

EDNA DECOURSEY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, Md., director of consumer services, Baltimore Urban League. This is a reappointment.

RODOLFO B. SANCHEZ, of Arlington, Va., national director of the Coalition of Spanish-Speaking Mental Health Organizations, Washington, D.C. He succeeds Robert Lee Wright, Jr., whose term has expired.

CURRIN V. SHIELDS, of Tucson, Ariz., director of the Community Services Center, Continuing Education Division, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. She succeeds Camille A. Haney, whose term has expired.

MURIEL STEVENS, of Las Vegas, Nev., hostess of Muriel Stevens Show, Las Vegas, Nev. She succeeds Linda Lee Graham, whose term has expired.

The Council consists of not more than 12 members appointed by the President for terms of 2 years. The Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs is an ex officio member of the Council and also its Executive Secretary.

The Council advises the Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs with respect to: policy matters relating to consumer interests; the effectiveness of the Federal programs in operation which affect the interests of consumers; problems of primary importance to consumers; and ways in which unmet consumer needs can appropriately be met through Federal Government action.

## Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976

### *The President's Remarks Upon Signing S. 586 Into Law. July 26, 1976*

*Secretary Richardson, distinguished Members of the House and the Senate, Frank Zarb, and guests:*

It's a great privilege and pleasure to have you all here this morning. And I especially wish to thank the Members of the Congress for working on this legislation and cooperating with the administration in putting together what I think is very excellent legislation.

I am here this morning with all of you to sign into law the Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976. These amendments include many of the principal elements of the proposal that I sent to the Congress in February, which were designed to assist communities significantly affected by the development of federally owned energy resources.

These amendments will provide a basis for long-term planning by the coastal States, so that they can better balance the needs for energy development, urban growth, of resource conservation, and recreational use. These amendments also include a good balance between Federal,

State, and local interests in the very sensitive areas of coastal land and water uses and energy development.

By creating a coastal energy impact program with funds of \$1.2 billion over the next 10 years, we recognize a national responsibility to help coastal States and communities that are affected as we speed up exploration and production of oil and gas from the Outer Continental Shelf.

At the same time, these amendments rightly limit the extent to which the Federal Government will become involved in decisions that should be made at State and local levels. I see this bill as a very encouraging sign for the future, first, because it represents the kinds of progress that can be made when the Congress and the administration work together—and I repeat what I said at the outset, I am very grateful for the cooperation of both the House and the Senate—and second, because it shows that two issues high on our national agenda—the need for energy and the need for environmental protection—can indeed be reconciled.

So, it's with pleasure that I have the opportunity of signing this bill this morning and thank all of you for coming on this fine day for a rather historic occasion.

Thank you all very, very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. at the signing ceremony in the East Garden at the White House.

As enacted, the bill (S. 586) is Public Law 94-370, approved July 26, 1976.

## Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976

### *Statement by the President on Signing S. 586 Into Law. July 26, 1976*

I am pleased to sign into law today S. 586, the Coastal Zone Management Act Amendments of 1976. This legislation fills a critical need in the development of our domestic energy resources and the improved management of the Nation's valuable coastal zones.

The bill recognizes a national responsibility to assist coastal States and communities that will be affected by the accelerated exploration and production of oil and gas from the Federal Outer Continental Shelf. It incorporates for coastal States the principal elements of the Energy Development Impact Assistance Program, which I recommended to Congress in February of this year.

Specifically, the bill creates a Coastal Energy Impact Program with an authorization level of \$1.2 billion over the next 10 years. The principal form of the assistance

will be loans and loan guarantees to assist communities in developing the additional public facilities needed to cope with the expanding population associated with new OCS and coastal-dependent energy activities. In addition, Federal grants are authorized to assist States and communities in planning for these impacts, in ameliorating unavoidable environmental losses, and in providing public facilities and public services for limited time periods to the extent adequate credit under the bill is available.

The legislation has been carefully designed to insure that Federal assistance is limited to those situations where the assistance is needed, and only for those specified projects or activities directly related to increased coastal energy activity. Clearly, the national taxpayer should not be asked to underwrite costs normally covered by ordinary State and local taxes; similarly, the energy industry should bear its normal tax load and the usual costs of doing business.

Under the bill, loans and loan guarantees will be provided for public facilities needed because of new or expanded coastal energy activity in recognition that such facilities would normally be financed through State and local bonding. Grants for public facilities can only be used if the Secretary of Commerce finds that the loans and loan guarantees are not available. Grants may also be used for planning and for the prevention, reduction, or amelioration of unavoidable environmental losses, if the Secretary determines that the loss is not attributable to, or assessable against, any specific person and cannot be paid for through other Federal programs.

The bill also appropriately limits the extent to which the Federal Government will become involved in decisions that should be made at State and local levels. The individual States and localities will determine whether their principal need is for schools, roads, hospitals, new parks, or other similar facilities. The Secretary of Commerce will have responsibilities which are limited to those areas where Federal involvement is necessary.

Prior to the disbursement of funds, the Secretary of Commerce must make certain that States which are entitled to receive loans or grants will expend or commit the proceeds in accordance with authorized purposes, and that Federal loan grants will not subsidize public services for an unreasonable length of time. The Secretary must also determine, prior to the disbursement of funds, that particular environmental losses cannot be attributed to identifiable persons, and that grants for public facilities are used only to the extent that loans or loan guarantee assistance is not available.

The Secretary of Commerce will act expeditiously to implement the energy development impact provisions so that we can accelerate OCS energy development to meet our Nation's energy needs in an environmentally responsible manner and to work closely with the 30 coastal States

which are now participating in the Coastal Zone Management Program.

It is appropriate that this new program, established by this major innovative piece of legislation, is being signed in the first year of our Nation's third century. The issues of energy and our environment—to which this bill is directed—will surely be high on our Nation's list of priority concerns throughout the decades ahead.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (S. 586) is Public Law 94-370, approved July 26, 1976.

## Leif Erikson Day, 1976

*Proclamation 4450. July 26, 1976*

*By the President of the United States of America  
a Proclamation*

In this extraordinary year which holds so much significance for the citizens of the United States, we render especial honor to those intrepid explorers who reached our land so long ago and prepared the way for the many who followed to settle this proud nation.

Although we celebrate the 200th year of our nationhood this year, our history stretches back much further to that Norseman of vision and courage, Leif Erikson. In a dark and superstitious age, he sailed far beyond the limits anyone else had dared, to touch our shores and to weave his brave exploit into our historical fabric. He has left for us all a standard by which to set our sails as we move into a new century of existence.

In a joint resolution approved September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 849, 36 U.S.C. 169c), the Congress authorized the President to proclaim October 9 in each year as Leif Erikson Day.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Saturday, October 9, 1976, as Leif Erikson Day and I direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings that day.

I also invite the people of the United States to honor the memory of Leif Erikson on that day by holding appropriate exercises and ceremonies in suitable places throughout our land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred first.

GERALD R. FORD

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:47 p.m., July 26, 1976]