Appendix G: Residential Development Permitting Analysis

Introduction

As part of the Local Residential Development Process Improvement (LRDPI) Study, ECOnorthwest conducted a permitting analysis to document residential development review timelines across participating Oregon jurisdictions. The analysis examines how long different residential projects spend in different kinds of development review, including land use, public works and building permit review, and how timelines vary across permit and project types. The findings from this analysis provide an empirical basis for understanding the timing and sequencing of residential development review processes discussed throughout the report.

Residential permitting processes and review timelines vary by permit type and by jurisdiction. This analysis is illustrative and representative of the review timelines found in the permit records that jurisdictions provided, and it is not intended to estimate statewide trends or evaluate individual jurisdictions. The findings should also be understood in the context of a period of significant legislative and regulatory change affecting residential development in Oregon. During the years covered by this analysis, state laws and local implementation efforts expanded opportunities for housing types such as middle housing, and they altered development review requirements in many jurisdictions. As a result, the timelines documented here reflect permitting activity during a period of transition and should be interpreted as a point-in-time assessment rather than a representation of a fully implemented regulatory environment.

The analysis covers three categories of new residential development permits: building, land use, and public works. In addition, ECOnorthwest conducted an analysis on the review timelines of middle housing land division and subdivision project timelines to highlight the timelines for common residential development patterns in Oregon in the Illustrative Scenarios section in the report.

Jurisdictions across Oregon administer permits differently and have different milestone dates and steps in local processes. In order to compare timelines across jurisdictions, ECOnorthwest aligned each jurisdiction's milestone dates to a common set of review phases, from application submittal through final inspection. The analysis organized the data received by the 17 jurisdictions into five sub-analyses that reflect the different sources and structures of the underlying data: building permits from the state e-permitting system, building permits from local systems, land use permits, public works permits, and subdivision projects.

The sections in this appendix document the data collection and analysis methods, the assumptions and limitations that shape how the results can be read, and key findings. Participation in this analysis was voluntary, and coverage varies by jurisdiction, subtype, and year. Permit counts varied widely across jurisdictions, with larger cities typically generating more permits and smaller jurisdictions generating fewer permits. As a result, some permit review timelines are based on relatively small samples.

Instances of limited sample sizes are noted throughout the memo, and the reported median timelines reflect the assembled sample rather than statewide conditions. To avoid focusing on any one participating jurisdiction, the memo anonymizes their names and refers to them by letter codes.

Methodology Overview

Data Collection Methods

ECOnorthwest collected the permit sample through several channels: outreach to planning, building, and engineering staff who attended the study's focus groups; emails to jurisdictions that publish permit timeline dashboards; manual downloads from jurisdictions' online permitting customer self-service portals; and a collection of subdivision project timeline data from one of the consultants on the study's project team, AKS Engineering & Forestry LLC (AKS).

Outreach to focus group participants occurred in two phases: an initial email to a group of 20 prior focus group participants—to gauge interest in data sharing—followed by a second email with a detailed data request to additional participants and to the jurisdictions that had indicated capacity to participate in the first wave of outreach. In total, ECOnorthwest contacted more than 90 planning, building, and engineering staff representing 46 jurisdictions (cities and counties). In several cases, ECOnorthwest reached multiple contacts within a single jurisdiction to identify the appropriate department. Of the 46 jurisdictions contacted, 17 provided data for the analysis. Where requested by the jurisdictions, ECOnorthwest submitted Public Records Requests (PRRs); four jurisdictions required PRRs to release permit data. One additional jurisdiction provided data via a PRR that was not included in the analysis due to time constraints. Of the jurisdictions who responded, the software used to track permitting records varied: seven jurisdictions use the state's e-permitting software (Accela) to manage their building permit records, while ten jurisdictions use their own local software. For jurisdictions using their own e-permitting system, the naming conventions for similar variables vary. For those using the state's e-permitting system, record labels are consistent, making analysis across jurisdictions and permit types easier than for records from local permitting systems.

Beyond direct outreach, ECOnorthwest downloaded permitting timeline data from one jurisdiction that publishes their permitting data online. Lastly, to understand permit timelines for projects as a whole rather than by permit type, AKS provided residential subdivision project timeline data for a selection of subdivision developments that they had led permitting efforts for, spanning 11 jurisdictions. That data included detailed information on the time between departmental review processes and applicant actions, which supports a more granular view of one land use permit subtype timeline.

Despite broad outreach, a substantial share of contacted jurisdictions did not respond or were unable to provide data. The sample is therefore not a random or stratified sample of Oregon jurisdictions.

Analysis Scope

Categorization of Key Milestone Dates

Jurisdictions use a wide range of terms and milestone dates to track progress through their review workflows. ECOnorthwest reviewed the date fields available in each dataset and aligned them to a common framework with the following phases. Note that the definitions of these phases vary by permit type, building permit review structures are outlined in Exhibit 1, land use permit review structures are outlined in Exhibit 2, and public works permit review structures are outlined in Exhibit 3 below.

Exhibit 1. Building Permit Processing Key Milestone Dates

Key Milestone Dates	Definition
Submittal (In Date)	The date a permit application was formally submitted.
Ready for Review	The date the application was deemed complete and assigned for plan review.
Plan Review Complete	The date plan review was finalized and the permit was approved.
Ready to Issue	The date the permit was cleared for issuance, pending fee payment.
Issued Date	The date the permit was formally issued to the applicant.
Finaled Date	The date the final inspection was passed and the permit was closed.

Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 2. Land Use Permit Processing Key Milestone Dates

Key Milestone Dates	Definition
Submittal (In Date)	The date a permit application was formally submitted.
Completeness	The date the plan review was finalized and the permit application was deemed complete.
Land Use Hearing Date	The date of the public hearing at which the decision-making body (a hearings officer, planning commission, or the governing body) receives evidence and hears arguments on the application. Not all permits require a hearing, typically only discretionary applications that trigger a public hearing under ORS 197.797 and the applicable permit procedures (ORS 227.175 for cities, ORS 215.416 for counties). For nondiscretionary or administrative permits, this field will be null.
Decision Date	The date the local government takes final action on the application by issuing its final written decision (approval, approval with conditions, or denial).

Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 3. Public Works Permit Processing Key Milestone Dates

Key Milestone Dates	Definition
Submittal (In Date)	The date a permit application was formally submitted.
Ready for Review	The date the application was deemed complete and assigned for plan review.
Approved	The date plan review was finalized and the permit was approved.
Issued Date	The date the permit was formally issued to the applicant.
Finaled Date	The date the final inspection was passed and the permit was closed.

Source: ECOnorthwest

Not all jurisdictions track and record all of these milestones in their permitting systems, and the completeness of the date fields varies. Throughout the data collection process, ECOnorthwest was in communication with jurisdiction contacts to clarify the meaning of specific date fields, task labels, and status codes. A more detailed description of key milestone dates is provided within the following permit type sections in Exhibit 13, Exhibit 18, and Exhibit 24. It should be noted that permit timelines as recorded in permitting systems include both jurisdiction review time and time during which the application was in the applicant's court (e.g., while the jurisdiction was awaiting revised plans, fee payment, or third-party approvals). ECOnorthwest used available fields such as "Additional Info Needed" and "Revisions Received" status dates to identify and flag applicant-related time periods where possible, but this information was not consistently available across all jurisdictions. One important period of applicant-led time is between permit issuance and permit finaling, which largely reflects developer-driven construction duration rather than jurisdiction review time. (Isolating the time required for scheduling and completing final inspections is generally not possible from the available data).

Status Filtering and Temporal Distributions

The analysis was limited to permits marked "closed" or "finaled" and issued between 2020 and 2025. Permits with active or pending statuses were excluded, as in-progress records lack the complete timeline data needed to calculate phase durations. Records were also excluded where status could not be determined and no alternative basis for confirming issuance and finalization was available.

Data was evaluated at two levels. At the jurisdiction level, a jurisdiction was included only if its data contained, at minimum, a submittal date and an issued date.[1] At the record level, where a required date field was missing, the corresponding phase duration was treated as incalculable for that record rather than estimated.

[1] For land use permits, records without a submittal and a completeness date were dropped from the analysis.

Because the study window spans 2020 through 2025, findings should be read against the external conditions of that period. Housing market shifts, substantial changes to Oregon's residential development regulations, and evolving permitting processes—including changes in the types of housing being produced—all may have influenced permit activity and the trends observed. Year-to-year variation is noted where relevant.

Organization of Records by Source and Permit Type

The analysis is organized into five categories based on the permit data's underlying source, reflecting the different structure of those records. The diversity of local permitting software means that equivalent process milestones are not always captured in equivalent ways. Even within the Accela system, local configuration choices affect how tasks and statuses are recorded. The categorization of key milestone dates described previously represents the project team's collective determination to create comparable measures across all of the permit data attributes to ensure the analysis outcomes were accurate and comparable. Exhibit 4 below shows the count of jurisdictions who supplied data for each dataset category except for the subdivision projects, all of which were supplied by AKS.

Exhibit 4. Permit Sample Descriptive Statistics

Dataset	Jurisdictions	Records
Building permits: State e-permitting reports	7	1,602
Building permits: Local permitting reports	9	15,562
Land use permits	6	1,433
Public works permits	6	296
AKS subdivision projects	11	22 projects

Source: ECOnorthwest

Each dataset is limited to permits related to new residential development.

Building permit subtypes were further classified according to the Oregon Structural Specialty Codes (OSSC) and the Oregon Residential Specialty Codes (ORSC). OSSC Section 101.2 and ORSC Section R101.2.1. define the scope and applicability of each code by establishing which project types are subject to review under the OSSC and which are subject to review under the ORSC. A full summary of permit subtypes by permit category are featured below in

Exhibit 5, and detailed examples of each permit subtype are displayed in Exhibit 6, Exhibit 19, and Exhibit 25 under their respective permit type sections.

Exhibit 5. Permit Subtypes[2]

Building Permit Subtypes*	Land Use Permit Subtypes	Public Works Subtypes
One- and Two-Unit Homes	Development/Zoning Review	Single family, Infill
Multi-Unit Homes	Discretionary Review Process	Multi-family
Townhomes	Protected Resources	Subdivision/Land Division
Manufactured Homes	Land Division	ROW (and Other Miscellaneous)

Source: ECOnorthwest

*Note: Building permit data from both state and local systems have the same subtypes.

Isolating public works permits associated specifically with new residential development proved to be a difficult challenge. Many jurisdictions do not distinguish residential development–related public works permits from other types of public works permits or infrastructure work in their permit records. In some cases, ECOnorthwest relied on permit descriptions to classify records in the absence of more definitive coding.

Building, land use, public works, and middle housing land division permits were also analyzed in addition to the three permit types. The middle housing land division dataset was built on top of the land use records and then narrowed by hand to the specific permits that staff identified as middle housing land division. Rather than applying a single rule, the analysis selected named permit descriptions or individual permit numbers for each jurisdiction. Two jurisdictions were excluded entirely. Because the sample is assembled from individually identified permits, the resulting counts are small, and the selection is analyst driven.

Finally, all new residential development project data provided by AKS are land use projects for subdivisions and are therefore analyzed across key milestones instead of subtypes. Milestones are split into the following phases: pre-application, land use, site development, and final plat.

Sample Coverage Summary

Coverage is uneven across permit types, subtypes, and jurisdictions, and several medians rest on very thin samples:

- One- and two-unit homes dominate the building permit data (11,112 records in local reports and 1,540 in state reports), while multiunit, townhome, and manufactured subtypes are less represented.
- In the state e-permitting reports, multifamily (n = 12) and townhome (n = 13) permits each came from only a single jurisdiction (Jurisdiction I), so those medians (884 and 293 days across all jurisdictions) may not reflect broader trends.

[2] Examples of each subtype are available within the following sections split by permit source category.

- Public works permits are heavily concentrated in one jurisdiction: Jurisdiction R accounts for 181 of 296 permits (about 61%) and nearly all right-of-way/miscellaneous permits.
- Land use predevelopment activities were reported by only one jurisdiction (Jurisdiction H, n = 20), and several subtype timelines rest on a single jurisdiction or single-digit counts (e.g., land division for Jurisdiction D, n = 1).

Timelines built on a single jurisdiction or a handful of records should be treated as illustrative rather than representative.

Key Findings

The findings below describe the assembled permit sample and should be read as descriptive of the records that participating jurisdictions provided, not as statewide estimates or as a basis for comparing jurisdictions. Findings based on small samples are noted where relevant, and additional exhibits with greater detail on permit count distributions and timelines are included in **Sub-Appendix 1**.

Cross-Cutting Findings

- Review timelines vary far more by permit subtype than the medians suggest, and distributions are consistently right skewed. This means that across building, land use, and public works permits, a substantial share of records cluster near the median while the remaining records are spread into the hundreds or even thousands of median days. Typical and outlier experiences may diverge widely even within a single permit subtype and jurisdiction.

Building Permits

- Plan review is the longest phase for building permits, and the intake phase is typically under a week. Median submittal-to-issuance building permit review time scales with project complexity and is consistent across both data sources. Manufactured homes[3] show the shortest review spans (29 days state, 35 days local) and the tightest distributions; multiunit homes show the longest (302 days state, 288 days local) and the widest variation.
- Observed review timelines for one- and two-unit homes frequently appear to extend beyond the durations implied by statutory timelines.[4] However, this finding should be interpreted with caution. The analysis measures total calendar days between permit submittal and issuance. During this period, permit applications move back and forth between the reviewing local jurisdiction and the applicant as plans are reviewed, comments

[3] The local permit and review process for the siting and placement of manufactured homes includes but may not be limited to verification of compliance with federal HUD Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, the Oregon Manufactured Dwelling Installation Specialty Code (OMDISC), and applicable local zoning and development standards, including setbacks, height limits, lot coverage requirements, and permanent foundation requirements. This review is typically done through a building permit application.

[4] ORS 455.467. https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors455.html

are addressed, and revisions are submitted. As a result, the overall timeline includes both jurisdiction review time and applicant response time. Local jurisdictions generally track the time applications are under their review and are subject to state-mandated review timelines. However, applicant response time is not consistently tracked in the available data and is not subject to the same statutory requirements. Since the data does not reliably distinguish between these components, the analysis should not be interpreted as a measure of jurisdictional performance or statutory compliance. Rather, it reflects the overall permit timeline experience by applicants.

Land Use Permits

- The completeness phase is relatively consistent across subtypes (median 20–29 days across all jurisdictions), while most of the variation in land use timelines arises in the completeness-to-decision phase. Predevelopment activities show the longest decision phase (median of 79 days across all jurisdictions) but rest on a single jurisdiction (n=20); development/zoning review shows the shortest duration (median of 49 days across all jurisdictions).[5]
- Land division timelines have the longest distribution of median days from submittal to decision among land use subtypes, with individual cases extending several hundred days beyond the median.

Public Works Permits

- Public works review-phase durations are generally short relative to the construction-inclusive finalization phase, but the residential subset is hard to isolate, and the sample is heavily concentrated in permits from one jurisdiction, which accounts for about 61 percent of records. Subtype medians (e.g., multi-family shows a median of 357 days, right-of-way (ROW) shows a median of 2 days across all jurisdictions) should be treated as illustrative rather than representative.

Subdivision Projects

- Median durations escalate consistently from early to late phases, pre-application (median of 24 days across all jurisdictions), land use (median of 77 days across all jurisdictions), site development (median of 133 days across all jurisdictions), and final plat (median of 177 days across all jurisdictions), with the final plat phase showing the widest distribution. Given that the data provided by AKS were concentrated in small jurisdictions, these findings should be viewed as illustrative project timelines for permitting subdivisions, rather than being viewed as representative of statewide subdivision permitting timeline trends.

[5] Predevelopment activities include annexation, zone changes and urbanization plans. Development/zoning review includes permit Types 1 and 2 and/or multifamily complexes.

Building Permit Data

Building permit data originated from two different kinds of permit record systems: the state e-permitting system (Accela) and local e-permitting systems.[6] The following subsections detail methods, assumptions, and results for building permit analyses grouped by dataset category.

Building permits from both permit system types were grouped into the same subtype categories. Exhibit 6 below summarizes examples of the individual permit types that make up each of the building permit subtypes.

Exhibit 6. Building Permit Subtype Examples

One- and Two-Unit Homes	Multi-Unit Homes	Townhomes	Manufactured Homes
Single-Family Detached	Triplex	Single-Family Attached	Tiny Home
Cottage Cluster	Quadplex	Townhome (2+ units)	Mobile Home
Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU)	Apartments	-	-
Duplex	Condos	-	-
Residential 1 & 2 Family Dwelling	-	-	-

Source: ECOnorthwest

State E-Permitting Software Reports

Overview

Data from the state e-permitting software reports were provided in Workflow Task History reports. These records were highly standardized; each record included the permit ID, permit type, and detailed information on task, task status, and task status date, allowing us to trace the full permit timeline. While all four building permit subtypes are represented in this dataset, there is a strong skew toward one- and two-unit homes. The townhome and multifamily subtypes do not have complete coverage across the 2020–2025 study period or across all jurisdictions in this dataset.

These records provide a granular view of the permitting timeline. In addition to all key milestones being present in the data, detailed review information was available. This data allowed us to inspect iterations of review between submittal and issued.

[6] Cities and counties have the option of participating in the state e-permitting system. Oregon Building Codes Division, "Online building permit process." (Accessed June 15, 2026) https://www.oregon.gov/bcd/epermitting/howto/Pages/index.aspx

Data Processing

ECOnorthwest started by building a parser to read the standardized e-permitting PDF reports. This parser provided us with two datasets. First, a per-permit dataset with the details of permit type, open and finaled date (or other records of closeout, such as "withdrawn"); second, a per-task dataset that included permit ID, task name, task status, and task status date. With these two datasets, we were able to analyze the timeline between any two tasks on a per-permit basis.

Next, ECOnorthwest defined the key dates for our analysis which, while represented across the dataset, were not necessarily all present in all permits. These dates were built from combinations of task and task status. Our set of key dates is as follows: submittal (in date), ready for review, plan review complete, ready to issue, issued, and finaled. Exhibit 7 below summarizes the "task" and "status" combinations used to identify the key dates.

