



FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL

FISCAL YEAR 2023 BUDGET REQUEST

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OVERVIEW

The Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (Permitting Council) requests \$10.3 million in fiscal year (FY) 2023, to remain available until expended, to cover the programs and initiatives highlighted in this budget document, including salaries and expenses for 25 full-time equivalents (FTE). This request reflects a 2.6 percent increase above the annualized discretionary appropriations provided in the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of Public Law 117-43, as amended).

In addition, the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Appropriations Act (Division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), Public Law 117-58) provides the Permitting Council an advance appropriation of \$650,000 for FY 2023, which remains available until September 30, 2023.

The Permitting Council is an independent Federal agency charged with improving the transparency, predictability, and outcomes of the Federal environmental review and authorization process for qualifying (covered) infrastructure projects.

The Permitting Council was established in 2015 by Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41), 42 U.S.C. § 4370m et seq., and made a permanent agency with the recent passage of the IIJA. The Permitting Council is composed of the Permitting Council Executive Director, who serves as the Council Chair, and Deputy Secretaries or equivalents from thirteen Federal agencies and the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The list below details the agencies represented on the Permitting Council.

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

One of the primary functions of the Permitting Council is to coordinate Federal environmental reviews and authorizations for mostly large-scale infrastructure projects in industry sectors identified in the FAST-41 statute, which include the conventional energy production, renewable energy production, electricity transmission, surface transportation, aviation, ports and waterways, water resource, broadband, pipelines, manufacturing, mining, and carbon capture sectors, and any other sector determined by majority vote of the Permitting Council.



The Permitting Council manages and facilitates the work of the Permitting Council in addition to performing certain prescribed statutory functions. The Permitting Council's mission is to modernize the nation's infrastructure and invest in America's future by facilitating transparent, predictable, and coordinated Federal environmental reviews and authorizations. The Permitting Council serves as a Federal center for permitting excellence to improve the review and deployment of infrastructure in the United States.

In collaboration with the other Permitting Council members, the Executive Director executes this mission by:

- developing FAST-41 implementation guidance and templates;
- issuing annual recommendations for best practices infrastructure review and permitting;
- publishing recommended performance schedules for environmental reviews and authorizations for projects in the FAST-41 sectors; and
- developing permitting process improvements based on lessons learned.



Photo Courtesy of Department of Energy

The Permitting Council Office of the Executive Director is also responsible for maintaining the Permitting Dashboard, which brings transparency through an online tool for Federal agencies, project developers, and interested members of the public to track the Federal government's environmental review and authorization processes for large or complex infrastructure projects.

Participation in the FAST-41 program is voluntary, and sponsors of infrastructure projects that meet specific statutory criteria apply to obtain FAST-41 program benefits. Program elements include a single, coordinated, and public permitting timetable for all Federal environmental reviews and authorizations for the project and FAST-41 issue elevation and dispute resolution processes that ensure project permitting issue resolution is expedited by high-level Federal decision makers. In this way, FAST-41 helps ensure a deliberate, transparent, and predictable Federal environmental review and permitting process for projects that successfully obtain FAST-41 coverage. However, FAST-41 does not alter any applicable statutory or regulatory requirement, environmental law, regulation, or review process, or public involvement procedure. FAST-41 does not predetermine the outcome of any Federal decision-making process with respect to any infrastructure project receiving FAST-41 benefits. The FAST-41 project portfolio supports the Administration's energy, environmental, and project delivery goals with investments supporting jobs and solutions in renewable and more clean energy.

FY 2023 SUMMARY

The Permitting Council requests \$10.3 million in FY 2023 to cover the programs and initiatives highlighted in this budget document, including salaries and expenses for 25 FTE. This request reflects a 2.6 percent increase above the annualized 2022 Continuing Resolution funding amount of \$10 million.

