensures not only regulatory adherence but also enhances resident satisfaction by promoting optimal living conditions regardless of external weather fluctuations. This dual focus ultimately contributes to successful project outcomes that are both sustainable and resilient against nature's varied challenges.

When planning a mobile home installation, understanding the local permit processes is crucial to ensure compliance with regulations and avoid potential fines or delays. Mobile homes, also known as manufactured homes, are an increasingly popular housing option due to their affordability and flexibility. However, installing these homes requires navigating a complex web of permits and regulations that vary significantly from one jurisdiction to another.

The first step in obtaining the necessary permits for a mobile home installation is to consult with your local zoning office or building department. These entities will provide specific information on what is required for your area. Typically, several common permits are needed for such projects.

A zoning permit is often one of the first requirements. This ensures that the land where you plan to place your mobile home is zoned appropriately for residential use. Zoning laws dictate how land can be used and may restrict certain types of structures in specific areas. It's essential to verify that your planned location complies with these regulations before proceeding further.

Next, a building permit is usually required. This permit confirms that the construction and installation meet local building codes designed to ensure safety and structural integrity. Building codes cover various aspects of construction, from foundation specifications to electrical systems, and they aim to protect both current residents and future property owners.

In addition to zoning and building permits, many areas require a separate permit for utility connections. This includes water, sewer, electricity, and gas services necessary for making a mobile home habitable. The process typically involves inspections by utility companies or municipal agencies to confirm proper installation according to safety standards.

Another critical aspect often overlooked is acquiring a transport permit if the mobile home needs to be moved across public roads en route to its final site. Transporting oversized loads

like mobile homes requires adherence to strict guidelines regarding route selection, escort vehicles, and travel times-often necessitating additional documentation from state or local transportation departments.

Environmental considerations may also play a role in the permitting process. Some locations require environmental impact assessments or stormwater management plans before granting approval for new installations. These measures aim to minimize ecological disruption caused by construction activities.

Finally, you may need inspection permits at various stages of the project-from initial groundwork through final setup-to verify compliance with all applicable codes and standards before occupancy can occur legally.

Navigating this array of permits can seem daunting; however, thorough preparation helps streamline applications while reducing risks associated with non-compliance later on during post-installation inspections or subsequent property sales transactions.

Engaging professional assistance-such as hiring licensed contractors familiar with regional requirements-can further ease navigation through bureaucratic channels while ensuring adherence throughout every phase leading up until successful completion without unexpected hurdles along your journey towards achieving comfortable living within your newly installed mobile home's confines!

Posted by on

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# Government Grants and Incentive Programs for Energy Efficiency

When embarking on mobile home projects involving seasonal HVAC systems, understanding local permit processes is crucial. Mobile homes present unique challenges and opportunities for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) due to their size, mobility, and the climates they often inhabit. A well-designed HVAC system can dramatically enhance comfort while ensuring energy efficiency. However, before installation or modification of such systems, navigating the local permit processes is a key consideration that requires attention to detail and thorough understanding.

Firstly, the need for permits arises from the necessity to comply with local building codes and regulations which are designed to ensure safety and environmental standards. These codes can vary significantly from one jurisdiction to another, reflecting differing regional priorities such as energy conservation or storm resilience. For mobile homes, which may be relocated across different jurisdictions over time, it's important to consider both current requirements and those of any potential future locations.

One primary consideration in the permitting process is the type of HVAC system being installed. Seasonal systems must be adaptable; for example, heat pumps offer both heating in winter months and cooling during summer. This dual functionality might subject them to more stringent assessments under local codes compared to single-function units. Permits will often require detailed plans showing how these systems are integrated into existing structures without compromising structural integrity or violating zoning laws.

Another critical factor is the environmental impact of HVAC installations. Local authorities may have specific mandates regarding energy efficiency that new installations must meet or exceed. This could involve submitting detailed documentation demonstrating compliance with standards such as SEER (Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio) ratings for air conditioners or HSPF (Heating Seasonal Performance Factor) for heat pumps.

Navigating these requirements typically involves engaging with multiple layers of bureaucracy-ranging from city planning departments to state-level regulatory bodies-and can include inspections both pre- and post-installation. It's advisable for homeowners or contractors managing these projects to establish clear communication lines with relevant officials early in the process. Understanding timelines and required documentation beforehand helps avoid delays that can disrupt project schedules.

Moreover, engaging licensed professionals who are familiar with local regulations can greatly streamline this process. They bring expertise not only in technical installation but also in administrative aspects like acquiring necessary permits efficiently. Additionally, professional installers may provide insights into innovative solutions that meet regulatory expectations while optimizing performance for seasonal variations.

In conclusion, while installing an HVAC system tailored for seasonal changes is a significant upgrade for any mobile home owner aiming at improved comfort throughout the year, it necessitates a careful approach towards understanding local permit processes. By thoroughly researching applicable regulations and effectively coordinating with authorities-and possibly leveraging professional expertise-homeowners can ensure their projects proceed smoothly without unforeseen legal complications or costly modifications down the line. Ultimately, this diligence pays off in creating a living environment that harmonizes functionality, sustainability, and regulatory compliance.



# Exploring Private Sector Investment Opportunities

Navigating zoning regulations can often feel like charting a course through uncharted waters, especially when it comes to HVAC installations for mobile home projects. Understanding the local permit processes is essential for ensuring compliance and avoiding potential legal issues. These regulations significantly impact the installation of heating, ventilation, and air

conditioning systems, which are crucial for maintaining comfort and safety within mobile homes.

