

Affordable Off-Grid Housing Options Without Permanent Foundations

Executive summary

This report evaluates eight housing types for **semi-permanent placement on raw land without a permanent foundation**, with **budget unspecified**. The dominant constraint is usually not the unit itself, but **legal occupancy rules** (zoning + health/wastewater + building/fire/electrical), especially for “non-permanent” dwellings. In many jurisdictions, **RVs are explicitly defined and regulated as temporary living quarters—not permanent residences**. ¹ Local codes vary widely: some counties create specific zones/permit paths where an RV or park model can be a lawful dwelling, while disallowing it elsewhere. ²

From a strict “affordable, off-grid-capable, no-permanent-foundation” standpoint, the strongest candidates are typically:

- **Travel trailers / RVs**: Very strong “off-grid readiness” because many already include tanks, propane systems, 12V electrical, and RV-standard systems; market pricing ranges widely but can be relatively low compared with residential structures. ³ The limiting factor is often legality of **full-time occupancy outside licensed parks**. ⁴
- **Park model RVs / destination trailers**: Usually more spacious and “home-like” than typical travel trailers while remaining (at least in industry definitions) an RV-class unit built to RV standards and size limits (commonly cited around the **≤400 sq ft** maximum “gross trailer area” in set-up mode for park model RVs). ⁵ They are often intended for long-term placement but may still face “temporary” definitions in zoning. ⁶
- **Tiny houses on wheels (THOW)**: Potentially better insulation and durability than many RVs if built like a small house, but legal classification is inconsistent: many places treat them as trailers/RVs for siting and occupancy, while model “tiny house” building-code pathways often target **tiny houses on permanent foundations** rather than wheels. ⁷

Other options can be viable, but often become less “affordable” after counting the work needed to meet climate comfort and code requirements:

- **Cabin kits / boxed kits** and **shed/garage conversions** can be cost-effective shells, yet semi-permanent “no foundation” siting may increase **permit friction** (egress, insulation, snow/wind design, plumbing, electrical) and may force you toward pier/footing solutions in many climates. ⁸
- **Shipping container conversions** often start with a cheap steel shell, but high-quality conversions must address steel **thermal bridging and condensation risk**, plus structural engineering for cutouts and local code acceptance. ⁹
- **Teardrop trailers** and **DIY/van conversions** are excellent for mobility and minimalism, but limited square footage and moisture/temperature control constraints can make full-time off-grid living harder—especially in heat, humidity, or deep cold—unless you invest heavily in systems. ¹⁰

Finally, “off-grid” nearly always triggers a **sanitation/wastewater decision** (septic vs other legal option). Septic systems are typically permitted and inspected by local authorities (often county health/environmental departments). ¹¹ Solar + batteries are common for off-grid power; the major components (PV modules, charge controller, inverter, batteries) are well established, but still typically require code-compliant installation where permitted/inspected. ¹²

Decision framework and legal constraints

The regulatory “stack” you should assume applies

Even if you avoid a permanent foundation, most jurisdictions still treat a semi-permanent dwelling as subject to a layered set of rules:

1. **Zoning / land-use (where a dwelling can be placed and what counts as a dwelling):** This is where RVs, park models, THOW, and “temporary structures” are most often restricted or time-limited. Illustrative examples show how specific and variable rules can be: a county may allow RVs as permanent residences only in a designated RV-residential zone (and not elsewhere). ¹³ Another locality may cap stays (for example, an ordinance limiting stays in RV subdivisions to 180 days/year). ¹⁴ Another may allow RVs as permanent residences only with an administrative permit and performance standards. ¹⁵
2. **Building code pathway (what standard the unit must meet):**
3. Park model RVs are defined by RV industry sources as built on a chassis, mounted on wheels, certified to **ANSI A119.5**, and limited in size (commonly ≤ 400 sq ft “gross trailer area” in set-up mode under RVIA descriptions). ¹⁶
4. “Tiny house” code provisions such as **IRC Appendix Q** are commonly framed around tiny houses **on a permanent foundation** (not wheels). ⁷
5. Manufactured homes are defined and regulated under federal programs; they are built as dwelling units with a **permanent chassis** and must carry HUD certification labels if built after the program start date. ¹⁷
6. **Fire/life-safety and RV standards:** RVs are tied to standards like **NFPA 1192** (for RV fire and life safety), and the RV industry describes RVs as not designed for permanent residential living. ¹⁸
7. **Health/environmental rules for water and wastewater:** Septic permitting is typically handled locally; regulation of onsite wastewater is largely state/tribal/local rather than federal. ¹¹
8. **Energy and climate constraints:** Climate drives whether “no permanent foundation” is realistic. The U.S. Department of Energy’s climate-zone framework is widely used to differentiate building practices by heating degree-days and other climate factors. ¹⁹

Why “no permanent foundation” can raise legal complexity

A paradox: avoiding a foundation can reduce site cost and speed installation, but it can **increase** permitting ambiguity if the jurisdiction expects dwellings to be fixed, code-inspected structures. This is one reason many “tiny house” building code adoptions explicitly anchor tiny-house compliance to placement on a permanent foundation. ²⁰