Exhibit 7. Key Milestone Dates Used in Building Permit Analysis, State E-Permitting System

Key Milestone Date	Task	Status
Submittal	Application Intake	Application Submitted
Ready for Review	Application Intake	Ready for Plan Review
Plan Review Complete	Building, Fire, Planning, Infrastructure, or Site Review*	Approved
Ready to Issue	Completeness	Ready to Issue
Issued	Permit Issuance	Issued
Finaled	Closeout	Finaled

Source: ECOnorthwest

*Note: ECOnorthwest took the date of the last "approved" status across these tasks to identify the end of the review process.

After consolidating the permit building types into the four subtypes: one- and two-unit homes, multifamily, townhome, and manufactured housing, we joined supplemental housing inventory data to the workflow report by permit ID for more granular information on building subtype (as data provisions allowed).

Next, ECOnorthwest filtered the permit dataset to records with:

1. A valid issue date and finaled date,
2. An issued date between January 1, 2020, and December 31, 2025; and
3. A permit type indicating "new residential construction."

In most jurisdictions in this dataset, we identified new residential construction as records with a permit type of residential 1 & 2 family dwelling (new only), residential 1 & 2 family dwelling (new only) limited, or residential manufactured dwelling. In one jurisdiction, new residential records were identified by a

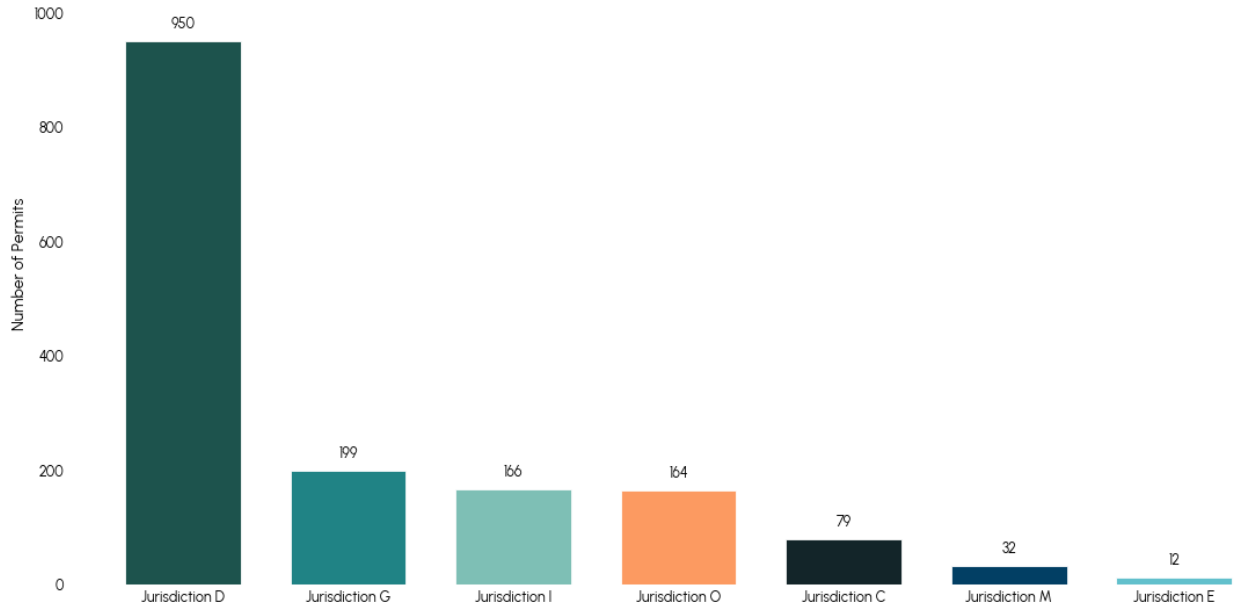
housing-type code embedded in the permit number, and in another jurisdiction we joined the permit dataset to a separate housing inventory file flagging the type of work as new. The most common permit types that were excluded from this dataset include residential mechanical, residential structural, residential plumbing, and their commercial variants.

Before filtering, this dataset included 21,510 permit records. The "finaled" filter reduced this to 15,353 records; the 2020–2025 filter further reduced the dataset to 13,984 records. Finally, the "new residential" filter was applied, resulting in a final dataset of 1,602 residential building permits. Four permits with a valid issued and finaled date were missing submittal dates; these records are included in statistics for all phases they have valid dates for but do not appear in statistics dependent on submittal date.

Results

Exhibit 8 shows the distribution of permit records across the seven jurisdictions in the dataset. By jurisdiction, the permit record counts were Jurisdictions C (79), D (950), E (12), G (199), I (166), M (32), and O (164). Jurisdiction D's permits make up over 50 percent of the sample for building permits from the state e-permitting system.

Exhibit 8. Building Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

When reviewing distributions by subtype, one- and two-unit home permits make up roughly 95 percent of the sample. Exhibit 9 shows the count of jurisdictions represented in each subtype, the count of permits, and the median days from application submittal to issuance. Manufactured home permits show the lowest median days from submittal to issuance (median of 29 days across all jurisdictions), while multi-unit home permits show the highest median days (median of 302 days across all jurisdictions). Days in the table reflect calendar days.

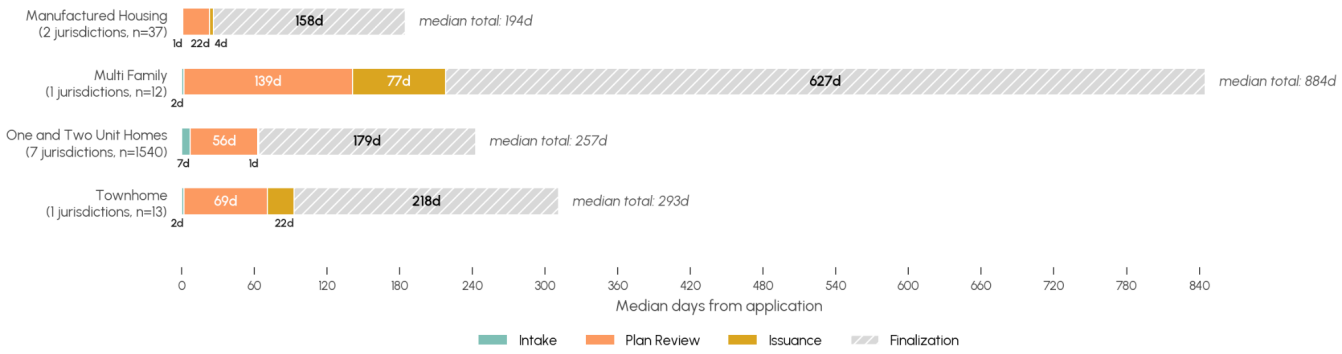
Exhibit 9. Building Permit Subtype Distributions, State E-Permitting, 2020-2025

Permit Subtype	Jurisdiction Count	Permit Count	Median Days Application to Issuance
Manufactured Homes	2	37	29d
One- and Two-Unit Homes	7	1,536	72d
Townhomes	1	13	75d
Multi-Unit Homes	1	12	302d

Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 10 below displays the median number of days a permit spends in each phase of the timeline, along with the overall median from intake to finalization. The number of permits and jurisdictions in each subtype is labeled beside each bar. Because medians are not additive, the phase segments do not sum to the median total: the median of the full intake-to-finalization duration is calculated independently and will differ from the sum of the individual phase medians.

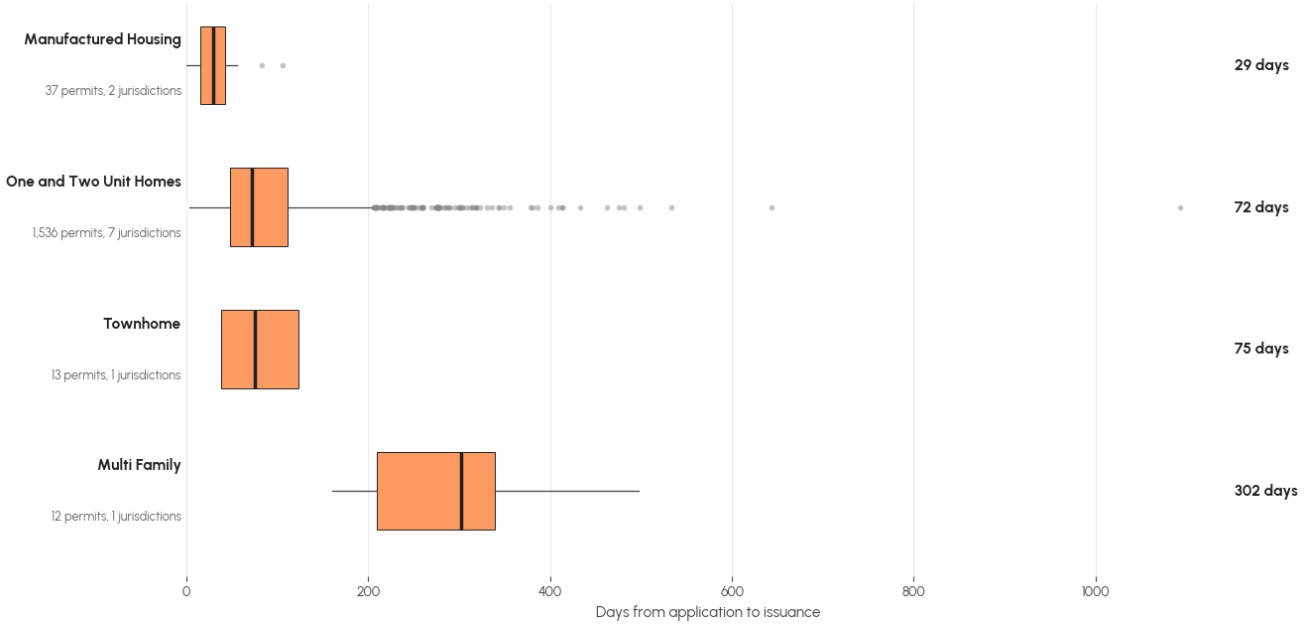
Exhibit 10. Building Permit Timeline by Subtype, State E-Permitting System, 2020–2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 11 displays by subtype the median days and full distribution of days from application submittal to issued. Manufactured housing permits have the shortest median time from application to issue at 29 days across all jurisdictions, while one- and two-unit homes and townhomes have similar median times, at 72 and 75 days, respectively. The distribution for one- and two-unit homes is greater than all others, due in part to the large sample size of this subtype. Note that townhome and multifamily permits are only represented by one jurisdiction.

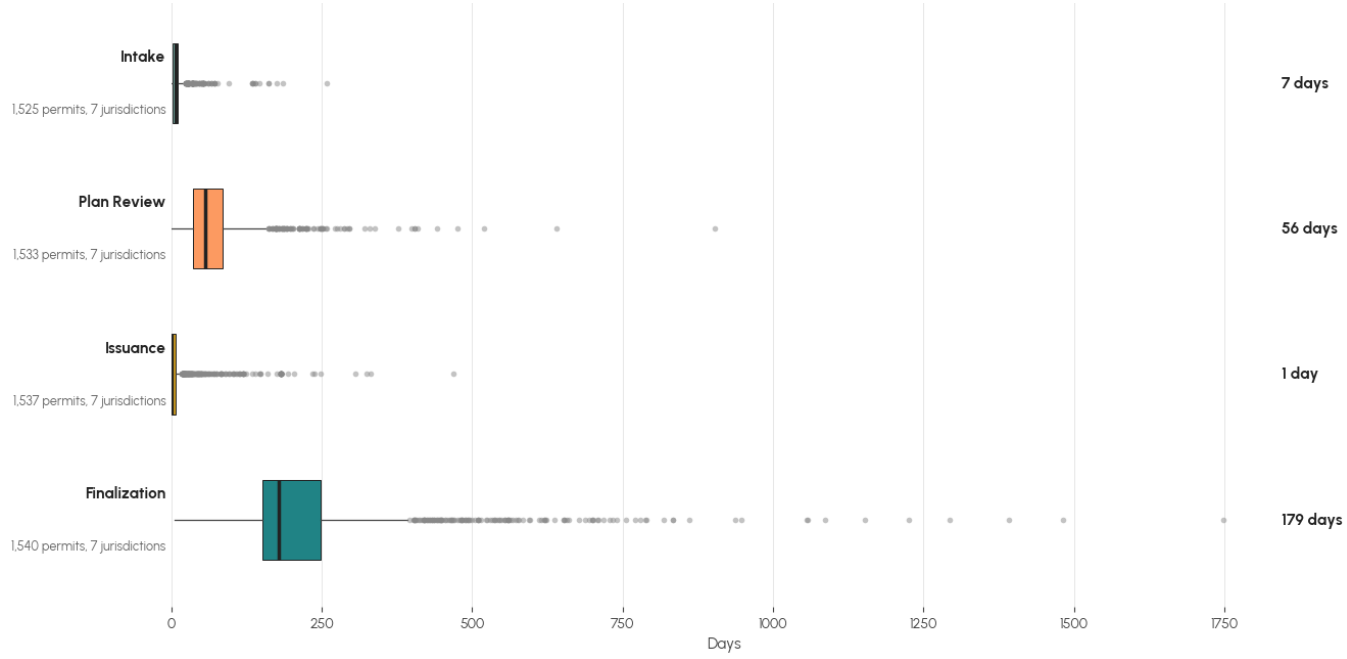
Exhibit 11. Building Permit Timeline Distribution by Subtype, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 12 displays the median and distribution of days for each phase of the permit timeline for one- and two-unit homes, pooled across all jurisdictions. The issuance and intake phases have the shortest median length of time, at one day and seven days, respectively. Plan review takes a median of 56 days across all jurisdictions, with some records extending beyond a full year. Finalization has the widest distribution, with a median of 179 days across all jurisdictions and many records spending more than a year in this phase, reflecting the inclusion of construction time within this phase.

Exhibit 12. One- and Two-Unit Home Permit Timeline Distribution by Permit Phase, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Local Permitting Software Reports

Overview

This dataset comprises 15,562 building permit records from 9 jurisdictions that maintain their own (non-Accela) permitting systems. Each jurisdiction maintains their own process for categorizing and recording permit review process, and each requires harmonization into the four key building subtypes (one- and two-unit homes, multiunit homes, townhomes, and manufactured homes) before they could be analyzed. ECOnorthwest contacted permitting staff from jurisdictions that provided data to confirm understandings of localized variable names to ensure the categorization of permits was accurate. All four building subtypes are well represented across these jurisdictions, with the highest counts in the one- and two-unit home subtype and a relatively even distribution across years.

Data Processing

Because local systems use different task labels and status codes, we coded each jurisdiction's date fields and key phrases into the common phase framework, making jurisdiction-specific decisions about which milestone each date represented. Key milestone dates in this common phase framework are the same as the dates used in the state e-permitting system data processing; however, unlike the state e-permitting data, local jurisdictions do not use consistent task and status variables. Exhibit 13 summarizes the assignment of local jurisdiction's data variables to the standardized key milestones in building permit

processing. ECOnorthest worked with local jurisdiction staff to understand the definitions of permit process labels so that they could be analyzed accurately.

Exhibit 13. Building Permit Key Milestone Dates by Local Jurisdiction Variables, Local E-Permitting System

Key Milestone Dates	Jur. B	Jur. F	Jur. H	Jur. J	Jur. K	Jur. L	Jur. N	Jur. R	Jur. S
Submittal	Application Date	Applied Date	Applied Date	Date Submitted	In Date	In Date	Application Date	Applied Date	Record Start Date
Ready for Review	-	-	-	-	Under Review	-	-	-	Application Accepted Date
Plan Review Complete	-	-	-	Approved	Pre-Issuance Start	-	-	-	-
Ready to Issue	-	Ready to Issue Date	-	-	Approved to Issue	-	-	-	Completeness Date
Issued	Issued Date	Issued Date	Issued Date	Issued	Issued Date	Issued	Issued Date	Issued Date	Issued Date
Finaled	Date Finaled	Finaled Date	-	Finaled	Final	Final Date	Finaled Date	Finalized Date	Closed Date

Source: ECOnorthwest

The most consistently comparable measure across all nine jurisdictions is the submittal-to-issued span. Finalization, the time from issued to finaled, typically reflects developer-driven construction time and is outside of this analysis' scope.

All nine jurisdictions in this dataset were filtered to closed or finaled permits, to new residential construction, and to the 2020–2025 issuance window. Records that did not map to one of the four building subtypes were dropped. Jurisdiction-specific exclusions were as follows:

- **Jurisdiction B**: Retained permits with a status of closed or finaled. Permits with a use described as commercial or industrial were excluded.
- **Jurisdiction F**: Retained finaled or closed permits and restricted the dataset to a defined list of new residential subtypes (single-family, duplex, ADU, multifamily, attached townhome,

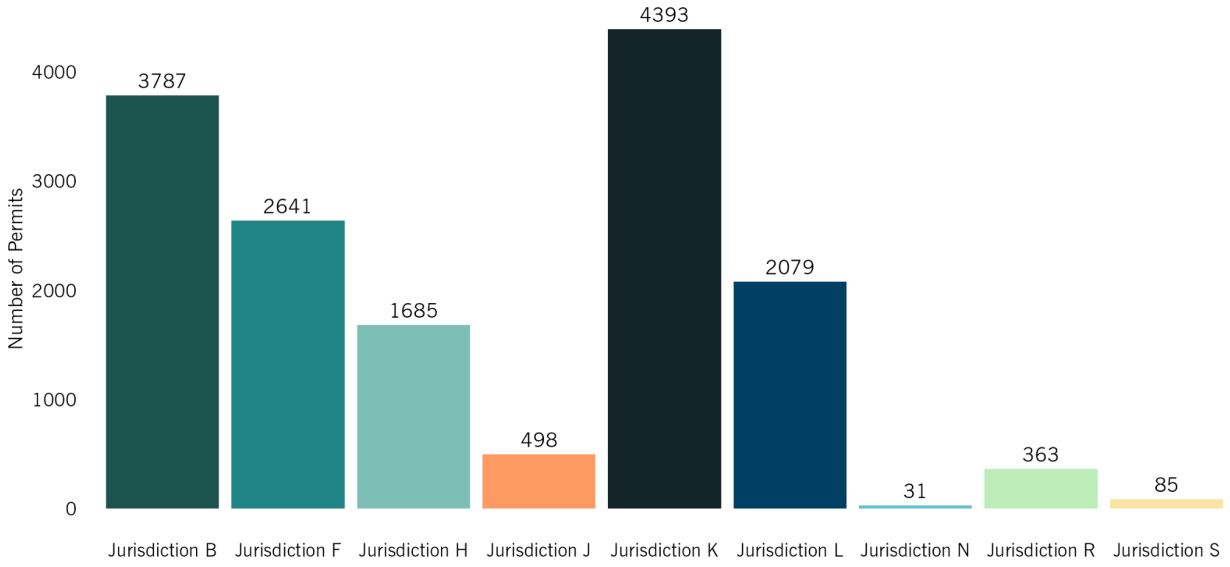
and manufactured home). All other subtypes, such as additions/alterations, alternate energy, and missing subtypes, were excluded.