Zoning regulations serve as the fundamental framework that dictates land use in specific areas. They determine what can be built, where it can be built, and how it must be constructed. For mobile home projects, these laws are particularly important because they address not only the placement of the homes themselves but also related infrastructure like HVAC systems. Local governments typically establish these guidelines to ensure orderly development while also protecting public health and the environment.

Before embarking on an HVAC installation project in a mobile home park or on private land designated for mobile homes, it is crucial to thoroughly research local zoning requirements. Each municipality may have distinct rules regarding setbacks, lot size, utility connections, noise levels, and energy efficiency standards for HVAC units. Understanding these details beforehand can prevent costly modifications later in the process.

The permitting process is another critical aspect of navigating zoning regulations for mobile home projects. Permits are official approvals granted by local authorities that allow construction work to proceed legally. The type of permits required can vary widely based on location and project scope. For example, installing an HVAC system might necessitate mechanical permits in addition to general building permits.

Obtaining permits typically involves submitting detailed plans and specifications to local building departments for review. This step ensures compliance with all relevant codes and standards before any physical work begins. During this phase, engaging with professionals such as architects or engineers who specialize in mobile home developments can provide valuable insights into meeting regulatory requirements efficiently.

Moreover, understanding permit timelines is essential for proper project planning. Processing times can vary significantly depending on local government workloads and the complexity of the proposed installation. Proactively addressing any potential roadblocks during this stage—such as incomplete documentation or discrepancies in application forms—can help prevent delays.

Another consideration involves inspections conducted by local officials at various stages of the installation process. These inspections verify that work complies with approved plans and

adheres to safety standards set forth by relevant codes such as those from organizations like ASHRAE (American Society of Heating Refrigerating Air-Conditioning Engineers). Successfully passing these inspections is necessary before receiving final approval to operate installed systems fully.

In conclusion, understanding local permit processes when dealing with zoning regulations related to HVAC installations in mobile home projects requires careful research attention-to-detail-and proactive communication-with-authorities-involved-in-the-oversight-of-such-developments.-By-taking-time-to-familiarize-yourself-with-these-guidelines-and-requirements-you-can-ensure-a-smoother-project-execution-and-compliance-with-all-applicable-laws.- Ultimately-this-effort-translates-into-enhanced-comfort-and-safety-for-residents-living-in-mobile-homes-equipped-with-properly-installed-HVAC-systems.-

# Crowdfunding as a Community-Based Funding Approach

When embarking on any mobile home project, particularly those involving seasonal HVAC adjustments, it's crucial to understand the local permit processes. These regulations ensure that all modifications comply with safety standards and community guidelines. Navigating these bureaucratic waters may seem daunting at first, but breaking down the process into manageable steps can simplify it significantly.

The first step in obtaining necessary permits for seasonal HVAC adjustments is research. Familiarize yourself with local building codes and zoning laws relevant to mobile homes in your area. Each municipality has its own set of rules governing construction and renovation projects, including specific requirements for HVAC systems. Contacting your local building department or visiting their website can provide valuable information on what is needed for compliance.

Once you have a solid understanding of the regulations, the next step is planning your project in detail. This includes determining the scope of work, selecting appropriate HVAC equipment suitable for seasonal changes, and drafting detailed plans or schematics if required. Having clear documentation will not only assist in securing permits but also help contractors understand the scope of work more effectively.

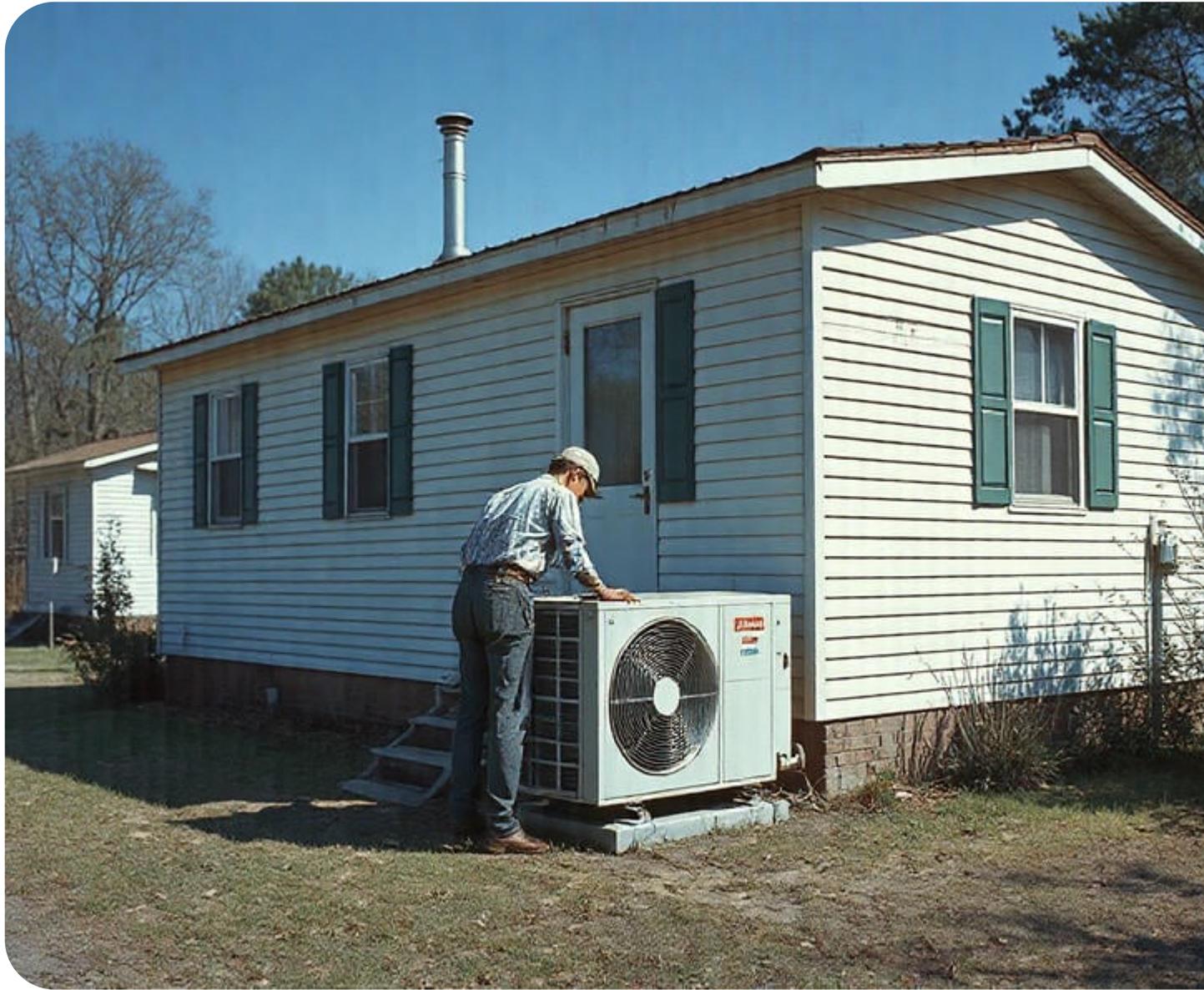
After planning, you should prepare to submit an application for a permit. This typically involves filling out forms provided by the local building department and submitting them along with any required documentation such as project plans or proof of ownership for the mobile home. Some jurisdictions might also require fees at this stage, so be prepared financially.