In contrast, RV and park model pathways sometimes exist precisely because the jurisdiction has chosen to regulate them differently (through zoning zones, administrative permits, or park rules)—but those pathways are highly local. ²¹

Comparison table of key attributes

The table below summarizes **typical purchase prices** for the unit (new vs used), plus qualitative attributes relevant to semi-permanent off-grid siting. Prices exclude land, delivery, grading/pad, permits, and off-grid utilities. Price ranges are synthesized from manufacturer “starting/base” prices and/or large marketplace listing summaries where available. ²²

Housing type	Typical purchase price (new)	Typical purchase price (used)	Typical size (sq ft)	Mobility	Off-grid readiness	Legal complexity for full-time dwelling	Insulation/comfort potential
Tiny houses on wheels	~\$30k–\$170k+ (model-dependent) ²³	Often ~\$25k–\$150k+ in resale listings ²⁴	~120–400+	Medium (towable, but often specialized hauling)	Medium–High (can be built for off-grid)	High (classification varies; often not covered by “tiny house on foundation” code paths) ²⁰	Medium–High (builder-dependent)
RVs & travel trailers	Broad; new travel trailers commonly in the ~\$15k–\$65k band for many mainstream units; higher-end more ²⁶	Used varies widely; towable wholesale averages reported around ~\$16k in one market update (model-year mix matters) ²⁷	~70–400+	High	High (built-in RV systems)	High outside RV parks; RVs defined as temporary living quarters ⁴	Low–Medium (varies by “four-season” design)

Housing type	Typical purchase price (new)	Typical purchase price (used)	Typical size (sq ft)	Mobility	Off-grid readiness	Legal complexity for full-time dwelling	Insulation/comfort potential
Converted shipping containers	Shells can start very low (example: 20ft used from ~\$1.3k; 40ft used from ~\$1.7k) ²⁸ ; finished prefab examples often ~\$50k–\$150k+ ²⁹	Used containers are common; used finished conversions are market-specific	~150 (20ft) to ~300 (40ft) per container; expandable	Low (movable with heavy equipment)	Medium (design-build required)	High (engineering, permits, envelope performance)	Medium–High if designed with continuous insulation; otherwise risk of condensation, thermal bridging ³⁰
Park model homes (park model RVs / destination-style units)	Often ~\$50k–\$120k+; destination trailer listings show ~\$33k–\$110k range ³²	Often ~\$15k–\$90k+ depending on age/condition ³³	Typically ~320–400 (park model RV max commonly cited ≤400) ³⁴	Low–Medium (towable but rarely moved)	Medium–High	Medium–High; still often regulated as RV/ temporary in many codes ⁶	Medium (more envelope than many RVs, but not always “house-grade”)
Boxed/ cabin kits	~\$9k–\$100k+ for kit materials (size/finish level drives cost) ³⁶	Used kits uncommon; used built cabins vary	~100–1,300+	Low	Medium (you choose systems)	Medium–High (often treated like any dwelling; foundation expectations common) ³⁷	Medium–High (if insulated to climate)
Converted sheds & garages	Shells as low as ~\$2.6k–\$5k for common 10×12-ish sheds; larger/ higher-end more ³⁸	Used/repo portable buildings exist (pricing varies) ³⁹	~80–400+	Low–Medium (portable buildings can be moved)	Medium (DIY build-out)	High (often not approved as dwellings without full code upgrades)	Medium (depends heavily on insulation/air sealing)

Housing type	Typical purchase price (new)	Typical purchase price (used)	Typical size (sq ft)	Mobility	Off-grid readiness	Legal complexity for full-time dwelling	Insulation/comfort potential
Teardrop trailers	Listings commonly ~\$11k–\$47k (marketwide) ⁴¹ ; premium off-road can exceed that	Used spans wide; model-specific valuation guides exist ⁴²	~40–100 interior	High	Medium (small systems; limited)	High for full-time dwelling on land (often treated as camping)	Low–Medium (small volume; condensation risk)
DIY/van conversions	Base vans start roughly mid-\$40k to ~\$60k+ before build-out ⁴⁴ ; modular conversions can add ~\$20k+ (example) ⁴⁵	Used vans vary widely; used converted rigs are market-specific	~50–100 usable interior	High	Medium–High (build-dependent)	High for using as “dwelling unit” on land long-term; easier as vehicle	Low–Medium (insulation + HVAC complexity)

Housing type assessments

Tiny houses on wheels

Typical purchase prices (unit only). New pricing spans from “shell / small model” levels around **\$30k–\$45k** for certain compact, more modular designs up to well over **\$130k** for larger, more fully finished models.⁴⁷ Manufacturer examples: one builder lists multiple “box” sizes from **\$29,900 to \$44,900**; another lists a tiny house MSRP around **\$66,475** for a small model; another lists entry pricing for its tiny-house-RV line starting around **\$82k USD** (exchange-rate dependent).⁴⁸ Used pricing is fragmented; marketplace listings show THOW offers as low as **~\$25k** and well into six figures depending on size, certification, and finish.²⁴