- **Jurisdiction H**: Retained permits with a status of C of O issued, Temp C of O issued, finaled, or archived—limited to recognized residential subtypes. This jurisdiction's records did not include a usable finaled date, so the finalization phase could not be calculated, and no manufactured home subtype was identified.
- **Jurisdiction J**: Records were combined from a legacy system and a current system. Retained statuses were finaled, closed, archived, and complete. The records provided included only single-family and duplex permits, so multifamily, townhome, and manufactured home permits are not represented for this jurisdiction.
- **Jurisdiction K**: Retained permits with a status of final. Single-family, ADU, duplex, town house, and apartment/condo subtypes were included.
- **Jurisdiction L**: Restricted to permits with a work class of new. "Multifamily — civil work only" records were dropped, and only recognized residential subtypes were retained.
- **Jurisdiction N**: Retained only permits with a status of permit closed and a work class of new dwelling unit, limiting the dataset to one- and two-unit homes. The supplied extract covered only 2025 and only referenced permit subtypes as new dwelling unit, so this jurisdiction contributes a single year of one- and two-unit homes permit data (31 records).
- **Jurisdiction R**: Filtered to residential building records at import; recognized residential building types were retained and all others dropped. Permit subtypes of dropped records include electrical - residential, ROW general, and stand-alone utility/street.
- **Jurisdiction S**: Records missing a permit number (183 rows) were dropped, as were records without a "finaled" workflow status (1,103 rows). Permit numbers were the only way to define permit subtypes. Records with a housing type of other were excluded, and only permits with an application date at or before the issuance date were retained.

Results

Exhibit 14 shows the total building permit count by jurisdiction after filtering to the analysis scope's specifications. A total of 15,562 permits were analyzed, with Jurisdiction K representing the greatest share (28 percent).

Exhibit 14. Building Permit Count by Jurisdiction, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Median submittal-to-issuance time, permit counts, and jurisdiction counts by building permit subtype are summarized below in Exhibit 15. Median days from submittal to issuance for each subtype generally align with those from the state e-permitting data. Manufactured home permits have the shortest review time (median of 35 days across all jurisdictions), and multi-unit homes have the longest review time (median of 288 days across all jurisdictions).

Exhibit 15. Building Permit Subtype Distributions, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025

Permit Subtype	Jurisdiction Count	Permit Count	Median Days Application to Issuance
One- and Two-Unit Homes	9	11,112	85d
Multi-Unit Homes	6	601	288d
Townhomes	3	3,551	188d
Manufactured Homes	5	298	35d

Source: ECOnorthwest

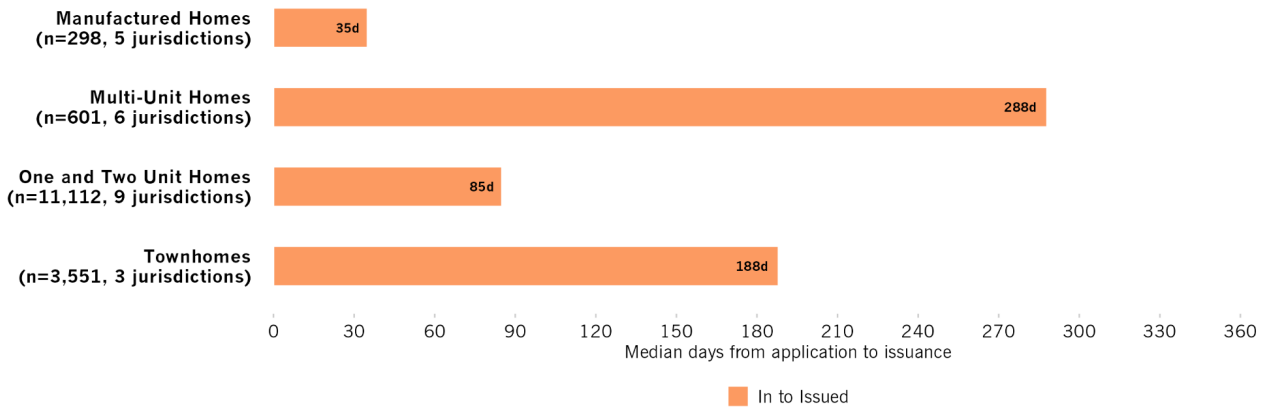
Jurisdiction-level totals from application to finaled (where available) reinforce the pattern: For one- and two-unit homes, median days ranged from 218 days (Jurisdiction L) to 525 days (Jurisdiction K) (see Exhibit 53 in Sub-Appendix 1B).[7] Multiunit total median days reached 1,061 days (Jurisdiction K) and 1,065 days (Jurisdiction R) when the construction-inclusive finalization span is included (see Exhibit 54 in Sub-

[7] Exhibits for all subtype permit counts by jurisdiction and year are available in Sub-Appendix 1A.

Appendix 1B).[7] However, when examining the distribution of days from in to issuance for multi-unit permits, the box-and-whisker plot in Exhibit 17 shows that the number of days are clustered between 182 days (Q1) and 418 days (Q3), with outliers extending into the thousands of days.

Exhibit 16 shows the median days from submittal ("in") to issued for each building permit subtype. The total number of permits, and the total number of jurisdictions, are included below the jurisdiction label on the left. Median days from submittal to issued are noted on the inside of each subtype's bar. Values reflect the median days summarized earlier in Exhibit 15.

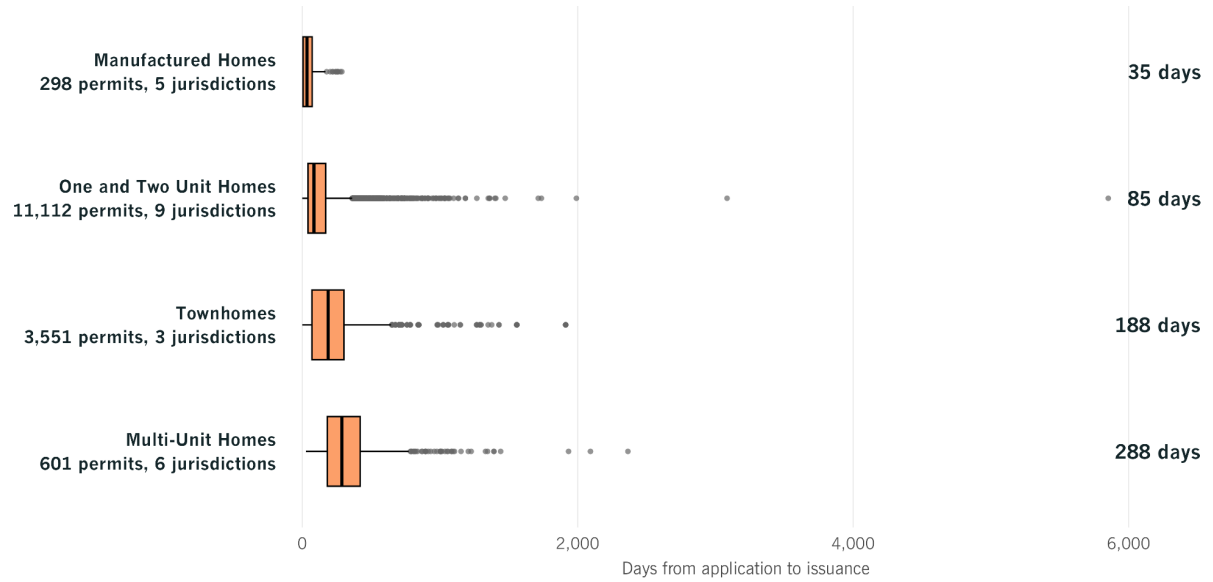
Exhibit 16. Building Permit Review Timeline by Subtype, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020–2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

To better understand the variance in range of days taken to process permits within each subtype, the distribution of days from submittal to issued for each subtype is summarized below in Exhibit 17. Manufactured home permits are closely grouped together, indicating very little variation in processing times. Conversely, one- and two-unit home, townhome, and multihome permit processing times vary much more, with some permits taking more than 1,000 days (2.74 years) to be issued.

Exhibit 17. Building Permit "In-to-Issuance" Timeline Distributions by Subtype, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Land Use Permit Data

Overview

The land use permit data used in this analysis comprises 1,433 permits from 6 jurisdictions; one additional jurisdiction was excluded due to limited information on permit subtypes. The data spans the four distinct permit subtypes summarized in Exhibit 5 related to new residential land use development: land division, predevelopment activity, discretionary review process, and development/zoning review. Examples of the kinds of permits within each permit subtype category are featured in Exhibit 19 below. Permit counts are distributed sporadically across years and subtypes depending on the jurisdiction.

Data Processing

Key milestones for land use permits include the submittal date, the complete date, and the decision date. ECOnorthwest standardized the date variables used by each jurisdiction to a common framework, reaching out to permitting staff from jurisdictions that provided data to gain clarity on key variable definitions. Exhibit 18 below summarizes how the date variable names from each jurisdiction were attributed to the key milestone dates of the analysis.

Exhibit 18. Land Use Permit Key Milestone Dates by Local Jurisdiction Variables

Key Milestone Date	Jur. B	Jur. D	Jur. H	Jur. J	Jur. K	Jur. M
Submittal	Application Date	Date Submitted	Date Submitted	Applied (2020-2025)	In Date	Date of First Submission
Complete	Date Deemed Complete	Date Complete	Complete Date	Deemed Complete (2025 only)	-	Date Deemed Complete
Land Use Hearing Date	-	-	Initial Hearing Date	-	-	-
Land Use Hearing Decision Date	-	-	Land Use Hearing Decision Date	-	-	-
Land Use Effective Date	-	-	Land Use Effective Date	-	-	-
Decision	Decision Issuance	Date of Decision	Final Order Date	Approved (2020–2024) & Notice of Decision Sent (2025)	Issued Date	Date of Decision

Source: ECOnorthwest

The most represented time spans across jurisdictions are from submittal to complete and from complete to decision. Permit timelines in Exhibit 57, Exhibit 58, Exhibit 59, and Exhibit 60 in Sub-Appendix 1B that include jurisdiction H show "hearing" as a key milestone—this label represents the days from the initial hearing to the hearing decision date. Similarly, permit timeline exhibits that include Jurisdiction K will only include submittal to decision timelines; Jurisdiction K does not include a completeness date within its data. Because of this, medians between key milestone dates were computed independently and the completeness-based phase draws on a slightly smaller sample. All other results have been standardized to the submittal, complete, and decision periods.

Land use permits are grouped into four subtypes: predevelopment activities, land division, development/zoning review, and discretionary review process permits. Exhibit 19 provides examples of the individual permit types that make up each of the land use permit subtypes.

Exhibit 19. Land Use Permit Subtype Examples

Predevelopment Activities	Land Division[8]	Development/Zoning Review	Discretionary Review Process
Zone Change	Final Plat Partition	Zoning Review	Conditional Use
Annexation	Subdivision	Site Plan Review	Planned Unit Development
General Land Use Plan Amendment	Partition	Site Plan and Architectural Review	Variance
UGB Expansion	Minor Land Partition	Type 1	Expansion of Nonconforming Use
Urbanization Plan	Property Line Adjustment	Type 2	Type 3
-	Final Plat Planned Unit Development	Type 1 Design Review	-
-	Subdivision, Preliminary Plan Type 2 or Type 3	-	-
-	33-Lot Subdivision for SFR	-	-
-	3-Lot Subdivision to Support Duplexes or Townhomes	-	-

Source: ECOnorthwest

All six jurisdictions were filtered to a 2020–2025 decision year and to records that mapped to one of four land use subtypes. Any records that did not map to review types were dropped. Specific exclusions for each jurisdiction are summarized below:

- **Jurisdiction B**: the supplied extract covered 2022–2025; subtypes were mapped from the project-type description, and unmapped project types were dropped. Some examples of the permits that were excluded were short term rentals, property line adjustments, modification of approval, minimum development standard review, miscellaneous, home-based business, and historic review permits.
- **Jurisdiction D**: annual records were combined across 2020–2025. Records without an application (submittal) date were dropped, which removed the earlier years that did not record a submittal date. Records that did not map to a subtype were also dropped, such as time extension and administrative relief permits.

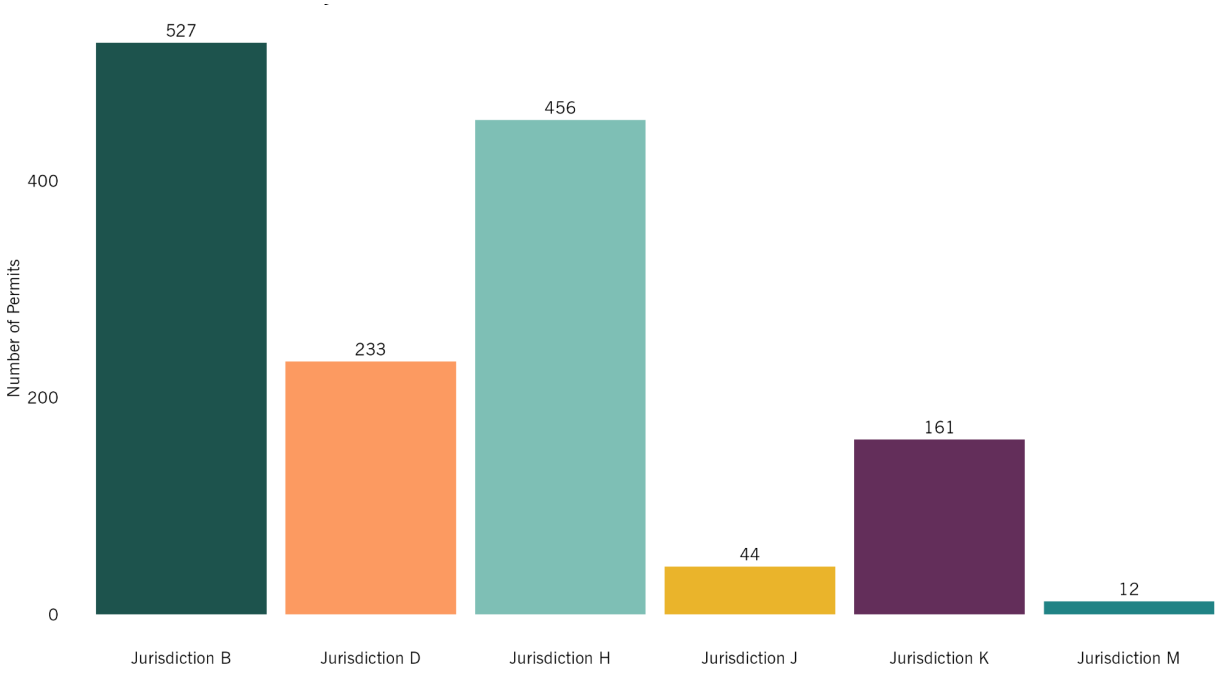
[8] Land division subtypes were primarily identified through permit descriptions that included partition, subdivision, or final plat.

- **Jurisdiction H**: subtypes were mapped from permit-type codes; unmapped codes were dropped. Examples of excluded records are as follows: vacation, exceptions, historic review, and transportation facility permits.
- **Jurisdiction J**: land division and discretionary review project types were retained; no records were dropped from this dataset. This jurisdiction does not track the completeness date, therefore the submittal-to-completeness median days could not be estimated.
- **Jurisdiction K**: all retained records were classified as land division. This jurisdiction does not track a completeness date, so the application-to-completeness phase could not be computed for it.
- **Jurisdiction M**: all records were land division subtypes with the exception of one development/zoning review permit. There were no records dropped from this jurisdiction.

Results

A total of 1,433 land use permits were analyzed, with Jurisdictions B and H representing a combined 68 percent of the sample. Exhibit 20 shows the count of permits by jurisdiction. Note that Jurisdiction M only has 12 permits total.

Exhibit 20. Land Use Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020–2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Median durations by subtype are summarized in Exhibit 21, split into the submittal-to-completeness ("in to complete") phase and the completeness-to-decision ("complete to decision") time spans. Across all subtypes, the median days from submittal to completeness ranges from 20 to 29 days. The complete-

to-decision time span shows that median days start varying more by subtype, with predevelopment activities showing the longest period (median of 79 days across all jurisdictions) and development/zoning review showing the shortest period (median of 49 days across all jurisdictions).