Following submission, there may be a review process where inspectors evaluate your application to ensure compliance with all local codes and standards. During this time, they might request additional information or modifications to your plans before granting approval. It's important to respond promptly and cooperatively to any inquiries from officials during this phase.

Once approved, you'll receive your permit which authorizes you to commence work on your seasonal HVAC adjustments. Ensure that all contractors involved are aware of any conditions attached to the permit and adhere strictly to those guidelines throughout the project duration.

Finally, after completing the installation or adjustment work, you may need to schedule an inspection by local authorities to verify compliance with safety standards and building codes. Passing this inspection is often necessary before officially closing out your permit file.

In conclusion, while obtaining permits for seasonal HVAC adjustments in mobile home projects requires patience and diligence, following these structured steps simplifies what can otherwise be an overwhelming task. By thoroughly researching regulations, meticulously planning your project details early on, communicating effectively with authorities throughout each stage-and ultimately adhering strictly to permitted guidelines-you can ensure not only successful completion but also contribute positively towards maintaining community safety standards within residential environments like mobile homes.





# **Innovative Financing Models: Energy-as-a-Service (EaaS) Contracts**

When embarking on a mobile home project, one of the pivotal components to ensure a smooth and successful process is understanding and navigating the local permit processes. Working with local authorities and inspectors can initially appear daunting, but with the right approach, it can be a straightforward and even enlightening experience. Here are some valuable tips to help you effectively manage this crucial aspect of your project.

Firstly, establish clear communication channels with your local authority. The initial step in any permitting process is understanding who the key players are—those responsible for issuing permits and inspections. Often, this will involve departments like zoning, building standards, or environmental health. Taking time to introduce yourself and outline your project plans can help pave the way for more cooperative interactions down the line. Remember that these officials are there not only to enforce regulations but also to guide you in adhering to community standards.

Secondly, familiarize yourself with local zoning laws and building codes early in your planning phase. Every jurisdiction has its own set of rules regarding land use, structural integrity, environmental impact, and safety standards for mobile homes. By thoroughly researching these codes before submitting any applications or starting construction, you can avoid unnecessary delays caused by non-compliance issues.

Moreover, patience is essential when dealing with bureaucratic processes. Permitting can sometimes be a lengthy procedure due to various systematic checks and balances designed to ensure public safety and adherence to urban planning goals. Prepare for potential delays by setting realistic timelines in your project schedule that account for waiting periods associated with permit approvals.

Building relationships based on mutual respect is another fundamental tip. Treat every interaction as an opportunity to foster goodwill; being polite and respectful goes a long way when dealing with local authorities who often face immense pressure from multiple stakeholders. If conflicts arise during inspections or plan reviews, approach them constructively rather than confrontationally—offering solutions instead of just pointing out problems demonstrates your commitment to working collaboratively towards resolution.

Additionally, consider hiring professionals who specialize in mobile home projects if budget allows it—architects or contractors experienced in navigating local permit landscapes can provide invaluable insights into specific requirements or shortcuts that save both time and

money without compromising compliance.

Lastly, stay organized throughout the entire process by keeping detailed records of all communications-emails exchanged with officials regarding permits should be filed systematically so they're easily accessible whenever needed later on either during further discussions about amendments required post-inspection phases etcetera which might arise unexpectedly yet necessitate prompt responses backed up solid documentation available at hand quickly upon request made thereof henceforth ensuring transparency accountability traceability within operational workflows undertaken therein thus facilitating smoother procedural continuity overall across board thereby minimizing disruptions otherwise potentially consequential thereof inevitably ensuing ultimately undesirably otherwise...

