

PUBLIC LAW 114-322—DEC. 16, 2016

**WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS
FOR THE NATION ACT**

is serving as an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee.

“(D) Any individual, person, or organization with which the member is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment.

“(2) DISCLOSURE.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply if the member—

“(A) immediately advises the designated agency ethics official for the Commission of the nature and circumstances of the matter presenting a potential conflict of interest;

“(B) makes full disclosure of the financial interest; and

“(C) before the proceeding concerning the matter presenting the conflict of interest, receives a written determination by the designated agency ethics official for the Commission that the interest is not so substantial as to be likely to affect the integrity of the services that the Commission may expect from the member. The written determination shall specify the rationale and any evidence or support for the decision, identify steps, if any, that should be taken to mitigate any conflict of interest, and be available to the public.

“(3) ANNUAL DISCLOSURES.—Once each calendar year, each member shall make full disclosure of financial interests, in a manner to be determined by the designated agency ethics official for the Commission.

“(4) TRAINING.—Once each calendar year, each member shall undergo disclosure of financial interests training, as prescribed by the designated agency ethics official for the Commission.

“(5) CLARIFICATION.—A member of the Commission may continue to participate personally or substantially, through decision, approval, or disapproval on the focus of applications to be considered but not on individual applications where a conflict of interest exists.

“(6) VIOLATION.—Any person that violates this subsection shall be fined not more than \$10,000, imprisoned for not more than 2 years, or both.”

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 310 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; Public Law 105-277) (as redesignated by section 1960(1) of SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59; 119 Stat. 1516)) is amended, in subsection (a), by striking “under section 4 under this Act” and all that follows through “2008” and inserting “under section 304, \$15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2021.”

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 310 of the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 3121 note; Public Law 105-277) (as redesignated by section 1960(1) of SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59; 119 Stat. 1516)) is redesignated as section 312.

SEC. 5003. RECREATIONAL ACCESS FOR FLOATING CABINS AT TVA RESERVOIRS.

The Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 is amended by inserting after section 9a (16 U.S.C. 831h-1) the following:

“SEC. 9b. RECREATIONAL ACCESS.

16 USC 831h-3.

“(a) **DEFINITION OF FLOATING CABIN.**—In this section, the term ‘floating cabin’ means a watercraft or other floating structure—

“(1) primarily designed and used for human habitation or occupation; and

“(2) not primarily designed or used for navigation or transportation on water.

“(b) **RECREATIONAL ACCESS.**—The Board may allow the use of a floating cabin if—

“(1) the floating cabin is maintained by the owner to reasonable health, safety, and environmental standards, as required by the Board;

“(2) the Corporation has authorized the use of recreational vessels on the waters; and

“(3) the floating cabin was located on waters under the jurisdiction of the Corporation as of the date of enactment of this section.

“(c) **FEES.**—The Board may levy fees on the owner of a floating cabin on waters under the jurisdiction of the Corporation for the purpose of ensuring compliance with subsection (b) if the fees are necessary and reasonable for such purpose.

“(d) **CONTINUED RECREATIONAL USE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—With respect to a floating cabin located on waters under the jurisdiction of the Corporation on the date of enactment of this section, the Board—

“(A) may not require the removal of the floating cabin—

“(i) in the case of a floating cabin that was granted a permit by the Corporation before the date of enactment of this section, for a period of 15 years beginning on such date of enactment; and

“(ii) in the case of a floating cabin not granted a permit by the Corporation before the date of enactment of this section, for a period of 5 years beginning on such date of enactment; and

“(B) shall approve and allow the use of the floating cabin on waters under the jurisdiction of the Corporation at such time and for such duration as—

“(i) the floating cabin meets the requirements of subsection (b); and

“(ii) the owner of the floating cabin has paid any fee assessed pursuant to subsection (c).

“(2) **SAVINGS PROVISIONS.**—

“(A) Nothing in this subsection restricts the ability of the Corporation to enforce reasonable health, safety, or environmental standards.

“(B) This section applies only to floating cabins located on waters under the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

“(e) **NEW CONSTRUCTION.**—The Corporation may establish regulations to prevent the construction of new floating cabins.”.

SEC. 5004. GOLD KING MINE SPILL RECOVERY.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—The term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) **CLAIMANT.**—The term “claimant” means a State, Indian tribe, or local government that submits a claim under subsection (c).