FY 2021 - FY 2023 Comparison of Appropriations (Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Budget Account	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Continuing Resolution	FY 2023 Request	FY 2022 to FY 2023 Change
Salaries & Expenses	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,262	+\$262
Positions	12	21	26	+5
FTE	5	15	25	+10



Photo Courtesy of U.S. Department of Energy – Western Area Power Administration

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT STEERING COUNCIL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND [(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUND)]

For necessary expenses of the Environmental Review Improvement Fund established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4370m-8(d), [\$10,000,000] \$10,262,000, to remain available until expended[: *Provided*, That funds appropriated in prior appropriations Acts under the heading “General Services Administration—General Activities—Environmental Review Improvement Fund” shall be transferred to and merged with this account]. (*Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

Note: *A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.*

Analysis of Language Provisions

This budget request provides appropriations for the Environmental Review Improvement Fund (ERIF) for operations of the Permitting Council, including the Permitting Council’s Office of the Executive Director, and provides no-year funds to implement and oversee compliance with the statutory requirements set forth in FAST-41.



PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

In recognition of the permitting challenges faced by large-scale infrastructure projects, FAST-41 established the Permitting Council and the Office of the Executive Director to act as a reliable Federal partner and “one-stop” resource within the Federal government to provide consistent and transparent coordination across Federal agencies in the environmental review and authorization of FAST-41 covered infrastructure projects. With the passage of the IIJA in November 2021, Congress reaffirmed its commitment to improving the environmental review and authorization process by making the Permitting Council a permanent Federal agency.

The Permitting Council achieves this coordination in a way that respects agencies’ responsibility to protect the public and the environment, while also encouraging early and meaningful coordination with all stakeholders, including state and local government officials, tribes, and the public. Meaningful outreach and consultation with all stakeholders, regardless of their position in support of or opposition to a project, is critical for identifying important impacts and alternatives, and fostering a proposed design that would best serve the public interest.



Photo Courtesy of Werner Slocum, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

As an impartial Federal partner overseeing the Federal permitting process, the Office of the Executive Director does not have a regulatory role and does not have authority to intervene on the substance of a Permitting Council member agency’s decision or permitting outcome.

The Office of the Executive Director is charged with supporting agencies’ development and adherence to a reliable permitting schedule through enhanced coordination with Federal and state agencies, determining whether a project is a FAST-41 covered project, mediating permitting timetable disputes, and developing and helping agencies implement review and permitting best practices.



FY 2021 AND FY 2022 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Permitting Council's programs and initiatives reflect the current and near-term needs of the FAST-41 project portfolio with many of the active FY 2021 and anticipated FY 2022 projects just beginning the Federal review and authorization process that will continue throughout FY 2023 and beyond. The following section highlights several actions taken by the Office of the Executive Director during FY 2021 and FY 2022 that will continue into FY 2023 to ensure successful FAST-41 implementation for covered projects. This includes key initiatives to enhance coordination between Federal and non-Federal entities, incorporating geographic information system (GIS) data into project reviews, and facilitate early stakeholder outreach and tribal engagement.

FAST-41 Project Portfolio: The portfolio of FAST-41 covered projects undergoing active Federal review during FY 2021 included 30 projects, organized below by sector.

Offshore Wind (12 Projects)

- Atlantic Shores
- Bay State Wind
- Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial
- Empire Wind Energy
- Kitty Hawk Offshore Wind
- Mayflower Wind Energy
- Ocean Wind
- Revolution Wind Farm
- Skipjack Wind Farm
- South Fork Wind Farm and South Fork Export Cable
- Sunrise Wind Farm
- New England Wind (aka Vineyard Wind South)

Solar (4 Projects)

- Aiya Solar (Moapa)
- Battle Born Solar
- Bonanza Solar
- Yellow Pine Solar

Other Renewable Energy (2 Projects)

- Kulning Wind Energy
- Lake Elsimore Advanced Pumped Storage

Conventional Energy Production (1 Projects)

- Liberty Development and Production Plan

Electricity Transmission (4 Projects)

- Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line
- Cardinal-Hickory Creek 345 kV Transmission Line
- SunZia Southwest Transmission
- Ten West Link

Pipelines (4 Projects)

- Alaska LNG
- Jordan Cove LNG Terminal and Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline
- PennEast Pipeline
- Plains Pipeline, L.P. Lines 901 and 903 Replacement

Ports and Waterways (1 Projects)

- Port of Corpus Christi Authority Channel Deepening

Water Resources (2 Projects)

- Mid-Barataria Sediment Diversion
- Mid-Breton Sediment Diversion



During FY 2021, the Aiya Solar Project (Moapa) and the Battle Born Solar Project were both cancelled, while the Yellow Pine Solar project, which represents \$860 million in economic investment and will create up to 500-megawatts of renewable energy, completed the environmental review and permitting process.

In addition, the South Fork Wind project was also approved for construction in January 2022 by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. It became the first offshore wind energy project to complete the FAST-41 process and will be the first offshore wind farm slated to deliver electricity to New York when it is scheduled to begin operations at the end of 2023. South Fork Wind is a 132-megawatt offshore wind farm that consists of 12 wind turbines and a transmission system that will generate enough clean energy to power 70,000 homes, and it represents \$740 million in economic investment and more than 1,800 jobs.

The Permitting Council's remaining covered project portfolio, excluding completed or cancelled projects, represents nearly \$100 billion in economic investment and more than 50,000 jobs. Over 75 percent of the portfolio consists of renewable energy, coastal restoration, and electricity transmission projects. The eleven offshore wind projects alone represent nearly half of the Administration's goal to deploy 30,000-megawatts of offshore wind by 2030, as well as a ten-fold increase in the number of environmental reviews and authorizations that are subject to the FAST-41 program when compared to FY 2020.



Photo Courtesy of Werner Slocum, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

Permitting Council Interagency Agreements: The Office of the Executive Director uses agreements with Permitting Council member agencies to leverage technical expertise across the Permitting Council to successfully deliver FAST-41 benefits for covered projects. The Office of the Executive Director accomplishes this by: 1) providing funds to Permitting Council member agencies to provide targeted capacity increases to facilitate environmental review and authorization of FAST-41 covered projects; and 2) maintaining a “think tank” of permitting experts from Permitting Council member agencies to work as detailees to the Office of the Executive Director to help formulate and implement Permitting Council programs and initiatives.

Early Stakeholder Engagement and Permitting Environmental Review Strategy and Support:

The Office of the Executive Director focuses on fostering early stakeholder engagement and providing environmental review and permitting strategy and support through virtual interagency project meetings (due to COVID-19), which include participation by Permitting Council Chief Environmental Review and Permitting Officers (CERPOs) and their support staff, state agencies, and project sponsors. These meetings provide an opportunity to discuss the proposed project, potential impacts, and ways to avoid or minimize any identified impacts, and to develop coordinated project plans and a publicly-posted timetable comprising all authorizations as required under FAST-41. The Office of the Executive Director also works with staff from Permitting Council member agencies to assess stakeholder engagement and identify efficiencies that can be used to provide consistency in agency processes that will reduce potential permitting process uncertainties, miscommunications, and avoidable delays.