In conclusion: successfully navigating local permit processes hinges largely upon one's ability not only understand intricacies involved therein but also engage proactively positively productively therein thereby fostering cooperative constructive partnerships alongside pertinent stakeholders engaged therein so doing ultimately ensuring successful realization envisioned objectives sought achieved practically efficiently effectively pragmatically realistically altogether seamlessly altogether harmoniously symbiotically synergistically optimally altogether ideally quintessentially per se axiomatically ipso facto sui generis ad infinitum ad nauseam quod erat demonstrandum ab initio ex nihilo nihil fit!

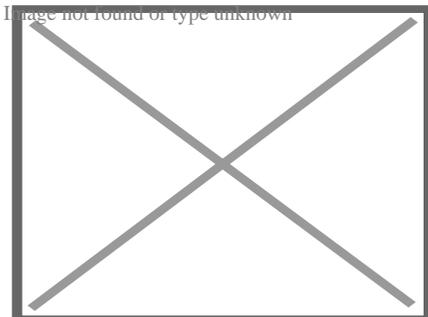
## About Mobile home

This article is about the prefabricated structure. For the vehicle, see Recreational vehicle. For other uses, see Mobile home (disambiguation).

"Static Caravan" redirects here. For the record label, see Static Caravan Recordings.

"House on wheels" redirects here. For the South Korean variety show, see House on Wheels.

The examples and perspective in this article **deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may **improve this article**, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. *(April 2017)* *(Learn how and when to remove this message)*



## Mobile homes with detached single car garages

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Part of a series on

### **Living spaces**

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#### Main

- House: detached
- semi-detached
- terraced
- Apartment
- Bungalow
- Cottage
- Ecohouse
- Green home
- Housing project
- Human outpost
- I-house
- Ranch
- Tenement
- Condominium
- Mixed-use development
- Hotel
- Hostel
- Castle
- Public housing
- Squat
- Flophouse
- Shack
- Slum
- Shanty town
- Villa

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## Issues

- Affordability
- Affordability in the United States
- Executive housing
- Environmental:
  - design
  - planning
  - racism
- Environmental security
- Eviction
- Fair housing
- Healthiness
- Homelessness
- Housing crisis
- Housing discrimination
- Housing stress
- Overpopulation
- Housing inequality
- Home ownership
- Luxury apartments
- Ownership equity
- Permit
- Rent
- Subprime lending
- Subsidized housing
- Sustainable:
  - architecture
  - development
  - living
- Sustainable city
- Toxic hotspot
- Vagrancy

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## Society and politics

- Housing First
- Housing subsidy
- NIMBY
- Rapid Re-Housing
- Real estate appraisal
- Real estate bubble
- Real estate economics
- Real estate investing
- Redlining
- Rent regulation
- Right to housing
- Rent control
- Rent strike
- Tenants union
- YIMBY

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## Other

- Alternative lifestyle
- Assisted living
- Boomtown
- Cottage homes
- Eco-cities
- Ecovillage
- Foster care
- Green building
- Group home
- Halfway house
- Healthy community design
- Homeless shelter
- Hospital
- Local community
- Log house
- Natural building
- Nursing home
- Orphanage
- Prison
- Psychiatric hospital
- Residential care
- Residential treatment center
- Retirement community
- Retirement home
- Supportive housing
- Supported living



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**Housing portal**

A **mobile home** (also known as a **house trailer**, **park home**, **trailer**, or **trailer home**) is a prefabricated structure, built in a factory on a permanently attached chassis before being transported to site (either by being towed or on a trailer). Used as permanent homes, or for holiday or temporary accommodation, they are often left permanently or semi-permanently in one place, but can be moved, and may be required to move from time to time for legal reasons.

Mobile homes share the same historic origins as travel trailers, but today the two are very different, with travel trailers being used primarily as temporary or vacation homes. Behind the cosmetic work fitted at installation to hide the base, mobile homes have strong trailer frames, axles, wheels, and tow-hitches.

## History

[edit]

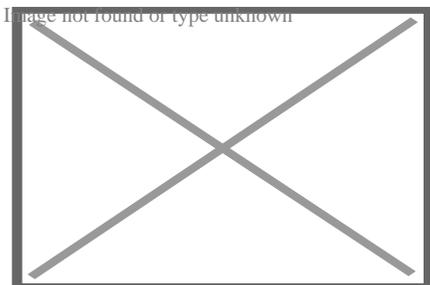
In the United States, this form of housing goes back to the early years of cars and motorized highway travel.<sup>[1]</sup> It was derived from the travel trailer (often referred to during the early years as "house trailers" or "trailer coaches"), a small unit with wheels attached permanently, often used for camping or extended travel. The original rationale for this type of housing was its mobility. Units were initially marketed primarily to people whose lifestyle required mobility. However, in the 1950s, the homes began to be marketed primarily as an inexpensive form of housing designed to be set up and left in a location for long periods of time or even permanently installed with a masonry foundation. Previously, units had been eight feet or fewer in width, but in 1956, the 10-foot (3.0 m) wide home ("ten-wide") was introduced, along with the new term "mobile home".<sup>[2]</sup>

The homes were given a rectangular shape, made from pre-painted aluminum panels, rather than the streamlined shape of travel trailers, which were usually painted after assembly. All of this helped increase the difference between these homes and home/travel trailers. The smaller, "eight-wide" units could be moved simply with a car, but the larger, wider units ("ten-wide", and, later, "twelve-wide") usually required the services of a professional trucking company, and, often, a special moving permit from a state highway department. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the homes were made even longer and wider, making the mobility of the units more difficult. Nowadays, when a factory-built home is moved to a location, it is usually kept there permanently and the mobility of the units has considerably decreased. In some states, mobile homes have been taxed as personal property if the wheels remain attached, but as real estate if the wheels are removed. Removal of the tongue and axles may also be a requirement for real estate classification.