Common manufacturers/sellers (links). Incredible Tiny Homes⁴⁹ publishes transparent per-model pricing for several designs, including small “box” formats.⁵⁰ Escape Traveler⁵¹ publishes model MSRPs/ base prices on several models.⁵² Mint Tiny House Company⁵³ publishes starting prices and model-level price points (noting exchange-rate variability).⁵⁴ Resale marketplaces such as Tiny Home Builders⁵⁵ can be used to approximate used pricing and availability by region.²⁴

THOW links (manufacturer/marketplace):

1) <https://incredibletinyhomes.com/models/incredibox2-3/>

- 2) <https://www.escapetraveler.net/vista>
- 3) <https://www.escapetraveler.net/one>
- 4) <https://www.minttinyhouse.com/all-tiny-house-models/>
- 5) <https://www.tinyhomebuilders.com/tiny-house-marketplace/search>

Semi-permanent siting requirements. In practice, THOW siting resembles a hybrid of a travel trailer setup and a small building: you typically need a **level pad** (often compacted gravel), safe **wheel chocking**, and a stable support plan (eg, blocks/stands) that does not overload the trailer frame. For long-term placement, owners commonly add **skirting** to reduce underfloor heat loss and protect plumbing, and may consider wind anchoring depending on exposure and local rules (some jurisdictions treat longer-term trailers similarly to manufactured-home tie-down expectations even if not identical). ⁵⁶

Utilities/off-grid. THOW can be built with RV-style hookups (30A/50A) or more residential-like systems; either way, off-grid power usually means solar + batteries + inverter/charge controller plus (often) a backup generator. ⁵⁷ Wastewater remains the gating factor: if you want “true” semi-permanent occupancy, a permitted septic system is commonly the most straightforward compliance path, but it is locally regulated and inspected. ¹¹

Pros and cons.

Pros: Better potential insulation than many RVs if built with house-style assemblies; customizable; can be relocated; strong “small home” livability when well designed. ⁵⁸

Cons: Legal classification uncertainty (may not fit “tiny house on foundation” code adoptions); transport can be expensive; resale market is thinner than mainstream RVs; long-term siting utilities (especially wastewater) can dominate cost/complexity. ⁵⁹

Expected lifespan and maintenance. A well-built THOW can have “house-like” component life (roofing, windows, appliances) if protected and maintained, but the trailer running gear (tires, brakes, axles) and road vibration add maintenance modes closer to RV/trailer ownership. Component service-life references (roofing, appliances, etc.) vary widely with materials and maintenance. ⁶⁰

Climate suitability. THOW performance is highly build-dependent: in cold climates, underfloor freezing risk and air leakage are common failure points if not designed for it; in hot climates, solar gain from large glazing and thin roofs can overwhelm small HVAC. Climate zone guidance is a practical starting point for insulation/HVAC assumptions. ⁶¹

RVs and travel trailers

Typical purchase prices. Marketwide travel trailer listings show a very broad price spectrum; one large marketplace summary reports travel trailer listings (mix of new and used) ranging roughly **\$12k–\$61k** with an average around **\$29k** at the time of capture. ⁶² Manufacturer examples span from entry-level units (one major brand lists a travel trailer line “starting at” **\$16,943**) to premium small travel trailers (one premium brand lists a model “starting at” **\$54,900**). ⁶³ Used pricing depends strongly on age and condition; one RV market update reported average selling prices for towables (travel trailers + fifth wheels) around **\$16,376** in a specific quarter, illustrating that used/towable wholesale values can be much lower than new MSRP tiers. ²⁷

Common manufacturers/sellers (links). Jayco ⁶⁴ publishes “starting at” pricing on some models/lines. ⁶⁵ Airstream ⁶⁶ publishes “starting at” pricing for Basecamp models. ⁶⁷ Forest River ⁶⁸ publishes product-line info; dealer listings often show MSRP and sales pricing for specific units. ⁶⁹ For broad used/new availability and price discovery, RVTrader ⁷⁰ is commonly used as an index of listings. ⁷¹

Travel trailer / RV links:

- 1) <https://www.jayco.com/rvs/travel-trailers/2026-jay-flight-slx/>
- 2) <https://www.airstream.com/travel-trailers/basecamp/>
- 3) <https://forestriverinc.com/rvs/wolf-pup>
- 4) <https://www.rvtrader.com/Travel-Trailer/rvs-for-sale?type=Travel+Trailer%7C198073>

Semi-permanent siting requirements. The core tasks are: **leveling, stabilizing,** and **safe support** without overstressing stabilizer systems. A manufacturer support article for travel trailers emphasizes that stabilizer jacks are **not** for leveling/weight-bearing; they are to reduce movement (“bounce”) once level. ⁷² For longer-term siting, owners often add skirting (for thermal and plumbing protection), but the more important factor is establishing a safe, code-acceptable wastewater solution if continuous occupancy is planned. ⁷³

Utilities/off-grid. RVs are structurally optimized for mobility, but functionally optimized for **campground hookups** (water/power/sewer). Off-grid use relies on onboard freshwater/grey/black tanks and propane plus solar/battery systems. Off-grid solar systems are composed of PV modules, charge control, inverters, and batteries; these fundamentals are well described in technical training materials. ⁵⁷

Pros and cons.