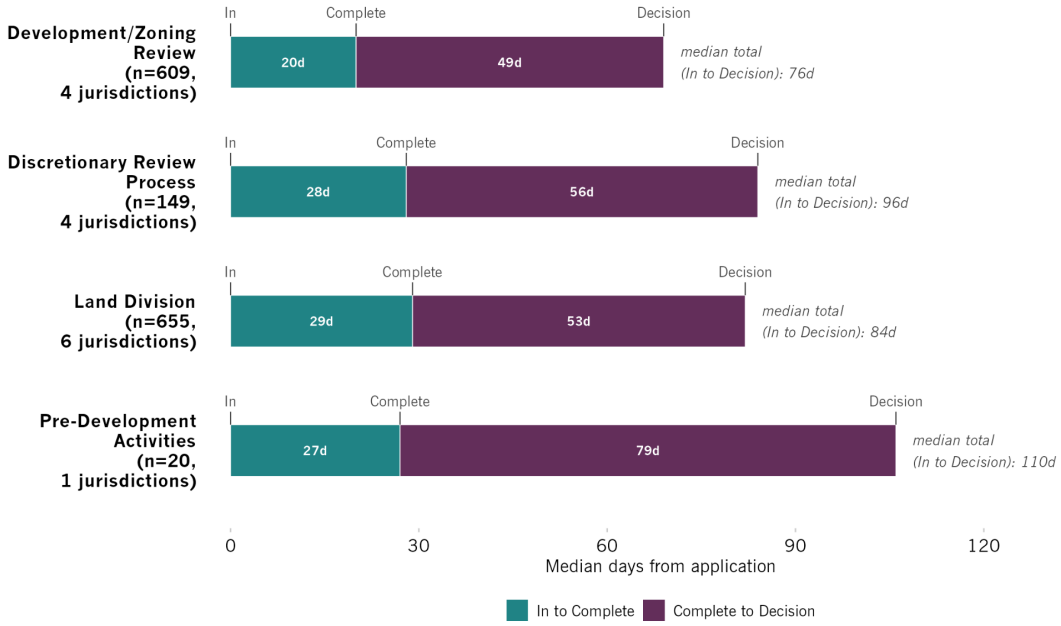
Exhibit 21. Land Use Permit Distributions by Subtype, 2020-2025

Subtype	Jurisdiction Count	Permit Count	In-to-Complete (Median Days)	Complete-to-Decision (Median Days)	In-to-Decision (Total Median Days)
Development/Zoning Review	4	609	20d	49d	76d
Discretionary Review Process	4	149	28d	56d	96d
Land Division	6	655	29d	53d	84d
Predevelopment Activities	1	20	27d	79d	110d

Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 22 summarizes the information shown in the table above (Exhibit 21) by stacking median days from in to complete and from complete to decision. Median totals from in to decision are noted at the end of the bars and will not sum to the values in the stacked segments. Total permits for each subtype and a count of jurisdictions represented are noted below the subtype labels on the left. All days are calendar days. Note that where six jurisdictions are present in the land division subtype, only five are used to calculate the in-to-complete and complete-to-decision segments due to data availability. All six jurisdictions are reflected in the median total at the end of the bar.

Exhibit 22. Land Use Permit Timelines by Subtype, 2020-2025

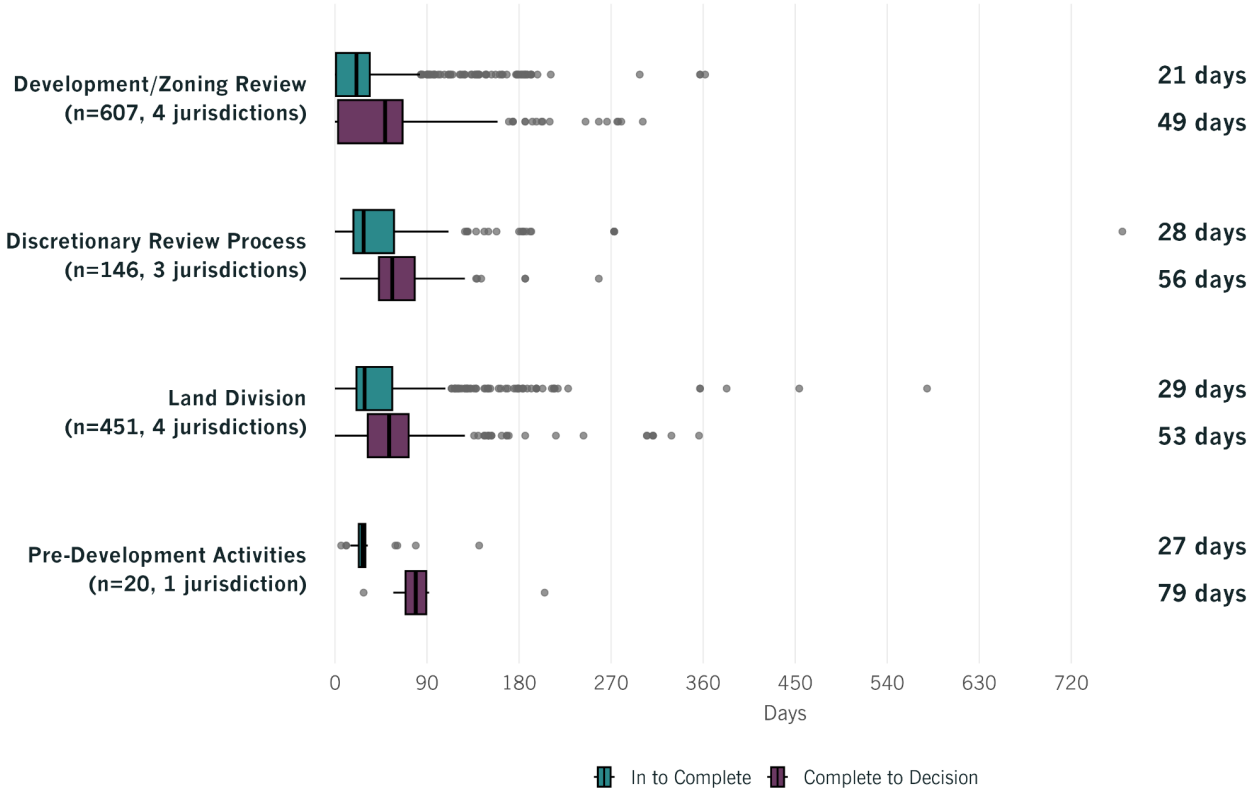


Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 57 in Sub-Appendix 1B shows that land-division decision medians by jurisdiction ranged from 81 days (Jurisdiction K) to 198 days (Jurisdiction M, which carried a long 147-day completeness phase).

While the median days for land use subtypes appear close in the submittal-to-complete phase, the full distribution of days across permits varies greatly across subtypes. Land division permits in particular have some permits taking up to a year to process, whereas the predevelopment activities in-to-complete time spans are much shorter. Exhibit 23 summarizes, via permit subtype, the distribution of permits by days in each phase.

Exhibit 23. Land Use Permit Distribution of Median Days from Application to Issuance by Subtype, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Public Works Permit Data

Overview

This dataset comprises 296 public works permits from 6 jurisdictions. As noted in the analysis scope, isolating the residentially related subset of these permits is difficult because many jurisdictions do not distinguish residential public works from broader infrastructure work; the analysis therefore relies on permit descriptions and applicant information to classify records, which introduces some uncertainty.

Data Processing

Public works records were coded to a timeline framework using common review milestones each jurisdiction tracked: submittal, ready for review, approved, ready to issue, issued, and finaled. As with the building and land use permit datasets, ECOnorthwest worked with jurisdiction staff to confirm the meaning of local task labels and status codes before assigning them to the standardized milestones. Exhibit 24 summarizes how each jurisdiction's date variables map to the standardized public works milestones.

Exhibit 24. Public Works Permit Key Milestone Dates by Local Jurisdiction Variables

Key Milestone Date	Jur J.	Jur K.	Jur. L	Jur. Q	Jur R.	Jur. F
Submittal	Date Submitted	In Date	-	PW Eng Application Date	Applied Date	Applicant Upload Task - Applicant
Ready for Review	-	-	Routed	-	-	Assign Reviewers Task - Planning Technicians
Approved	Approval Date	Pre-Issuance Start (All NA for dates) not using	-	Plans Approval Date	-	Review Complete Task - Permit Technicians
Ready to Issue	-	Approved to Issue	-	-	-	-

Key Milestone Date	Jur J.	Jur K.	Jur. L	Jur. Q	Jur R.	Jur. F
Issued	Issued	Issued Date	Approved	Permit Issuance Date	Issued Date	-
Finaled	-	-	-	Substantial Completion Date	Finalized Date	-

Source: ECOnorthwest

Records were retained where the current status was approved, completed, finaled, or plat recorded; issued year was 2020–2025; and the application date preceded the issued date where applicable. Note that the finalization phase taking place between issued and finaled includes construction time. One jurisdiction (Jurisdiction F, 14 permits) supplied only plan review data, which did not include issued dates and therefore does not appear in the by-year subtype distributions featured in Exhibit 61, Exhibit 62, Exhibit 63, and Exhibit 64 in Sub-Appendix 1B.

Public works permits were further grouped into four subtypes related to new residential development. Exhibit 25 provides examples of the individual permit types that make up each subtype.

Exhibit 25. Public Works Permit Subtype Examples

Single-Family, Infill	Multifamily[9]	Subdivision/Land Division	ROW, Other Miscellaneous
Water/Sewer/Storm & Sidewalk work for a future single-family residence on a partitioned lot	MF - Private Stormwater	Partition	Rights-of-Way
Residential infill permit, improvements are limited to 150' or less of frontage but can include other reviews. Only residential, not commercial and not on collector streets.	MF - Public Improvements for Duplex	Subdivision	Sanitary New, Storm New, Water Fire New, Water Metered New
Single-Family Infill	MF - Pavement Widen	Planned Unit Development	Frontage Improvements Public Utilities Permit

[9] Additional records were categorized as a subdivision/land division public works permit if they included "phase" in the permit description.

-	-	Public Improvements for Future Housing	Erosion Control - Single-Family Residential
-	-	Public Improvement for New Partition	-

Source: ECOnorthwest

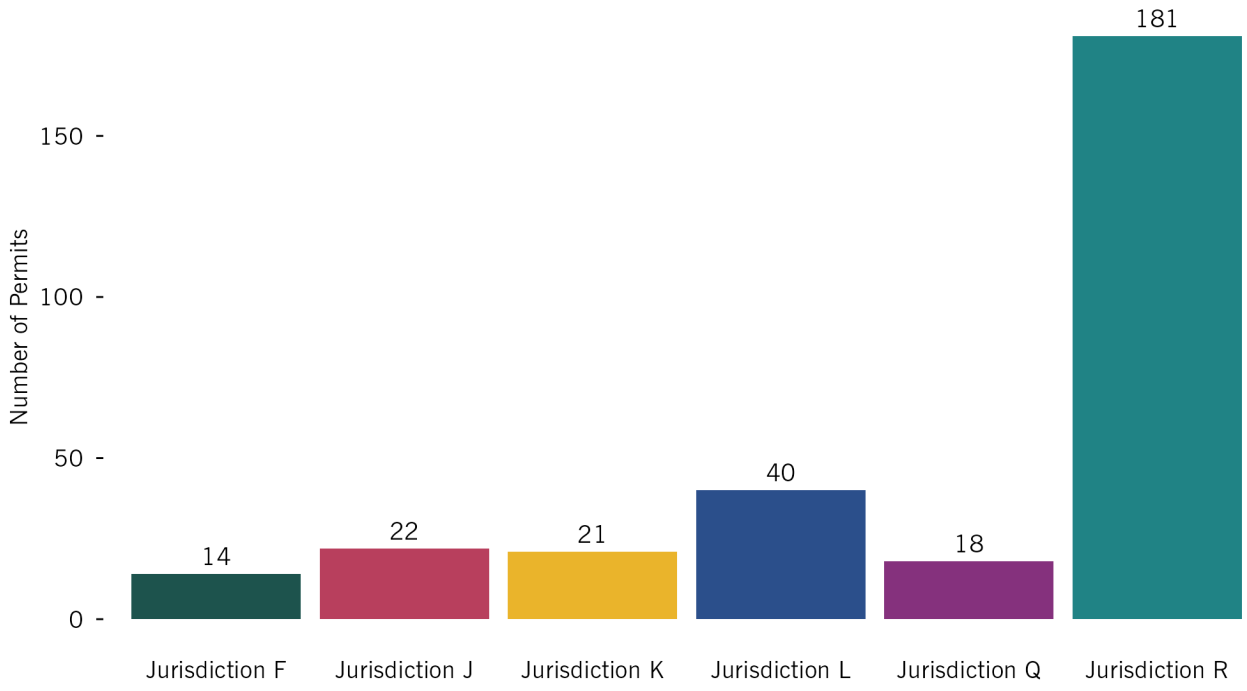
Categorization across key milestone dates and subtypes required jurisdiction-specific decisions in the data-cleaning process. Exclusions for each jurisdiction were as follows:

- **Jurisdiction F**: Retained only records with both a populated "ready to issue" date and a recognized subtype.
- **Jurisdiction J**: Retained records with a recognized subtype within the 2020–2025 window.
- **Jurisdiction K**: Retained only records with a "Closed — PW" status within the 2020–2025 window.
- **Jurisdiction L**: No issuance date was available, so the approval date was used as the issuance proxy and the analysis year was derived from it.
- **Jurisdiction Q**: Subtypes were mapped from a housing-type field (multifamily and several subdivision/partition/PUD codes); records outside these categories were dropped.
- **Jurisdiction R**: Carried the most manual exclusions. The multifamily subtype was assigned to a specific, hand-selected list of twelve permit numbers. In addition, "Erosion Control - Single-Family Residential" and "Single-Family Residential Subdivision Lot" records were left out; these showed zero-day application-to-issuance spans and were therefore deemed unlikely to reflect residential development permit processes of interest.

Results

A total of 296 public works permits were analyzed, with Jurisdiction R representing the greatest share (61 percent). By jurisdiction, public works counts were Jurisdictions R (181), L (40), J (22), K (21), Q (18), and F (14), as shown in Exhibit 26 below.

Exhibit 26. Public Works Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Median application-to-issuance time, permit counts, and jurisdiction counts by public works permit subtype are summarized below in Exhibit 27. The table shows that process time varies by permit type. Multifamily public work permits are estimated to have the longest processing time (median of 357 days across all jurisdictions), and ROW (and other miscellaneous) permits are estimated to have the shortest (median of 2 days across all jurisdictions). It should be noted, however, that despite the high permit count, only two jurisdictions are represented in the ROW subtype data.

Exhibit 27. Public Works Permit Distributions by Subtype, 2020–2025

Public Works Permit Subtype	Jurisdiction Count	Permit Count	Median Days Application-to-Issuance
Multifamily	4	23	357d
Subdivision/Land Division	4	142	22d
Single-Family, Infill	3	44	78d
ROW (and Other Misc.)	2	133	2d

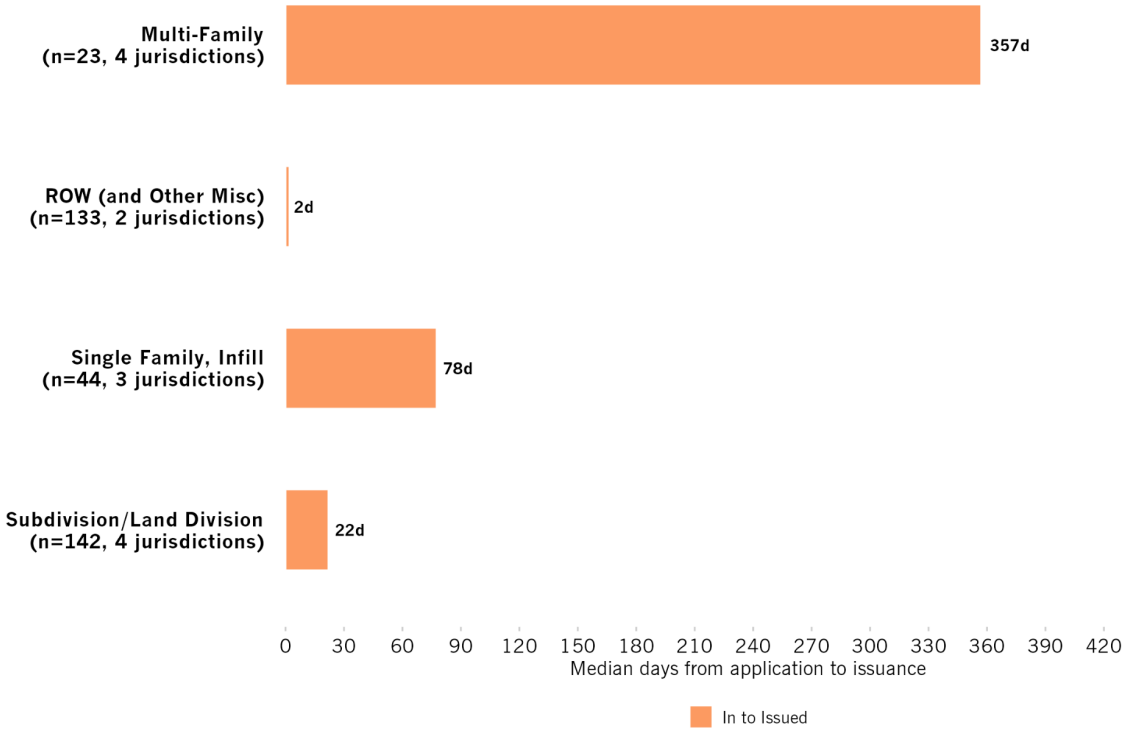
Source: ECOnorthwest

In Sub-Appendix 1B, exhibits show that review-phase durations were generally short relative to the construction-inclusive finalization tail. Total spans were long and concentrated in finalization: For

example, Jurisdiction R's subdivision permits showed a median total of 1,702 days and Jurisdiction F's subdivision permits showed a median total of 1,260 days, almost entirely attributable to construction rather than review.

Exhibit 28 shows the median number of days each public works subtype spends in each phase of the timeline, from intake review through finalization. The total number of permits and the number of jurisdictions represented are noted below each subtype label. Because medians are not additive, the phase segments do not sum to the median total: The median of the full duration is calculated independently and will differ from the sum of the individual phase medians. The finalization segment reflects construction time rather than review. All days are calendar days.