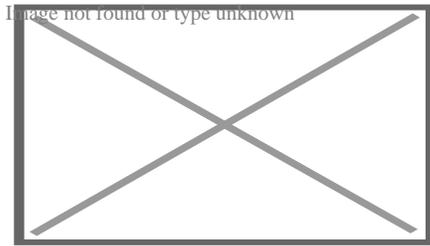
## Manufactured home

[edit]

Main article: Manufactured housing



Example of a modern manufactured home in New Alexandria, Pennsylvania.  
28 by 60 feet (8.5 m × 18.3 m)



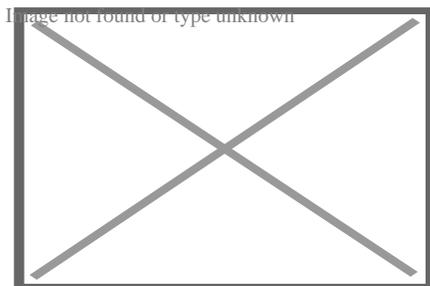
Manufactured home foundation

Mobile homes built in the United States since June 1976, legally referred to as manufactured homes, are required to meet FHA certification requirements and come with attached metal certification tags. Mobile homes permanently installed on owned land are rarely mortgageable, whereas FHA code manufactured homes are mortgageable through VA, FHA, and Fannie Mae.

Many people who could not afford a traditional site-built home, or did not desire to commit to spending a large sum of money on housing, began to see factory-built homes as a viable alternative for long-term housing needs. The units were often marketed as an alternative to apartment rental. However, the tendency of the units of this era to depreciate rapidly in resale value<sup>[citation needed]</sup> made using them as collateral for loans much riskier than traditional home loans. Terms were usually limited to less than the thirty-year term typical of the general home-loan market, and interest rates were considerably higher.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> In that way, mobile home loans resembled motor vehicle loans more than traditional home mortgage loans.

## Construction and sizes

[edit]



Exterior wall assemblies being set in place during manufacture

Mobile homes come in two major sizes, *single-wides* and *double-wides*. Single-wides are 18 feet (5.5 m) or less in width and 90 feet (27 m) or less in length and can be towed to their site as a single unit. Double-wides are 20 feet (6.1 m) or more wide and are 90 feet (27 m) in length or less and are towed to their site in two separate units, which are then

joined. *Triple-wides* and even homes with four, five, or more units are also built but less frequently.

While site-built homes are rarely moved, single-wide owners often "trade" or sell their home to a dealer in the form of the reduction of the purchase of a new home. These "used" homes are either re-sold to new owners or to park owners who use them as inexpensive rental units. Single-wides are more likely to be traded than double-wides because removing them from the site is easier. In fact, only about 5% of all double-wides will ever be moved.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

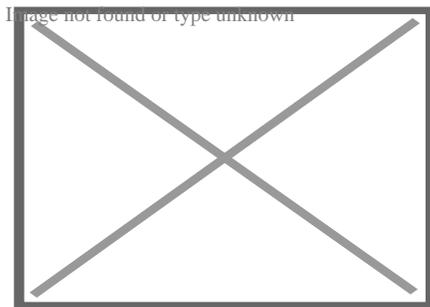
While an EF1 tornado might cause minor damage to a site-built home, it could do significant damage to a factory-built home, especially an older model or one that is not properly secured. Also, structural components (such as windows) are typically weaker than those in site-built homes.<sup>[3]</sup> 70 miles per hour (110 km/h) winds can destroy a mobile home in a matter of minutes. Many brands offer optional hurricane straps, which can be used to tie the home to anchors embedded in the ground.

## Regulations

[edit]

## United States

[edit]



Home struck by tornado

In the United States, mobile homes are regulated by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), via the Federal National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974. This national regulation has allowed many manufacturers to distribute nationwide because they are immune to the jurisdiction of local building authorities.<sup>[4]</sup> <sup>[5]</sup> By contrast, producers of modular homes must abide by state and local building codes. There are, however, wind zones adopted by HUD that home builders must follow. For example, statewide, Florida is at least wind zone 2. South Florida is wind zone 3, the strongest

wind zone. After Hurricane Andrew in 1992, new standards were adopted for home construction. The codes for building within these wind zones were significantly amended, which has greatly increased their durability. During the 2004 hurricanes in Florida, these standards were put to the test, with great success. Yet, older models continue to face the exposed risk to high winds because of the attachments applied such as carports, porch and screen room additions. Such areas are exposed to "wind capture" which apply extreme force to the underside of the integrated roof panel systems, ripping the fasteners through the roof pan causing a series of events which destroys the main roof system and the home.

The popularity of the factory-built homes caused complications the legal system was not prepared to handle. Originally, factory-built homes tended to be taxed as vehicles rather than real estate, which resulted in very low property tax rates for their inhabitants. That caused local governments to reclassify them for taxation purposes.

However, even with that change, rapid depreciation often resulted in the home occupants paying far less in property taxes than had been anticipated and budgeted. The ability to move many factory-built homes rapidly into a relatively small area resulted in strains to the infrastructure and governmental services of the affected areas, such as inadequate water pressure and sewage disposal, and highway congestion. That led jurisdictions to begin placing limitations on the size and density of developments.