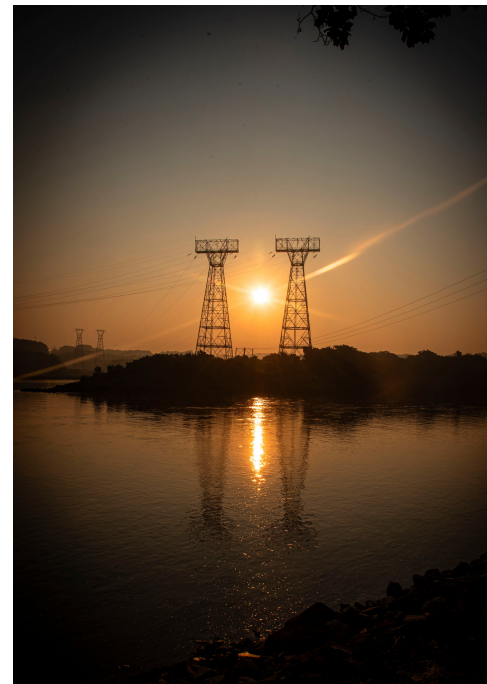


Photo Courtesy of Conowingo Dam, Tony DeYoung

Tribal Consultation for FAST-41 Infrastructure Projects: Large, complex infrastructure projects can impact the land and cultural resources of any of the 574 Federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes and villages in the U.S., and the Administration has made tribal consultation and strengthening Nation-to-Nation relationships a priority. As a part of these efforts, Executive Order 14008 charges Federal agency leaders who are conducting infrastructure project permitting reviews, to begin consultations at an early stage with tribal officials involved in or affected by Federal agency infrastructure permitting or authorization decisions. The Permitting Council has successfully implemented recommendations identified in the U.S. Government Accountability Office’s March 2019 *Report to Congress on Tribal Consultation: Additional Federal Actions Needed for Infrastructure Projects* to help Federal agencies ensure that their policies better communicate how they consider tribal input in decision-making for proposed infrastructure projects, and it continues to build on its 2021 Best Practices Report for high-quality Nation-to-Nation engagement on infrastructure projects through its tribal initiatives. The Permitting Council and the Office of the Executive Director outreach efforts to support early and meaningful tribal engagement have included: 1) holding four regional tribal consultations in September 2021; 2) developing training on effective tribal engagement for Federal agencies in concert with the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation’s John S. McCain III National Center for Environmental Conflict Resolution; 3) working with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to expand and improve the Tribal Directory Assistance Tool to serve as a single, public database for identifying and notifying tribes on matters related to FAST-41 covered projects; and 4) developing an e-learning course to introduce tribes to the Permitting Council and FAST-41.



Incorporating GIS Data Into Project Reviews: The Federal government has long explored the idea of standardizing or enhancing GIS data and tools for government-wide use. Earlier this year, the Administration called for a task force to examine the use of a Federal geographic mapping service to facilitate climate planning and resilience activities. In its work to improve the Federal infrastructure environmental review and authorization process, the Permitting Council identified that the ability of Federal agencies and project sponsors to visualize GIS data makes the process more effective. The GIS inventory helps to identify much of the initial environmental and resource data needed for data visualization and web mapping applications. In December 2021, the Permitting Council released its GIS environmental data inventory, the initial step in developing a government-wide geospatial solution to improve the environmental review and authorization process for infrastructure projects. The GIS inventory, developed in partnership with the Office of Management and Budget, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the U.S. Department of Transportation, provides public access to environmental data that can affect infrastructure projects. The GIS inventory includes more than 200 Federal and state geospatial data layers that users can import into



Photo Courtesy of Coastal Virginia Offshore Wind Commercial Project, Dominion Energy

desktop and web-mapping applications to identify environmental information that can impact proposed infrastructure projects across the country. Similar to consumer apps like Google Maps and Waze that provide users with data on the preferred routes, accidents, gas stations, and restaurants in a geographic area, the GIS inventory will give users access to various environmental and project-relevant data. Through the GIS inventory, Federal agencies and stakeholders involved in the Federal environmental review and authorization of infrastructure projects can access data on air quality, cultural resources, critical habitats, endangered species, water resources, and more. Funding for this initiative is not continued in FY 2023.