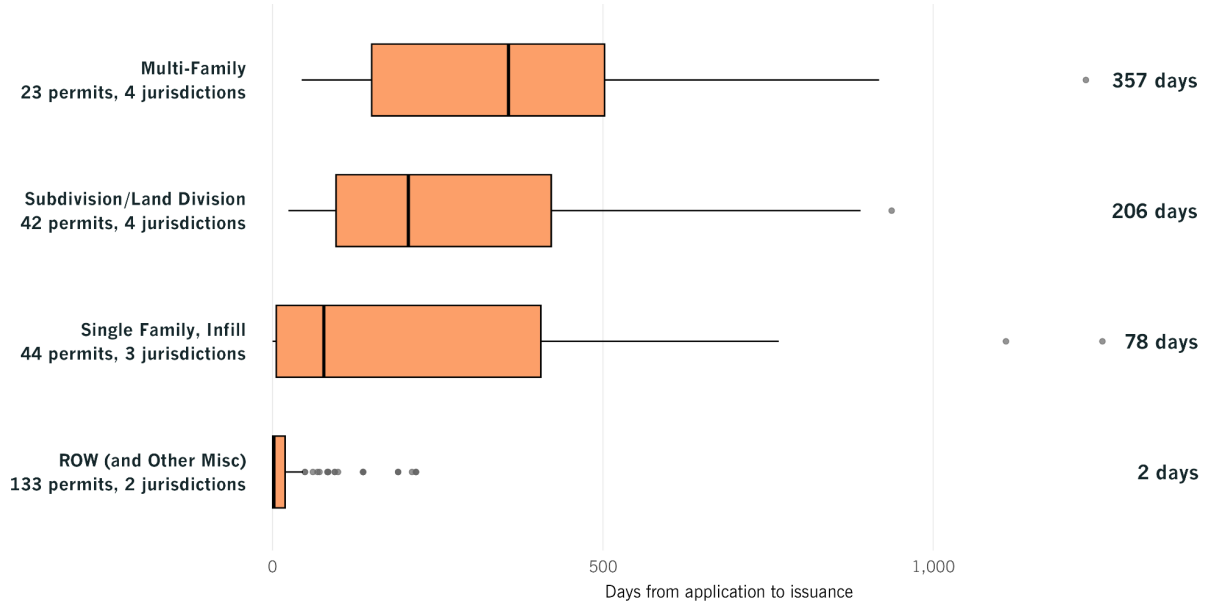
Exhibit 28. Public Works Permit Timeline by Subtype, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

To better understand the variance of review time within each subtype, the distribution of days from application to issuance for each subtype is summarized below in Exhibit 29. Variation in days from application to issuance is greatest in single-family, infill public works permits, whereas it is limited for ROW (and other miscellaneous) permits.

Exhibit 29. Public Works Permit Distribution of Median Days from Application to Issuance, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Subdivision Project Data

Overview

This dataset comprises 22 subdivision projects supplied by one of the consultants on the project team, AKS Engineering & Forestry LLC. Information was provided for 11, mostly small, Oregon jurisdictions. This data is different from the permit data used in the building, land use, and public works analyses. The project data represents the full project time span, uses data from 2016 through 2026, includes records of any status, and only includes subdivision projects.

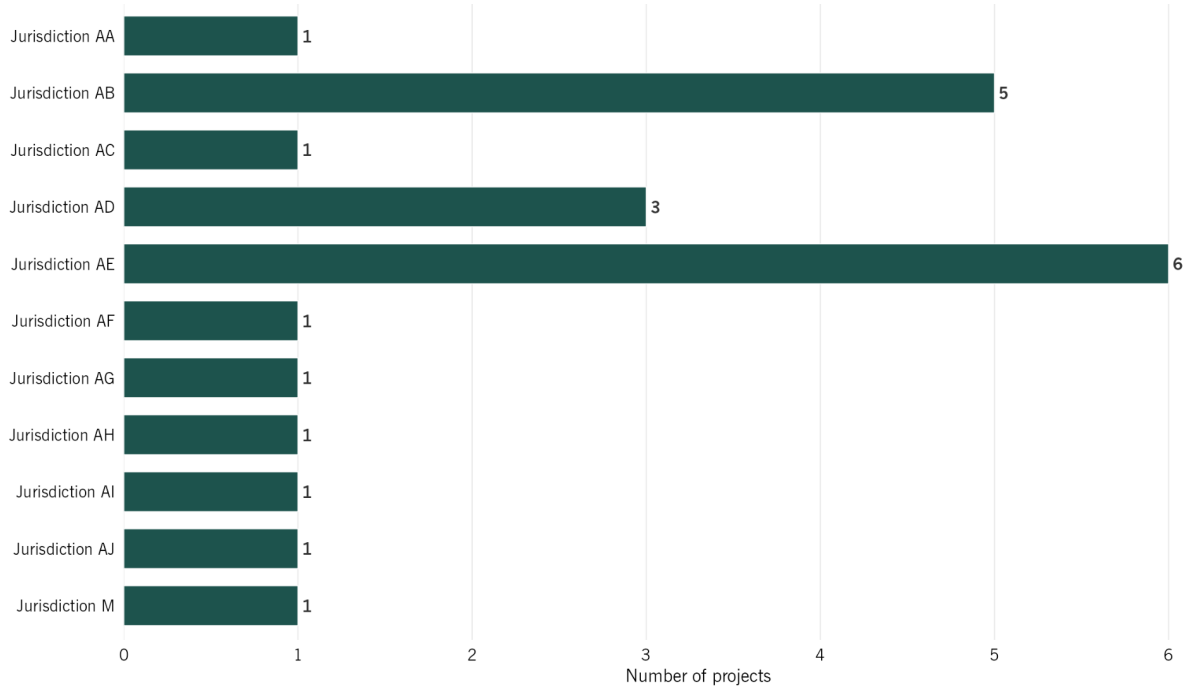
Data Processing

The only date logic applied is that the application date must precede the land use completeness date where populated. Because some projects are recorded as phases only, the final plat timeline component draws on a different (and in some cases larger) sample than the other phases. The only inclusion rule was that the land use application date precedes the completeness date where both were populated. The single exclusion of note is one "plat-only" project that had no land use application submittal date; per-phase summaries also drop any phase with a missing or nonpositive duration.

Results

Project counts were spread thinly across 11 jurisdictions, most contributing a single project. Jurisdiction AE supplied 6 projects, Jurisdiction AB supplied 5, Jurisdiction AD supplied 3, and the remaining eight jurisdictions (AA, AC, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, and M) supplied 1 each. A summary of jurisdiction permit counts is below in Exhibit 30.

Exhibit 30. Subdivision Project Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2026



Source: ECOnorthwest and AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC

Median durations by project phase show a consistent escalation from early to late phases, summarized below in Exhibit 31.

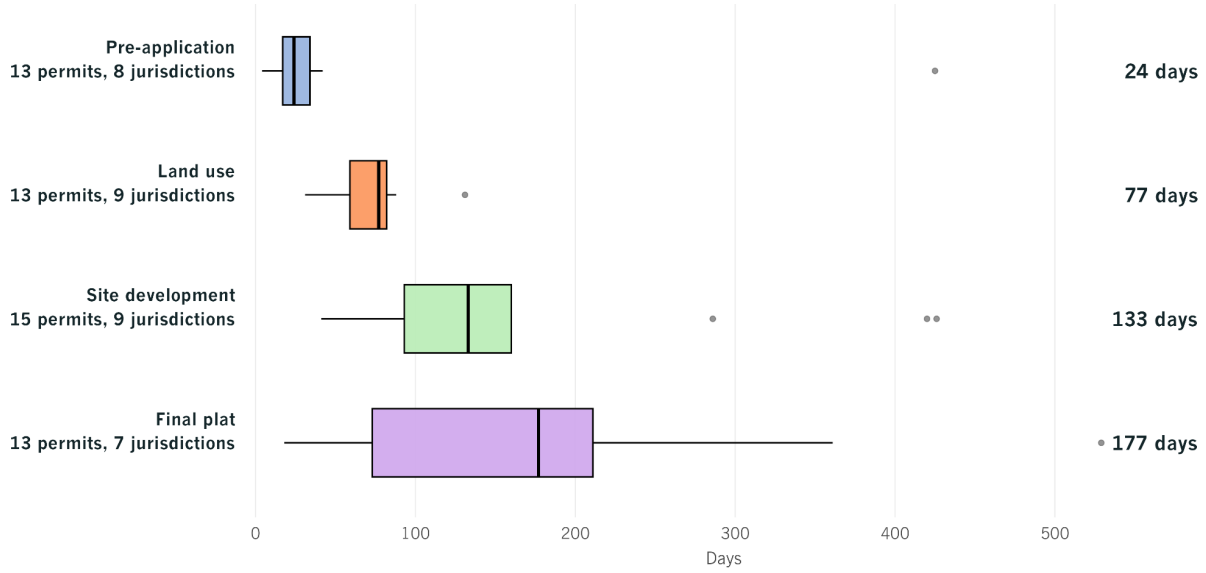
Exhibit 31. Subdivision Distribution by Project Phase, 2020-2026

Phase	Jurisdiction Count	Permit Count	Median Days from Phase Start to End
Pre-application	8	13	24d
Land use	9	13	77d
Site development	9	15	133d
Final plat	7	13	177d

Source: ECOnorthwest

Given that the data provided by AKS had 13 to 15 observations per phase and were concentrated in small jurisdictions, these findings should be viewed as illustrative of the project timelines for permitting subdivisions, rather than being viewed as representative of statewide subdivision permitting timeline trends. Exhibit 32 shows that the distribution of days for the final plat is greater than the other phases in the subdivision project process.

Exhibit 32. Subdivision Timeline Distribution by Project Phase, 2020-2026



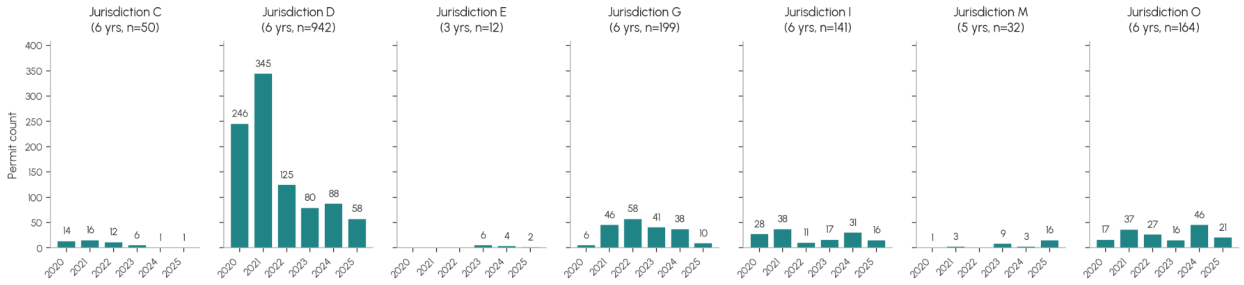
Source: ECOnorthwest and AKS Engineering & Forestry, LLC

Sub-Appendix 1: Permit Analysis Distribution Exhibits

Permit Counts

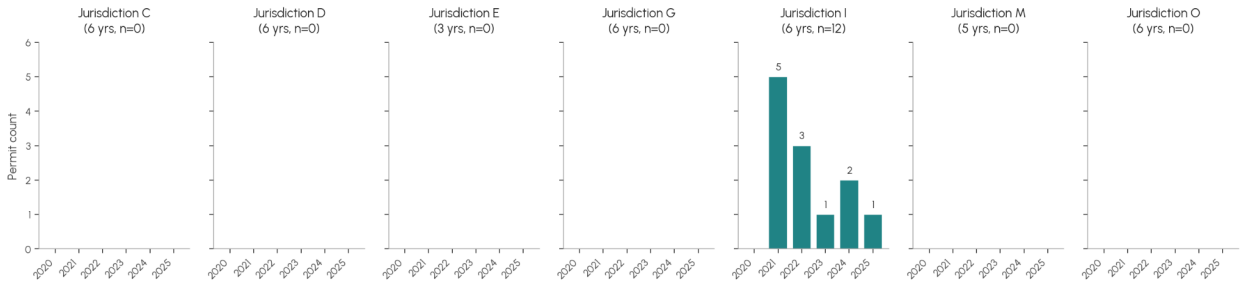
Building Permit Counts, State E-Permitting System

Exhibit 33. One- and Two-Unit Home Permit Counts by Jurisdiction and Year, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



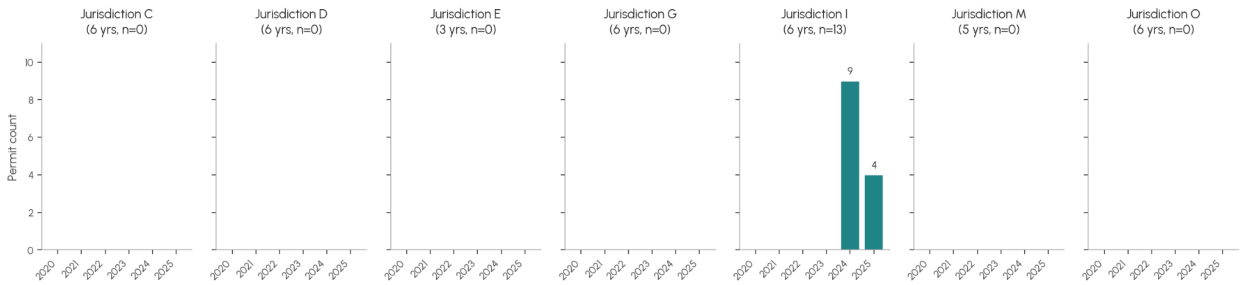
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 34. Multi-Unit Home Permit Counts by Jurisdiction and Year, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



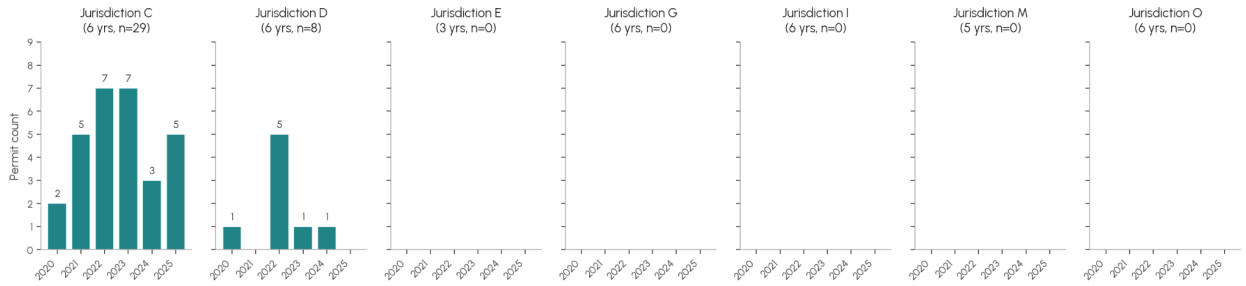
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 35. Townhome Permit Counts by Jurisdiction and Year, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

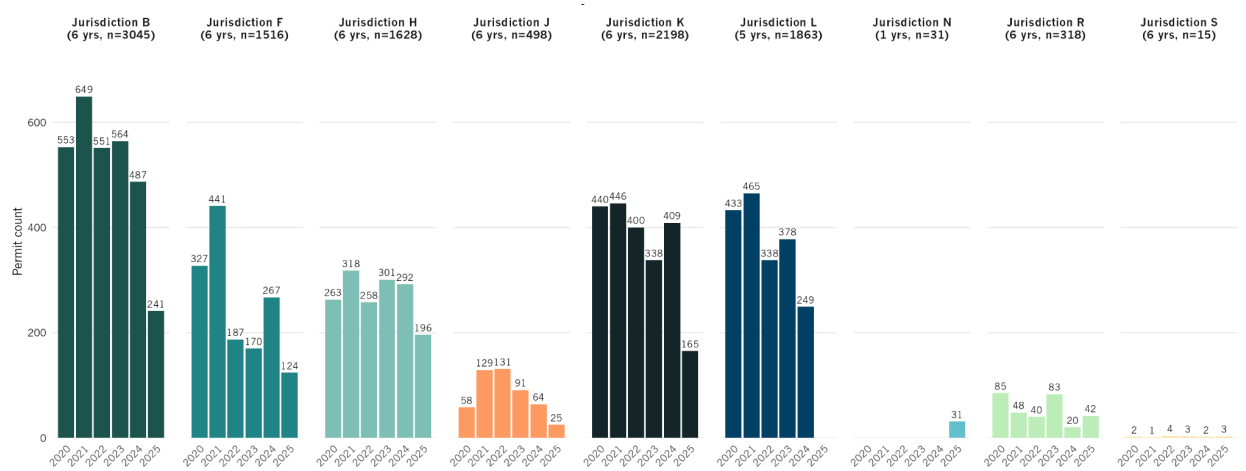
Exhibit 36. Manufactured Home Permit Counts by Jurisdiction and Year, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

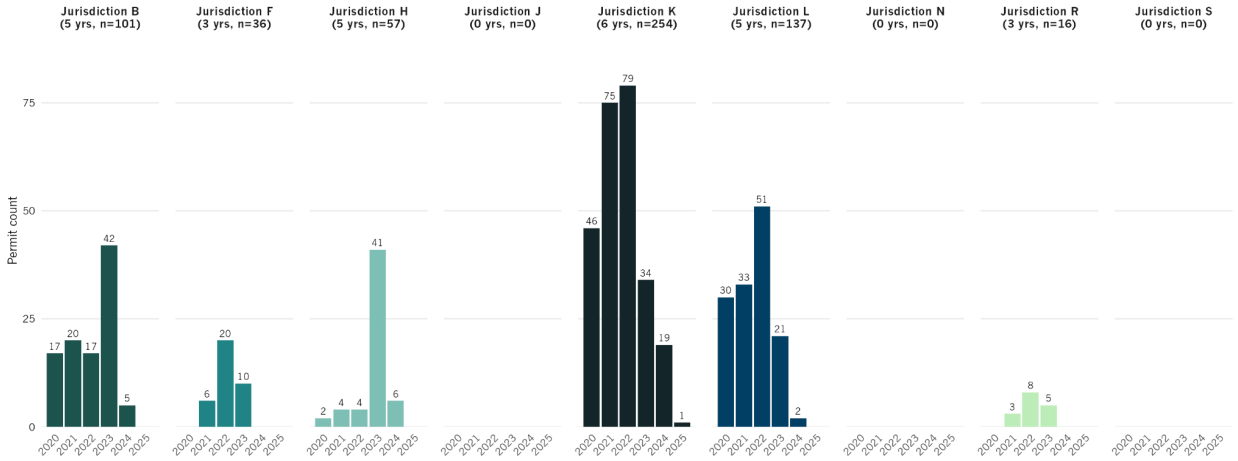
Building Permit Counts, Local E-Permitting System