Pros: Strong “ready-to-live” value; built-in tanks and RV systems; very high mobility; large used market and established valuation tools. ⁷⁴

Cons: Many jurisdictions treat RVs as temporary living quarters and restrict permanent occupancy on private land; insulation is often inferior to residential building assemblies (unless designed as “four-season”); frequent maintenance around roof seals and openings is a common owner burden. ⁷⁵

Expected lifespan and maintenance. RV manufacturers often provide relatively short general warranties compared with houses (illustrative: one premium manufacturer describes a 2-year limited warranty and 5-year structural warranty for model year 2026 travel trailers). ⁷⁶ Roof and seal maintenance is repeatedly emphasized in RV owner guidance as a key leak-prevention practice. ⁷⁷

Climate suitability. RVs can be comfortable in mild climates, but in cold climates the underbody and plumbing become critical; in hot climates, heat gain and HVAC runtime can be intense. Climate-zone framing helps determine how aggressive insulation and vapor/air control must be. ⁶¹

Converted shipping containers

Typical purchase prices. There are two distinct costs: the container shell and the conversion. For shells, one national container seller lists a **20ft used container starting around \$1,325** and a **40ft used container starting around \$1,669** (with condition selection). ²⁸ Finished conversions vary widely: one builder lists a completed **20ft container home at \$50,000** (as configured) and another model **starting at**

\$135,000 using a 20ft + 40ft combination. ⁷⁸ Another builder describes project “starting at \$50k” for a smaller model and larger projects from \$100k, with high variability in finish costs. ⁷⁹

Common manufacturers/sellers (links). Conexwest ⁸⁰ publishes online pricing for container shells and delivery/site-preparation requirements. ²⁸ Backcountry Containers ⁸¹ publishes “ready to ship” pricing on certain container home models. ⁷⁸ Honomobo ⁸² publishes model catalog information and (for at least some models) “starting at” pricing at higher tiers. ⁸³

Shipping container shell + builder links:

- 1) <https://www.conexwest.com/shipping-containers-sale/20ft-shipping-container>
- 2) <https://www.conexwest.com/shipping-containers-sale/40ft-shipping-container>
- 3) https://backcountrycontainers.com/ready_to_ship/standard-ezra/
- 4) https://backcountrycontainers.com/container_models/luke/
- 5) <https://www.honomobo.com/us>

Semi-permanent siting requirements. Heavy containers need a stable, level bearing plan. The container seller cited above explicitly notes that containers “can be placed directly onto flat, solid surfaces” and states “no foundation required,” while also detailing delivery access clearances and offloading methods (tilt-bed vs flatbed). ⁸⁴ In practice, semi-permanent siting often uses compacted gravel plus structural supports at corners/rails to keep the steel frame aligned and to limit corrosion at contact points; anchoring may be needed for high-wind exposure depending on local engineering and code expectations. ⁸⁵

Utilities/off-grid. Containers are just shells: every “off-grid readiness” feature (water, wastewater, electrical, ventilation) must be designed and built. Solar + batteries can work, but code-compliant electrical design is still relevant in many permitting contexts. ¹² Wastewater tends to dictate feasibility; septic is commonly a permitted local process. ¹¹

Pros and cons.

Pros: Very durable structural shell; potentially fast modular assembly; cheap raw shells relative to finished housing. ⁸⁶

Cons: Steel walls create significant thermal-bridge pathways; high condensation/mold risk if insulation and air/vapor control are poorly executed; structural alterations (doors/windows) require careful engineering; permitting acceptance can be uneven. ⁸⁷

Expected lifespan and maintenance. A container seller’s FAQ suggests a used container can last “up to 20 years or longer” with routine care and ventilation (noting the unit is already used and age varies). ⁸⁴ Long-life performance depends heavily on corrosion control, coatings, drainage, and keeping the steel from persistent wetting. ⁸⁸

Climate suitability. Containers can work in many climates only if you handle thermal bridges and condensation rigorously. Building-science guidance emphasizes that controlling heat flow and thermal bridging is essential for comfort and condensation control, and that exterior insulation can reduce condensation risk by warming interior surfaces. ³⁰

Park model homes

Definition and why it matters. “Park model homes” commonly refer to **park model RVs** (also called recreational park trailers) that are built on a single chassis mounted on wheels and certified to **ANSI A119.5**; industry sources set the size limit at **≤400 sq ft gross trailer area** in set-up mode (with additional transport-mode constraints). ⁵ This definition impacts both **registration** and **zoning** in many places. ⁸⁹

Typical purchase prices. Pricing varies by region and build level. A dealer listing example for a Skyline park model shows an “our price” around **\$69,940** (with MSRP listed higher). ⁹⁰ A marketplace summary for “destination trailers” (often a functional substitute for long-term placement) shows listings roughly **\$33k-\$110k** with an average around **\$64k**. ⁹¹ Used “park model” category listings show many examples in the **tens of thousands** (with wide variation). ³³

Common manufacturers/sellers (links). Champion Homes ⁹² publishes park model RV floor plans and indicates they are built to the ANSI code on model pages. ⁹³ Skyline Homes ⁹⁴ publishes park model pages showing square footage and ANSI-code notes. ⁹⁵ (Many park model purchases route through dealers, so “local pricing” is common.) ⁹⁶