Permitting Dashboard Improvements: The procedures established by FAST-41 are intended to facilitate deliberate, synchronized, and transparent Federal environmental reviews and authorizations. A key component of successfully implementing FAST-41 is establishing and maintaining an online database, known as the Permitting Dashboard, to track the status of every FAST-41 covered project. The Permitting Dashboard is a transparency and accountability tool that provides public access to important project-related information, including a comprehensive permitting timetable, the status of the compliance of each Federal agency with the permitting timetable, and information about project-related public meetings, public hearings, and public comment periods. In FY 2022, the Permitting Council will direct additional resources to modify and enhance the Permitting Dashboard to increase transparency into project timelines, improve and simplify project information data entry, and ensure compliance with changes to FAST-41 made by the IIJA. The Permitting Council will also develop and establish a new agency website to provide easier public access to information about the Permitting Council, its member agencies, the FAST-41 process, and Permitting Council documents, such as the Annual Report to Congress and Best Practices Report. These are one-time efforts that will not require additional funding in FY 2023.



FY 2023 REQUEST

This budget request supports the Permitting Council's mission to modernize the nation's infrastructure and invest in America's future by facilitating transparent, predictable, and coordinated environmental reviews and authorizations.

The Permitting Council facilitates a more coordinated Federal agency review and decision-making process for certain large, complex infrastructure projects. The process seeks to maximize the positive environmental and community outcomes of those projects through:

- Coordinated agency action in developing and implementing comprehensive permitting timetables.
- Coordinated establishment of public and tribal outreach strategies.
- Meaningful project sponsor engagement.
- Identification and implementation of best practices.
- Dispute resolution services.
- Posting and maintaining transparent, publicly accessible permitting timetables on the Federal Permitting Dashboard.

The Office of the Executive Director works closely with Permitting Council member agencies to identify immediate or upcoming needs to further successful FAST-41 implementation for covered projects and continues to evaluate programs and initiatives to better target resources where they will provide the greatest benefit.

Looking to FY 2023 and beyond, the Office of the Executive Director anticipates increased demand for the Permitting Council's services due to removal of the agency's statutory sunset, the passage of the IIJA, and the Administration's focus on clean energy investments.



FY 2023 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Expanding Participation in the FAST-41 Program: With a mission focused on collaboration, stakeholder engagement is essential to the further adoption of FAST-41 and increased transparency of large, complex infrastructure projects. Recognizing that infrastructure projects span all levels of government and public and private sectors, the Permitting Council seeks to reach and engage stakeholders to raise awareness of and expand participation in the FAST-41 program. Outreach efforts will specifically target potential project sponsors, found through organizations such as state agencies or trade associations, as well as stakeholders with often limited engagement during the permitting process, such as tribal nations.



Photo Courtesy of U.S. Department of Energy – Western Area Power Administration

Exploring Whether Collecting Fees Would Advance FAST-41 Objectives: Section 4370m-8(a) of title 42, United States Code, gives the Executive Director the authority, in consultation with the heads of the Permitting Council member agencies and with the guidance of the Director of OMB, to issue regulations to collect fees from project sponsors to recover reasonable costs incurred in conducting environmental reviews and authorizations for infrastructure projects covered by FAST-41. In 2018, the Office of the Executive Director published a proposed rule to establish such an initiation fee for FAST-41 covered projects, but that proposal was subsequently withdrawn for a variety of reasons including the impending statutory sunset date for FAST-41. With the passage of the IJA and removal of the sunset, the Office of the Executive Director is considering the relative merits of various fee structures in light of the diverse range of FAST-41 covered projects, anticipated increased demands on Permitting Council member agencies, how such fees could be used to most effectively accomplish the goals of FAST-41, and other factors.