Early homes, even those that were well-maintained, tended to depreciate over time, much like motor vehicles. That is in contrast to site-built homes which include the land they are built on and tend to appreciate in value. The arrival of mobile homes in an area tended to be regarded with alarm, in part because of the devaluation of the housing potentially spreading to preexisting structures.

This combination of factors has caused most jurisdictions to place zoning regulations on the areas in which factory-built homes are placed, and limitations on the number and density of homes permitted on any given site. Other restrictions, such as minimum size requirements, limitations on exterior colors and finishes, and foundation mandates have also been enacted. There are many jurisdictions that will not allow the placement of any additional factory-built homes. Others have strongly limited or forbidden all single-wide models, which tend to depreciate more rapidly than modern double-wide models.

Apart from all the practical issues described above, there is also the constant discussion about legal fixture and chattels and so the legal status of a trailer is or could be affected by its incorporation to the land or not. This sometimes involves such factors as whether or not the wheels have been removed.

## **North Carolina**

[edit]

The North Carolina Board of Transportation allowed 14-foot-wide homes on the state's roads, but until January 1997, 16-foot-wide homes were not allowed. 41 states allowed 16-foot-wide homes, but they were not sold in North Carolina. Under a trial program approved January 10, 1997, the wider homes could be delivered on specific roads at certain times of day and travel 10 mph below the speed limit, with escort vehicles in front and behind.<sup>[6]</sup><sup>[7]</sup> Eventually, all homes had to leave the state on interstate highways.<sup>[8]</sup>

In December 1997, a study showed that the wider homes could be delivered safely, but some opponents still wanted the program to end.<sup>[9]</sup> On December 2, 1999, the NC Manufactured Housing Institute asked the state Board of Transportation to expand the program to allow deliveries of 16-foot-wide homes within North Carolina.<sup>[8]</sup> A month later, the board extended the pilot program by three months but did not vote to allow shipments within the state.<sup>[10]</sup> In June 2000, the board voted to allow 16-foot-side homes to be shipped to other states on more two-lane roads, and to allow shipments in the state east of US 220. A third escort was required, including a law enforcement officer on two-lane roads.<sup>[11]</sup>

## New York

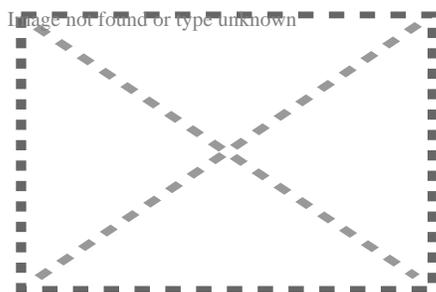
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In New York State, the Homes and Community Renewal agency tracks mobile home parks and provides regulations concerning them. For example, the agency requires park owners to provide residents with a \$15,000 grant if residents are forced to move when the land is transferred to a new owner. Residents are also granted the right of first refusal for a sale of the park, however, if the owner does not evict tenants for five years, the land sale can go ahead. State law also restricts the annual increase in land lot fee to a cap of 3 percent, unless the landowner demonstrates hardship in a local court, and can then raise the land lot fee by up to 6 percent in a year.<sup>[12]</sup>

## Mobile home parks

[edit]

Main article: Trailer park



Meadow Lanes Estates Mobile Home Park, Ames, Iowa, August 2010, during a flood

Mobile homes are often sited in land lease communities known as trailer parks (also 'trailer courts', 'mobile home parks', 'mobile home communities', 'manufactured home communities', 'factory-built home communities' etc.); these communities allow homeowners to rent space on which to place a home. In addition to providing space, the site often provides basic utilities such as water, sewer, electricity, or natural gas and other amenities such as mowing, garbage removal, community rooms, pools, and playgrounds.

There are over 38,000<sup>[13]</sup> trailer parks in the United States ranging in size from 5 to over 1,000 home sites. Although most parks appeal to meeting basic housing needs, some communities specialize towards certain segments of the market. One subset of mobile home parks, retirement communities, restrict residents to those age 55 and older. Another subset of mobile home parks, seasonal communities, are located in popular vacation destinations or are used as a location for summer homes. In New York State, as of 2019, there were 1,811 parks with 83,929 homes.<sup>[12]</sup>

Newer homes, particularly double-wides, tend to be built to much higher standards than their predecessors and meet the building codes applicable to most areas. That has led to a reduction in the rate of value depreciation of most used units.<sup>[14]</sup>

Additionally, modern homes tend to be built from materials similar to those used in site-built homes rather than inferior, lighter-weight materials. They are also more likely to physically resemble site-built homes. Often, the primary differentiation in appearance is that factory-built homes tend to have less of a roof slope so that they can be readily transported underneath bridges and overpasses.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

The number of double-wide units sold exceeds the number of single-wides, which is due in part to the aforementioned zoning restrictions. Another reason for higher sales is the spaciousness of double-wide units, which are now comparable to site-built homes. Single-wide units are still popular primarily in rural areas, where there are fewer restrictions. They are frequently used as temporary housing in areas affected by natural disasters when restrictions are temporarily waived.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Another recent trend has been parks in which the owner of the mobile home owns the lot on which their unit is parked. Some of these communities simply provide land in a homogeneous neighborhood, but others are operated more like condominiums with club homes complete with swimming pools and meeting rooms which are shared by all of the residents, who are required to pay membership fees and dues.