Park model / destination-style links:

- 1) <https://www.rvia.org/standards-regulations>
- 2) <https://www.championhomes.com/our-homes/park-model-rv>
- 3) <https://www.championhomes.com/models/park-model-4110>
- 4) <https://www.skylinehomes.com/models/shore-park-1969-sl>
- 5) <https://www.rvtrader.com/Destination-Trailer/rvs-for-sale?type=Destination+Trailer%7C2440298575>

Semi-permanent siting requirements. Park models usually require professional delivery/setup similar to an RV: leveling, utility connection, and typically skirting for appearance and thermal/plumbing protection. The legal wrinkle is that, as RV-class units, they may still be regulated as “temporary living quarters” in many jurisdictions, even if they are designed for seasonal or long-term placement. ⁹⁷

Pros and cons.

Pros: More “home-like” layouts (often full kitchens/bedrooms), larger square footage within the (commonly cited) 400 sq ft cap, and easier set-up than building a cabin shell. ⁹⁸

Cons: Still may inherit RV occupancy restrictions; mobility exists but is not “casual”; insulation and envelope details vary widely by model and region. ⁹⁹

Expected lifespan and maintenance. Maintenance resembles RV + light residential: roof penetrations, sealants, HVAC servicing, and underfloor protection are recurring items. “Service life” depends on exposure, maintenance, and component quality; general component life expectancy references in housing economics emphasize these factors. ⁶⁰

Climate suitability. Better than most travel trailers when designed with stronger insulation packages, but still variable. Climate-based building practice guidance remains relevant when deciding whether a given park model is plausible for winter or extreme heat. ¹⁰⁰

Boxed/cabin kits

Typical purchase prices. Cabin kit pricing is strongly size-driven. Examples: a small pre-cut cottage kit listed around **\$9,156**, a larger kit listed around **\$19,770**, and a much larger “4-season” cabin kit listed around **\$86k** (not including site work and many finishing trades). ¹⁰¹ A panelized DIY kit maker lists base-kit prices such as **\$61,500 for ~672 sq ft**, **\$76,500–\$81,900 for ~1,025 sq ft**, and **\$100,900 for ~1,288 sq ft**, again excluding site work and many finishes. ¹⁰²

Common manufacturers/sellers (links). Jamaica Cottage Shop ¹⁰³ publishes transparent kit pricing for many sizes and configurations. ¹⁰⁴ Shelter-Kit ¹⁰⁵ publishes base-kit costs on individual kit pages. ¹⁰⁶ BZB Cabins and Outdoors ¹⁰⁷ publishes product-level pricing for smaller cabin kits. ¹⁰⁸

Cabin kit links:

- 1) <https://jamaicacottageshop.com/shop/queen-cottage-10x14-3-season-pre-cut-kit/>
- 2) <https://jamaicacottageshop.com/shop/vermont-cottage-b-16x20-3-season-pre-cut-kit/>
- 3) <https://jamaicacottageshop.com/shop/vermont-cabin-24x40-4-season-pre-cut-kit/>
- 4) <https://www.shelter-kit.com/kits/douglas-kit>
- 5) <https://bzbcabinsandoutdoors.net/>

Semi-permanent siting requirements. Unlike RV-class options, cabin kits commonly trigger “normal building” expectations: site plan, snow/wind/seismic design as applicable, and a foundation strategy. Even if you avoid a continuous permanent foundation, many authorities still require engineered support below frost depth in cold climates and code-compliant anchorage. Climate zone and durability guidance emphasizes that structural and envelope details need to be climate-appropriate. ³⁷

Utilities/off-grid. Because you design the build, cabin kits can be excellent for off-grid: ground-mount solar, properly sized batteries/inverter, and a standardized septic system. But septic permitting is typically local, and electrical systems often must follow code and manufacturer instructions where inspections exist. ¹⁰⁹

Pros and cons.

Pros: Highest “house-like” comfort potential; can be insulated and air-sealed like a small home; good long-term durability if detailed well. ⁵⁶

Cons: Usually the slowest path to occupancy; foundation and permit requirements often conflict with “no permanent foundation” goals; labor/finishing costs can easily exceed kit costs. ¹¹⁰

Expected lifespan and maintenance. With proper detailing, a small cabin resembles conventional housing: long-lived structure with periodic replacement cycles for roof coverings, appliances, and finishes consistent with housing component life-expectancy references. ⁶⁰

Climate suitability. Strongest pathway for extreme climates because you can build for the relevant climate zone (insulation level, moisture control, roof snow loads), but only if you actually follow climate-appropriate assemblies. ⁶¹

Converted sheds and garages

Typical purchase prices (shells). Shed shells can be very inexpensive relative to full dwellings: examples include DIY shed kits around **\$2,649** for a 10×12 size class and installed shed products around **\$4,898–\$4,998** for 10×12 installed offerings. ³⁸ Portable-building dealer sites show pricing on delivered inventory (including “internet price” examples in the ~\$3k–\$4.6k range for small buildings). ¹¹¹