Exhibit 37. One- and Two-Unit Home Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



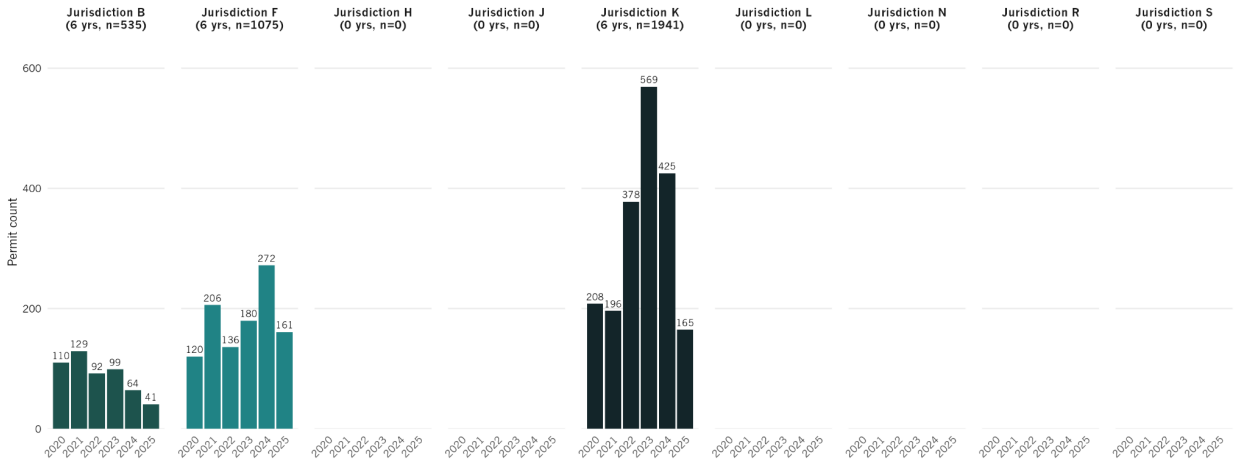
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 38. Multi-Unit Home Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



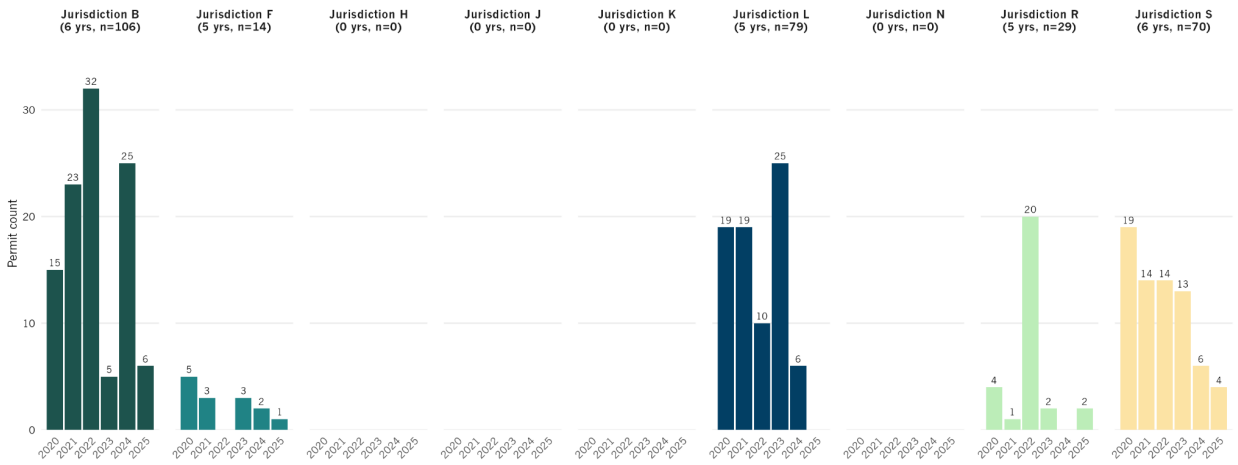
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 39. Townhome Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

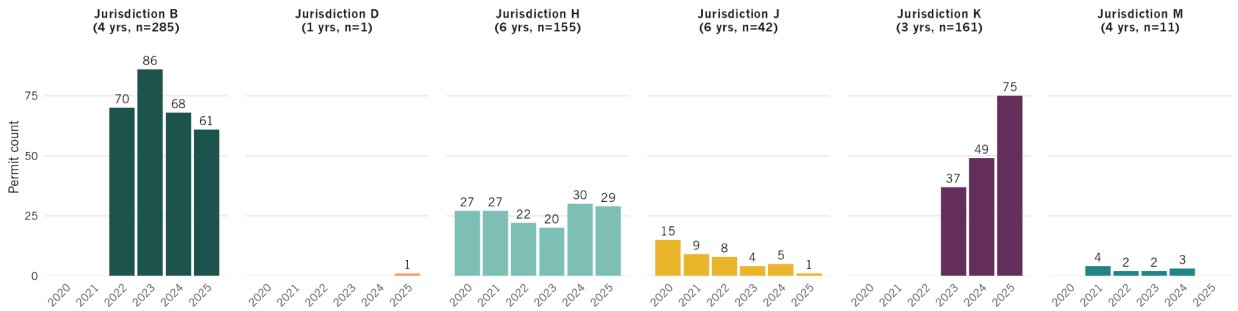
Exhibit 40. Manufactured Home Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

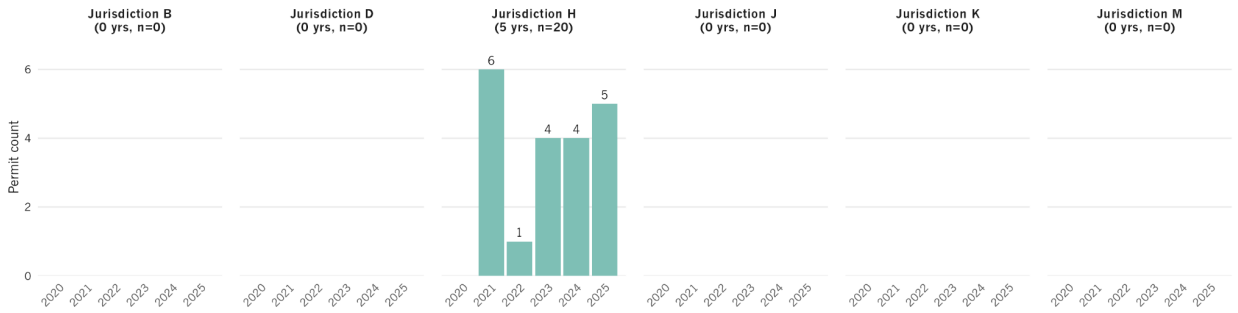
Land Division Permit Counts

Exhibit 41. Land Division Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



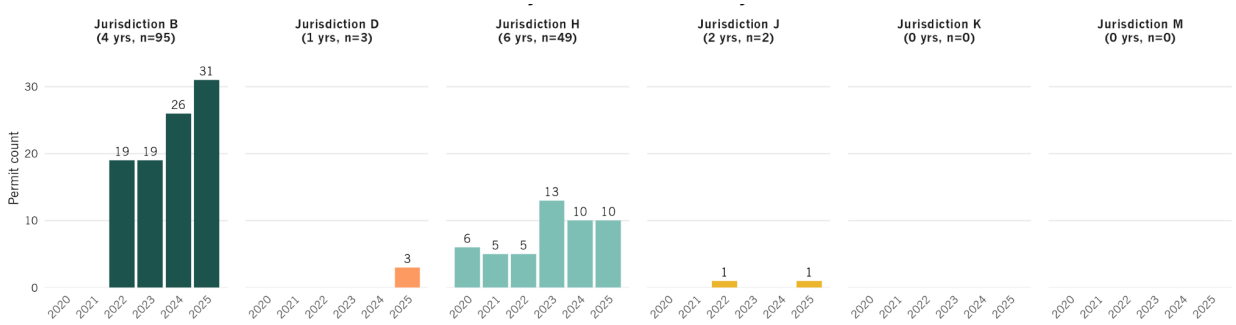
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 42. Predevelopment Activity Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



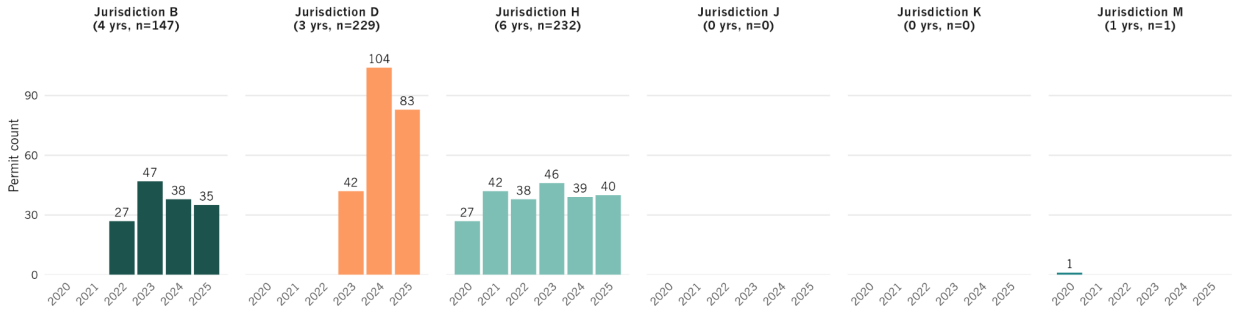
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 43. Discretionary Review Process Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

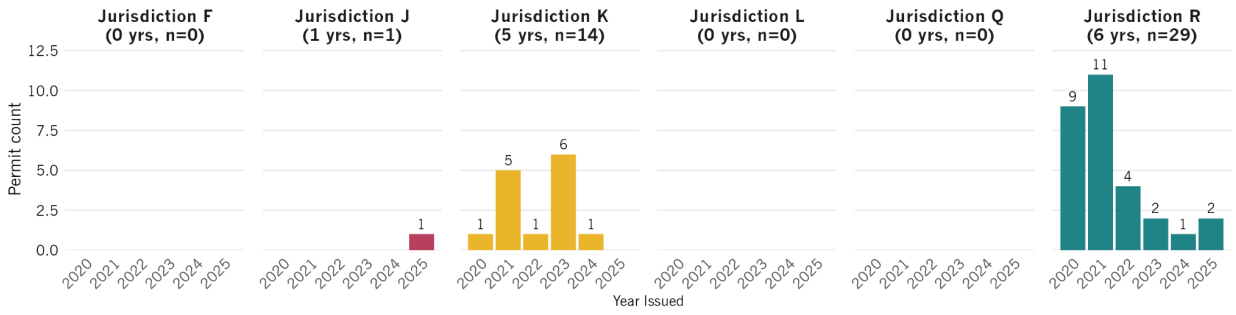
Exhibit 44. Development/Zoning Review Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

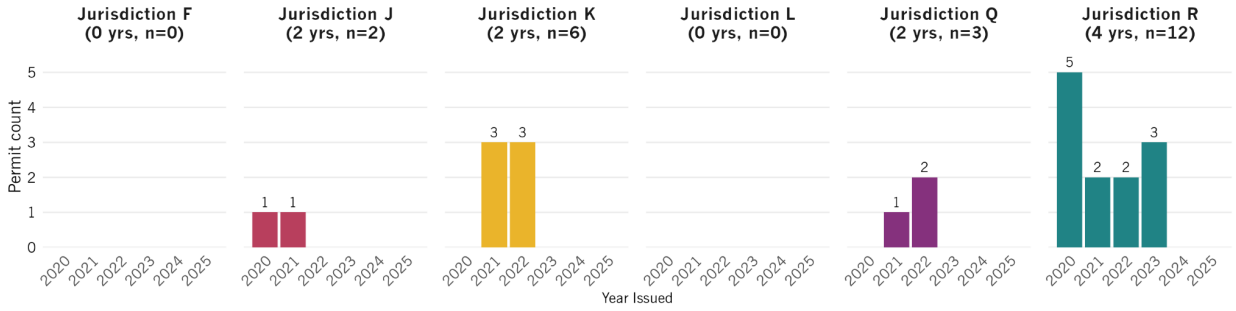
Public Works Permit Counts

Exhibit 45. Single-Family, Infill Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



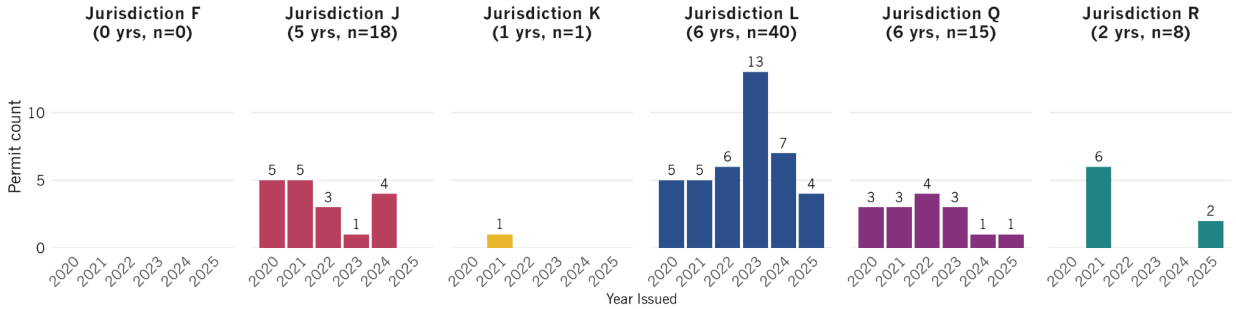
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 46. Multi-Unit Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



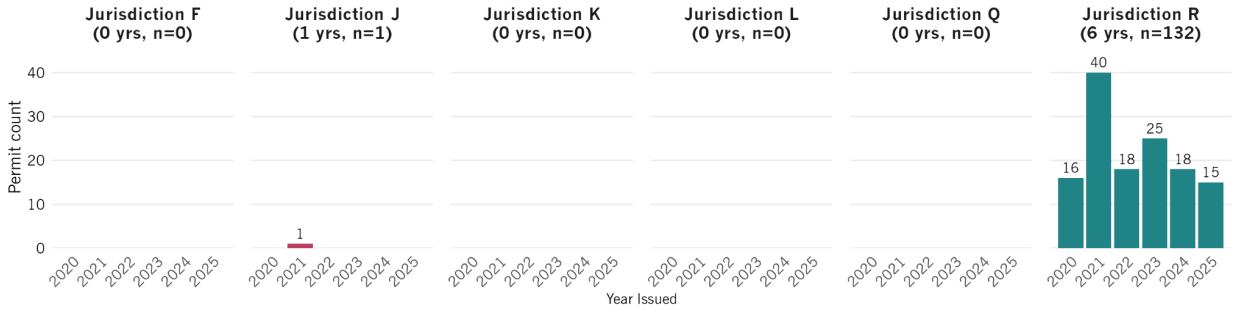
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 47. Subdivision/Land Division Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 48. ROW and Other Miscellaneous* Permit Counts by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



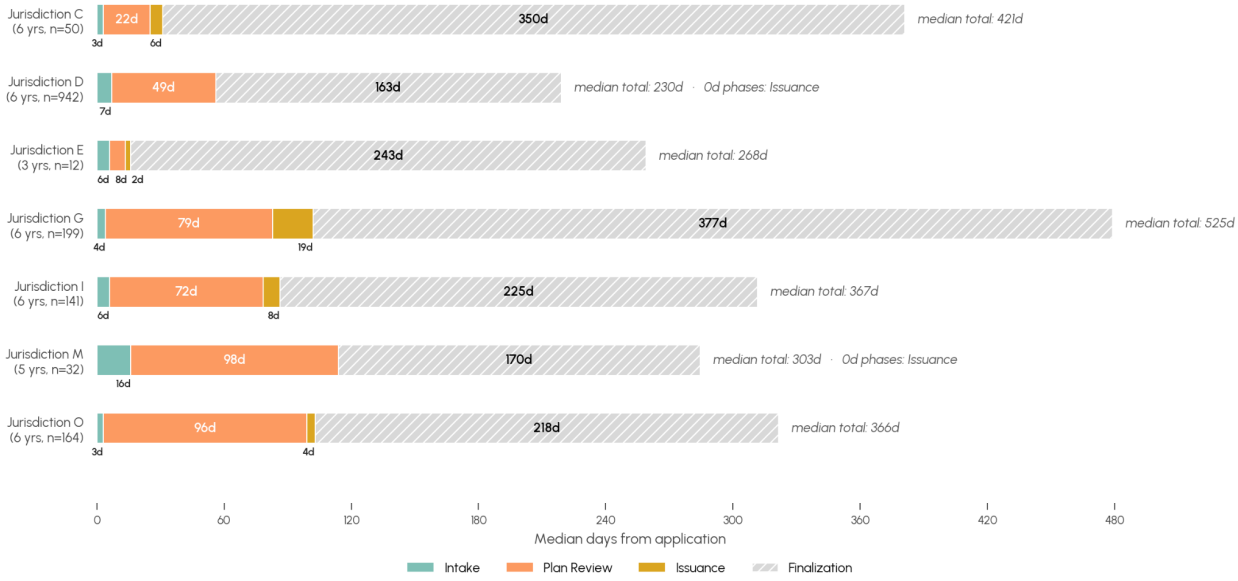
Source: ECOnorthwest

*Note: Miscellaneous permits only include those tangentially related to new residential developments.

