



# The Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (Permitting Council)

#### What is the Permitting Council?

Created in 2015 by the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act), the Permitting Council is an independent Federal agency composed of 16 members: the Executive Director (Permitting Council Chair), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, and representatives from the 13 Federal agencies that are responsible for environmental reviews and permitting for infrastructure projects. The Permitting Council facilitates deliberate, coordinated, and transparent Federal environmental review and permitting for certain "covered" infrastructure projects.

# Why Work with the Permitting Council?

FAST-41 coverage entitles project sponsors to a comprehensive, integrated Federal permitting timetable that is publicly posted on the Permitting Dashboard and which contains all Federal environmental reviews and authorizations needed to begin construction of the project. FAST-41 requires that agencies collaboratively establish and maintain these permitting timetables and consult with the project sponsor on any proposed permitting timetable changes. Permitting timetables may only be modified in compliance with FAST-41's consultation and public disclosure requirements to ensure accountability.

## What does the Permitting Council do?

The Permitting Council administers Title 41 of the FAST Act, referred to as "FAST-41," which establishes a new governance structure, set of procedures, and funding authorities to improve and make transparent the Federal review and permitting process for FAST-41 "covered" infrastructure projects on the Federal infrastructure Permitting Dashboard. Project sponsors (usually private entities) apply for and receive FAST-41 coverage for their projects.

## What is a FAST-41 Covered Project?

A FAST-41 covered project must first be in one of the following 12 sectors:

- 1. Renewable energy production
- 2. Conventional energy production
- 3. Electricity transmission
- 4. Surface transportation
- 5. Aviation
- 6. Ports and waterways
- 7. Water resource projects
- 8. Broadband
- 9. Pipelines
- 10. Manufacturing
- 11. Mining (added by Permitting Council vote)
- 12. Carbon capture



1.

2.

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## A covered project also must meet one of the following four criteria:

#### **Objective Criteria**

#### A project must:

- Be subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA);
- Be likely to require a total investment of more than \$200,000,000; and
- Not qualify for "abbreviated authorization or environmental review processes" under any applicable law.

#### Discretionary Criteria

- Project is subject to NEPA; and
- Project is of a size and complexity that makes it, in the opinion of the Permitting Council, likely to benefit from enhanced oversight and coordination, including (but not limited to) a project likely to require:
  - Authorization from or environmental review involving more than two Federal agencies; or
  - The preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) under NEPA.

The Permitting Council votes to cover projects under the discretionary criteria.



## 3. Tribal Sponsored Criteria

- Project is within one of the twelve sectors;
- Subject to NEPA;
- Sponsored by an Indian Tribe, an Alaska Native Corporation, a Native Hawaiian, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, or the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; and
- Located on land owned or under the jurisdiction of the entity that sponsors the activity.

Exempt from "abbreviated authorization or environmental review" limitation in the objective criteria.

Exempt from the \$200 million threshold in the objective criteria.

#### 4.

#### **Carbon Capture Sector**

Construction of infrastructure for "carbon capture" includes construction of:

- Any facility, technology, or system that captures, utilizes, or sequesters carbon dioxide emissions, including projects for direct air capture; and
- Carbon dioxide pipelines.

#### Criteria:

- Project is covered by a programmatic plan or environmental review developed for the primary purpose of facilitating development of carbon dioxide pipelines.
- No NEPA requirement.

EXEMPTION: DOT-led projects and WRDA-funded projects cannot be FAST-41 covered projects.