Common manufacturers/sellers (links). Retail shells are sold through major retailers such as The Home Depot ¹¹², including installed shed programs. ¹¹³ Tuff Shed ¹¹⁴ is a common installed-shed brand seen through such channels. ¹¹⁵ Portable-building makers such as Old Hickory Buildings ¹¹⁶ and Graceland Portable Buildings ¹¹⁷ sell deliverable buildings through dealer networks. ¹¹⁸

Shed/portable building links:

- 1) <https://www.homedepot.com/b/Storage-Organization-Outdoor-Storage-Sheds-Installed-Sheds/Tuff-Shed/10-x-12/N-5yc1vZ2fkpfdcZftdZ1z1bykq>
- 2) <https://oldhickorybuildings.com/locations/mesa-arizona/>
- 3) <https://gracelandportablebuildings.com/our-buildings/cabin/>

Semi-permanent siting requirements. A shed placed on skids/blocks may appear “non-permanent,” but converting it to a dwelling typically triggers dwelling requirements: egress, ventilation, insulation, electrical, plumbing, and structural loading—plus zoning use restrictions (many jurisdictions treat a “shed as dwelling” as an unpermitted accessory dwelling without a proper permit path). This is one of the highest legal-complexity paths despite low shell cost. ¹¹⁹

Utilities/off-grid. Technically feasible (you can add solar, batteries, water storage), but wastewater remains the hard gate; septic permitting is local. ¹²⁰

Pros and cons.

Pros: Cheapest “volume of enclosed space per dollar” at the shell stage; fast delivery. ¹²¹

Cons: “Shell is cheap; compliance is expensive” dynamic; building envelope often not designed for habitation; resale depends on whether conversion is permitted and insurable. ¹¹⁹

Expected lifespan and maintenance. If rebuilt to residential standards, lifespan resembles small wood structures; otherwise, premature failures (moisture, roof, pests) are more likely. Component life expectancy references stress the role of installation quality, maintenance, and climate exposure. ⁶⁰

Climate suitability. Poor in extremes unless upgraded: air sealing, roof/ceiling insulation, and subfloor moisture control are essential in cold/humid climates. Climate zone guidance is a practical baseline. ⁶¹

Teardrop trailers

Typical purchase prices. A marketplace summary for teardrop trailers reports prices roughly **\$10,995 to \$47,344** with an average around **\$21,999** at the time of capture. ⁴¹ Dealer listings show MSRPs in the ~\$30k–\$35k range for some well-equipped teardrops (with discounting). ¹²² Premium off-road teardrops can be substantially higher (one manufacturer notes a standard price of **\$43,990** for a Voyager trim in a pricing update). ¹²³

Common manufacturers/sellers (links). nuCamp ¹²⁴ markets teardrop trailers with solar options, while pricing often routes through dealers. ¹²⁵ Little Guy Trailers ¹²⁶ appears via dealer inventories showing MSRP/price examples. ¹²⁷ Escapod ¹²⁸ publishes product positioning and has issued pricing updates for its premium models. ¹²⁹

Teardrop links:

- 1) <https://nucamprv.com/tag-trailer/>
- 2) <https://www.littleguytrailers.com/product-xtreme-outdoors/little-guy-teardrop-trailer-inventory>
- 3) <https://escapod.us/blog/2023-pricing-update-for-improved-topo2-series-trailer>
- 4) <https://www.rvtrader.com/Teardrop-Trailer/rvs-for-sale?type=Teardrop+Trailer%7C2440298574>

Semi-permanent siting requirements. Similar to an RV in mini form: level ground, wheel chocks, security, and weather protection. For semi-permanent “living,” the core issue is that teardrops are frequently best understood as sleeping units; cooking and sanitation are often external or limited, pushing you toward separate infrastructure. ¹³⁰

Utilities/off-grid. Many teardrops can support modest 12V loads (lights, fans) and small solar, but full-time off-grid living typically requires an external “bathroom + wastewater” solution and often an external conditioned space in harsh climates. ¹³¹

Pros and cons.

Pros: Very towable; lower cost than many larger RVs; simple systems. ¹³²

Cons: Limited livability; condensation risk in small volumes; long-term land living usually requires additional structures/systems. ¹³³

Expected lifespan and maintenance. Trailer maintenance (tires, bearings, seals) dominates; enclosure durability varies by build material (fiberglass vs wood/composite). The market offers valuation references for specific models/years. ¹³⁴

Climate suitability. Best as a seasonal or mild-climate solution unless you invest in insulation, ventilation, and heating/humidity control. Condensation-control principles stress the importance of controlling air leakage and warming susceptible surfaces. ¹³⁵

DIY/van conversions

Typical purchase prices. Think in two layers: van chassis cost + conversion cost. Manufacturer MSRPs “starting at” provide a baseline: a work van line listed **starting at \$58,680** (Transit), a cargo van listed **starting at \$45,325** (ProMaster), and a cargo van listed **starting at \$48,990** (Sprinter Worker). ¹³⁶ Conversion costs can vary from DIY material budgets to professional modular interiors; one modular builder’s van purchase program shows **conversion cost starting at \$22,600** on top of a Sprinter MSRP, producing total starting costs around **\$97k+** in that example. ⁴⁵