Timeline Distributions

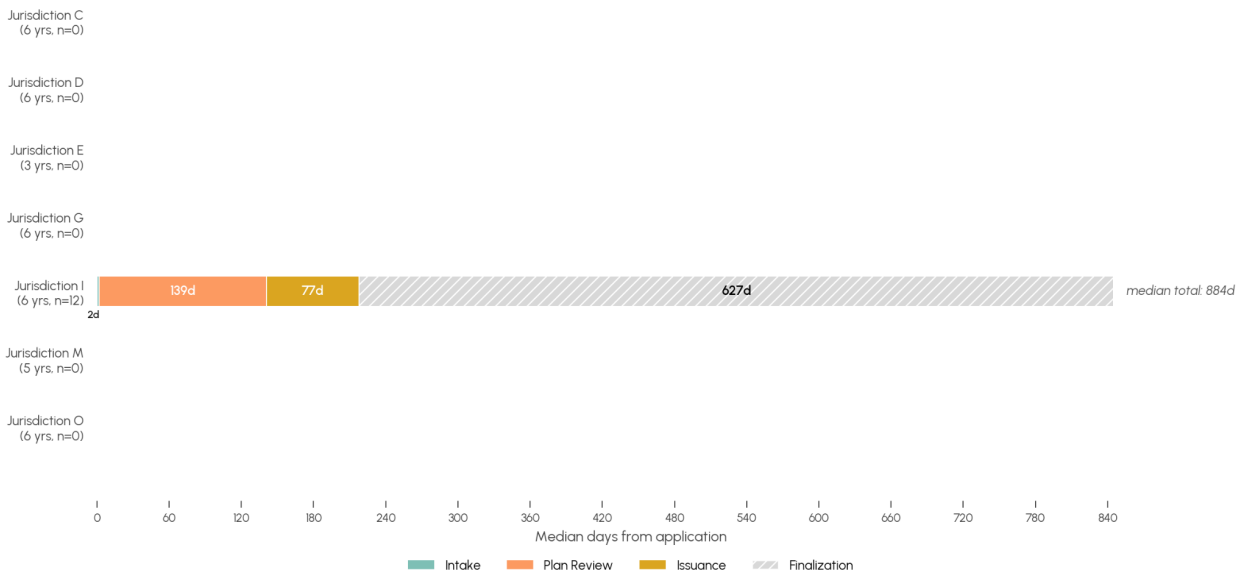
Building Permit Timelines, State E-Permitting System

Exhibit 49. One- and Two-Unit Home Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



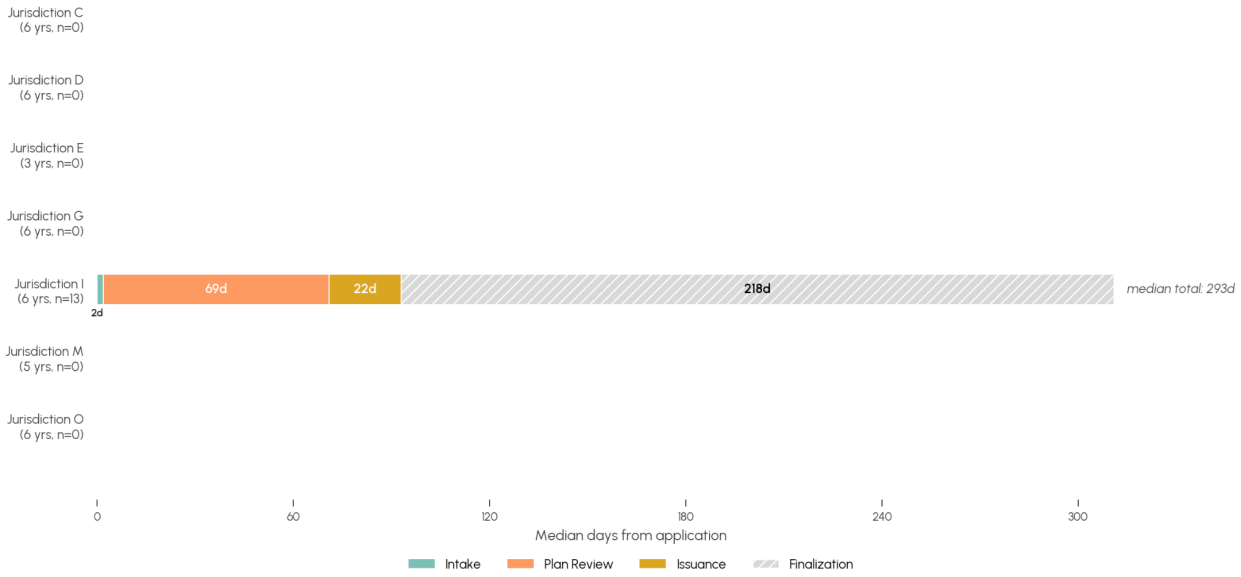
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 50. Multi-Unit Home Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



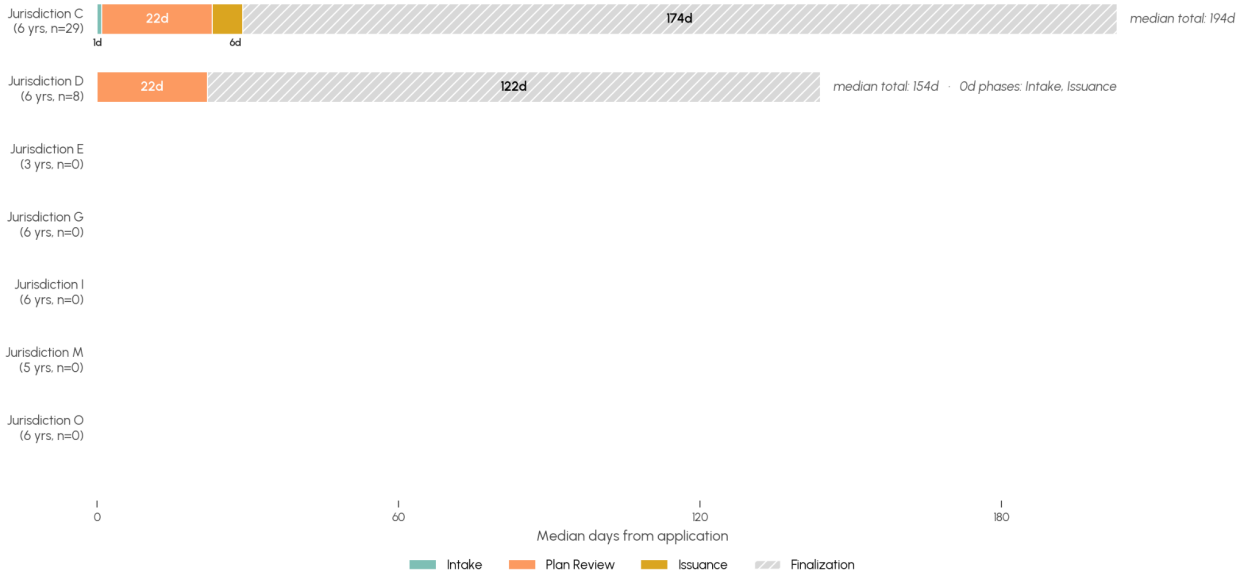
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 51. Townhome Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

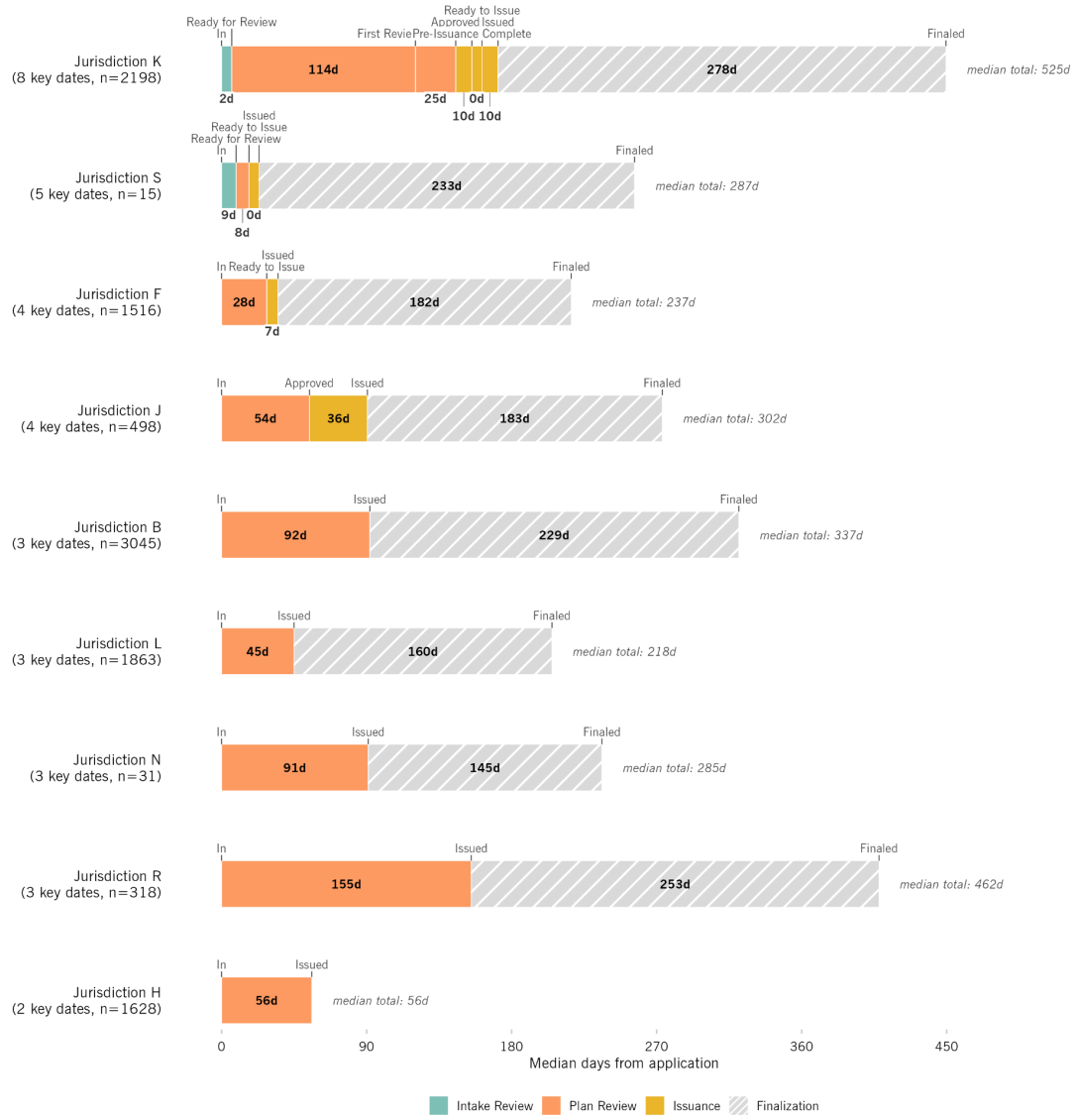
Exhibit 52. Manufactured Home Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, State E-Permitting System, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

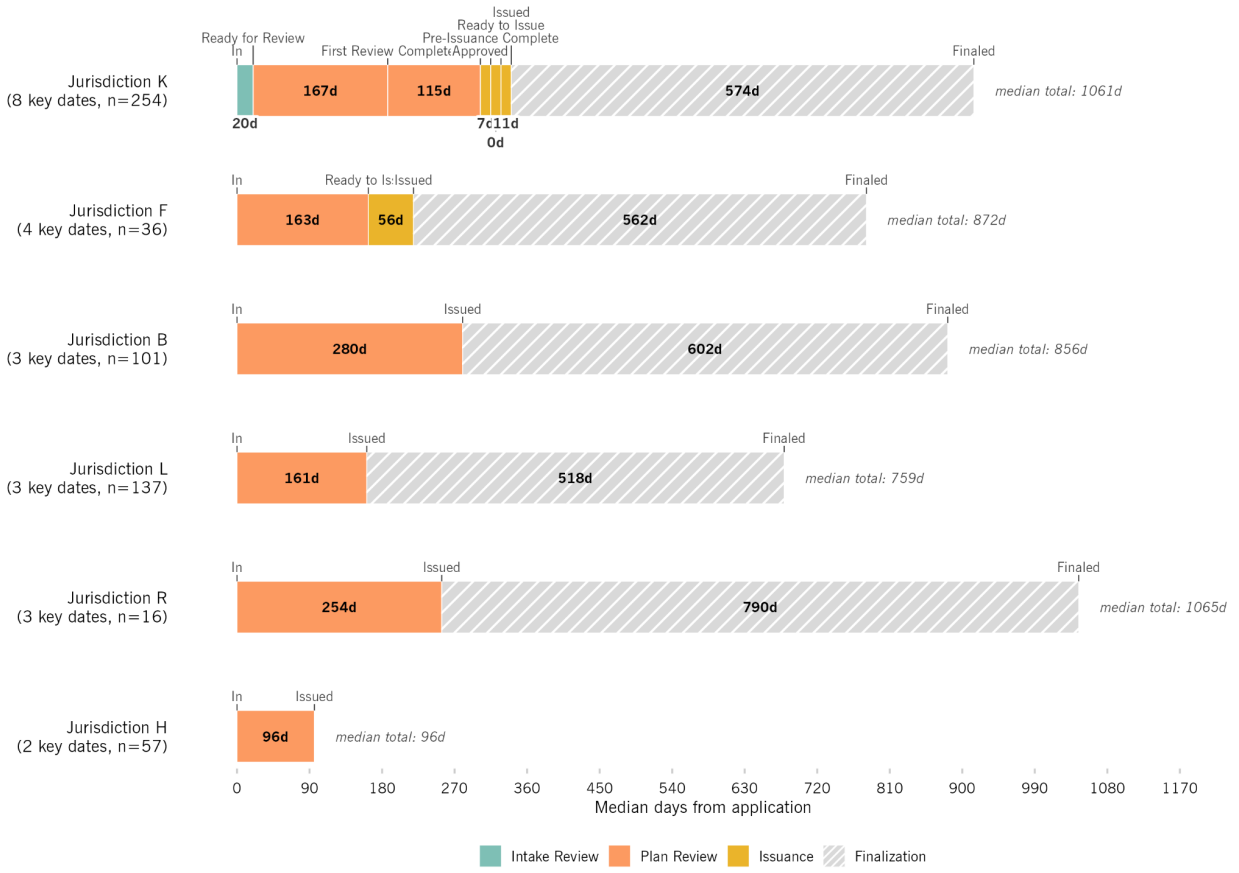
Building Permit Timelines, Local E-Permitting System

Exhibit 53. One- and Two-Unit Home Permit Timelines by Jurisdiction, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



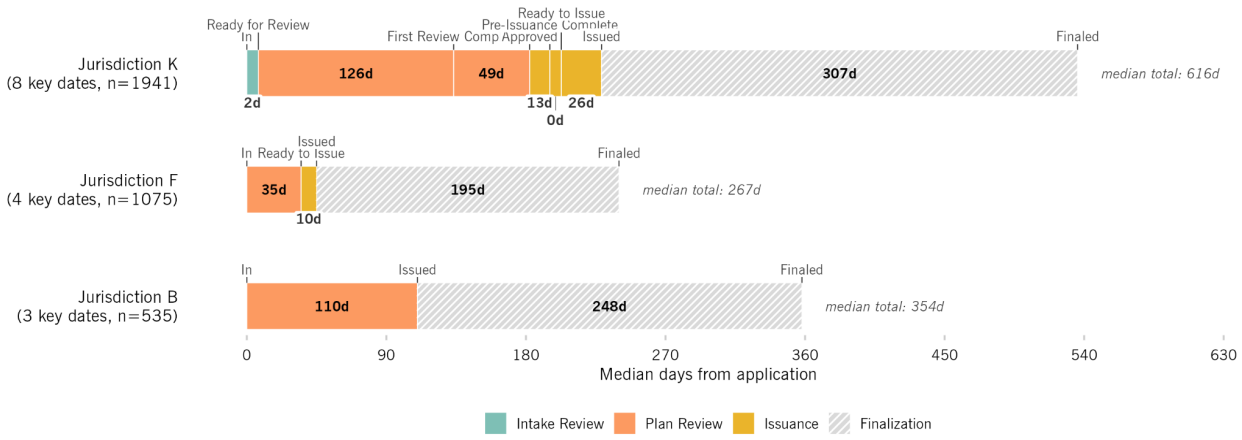
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 54. Multi-Unit Home Permit Timelines by Jurisdiction, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



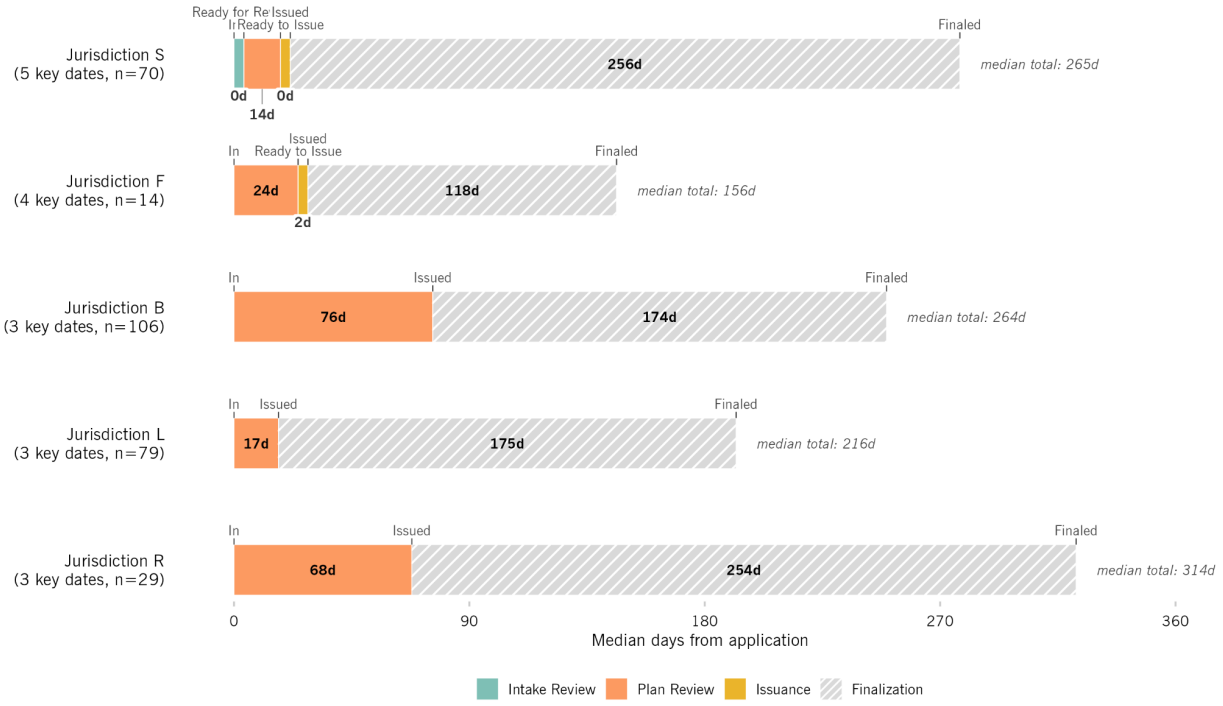
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 55. Townhome Permit Timelines by Jurisdiction, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