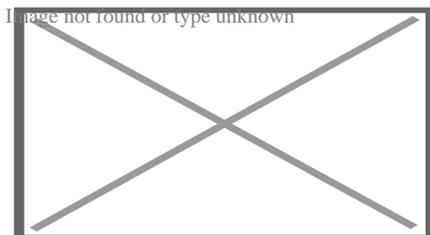
## By country

[edit]

Mobile home (or mobile-homes) are used in many European campgrounds to refer to fixed caravans, purpose-built cabins, and even large tents, which are rented by the week or even year-round as cheap accommodation, similar to the US concept of a trailer park. Like many other US loanwords, the term is not used widely in Britain.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

## United Kingdom

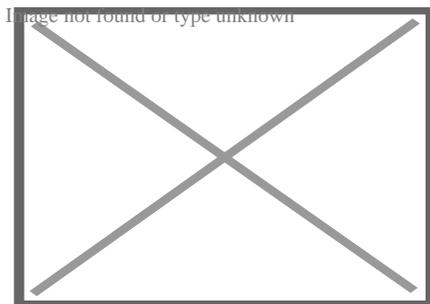
[edit]



A mobile home marketed as a holiday home

Mobile Homes or Static Caravans are popular across the United Kingdom. They are more commonly referred to as Park Homes or Leisure Lodges, depending on if they are marketed as a residential dwelling or as a second holiday home residence.

Residential Mobile homes (park homes) are built to the BS3632 standard. This standard is issued by the British Standards Institute. The institute is a UK body who produce a range of standards for businesses and products to ensure they are fit for purpose. The majority of residential parks in the UK have a minimum age limit for their residents, and are generally marketed as retirement or semi-retirement parks. Holiday Homes, static caravans or holiday lodges aren't required to be built to BS3632 standards, but many are built to the standard.



A static caravan park on the cliffs above Beer, Devon, England

In addition to mobile homes, static caravans are popular across the UK. Static caravans have wheels and a rudimentary chassis with no suspension or brakes and are therefore transported on the back of large flatbed lorries, the axle and wheels being used for movement to the final location when the static caravan is moved by tractor or 4x4. A

static caravan normally stays on a single plot for many years and has many of the modern conveniences normally found in a home.

Mobile homes are designed and constructed to be transportable by road in one or two sections. Mobile homes are no larger than 20 m × 6.8 m (65 ft 7 in × 22 ft 4 in) with an internal maximum height of 3.05 m (10 ft 0 in). Legally, mobile homes can still be defined as "caravans".

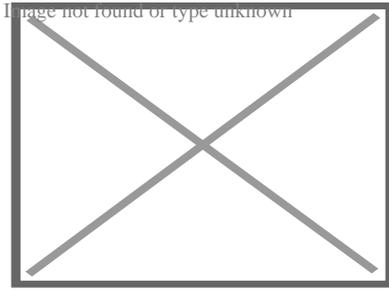
Static holiday caravans generally have sleeping accommodation for 6 to 10 people in 2, 3 or 4 bedrooms and on convertible seating in the lounge referred to as a 'pull out bed'. They tend towards a fairly "open-plan" layout, and while some units are double glazed and centrally heated for year-round use, cheaper models without double glazing or central heating are available for mainly summer use. Static caravan holiday homes are intended for leisure use and are available in 10 and 12 ft (3.0 and 3.7 m) widths, a small number in 13 and 14 ft (4.0 and 4.3 m) widths, and a few 16 ft (4.9 m) wide, consisting of two 8 ft (2.4 m) wide units joined. Generally, holiday homes are clad in painted steel panels, but can be clad in PVC, timber or composite materials. Static caravans are sited on caravan parks where the park operator of the site leases a plot to the caravan owner. There are many holiday parks in the UK in which one's own static caravan can be owned. There are a few of these parks in areas that are prone to flooding and anyone considering buying a sited static caravan needs to take particular care in checking that their site is not liable to flooding.

Static caravans can be rented on an ad-hoc basis or purchased. Purchase prices range from £25,000 to £100,000. Once purchased, static caravans have various ongoing costs including insurance, site fees, local authority rates, utility charges, winterisation and depreciation. Depending on the type of caravan and the park these costs can range from £1,000 to £40,000 per year.<sup>[15]</sup> Some park owners used to have unfair conditions in their lease contracts but the Office of Fair Trading has produced a guidance document available for download called Unfair Terms in Holiday Caravan Agreements which aims to stop unfair practices.

## Israel

[edit]

Main article: Caravan (Israel)



Posting of *caravan* in Mitzpe Hila, Israel, 1982

Many Israeli settlements and outposts are originally composed of caravans (Hebrew: *caravan*; pl.

*caravanim*). They are constructed of light metal, are not insulated but can be outfitted with heating and air-conditioning units, water lines, recessed lighting, and floor tiling to function in a full-service capacity. Starting in 2005, prefabricated homes, named *caravillas* (Hebrew: *caravillas*), a portmanteau of the words caravan, and villa, begin to replace mobile homes in many Israeli settlements.

## Difference from modular homes

[edit]

Main article: Modular home

Because of similarities in the manufacturing process, some companies build both types in their factories. Modular homes are transported on flatbed trucks rather than being towed, and lack axles and an automotive-type frame. However, some modular homes are towed behind a semi-truck or toter on a frame similar to that of a trailer. The home is usually in two pieces and is hauled by two separate trucks. Each frame has five or more axles, depending on the size of the home. Once the home has reached its location, the axles and the tongue of the frame are then removed, and the home is set on a concrete foundation by a large crane.

Both styles are commonly referred to as factory-built housing, but that term's technical use is restricted to a class of homes regulated by the Federal National Mfd. Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974.

