

that contractors performing work for water resources development projects—

- (1) use best practices to carry out corrosion prevention activities in the field;
- (2) use industry-recognized standards and corrosion mitigation and prevention methods when—
 - (A) determining protective coatings;
 - (B) selecting materials; and
 - (C) determining methods of cathodic protection, design, and engineering for corrosion prevention;
- (3) use certified coating application specialists and cathodic protection technicians and engineers;
- (4) use best practices in environmental protection to prevent environmental degradation and to ensure careful handling of all hazardous materials;
- (5) demonstrate a history of employing industry-certified inspectors to ensure adherence to best practices and standards; and
- (6) demonstrate a history of compliance with applicable requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

(c) Corrosion prevention activities defined

In this section, the term “corrosion prevention activities” means—

- (1) the application and inspection of protective coatings for complex work involving steel and cementitious structures, including structures that will be exposed in immersion;
- (2) the installation, testing, and inspection of cathodic protection systems; and
- (3) any other activities related to corrosion prevention the Secretary determines appropriate.

(Pub. L. 113–121, title I, §1033, June 10, 2014, 128 Stat. 1233.)

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014, and not as part of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 which comprises this chapter.

“SECRETARY” DEFINED

Secretary means the Secretary of the Army, see section 2 of Pub. L. 113–121, set out as a note under section 2201 of this title.

§ 2351. Durability, sustainability, and resilience

In carrying out the activities of the Corps of Engineers, the Secretary, to the maximum extent practicable, shall encourage the use of durable and sustainable materials and resilient construction techniques that—

- (1) allow a water resources infrastructure project—
 - (A) to resist hazards due to a major disaster; and
 - (B) to continue to serve the primary function of the water resources infrastructure project following a major disaster;
- (2) reduce the magnitude or duration of a disruptive event to a water resources infrastructure project; and
- (3) have the absorptive capacity, adaptive capacity, and recoverability to withstand a potentially disruptive event.

(Pub. L. 113–121, title III, §3022, June 10, 2014, 128 Stat. 1301.)

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§ 2352. Funding to process permits

(a) Funding to process permits

(1) Definitions

In this subsection:

(A) Natural gas company

The term “natural gas company” has the meaning given the term in section 16451 of title 42, except that the term also includes a person engaged in the transportation of natural gas in intrastate commerce.

(B) Public-utility company

The term “public-utility company” has the meaning given the term in section 16451 of title 42.

(2) Permit processing

The Secretary, after public notice, may accept and expend funds contributed by a non-Federal public entity or a public-utility company or natural gas company to expedite the evaluation of a permit of that entity or company related to a project or activity for a public purpose under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

(3) Limitation for public-utility and natural gas companies

The authority provided under paragraph (2) to a public-utility company or natural gas company shall expire on the date that is 7 years after June 10, 2014.

(4) Effect on other entities

To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall ensure that expediting the evaluation of a permit through the use of funds accepted and expended under this section does not adversely affect the timeline for evaluation (in the Corps district in which the project or activity is located) of permits under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army of other entities that have not contributed funds under this section.

(5) GAO study

Not later than 4 years after June 10, 2014, the Comptroller General of the United States shall carry out a study of the implementation by the Secretary of the authority provided under paragraph (2) to public-utility companies and natural gas companies.

(b) Effect on permitting

(1) In general

In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall ensure that the use of funds accepted under subsection (a) will not impact impartial