Common manufacturers/sellers (links). Base vehicles commonly include Ford ¹³⁷, Ram ¹³⁸, and Mercedes-Benz ¹³⁹ (Sprinter). ¹³⁶ For modular interiors, Adventure Wagon ¹⁴⁰ provides a conversion program example with transparent “starting” conversion pricing. ⁴⁵

Van + conversion links:

- 1) <https://www.ford.com/trucks/transit-passenger-van-wagon/>
- 2) <https://www.ramtrucks.com/ram-promaster.html>
- 3) <https://www.mbvans.com/en/sprinter/cargo-van>
- 4) <https://adventurewagon.com/pages/van-purchase-program>

Semi-permanent siting requirements. Vans are vehicles, so “setup” is mainly about parking surface, security, and power/water logistics. For semi-permanent land placement, the legal issue becomes whether you can lawfully occupy a vehicle as a residence on that parcel. Many jurisdictions regulate this through zoning and/or nuisance/camping rules rather than building codes. ¹⁴¹

Utilities/off-grid. Off-grid solar fundamentals (PV → charge controller → battery → inverter) apply directly; small systems can work well because vans have limited loads, but HVAC (especially cooling) can quickly exceed practical solar/battery budgets unless you scale up significantly. ⁵⁷ Wastewater and hygiene are often solved with composting/toilet alternatives or external facilities, but legality varies. Septic remains the “clean” compliance route when building an on-lot sanitation system. ¹¹

Pros and cons.

Pros: Maximum mobility; stealth/parking flexibility; can be used while scouting land and permits. ¹⁴²

Cons: Small space; moisture control challenges; full-time land occupancy legality often unclear; high-quality conversions can reach RV-like costs. ¹⁴³

Expected lifespan and maintenance. Vehicle maintenance is primary (powertrain, tires, brakes), plus camper systems. Unlike a cabin, the dwelling and vehicle are coupled—so a major vehicle failure can sideline the “home.” ¹⁴⁴

Climate suitability. Vans can work in many climates with good insulation, ventilation, and heating, but sustained extreme heat is difficult without significant power. Climate zone concepts still matter for how aggressive HVAC and insulation must be. ⁶¹

Recommended models and sellers by tier

These picks are organized by “unit purchase” affordability and typical build quality signals (published pricing transparency, mainstream availability, and—where available—explicit standard/certification cues). They are **not** a guarantee of legal occupancy in your jurisdiction. RV/park model occupancy legality is especially location-dependent. ¹⁴⁵

Budget-oriented

For a budget-first approach, the best value often comes from units that are closest to “ready to use,” or from low-cost shells with realistic upgrade paths.

- **THOW:** Incredible Tiny Homes “Incred-I-Box 3.0” (listed in multiple sizes from ~\$29,900–\$44,900). ⁵⁰
- **Travel trailer:** Jayco Jay Flight SLX line (starting at ~\$16,943). ⁶⁵
- **Cabin kit:** Jamaica Cottage Shop small kit offerings (example: Queen Cottage kit priced ~\$9,156). ¹⁴⁶
- **Shed shell:** 10×12 shed kits around ~\$2,649 or installed sheds around ~\$4,9k in examples. ³⁸
- **Teardrop:** Marketwide teardrop listings include lower-cost units (reported from ~\$10,995). ⁴¹

Budget-tier links:

- 1) <https://incredibletinyhomes.com/models/incredibox2-3/>
- 2) <https://www.jayco.com/rvs/travel-trailers/2026-jay-flight-slx/>
- 3) <https://jamaicacottageshop.com/shop/queen-cottage-10x14-3-season-pre-cut-kit/>
- 4) <https://www.rvtrader.com/Teardrop-Trailer/rvs-for-sale?type=Teardrop+Trailer%7C2440298574>
- 5) <https://www.homedepot.com/b/Storage-Organization-Outdoor-Storage-Sheds/10-x-12/With-Floor/N-5yc1vZbtz2Z1z0umsxZ1z1bykq>

Mid-range “balanced” picks

These aim for better livability and durability while staying below premium-luxury pricing.

- **THOW:** Escape Traveler Vista (MSRP shown around \$66,475). ¹⁴⁷
- **Travel trailer:** Airstream Basecamp (starting at ~\$54,900) as a premium small trailer choice; many mainstream fiberglass/stick-tin travel trailers cluster below this, but pricing transparency varies by brand. ¹⁴⁸
- **Park model / destination:** Marketplace destination trailer listings average around ~\$64k, spanning roughly ~\$33k–\$110k (useful as a mid-range reference set). ⁹¹
- **Cabin kit:** Shelter-Kit “Lois Kit” sized ~672 sq ft with base kit cost listed at ~\$61,500 (still requires site work/finishes). ¹⁴⁹
- **Van conversion:** OEM van + modular conversion starting around \$22,600 conversion cost example (on top of van MSRP) provides a structured mid-tier path. ¹⁵⁰

Mid-range links:

- 1) <https://www.escapetraveler.net/vista>
- 2) <https://www.airstream.com/travel-trailers/basecamp/>
- 3) <https://www.rvtrader.com/Destination-Trailer/rvs-for-sale?type=Destination+Trailer%7C2440298575>
- 4) <https://www.shelter-kit.com/kits/karen-kit>
- 5) <https://adventurewagon.com/pages/van-purchase-program>

Higher-quality and premium

These focus on better construction, bigger space, or more completed “house-like” solutions—but total cost rises quickly, and permitting demands may increase.