Leveraging Funding Transfer Authority to Address Needs: The ability of Permitting Council member agencies to improve the environmental permitting and authorization process and reduce the time it takes for a project to move from initiation to construction is greatly dependent on the capacity of the regulatory components of these agencies. Their diverse mission sets and often inadequate staffing levels within overall budget constraints creates challenges in dedicating resources to FAST-41 projects. Process reforms, transparency and accountability are not a complete solution—there must be a single resource within the Federal government that can provide targeted resources for covered projects, across the country, when necessary and appropriate. To that end, Congress provided the Executive Director the authority (42 U.S.C. § 4370m-8(d)(3)) to transfer funds in the ERIF to Permitting Council member agencies to facilitate timely and efficient environmental reviews and authorizations for FAST-41 covered projects. Additionally, the IJA expanded this authority to allow the Executive Director to transfer funds directly to other Federal agencies as well as state, tribal, and local governments involved with significant infrastructure projects. The Office of the Executive Director plans to leverage this authority to the maximum extent practicable to provide targeted resources to overcome obstacles to transparent and timely decision making on covered projects. This effort will increase the performance of permitting and review processes for FAST-41 projects by quickly increasing the capacity of Council member agencies, other Federal agencies, and state, tribal, and local governments where and when needed, further supporting the Administration’s efforts to accelerate the deployment of clean energy and other infrastructure investments to deliver equity, mitigate climate change, create well-paying union jobs, and boost economic growth.



Photo Courtesy of Conowingo Dam, Tony DeYoung

Continuing to Improve Tribal Consultation: In FY 2023, the Permitting Council looks to build upon lessons learned and feedback received through its tribal capacity building e-learning courses and other outreach efforts. The budget request continues to support the Permitting Council’s efforts to improve tribal consultation and ensure that infrastructure investments benefit communities across Indian Country. Through the IJA, Congress amended FAST-41 to prioritize input from tribal nations affected by proposed infrastructure projects and expand opportunities for tribal involvement in infrastructure developed on tribal lands. Specifically, the Permitting Council will lead the implementation of these important new policies to expand tribal involvement in Federal environmental review and permitting in the following ways:

- Infrastructure projects sponsored by tribal entities and located on tribal lands will have increased access to the benefits of FAST-41, which include public, transparent permitting timetables and increased access to Federal decision-makers with respect to their projects.
- The Permitting Council Executive Director will be authorized to transfer funds directly to tribes to participate in the Federal review and authorization of infrastructure projects affecting the tribe, easing the financial burden of participating in project review.
- The IJA charges the 13 Permitting Council member agencies to develop new, governmentwide best practices to improve agencies’ and project sponsor early engagement with tribal governments to identify potential impacts to natural, archeological, and cultural resources from Federally-authorized infrastructure projects.

The Permitting Council will also continue working in to overcome challenges and barriers to tribal engagement by improving tribal capacity to participate in environmental review and permitting of FAST-41 covered projects, increasing access to available information about the Permitting Council and the FAST-41 process, and providing tools to help Council member agencies achieve and maintain regular, meaningful consultation with affected or interested American Indian and Alaska Native tribal nations.

Consolidating Office Space: In light of experiences gained while in a maximum telework stance due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Office of the Executive Director will continue the use of workplace flexibilities, such as telework, to increase productivity, improve employee engagement, and enhance the agency’s ability to compete for qualified candidates and retain talent. Incorporating telework programs as a routine way of doing business and streamlining agency operations allows the Office of the Executive Director to reduce its office space footprint and redirect the savings associated with this change to other priorities.



Reducing Reliance on Contract Support Services: The Office of the Executive Director continues to internalize its business functions to rely less on external support services from contractors or other Federal agencies. By transitioning to permanent staff, the Office of the Executive Director will be able to capitalize on the unique intellectual properties needed to execute critical and complex FAST-41 responsibilities and maintain the necessary continuity of knowledge, skills, and abilities. The savings associated with this transition will help to offset some of the cost of hiring additional permanent staff.