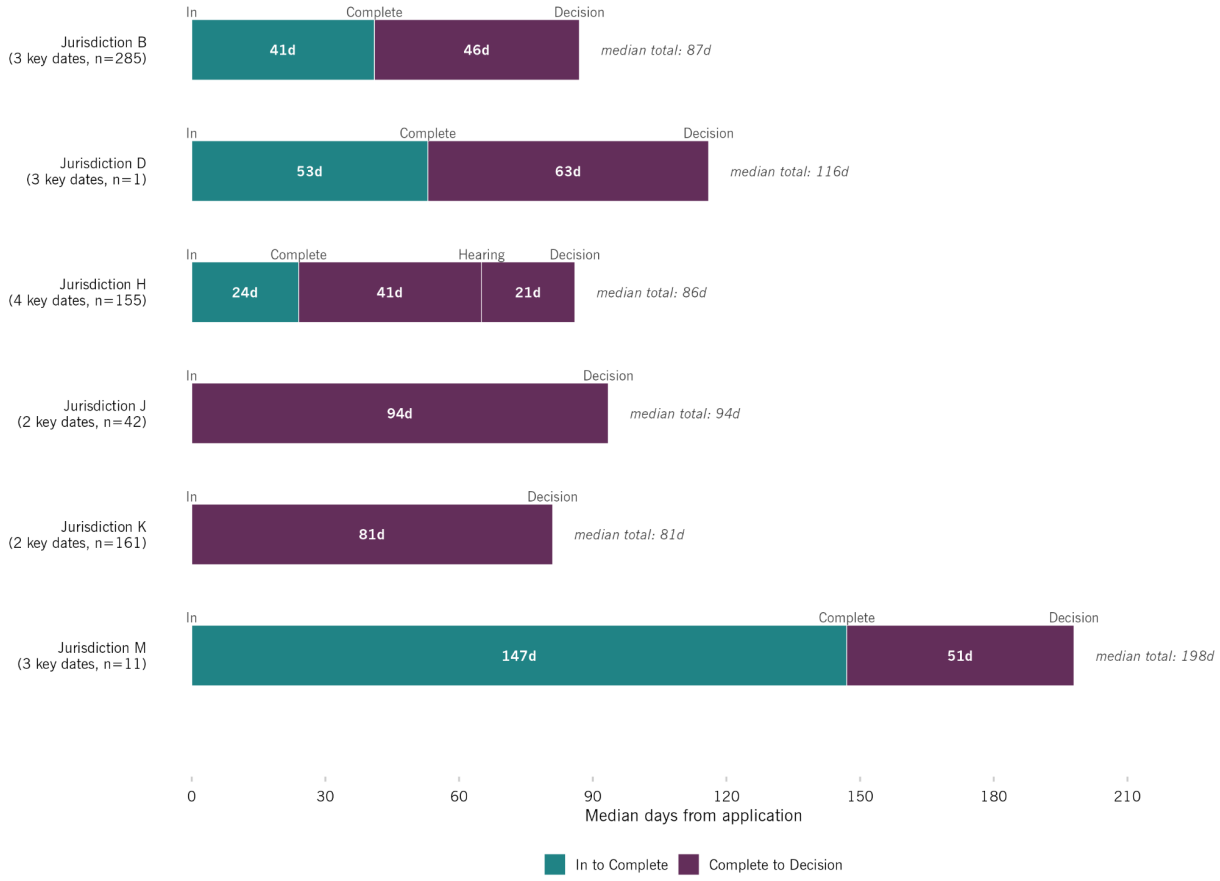
Exhibit 56. Manufactured Home Permit Timelines by Jurisdiction, Local E-Permitting Systems, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

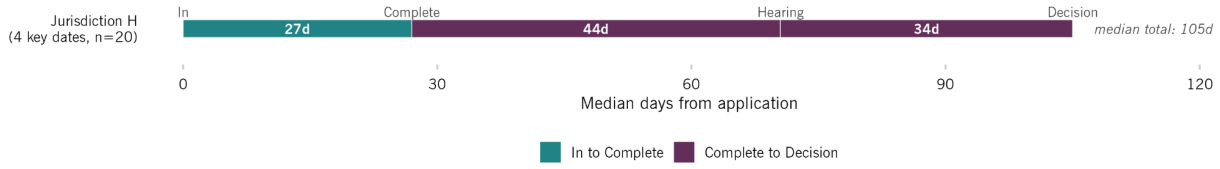
Land Use Permit Timelines

Exhibit 57. Land Division Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



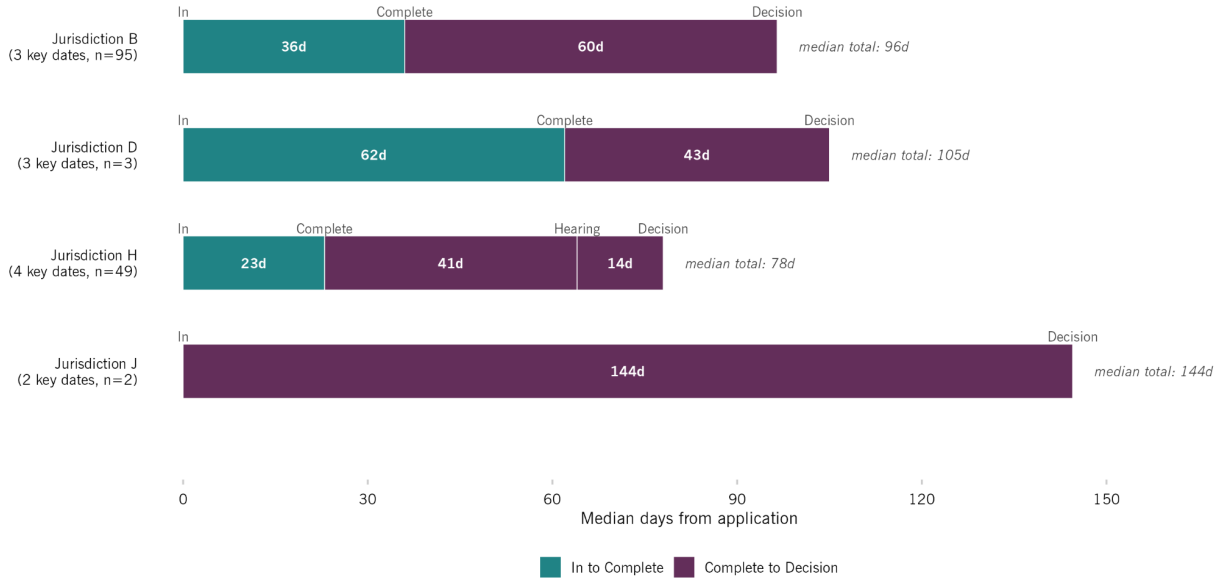
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 58. Predevelopment Activity Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



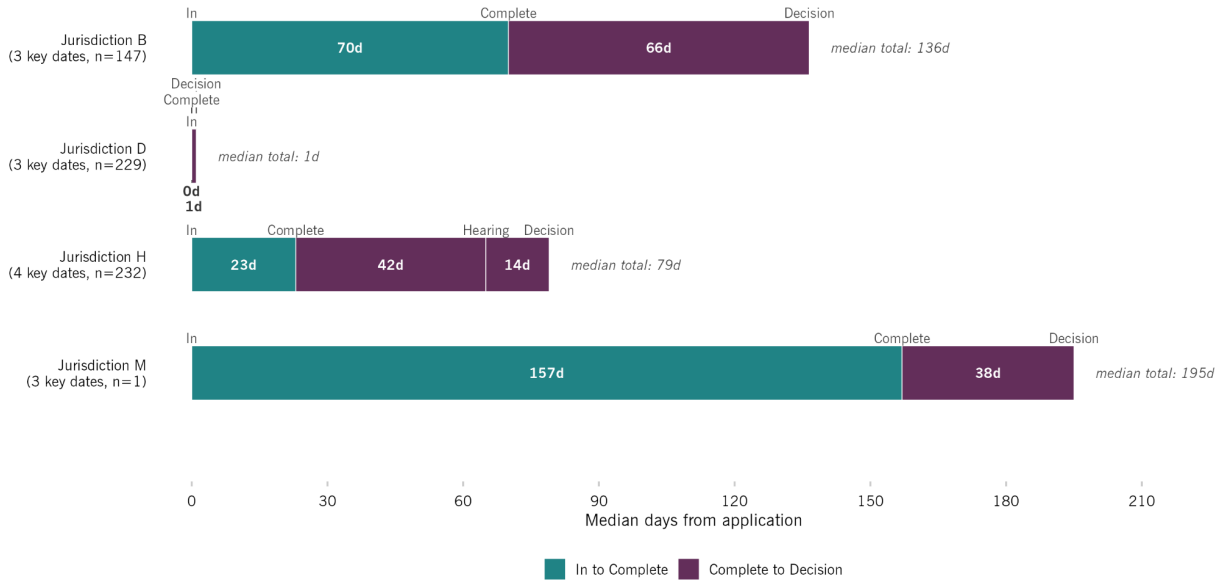
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 59. Discretionary Review Process Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

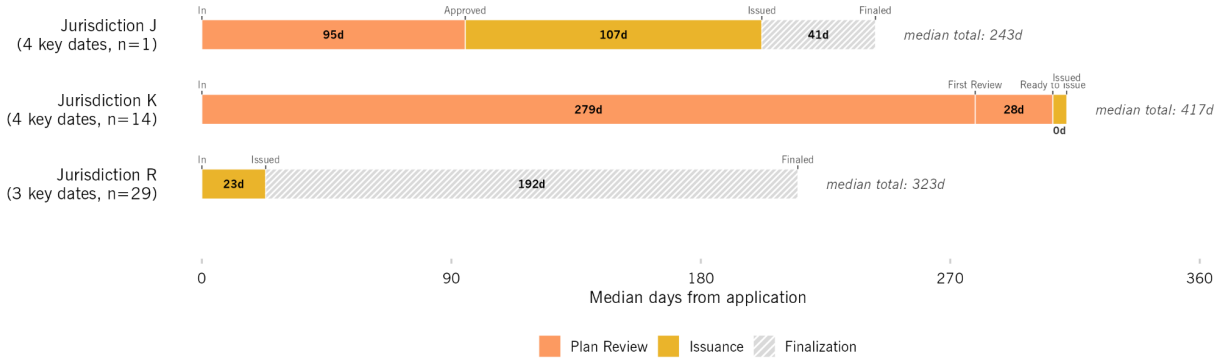
Exhibit 60. Development/Zoning Review Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

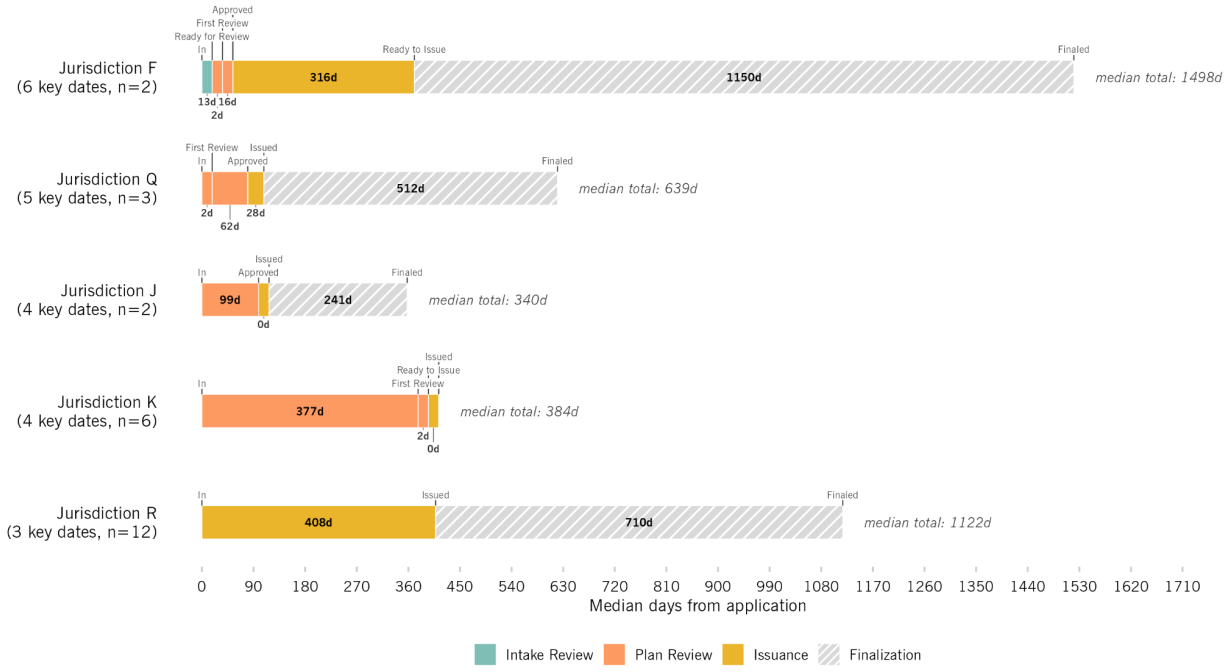
Public Works Permit Timelines

Exhibit 61. Single-Family, Infill Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



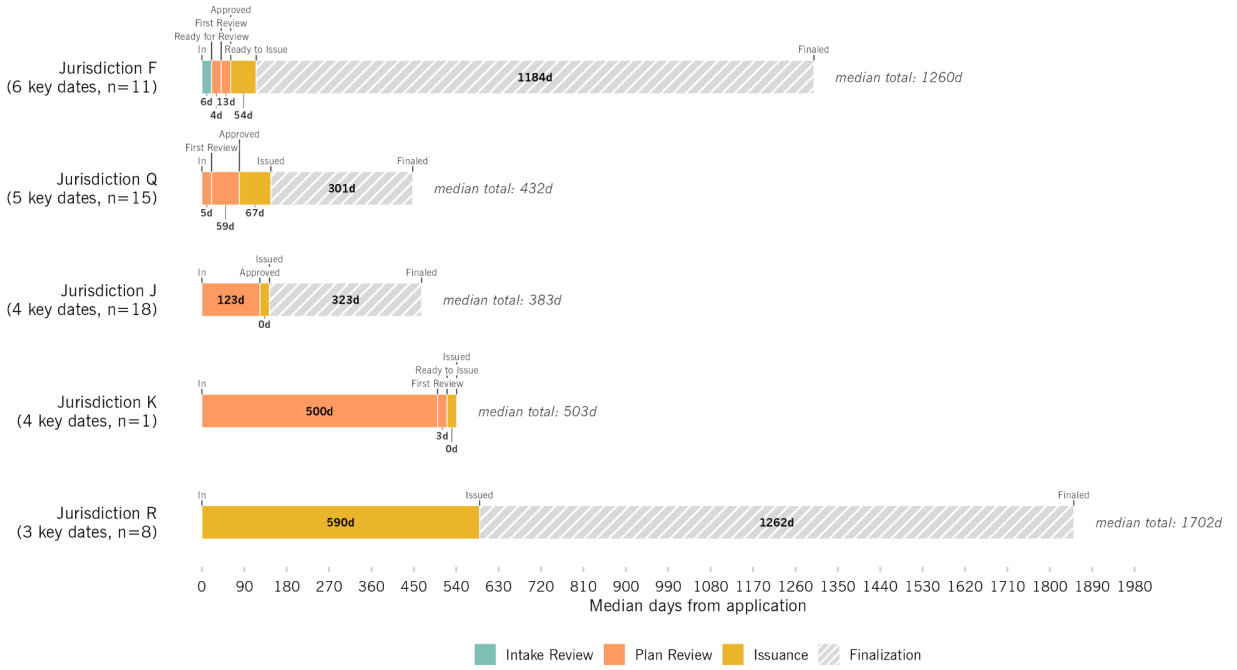
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 62. Multi-Unit Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



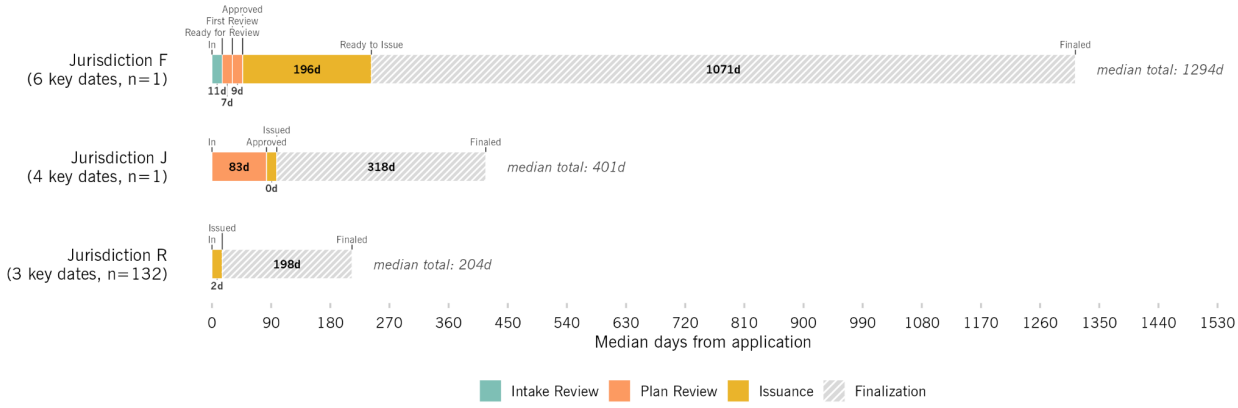
Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 63. Subdivision/Land Division Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest

Exhibit 64. ROW and Other Miscellaneous Permit Timeline by Jurisdiction, 2020-2025



Source: ECOnorthwest