Most zoning restrictions on the homes have been found to be inapplicable or only applicable to modular homes. That occurs often after considerable litigation on the topic by affected jurisdictions and by plaintiffs failing to ascertain the difference. Most modern modulars, once fully assembled, are indistinguishable from site-built homes. Their roofs are usually transported as separate units. Newer modulars also come with roofs that can

be raised during the setting process with cranes. There are also modulars with 2 to 4 storeys.

## Gallery

[edit]

Construction starts with the frame.

○

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Construction starts with the frame.

Interior wall assemblies are attached.

○

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Interior wall assemblies are attached.

Roof assembly is set atop home.

○

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Roof assembly is set atop home.

Drywall is completed.

○

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Drywall is completed.

Home is ready for delivery to site.

○

Image not found or type unknown

Home is ready for delivery to site.

- A modern "triple wide" home, designed to look like an adobe home

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A modern "triple wide" home, designed to look like an adobe home  
A mobile home is being moved, California.

○

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A mobile home is being moved, California.

- A mobile home being prepared for transport

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A mobile home being prepared for transport

**See also**

[edit]

-  not found or type unknown Housing portal
- All Parks Alliance for Change
- Campervan
- Construction trailer
- Houseboat
- Manufactured housing
- Modular home
- Motorhome
- Nomadic wagons
- Recreational vehicle
- Reefer container housing units
- Small house movement
- Trailer (vehicle)
- Trailer Park Boys
- Trailer trash
- Vardo
- Prefabricated home

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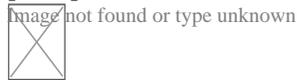
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## External links

[edit]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Mobile homes***.

- Regulating body in the UK
- US Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards

## About Royal Supply Inc

### Photo

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# Things To Do in Johnson County

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**Photo**

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**South Lake Park**

**4.6 (1019)**

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**9/11 Memorial**

**4.9 (183)**

**Photo**

**Ernie Miller Park & Nature Center**

**4.7 (890)**

**Photo**

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**Ensor Park & Museum**

**4.9 (19)**

**Photo**

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**Johnson County Museum**

**4.7 (709)**

**Photo**

## Firefly Forest

3.9 (29)

### Driving Directions in Johnson County

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Driving Directions From Tapco Products Co to Royal Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Ambitious Pixels to Royal Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Olathe to Royal Supply Inc

Driving Directions From Overland Park to Royal Supply Inc

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**Reviews for Royal Supply Inc**

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## Royal Supply Inc

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**J.**

**(1)**

Terrible AC install. Skipped on 90°C fittings for the electric conduit under my house, they used black electrical tape instead, I look under my house to find bare wires that are not in a conduit which is an electrical safety no no and could lead to my house burning down. Left a massive gaping hole in my insulation leaving me to deal with itchy fiberglass myself which I only discovered after a summer of high electricity bills due to terrible insulation.

## Royal Supply Inc

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**Caleb Roye**

**(5)**

incredibly helpful staff. very educated on products and installation.

## Royal Supply Inc

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**william mann**

**(5)**

Needed an exterior door in a hurry after storm damaged mine. All the big box stores were days or weeks out on a 34x76 door. Google lead me here, I went in, asked if he had one that size, took me in their warehouse and showed me several options. Found a door I liked, and they had all the additional hardware to install I needed. One stop shop, friendly and helpful. Priced right too.

## Royal Supply Inc

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**Ashley Foster**

**(5)**

In a rush we had to replace our tub/surround in our home. We ordered online with another supplier and had a HORRIBLE experience. A friend recommended Royal Supply and they had exactly what we needed. We paid, loaded our trailer and were gone in less than 15 minutes. They are friendly and very helpful. Would definitely recommend to family and friends.

## Royal Supply Inc

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**Donald Waggoner**

**(4)**

I received a furnace installment from this place and was extremely happy with the furnace installation, but during the installation, they did something to completely make my hot water heater not work. They installed it on Friday at noon, and by the time I realized I had no hot water, it's after they closed, which left me with no hot water. Update: I had to call someone else out to help get my hot water heater fixed and operating correctly. While I am extremely grateful to the company for installing a great furnace, my final review will stay at 4 stars for the fact that the team did not address the hot water heater back to working order. I may use them for further things in the future, but I must leave this review to help others not have the same issues as me.

Understanding Local Permit Processes for Mobile Home Projects [View GBP](#)

## Frequently Asked Questions

**What permits are typically required for installing or upgrading HVAC systems in mobile homes for seasonal use?**

Generally, you will need a mechanical permit to install or upgrade HVAC systems in mobile homes. This ensures compliance with safety codes and standards. Additionally, depending on the location, a building permit may be necessary if structural changes are involved. It's also important to check if special zoning permits are needed for seasonal installations.

**How can I ensure compliance with local regulations when setting up an HVAC system in my mobile home for seasonal living?**

To ensure compliance, first contact your local building authority or planning department to understand specific requirements. They will provide details on necessary permits and inspections. Hiring a licensed contractor familiar with local codes can also help navigate the process efficiently and ensure all installations meet regulatory standards.

Are there any unique considerations for obtaining permits for HVAC systems specifically designed for seasonal use in mobile homes?

Yes, when applying for permits, it's crucial to specify that the HVAC system is intended for seasonal use as this might affect zoning approvals and energy efficiency requirements. Some regions may have different standards or exemptions based on the temporary nature of usage. Always verify these distinctions with your local authorities to avoid complications during inspections or evaluations.

Royal Supply Inc

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