Increasing Staffing: As the Federal government expands its investments in our national infrastructure, the Permitting Council anticipates an increase in projects that will utilize the FAST-41 program. To effectively support these infrastructure projects, the Office of the Executive Director must increase its capacity in infrastructure permitting expertise, as well as organizational support functions. The Office of the Executive Director previously relied heavily on contractors and the General Services Administration for many basic



Photo Courtesy of Dennis Schroeder, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

administrative functions. Much of this was necessary due to the difficulty in hiring and retaining skilled staff in light of the statutory sunset and impending agency dissolution. However, the removal of the sunset allows the Office of the Executive Director to bring additional business support functions in-house. The Office of the Executive Director seeks to aggressively attract qualified environmental review and authorization specialists to meet the anticipated increase in demand from project sponsors seeking FAST-41 coverage. The budget request reflects the impacts of Federal civilian pay raises of 2.2 percent effective January 2022 for the three months falling in FY 2023 and 4.6 percent beginning in January 2023. The budget also annualizes new positions filled in FY 2022 and includes anticipated within-grade increases and staffing promotions.

Facilitating Growth Opportunities to Retain Talent: As organizational talent increases, the Office of the Executive Director recognizes that retention efforts are necessary to effectively maintain the capacity to fulfill its mission. To achieve this objective, the FY 2023 budget request includes additional funding for training and employee professional development programs. The Office of the Executive Director looks to significantly expand these programs to align with both individual and organizational goals to foster a joint commitment to each employee's professional development through a wide array of opportunities, including formal training class, conferences, certifications, and informal brown bag knowledge sessions. The Office of the Executive Director will organically foster retention as employees experience and directly benefit from the agency's commitment to their personal growth and learning. As a now permanent Federal agency committed to fostering a pipeline of talent within the permitting community, the Office of the Executive Director also seeks to establish an internship program that provides a meaningful and impactful experience for individuals considering a career in engineering and environmental studies and sciences. Through such a program, the Office of the Executive Director aims to expand and diversify the future permitting community workforce.

Using Talent Teams to Implement New Hiring Practices: As the Office of the Executive Director seeks to expand to meet growing demands with the passage of the IJIA, we will leverage the skills of talent teams to implement new hiring strategies and practices. As an agency with a principal function of coordinating across the Federal government, the Office of the Executive Director plans to collaborate across the Federal permitting community to share best practices in recruiting, assessing, and hiring. This includes sharing of lessons learned on leveraging the "Infrastructure Act" job board on USAJobs.gov. As our resources coordinate extensively with other Federal agencies, the Office of the Executive Director will also foster discussions on preferred skills, certifications, and experience that aid the work of Federal permitting.



DETAILED FUNDING TABLES

Amounts Available for Obligation

FY 2021 - FY 2023 Amounts Available for Obligation
 (Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2021 Actuals	FY 2022 Continuing Resolution	FY 2023 Request
Resources			
Available from prior year	\$2,880	\$5,659	\$2,400
Recoveries	258	-	-
Appropriation	10,000	10,000	10,262
Appropriation, IJJA	-	650	650
Transfer from other account	842	-	-
Total Resources Available	\$13,980	\$16,309	\$13,312
Obligations			
Labor	\$2,547	\$5,369	\$7,402
Non-Labor	5,774	8,541	5,910
Total Obligations	\$8,321	\$13,909	\$13,312
Resources Less Obligation	\$5,659	\$2,400	\$-



Obligations by Object Classification

FY 2021 - FY 2023 Comparison of Obligations by Budget Object Classification
(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2021 Actuals	FY 2022 Continuing Resolution	FY 2023 Request
11.0 Personnel compensation	\$2,015	\$4,409	\$5,938
12.0 Personnel benefits	532	960	1,434
Total, Personnel Compensation and Benefits	\$2,547	\$5,369	\$7,402
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	14	300	300
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	313	211	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	-	2	2
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	5,331	7,650*	5,264
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	6	177	183
25.3 Other goods and services from Federal sources	40	61	18
25.4 Operations and maintenance	17	15	15
25.6 Medical care	1	1	1
26.0 Supplies and materials	39	104	106
31.0 Equipment	13	20	21
Total, Non-Labor	\$5,774	\$8,541	\$5,910
Total	\$8,321	\$13,909	\$13,312

*FY 2022 increase is due to one-time expenses related to GIS data tool and Permitting Dashboard enhancements.