- **THOW:** Larger, more finished THOW models can exceed ~\$130k (example pricing shown for a 12×40 model). ¹⁵¹
- **Park model:** Park model RVs around the 388–399 sq ft class with residential-style layouts; pricing often dealer-mediated (example MSRP/price structures exist in dealer and marketplace listings). ¹⁵²
- **Shipping container home (prefab):** Backcountry Containers shows a finished 20ft option at \$50k and larger builds starting at \$135k; Honomobo lists large multi-bedroom models with much higher “starting at” prices. ¹⁵³
- **Premium teardrop/off-road:** Escapod TOPO2 Voyager pricing cited at \$43,990 in an update (premium, but still small). ¹²³

Higher-quality links:

- 1) <https://incredibletinyhomes.com/models/the-amanda/>
- 2) <https://www.skylinehomes.com/models/shore-park-1969-s1>
- 3) https://backcountrycontainers.com/container_models/luke/
- 4) <https://www.honomobo.com/us/models/ho5>
- 5) <https://escapod.us/blog/2023-pricing-update-for-improved-topo2-series-trailer>

Semi-permanent off-grid setup pathway

The flowchart below is designed to minimize expensive dead-ends by forcing the **legal + wastewater + climate** decisions early. It reflects common approval realities: septic is typically a locally permitted system, and “dwelling” legality often depends on zoning classification rather than the owner’s intent. ¹⁵⁴

flowchart TD

A[Clarify intent: seasonal vs full-time occupancy] --> B[Check zoning: is RV/ park model/THOW allowed as a dwelling on this parcel?]

B -->|No / unclear| B1[Consider: permitted cabin/modular path OR different parcel/zone]

B -->|Yes| C[Choose wastewater strategy]

C -->|Permitted septic feasible| D[Soils/site eval + local septic permit process]

C -->|No septic| C1[Identify legal alternative (often limited); reassess parcel]

D --> E[Choose housing type based on mobility + climate needs]

E --> E1[High mobility: van / travel trailer / teardrop]

E --> E2[Longer-term: park model / THOW]

E --> E3[Build path: cabin kit / shed conversion / container build]

E1 --> F[Purchase + delivery logistics]

E2 --> F

E3 --> F

```

F --> G[Site prep: access, pad/leveling, anchoring approach]
G --> H[Power design: load estimate -> PV + batteries + inverter + backup]
H --> I[Water: source (well/cistern/haul) + storage + freeze/heat protection]
I --> J[Set unit: level + stabilize (don't overload stabilizers) +
weatherproof]
J --> K[Final safety: ventilation/CO alarms, fire extinguisher, electrical
check]
K --> L[Operate + maintain: roof/seals, winterization, corrosion control]

```

Practical timeline from purchase to semi-permanent setup (what usually governs duration)

Permitting and wastewater often control the schedule more than buying the unit. Septic permits are commonly issued and inspected by a local authority (health or environmental department), and onsite wastewater regulation is mostly state/local. ¹¹

A realistic sequencing pattern (durations vary by jurisdiction, contractor availability, and access constraints):

- **Weeks to months:** zoning/occupancy confirmation + septic pathway + any required site/soils evaluation. ¹⁵⁵
- **Days to weeks:** unit procurement (longer for custom builds), delivery logistics, and site access prep (especially for heavy deliveries like containers). ¹⁵⁶
- **Days:** set/level/stabilize; note that travel trailer stabilizers are not for leveling or weight-bearing. ⁷²
- **Days to weeks:** solar + battery install and commissioning (core component chain is PV → charge controller → batteries → inverter). ⁵⁷
- **Ongoing:** roof/seal inspections, and climate-specific protections against moisture/condensation and corrosion (especially for steel shells and compact interiors). ¹⁵⁷

¹ ⁴ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁹⁹ <https://www.rvia.org/advocacy/policies/what-rv>
<https://www.rvia.org/advocacy/policies/what-rv>

² ¹³ ²¹ ¹²⁸ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴⁵ <https://www.mohave.gov/departments/development-services/planning-zoning-division/documents/section-37k/>
<https://www.mohave.gov/departments/development-services/planning-zoning-division/documents/section-37k/>

³ ⁶² ⁷¹ <https://www.rvtrader.com/Travel-Trailer/rvs-for-sale?type=Travel+Trailer%7C198073>
<https://www.rvtrader.com/Travel-Trailer/rvs-for-sale?type=Travel+Trailer%7C198073>

⁵ ¹⁶ ³⁴ ³⁵ ⁹⁸ ¹⁰⁵ <https://www.rvia.org/standards-regulations>
<https://www.rvia.org/standards-regulations>

⁶ ⁹⁷ ¹²⁶ <https://www.rvia.org/system/files/media/file/Tiny%20Homes.pdf>
<https://www.rvia.org/system/files/media/file/Tiny%20Homes.pdf>

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