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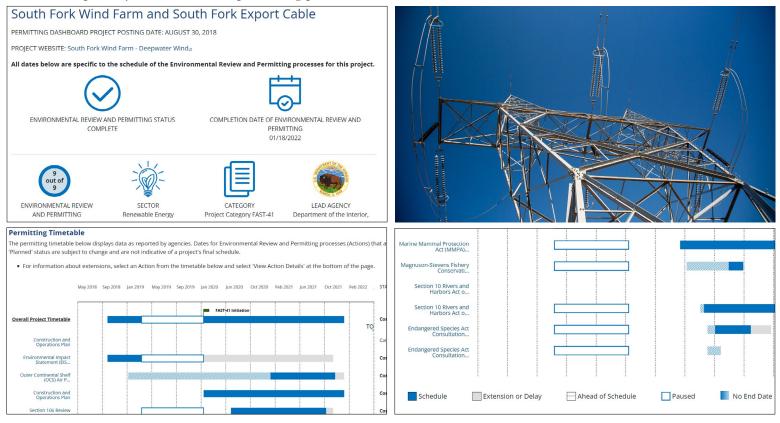
#### **Ready to get started? The FAST-41 Process:**

Establishing and administering a comprehensive permitting timetable for FAST-41 "covered projects"

FAST-41 FIN	FAST-41 COVERAGE DETERMINATION	INVITE COOPERATING/ PARTICIPATING AGENCIES	ESTABLISH PERMITTING TIMETABLE	ADMINISTER PERMITTING TIMETABLE
Project sponsor submits notice of the initiation of a proposed FAST-41 "covered project" (FIN) to the Permitting Council Executive Director (ED) and the facilitating agency. 14 days	Within 14 days of FIN receipt, the ED must add the project to the Permitting Dashboard unless the facilitating/NEPA lead agency determines the the project is not a FAST-41 covered project.	Within 21 days of Dashboard posting, the facilitating/ lead agency must identify all Federal/Non-Federal agencies likely to have any review, financing, or permintting responsibility for the project, and invite relevant Federal agencies to participate. Invite must contain deadline for agencies' response. States may opt to participate in the FAST-41 process.	Within 60 days of Dashboard posting, the facilitating/ lead agency must establish a comprehensive permitting timetable based on ED recommended performance schedule (RPS), and which contains intermediate and final completion dates for action on all Federal environmental reviews and authorizations needed to begin construction. Permitting timetable requires cooperating agency concurrence. ED/OMB resolve timetable disputes.	The permitting timetable is posted and managed on the Permitting Dashboard in accordance with the FAST-41 interagency/project sponsor consultation and public disclosure requirements. The ED helps agencies administer the permitting timetable, including processing milestone extension requests, and resolving interagency/ project sponsor issues.
	60 days		Project Review and Permitting	

## The Permitting Dashboard:

Once a project is covered by FAST-41, it is placed on the Permitting Dashboard, allowing Federal agencies, project sponsors, other stakeholders, and the public to track project review and permitting in real time. The Dashboard allows unprecedented transparency into the Federal permitting process.





## How to become a FAST-41 project?

#### **Email Instructions**

Interested project sponsors for potential covered projects should submit the following information required under FAST-41:

- Project information: title, sector, type, location;
- Project sponsor name and contact information;
- Statement of the purposes and objectives of the project;
- Concise description including general location and/or a summary of geospatial information, if available, and the location, if any, of environmental, cultural, and historic resources;
- Statement regarding the technical and financial ability of the project sponsor to construct the proposed project;
- Statement of any Federal Financing, environmental reviews, and authorizations anticipated to be required; and
- Assessment that the project meets the definition of a covered project as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 4370m(6)(A) and a statement of reasons supporting the assessment.

The FIN should be emailed to both the Executive Director and the appropriate facilitating agency.

Executive Director Email: <a>FAST.FortyOne@fpisc.gov</a>

#### Happy to do pre-application consultations - simply email us at <u>FAST.FortyOne@fpisc.gov</u>



#### **Online Submissions**

Interested project sponsors for potential covered projects should submit the needed information required on our online form.



# Who are the Permitting Council members?

- The Executive Director (Permitting Council Chair)
- OMB Director
- CEQ Chair

# Deputy Secretary "or equivalent" from the following Federal agencies:

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of the Army
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission

