

Public Law 96-464  
96th Congress

An Act

Oct. 17, 1980  
[S. 2622]

Coastal Zone  
Management  
Improvement  
Act of 1980.  
16 USC 1451  
note.

To improve coastal zone management in the United States, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "Coastal Zone Management Improvement Act of 1980".

**SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.**

Section 302 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451) is amended—

(1) by inserting immediately after subsection (e) the following:  
“(f) New and expanding demands for food, energy, minerals, defense needs, recreation, waste disposal, transportation, and industrial activities in the Great Lakes, territorial sea, and Outer Continental Shelf are placing stress on these areas and are creating the need for resolution of serious conflicts among important and competing uses and values in coastal and ocean waters;” and

(2) by redesignating subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) as subsections (g), (h), (i), and (j), respectively.

**SEC. 3. AMENDMENT TO DECLARATION OF POLICY.**

Section 303 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1452) is amended to read as follows:

“CONGRESSIONAL DECLARATION OF POLICY

“SEC. 303. The Congress finds and declares that it is the national policy—

“(1) to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance, the resources of the Nation's coastal zone for this and succeeding generations;

“(2) to encourage and assist the states to exercise effectively their responsibilities in the coastal zone through the development and implementation of management programs to achieve wise use of the land and water resources of the coastal zone, giving full consideration to ecological, cultural, historic, and esthetic values as well as to needs for economic development, which programs should at least provide for—

“(A) the protection of natural resources, including wetlands, floodplains, estuaries, beaches, dunes, barrier islands, coral reefs, and fish and wildlife and their habitat, within the coastal zone,

“(B) the management of coastal development to minimize the loss of life and property caused by improper development in flood-prone, storm surge, geological hazard, and erosion-prone areas and in areas of subsidence and saltwater intrusion, and by the destruction of natural protective features such as beaches, dunes, wetlands, and barrier islands.

“(C) priority consideration being given to coastal-dependent uses and orderly processes for siting major facilities

related to national defense, energy, fisheries development, recreation, ports and transportation, and the location, to the maximum extent practicable, of new commercial and industrial developments in or adjacent to areas where such development already exists,

“(D) public access to the coasts for recreation purposes,

“(E) assistance in the redevelopment of deteriorating urban waterfronts and ports, and sensitive preservation and restoration of historic, cultural, and esthetic coastal features,

“(F) the coordination and simplification of procedures in order to ensure expedited governmental decisionmaking for the management of coastal resources,

“(G) continued consultation and coordination with, and the giving of adequate consideration to the views of, affected Federal agencies,

“(H) the giving of timely and effective notification of, and opportunities for public and local government participation in, coastal management decisionmaking, and

“(I) assistance to support comprehensive planning, conservation, and management for living marine resources, including planning for the siting of pollution control and aquaculture facilities within the coastal zone, and improved coordination between State and Federal coastal zone management agencies and State and wildlife agencies; and

“(3) to encourage the preparation of special area management plans which provide for increased specificity in protecting significant natural resources, reasonable coastal-dependent economic growth, improved protection of life and property in hazardous areas, and improved predictability in governmental decisionmaking; and

“(4) to encourage the participation and cooperation of the public, state and local governments, and interstate and other regional agencies, as well as of the Federal agencies having programs affecting the coastal zone, in carrying out the purposes of this title.”

#### SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

Section 304 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (16) as paragraphs (3) through (17), respectively;

(2) by inserting immediately after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

“(2) the term ‘coastal resource of national significance’ means any coastal wetland, beach, dune, barrier island, reef, estuary, or fish and wildlife habitat, if any such area is determined by a coastal state to be of substantial biological or natural storm protective value.”;

(3) by striking out “Guam,” in paragraph (4) (as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this section) and inserting in lieu thereof “Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands,”;

(4) by inserting immediately after paragraph (16) (as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this section) the following new paragraph:

“(17) The term ‘special area management plan’ means a comprehensive plan providing for natural resource protection and reason-

able coastal-dependent economic growth containing a detailed and comprehensive statement of policies; standards and criteria to guide public and private uses of lands and waters; and mechanisms for timely implementation in specific geographic areas within the coastal zone.”; and

(5) by redesignating paragraph (17) (as redesignated by paragraph (1) of this section) as paragraph (18).

#### SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATIVE GRANTS.

(a) Section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) The Secretary may make grants to any coastal state for not more than 80 per centum of the costs of administering such state’s management program if the Secretary—

16 USC 1454.

“(1) finds that such program meets the requirements of section 305(b);

“(2) approves such program in accordance with subsections (c), (d), and (e); and

“(3) finds, if such program has been administered with financial assistance under this section for at least one year, that the coastal state will expend as increasing proportion of each grant received under this section (but not more than 30 per centum of the grant unless the state chooses to expend a higher percentage) on activities that will result in significant improvement being made in achieving the coastal management objectives specified in section 303(2) (A) through (I).

Ante, p. 2060.

For purposes of this subsection, the costs of administering a management program includes costs incurred in the carrying out, in a manner consistent with the procedures and processes specified therein, of projects and other activities (other than those of a kind referred to in clauses (A), (B), or (C) of section 306A(c)(2)) that are necessary or appropriate to the implementation of the management program.”;

Post, p. 2063.

(2) by striking out the first proviso to subsection (b) and by striking out “further” in the second proviso to such subsection; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

“(i) The coastal states are encouraged to provide in their management programs for—

“(A) the inventory and designation of areas that contain one or more coastal resources of national significance; and

“(B) specific and enforceable standards to protect such resources.

If the Secretary determines that a coastal state has failed to make satisfactory progress in the activities described in this subsection by September 30, 1984, the Secretary shall not make any grants to such state provided under section 306A after such date.”.

Regulations.  
16 USC 1455  
note.

(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) (1) and (2) of this section apply with respect to grants made after September 30, 1980, under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 and, within two hundred and seventy days after such date, the Secretary of Commerce shall issue regulations relating to the administration of subsection (a) of such section 306 (as so amended by such subsection (a)(1)).

#### SEC. 6. COASTAL RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 is further amended by adding immediately after section 306 the following new section:

## "RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

"SEC. 306A. (a) For purposes of this section—

Definitions.  
16 USC 1455a.

"(1) The term 'eligible coastal state' means a coastal state that for any fiscal year for which a grant is applied for under this section—

"(A) has a management program approved under section 306; and

"(B) in the judgment of the Secretary, is making satisfactory progress in activities designed to result in significant improvement in achieving the coastal management objectives specified in section 303(2) (A) through (I).

Ante, 2060.

"(2) The term 'urban waterfront and port' means any developed area that is densely populated and is being used for, or has been used for, urban residential recreational, commercial, shipping or industrial purposes.

"(b) The Secretary may make grants to any eligible coastal state to assist that state in meeting one or more of the following objectives:

"(1) The preservation or restoration of specific areas of the state that (A) are designated under the management program procedures required by section 306(c)(9) because of their conservation recreational, ecological, or esthetic values, or (B) contain one or more coastal resources of national significance.

16 USC 1455.

"(2) The redevelopment of deteriorating and underutilized urban waterfronts and ports that are designated under section 305(b)(3) in the state's management program as areas of particular concern.

16 USC 1454.

"(3) The provision of access of public beaches and other public coastal areas and to coastal waters in accordance with the planning process required under section 305(b)(7).

"(c)(1) Each grant made by the Secretary under this section shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be appropriate to ensure that the grant is used for purposes consistent with this section.

Uses, terms and conditions.

"(2) Grants made under this section may be used for—

"(A) the acquisition of fee simple and other interests in land;

"(B) low-cost construction projects determined by the Secretary to be consistent with the purposes of this section, including but not limited to, paths, walkways, fences, parks, and the rehabilitation of historic buildings and structures; except that not more than 50 per centum of any grant made under this section may be used for such construction projects;

"(C) in the case of grants made for objectives described in subsection (b)(2)—

"(i) the rehabilitation or acquisition of piers to provide increased public use, including compatible commercial activity,

"(ii) the establishment of shoreline stabilization measures including the installation or rehabilitation of bulkheads for the purpose of public safety or increasing public access and use, and

"(iii) the removal or replacement of pilings where such action will provide increased recreational use of urban waterfront areas,

but activities provided for under this paragraph shall not be treated as construction projects subject to the limitations in paragraph (B);

"(D) engineering designs, specifications, and other appropriate reports; and

“(E) educational, interpretive, and management costs and such other related costs as the Secretary determines to be consistent with the purposes of this section.

“(d)(1) No grant made under this section may exceed an amount equal to 80 per centum of the cost of carrying out the purpose or project for which it was awarded.

“(2) Grants provided under this section may be used to pay a coastal state’s share of costs required under any other Federal program that is consistent with the purposes of this section.

“(3) The total amount of grants made under this section to any eligible coastal state for any fiscal year may not exceed an amount equal to 10 per centum of the total amount appropriated to carry out this section for such fiscal year.

Allocation.

42 USC 3334.

“(e) With the approval of the Secretary, an eligible coastal state may allocate to a local government, an areawide agency designated under section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, a regional agency, or an interstate agency, a portion of any grant made under this section for the purpose of carrying out this section; except that such an allocation shall not relieve that state of the responsibility for ensuring that any funds so allocated are applied in furtherance of the state’s approved management program.

Federal assistance.

“(f) In addition to providing grants under this section, the Secretary shall assist eligible coastal states and their local governments in identifying and obtaining other sources of available Federal technical and financial assistance regarding the objectives of this section.”.

#### SEC. 7. COASTAL ENERGY IMPACT PROGRAM.

Section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456a) is amended—

Grants.

(1) by adding after subsection (c)(2), the following new paragraph:

“(3)(A) The Secretary shall make grants to any coastal state to enable such state to prevent, reduce, or ameliorate any unavoidable loss in such state’s coastal zone of any valuable environmental or recreational resource, if such loss results from the transportation, transfer, or storage of coal or from alternative ocean energy activities.

“(B) Such grants shall be allocated to any such state based on rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary which shall take into account the number of coal or alternative ocean energy facilities, the nature of their impacts, and such other relevant factors deemed appropriate by the Secretary.”, and

(2) by striking out subsection (d)(4).

#### SEC. 8. INTERSTATE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT COORDINATION.

Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456b) is amended to read as follows:

##### “INTERSTATE GRANTS

“SEC. 309. (a) The coastal States are encouraged to give high priority—

“(1) to coordinating State coastal zone planning, policies, and programs with respect to contiguous areas of such States;

“(2) to studying, planning, and implementing unified coastal zone policies with respect to such areas; and

“(3) to establishing an effective mechanism, and adopting a Federal-State consultation procedure, for the identification, examination, and cooperative resolution of mutual problems with respect to the marine and coastal areas which affect, directly or indirectly, the applicable coastal zone.

The coastal zone activities described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection may be conducted pursuant to interstate agreements or compacts. The Secretary may make grants annually, in amounts not to exceed 90 percent of the cost of such activities, if the Secretary finds that the proceeds of such grants will be used for purposes consistent with sections 305 and 306.

“(b) The consent of the Congress is hereby given to two or more coastal States to negotiate, and to enter into, agreements or compacts, which do not conflict with any law or treaty of the United States, for—

“(1) developing and administering coordinated coastal zone planning, policies, and programs pursuant to sections 305 and 306; and

“(2) establishing executive instrumentalities or agencies which such States deem desirable for the effective implementation of such agreements or compacts.

Such agreements or compacts shall be binding and obligatory upon any State or party thereto without further approval by the Congress.

“(c) Each executive instrumentality or agency which is established by an interstate agreement or compact pursuant to this section is encouraged to give high priority to the coastal zone activities described in subsection (a). The Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, and the Secretary of Energy, or their designated representatives, shall participate ex officio on behalf of the Federal Government whenever any such Federal-State consultation is requested by such an instrumentality or agency.

“(d) If no applicable interstate agreement or compact exists, the Secretary may coordinate coastal zone activities described in subsection (a) and may make grants to assist any group of two or more coastal States to create and maintain a temporary planning and coordinating entity to carry out such activities. The amount of such grants shall not exceed 90 percent of the cost of creating and maintaining such an entity. The Federal officials specified in subsection (c), or their designated representatives, shall participate on behalf of the Federal Government, upon the request of any such temporary planning and coordinating entity for a Federal-State consultation.

“(e) A coastal State is eligible to receive financial assistance under this section if such State meets the criteria established under section 308(g)(1).”

#### SEC. 9. REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE.

(a) Section 312 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1458) is amended to read as follows:

##### “REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

SEC. 312. (a) The Secretary shall conduct a continuing review of the performance of coastal states with respect to coastal management. Each review shall include a written evaluation with an assessment

16 USC 1454,  
1455.  
Agreements or  
compacts.

16 USC 1456a.

Written  
evaluation.

and detailed findings concerning the extent to which the state has implemented and enforced the program approved by the Secretary, addressed the coastal management needs identified in section 303(2) (A) through (I), and adhered to the terms of any grant, loan, or cooperative agreement funded under this title.

*Ante*, p. 2060.

Meetings;  
comments.

“(b) For the purpose of making the evaluation of a coastal state’s performance, the Secretary shall conduct public meetings and provide opportunity for oral and written comments by the public. Each such evaluation shall be prepared in report form and the Secretary shall make copies thereof available to the public.

16 USC 1455.

“(c) The Secretary shall reduce any financial assistance extended to any coastal state under section 306 (but not below 70 per centum of the amount that would otherwise be available to the coastal state under such section for any year), and withdraw any unexpended portion of such reduction, if the Secretary determines that the coastal state is failing to make significant improvement in achieving the coastal management objectives specified in section 303(2) (A) through (I).

Approval  
withdrawal.

“(d) The Secretary shall withdraw approval of the management program of any coastal state, and shall withdraw any financial assistance available to that state under this title as well as any unexpended portion of such assistance, if the Secretary determines that the coastal state is failing to adhere to, is not justified in deviating from (1) the management program approved by the Secretary, or (2) the terms of any grant or cooperative agreement funded under section 306, and refuses to remedy the deviation.

Notice; hearing.

“(e) Management program approval and financial assistance may not be withdrawn under subsection (d), unless the Secretary gives the coastal state notice of the proposed withdrawal and an opportunity for a public hearing on the proposed action. Upon the withdrawal of management program approval under this subsection (d), the Secretary shall provide the coastal state with written specifications of the actions that should be taken, or not engaged in, by the state in order that such withdrawal may be canceled by the Secretary.

“(f) The Secretary shall carry out research on, and offer technical assistance of the coastal states with respect to, those activities, projects, and other relevant matters evaluated under this section that the Secretary considers to offer promise toward improving coastal zone management.”

Regulations.  
16 USC 1458  
note.

(b) Within two hundred and seventy days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall issue such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to administer section 312 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (as amended by subsection (a) of this section).

#### SEC. 10. ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 316 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1462) is amended—

(1) by amending the section heading to read as follows: “COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT REPORT”;

(2) by amending subsection (a)—

(A) by amending the matter appearing before clause (1) to read as follows: “(a) The Secretary shall consult with the Congress on a regular basis concerning the administration of this title and shall prepare and submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress a report summarizing the administration of this title during each period of two consecutive fiscal years. Each report, which shall be transmitted

Submittal to  
President and  
Congress.

to the Congress not later than April 1 of the year following the close of the biennial period to which it pertains, shall include, but not be restricted to",

(B) by striking out "or with respect to which grants have been terminated under this title" in clause (4),

(C) by redesignating clauses (5) through (12) as clauses (6) through (13), respectively; and

(D) by inserting immediately after clause (4) the following new clause: "(5) a summary of evaluation findings prepared in accordance with subsection (a) of section 312, and a description of any sanctions imposed under subsections (c) and (d) of this section;"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c)(1) The Secretary shall conduct a systematic review of Federal programs, other than this title, that affect coastal resources for purposes of identifying conflicts between the objectives and administration of such programs and the purposes and policies of this title. Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall notify each Federal agency having appropriate jurisdiction of any conflict between its program and the purposes and policies of this title identified as a result of such review.

"(2) The Secretary shall promptly submit a report to the Congress consisting of the information required under paragraph (1) of this subsection. Such report shall include recommendations for changes necessary to resolve existing conflicts among Federal laws and programs that affect the uses of coastal resources."

16 USC 1458.

Program review.

Report to Congress.

#### SEC. 11. ESTUARINE SANCTUARIES.

Section 315 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1461) is amended—

(1) by striking out "BEACH ACCESS" in the section heading and inserting in lieu thereof "ISLAND PRESERVATION";

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) acquiring lands to provide for the preservation of islands, or portions thereof."; and

(3) in the last sentence by deleting "\$2,000,000." and substituting in lieu thereof "\$3,000,000."; and

(4) by adding the following new sentence at the end of the section:

"No grant for acquisition of land may be made under this section without the approval of the Governor of the State in which is located the land proposed to be acquired."

#### SEC. 12. CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL PROCEDURE.

(a)(1) The Secretary, after promulgating a final rule, shall submit such final rule to the Congress for review in accordance with this section. Such final rule shall be delivered to each House of the Congress on the same date and to each House of the Congress while it is in session. Such final rule shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, respectively.

(2) Any such final rule shall become effective in accordance with its terms unless, before the end of the period of sixty calendar days of continuous session, after the date such final rule is submitted to the Congress, both Houses of the Congress adopt a concurrent resolution disapproving such final rule.

Final rules,  
submittal to  
Congress.  
16 USC 1463a.



(b)(1) The provisions of this subsection are enacted by the Congress—

(A) as an exercise in the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they are deemed a part of the Rules of the House of Representatives but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in the House of Representatives in the case of concurrent resolutions which are subject to this section, and such provisions supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time in the same manner and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(2) Any concurrent resolution disapproving a final rule of the Secretary shall, upon introduction or receipt from the other House of the Congress, be referred immediately by the presiding officer of such House to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate or to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, as the case may be.

(3)(A) When a committee has reported a concurrent resolution, it shall be at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) to move to proceed to the consideration of the concurrent resolution. The motion shall be highly privileged in the House of Representatives, and shall not be debatable. An amendment to such motion shall not be in order, and it shall not be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which the motion was agreed to or disagreed to.

(B) Debate in the House of Representatives on the concurrent resolution shall be limited to not more than ten hours which shall be divided equally between those favoring and those opposing such concurrent resolution and a motion further to limit debate shall not be debatable. In the House of Representatives, an amendment to, or motion to recommit, the concurrent resolution shall not be in order, and it shall not be in order to move to reconsider the vote by which such concurrent resolution was agreed to or disagreed to.

(4) Appeals from the decision of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the House of Representatives to the procedure relating to a concurrent resolution shall be decided without debate.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, if a House has approved a concurrent resolution with respect to any final rule of the Secretary, then it shall not be in order to consider in such House any other concurrent resolution with respect to the same final rule.

(c)(1) If a final rule of the Secretary is disapproved by the Congress under subsection (a)(2), then the Secretary may promulgate a final rule which relates to the same acts or practices as the final rule disapproved by the Congress in accordance with this subsection. Such final rule—

(A) shall be based upon—

(i) the rulemaking record of the final rule disapproved by the Congress; or

(ii) such rulemaking record and the record established in supplemental rulemaking proceedings conducted by the Secretary in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, in any case in which the Secretary determines that it is necessary to supplement the existing rulemaking record; and

(B) may contain such changes as the Secretary considers necessary or appropriate.

(2) The Secretary after promulgating a final rule under this subsection, shall submit the final rule to the Congress in accordance with subsection (a)(1).

(d) Congressional inaction on, or rejection of a concurrent resolution of disapproval under this section shall not be construed as an expression of approval of the final rule involved, and shall not be construed to create any presumption of validity with respect to such final rule.

(e)(1) Any interested party may institute such actions in the appropriate district court of the United States, including actions for declaratory judgment, as may be appropriate to construe the constitutionality of any provision of this section. The district court immediately shall certify all questions of the constitutionality of this section to the United States court of appeals for the circuit involved, which shall hear the matter sitting en banc.

Provisions,  
constitution-  
ality.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any decision on a matter certified under paragraph (1) shall be reviewable by appeal directly to the Supreme Court of the United States. Such appeal shall be brought not later than twenty days after the decision of the court of appeals.

Supreme Court  
review.

(3) It shall be the duty of the court of appeals and of the Supreme Court of the United States to advance on the docket and to expedite to the greatest possible extent the disposition of any matter certified under paragraph (1).

(f)(1) For purposes of this section—

(A) continuity of session is broken only by an adjournment sine die; and

(B) days on which the House of Representatives is not in session because of an adjournment of more than five days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of the periods specified in subsection (a)(2) and subsection (b).

(2) If an adjournment sine die of the Congress occurs after the Secretary has submitted a final rule under subsection (a)(1), but such adjournment occurs—

(A) before the end of the period specified in subsection (a)(2); and

(B) before any action necessary to disapprove the final rule is completed under subsection (a)(2);

then the Secretary shall be required to resubmit the final rule involved at the beginning of the next regular session of the Congress. The period specified in subsection (a)(2) shall begin on the date of such resubmission.

(g) For purposes of this section:

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

(2) The term "concurrent resolution" means a concurrent resolution the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the Congress disapproves the final rule promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce dealing with the matter of \_\_\_\_\_, which final rule was submitted to the Congress on \_\_\_\_\_". (The blank spaces shall be filled appropriately.)

(3) The term "rule" means any rule promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1450 et. seq.).

Definitions.

(h) The provisions of this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act and shall cease to have any force or effect after September 30, 1985.

16 USC 1451  
note.  
Effective date.  
16 USC 1463a  
note.

**SEC. 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

Section 318 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1464) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“Sec. 318. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary—

16 USC 1455. “(1) such sums, not to exceed \$48,000,000 for each of the fiscal years occurring during the period beginning October 1, 1980, and ending September 30, 1985, as may be necessary for grants under section 306, to remain available until expended;

Ante, p. 2063. “(2) such sums, not to exceed \$20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years occurring during the period beginning October 1, 1980, and ending September 30, 1985, as may be necessary for grants under section 306A, to remain available until expended;

16 USC 1456a. “(3) such sums, not to exceed \$75,000,000 for each of the fiscal years occurring during the period beginning October 1, 1980, and ending September 30, 1988, as may be necessary for grants under section 308(b);

Ante, p. 2064. “(4) such sums, not to exceed \$3,000,000 for each of the fiscal years occurring during the period beginning October 1, 1980, and ending September 30, 1985, as may be necessary for grants under section 309, to remain available until expended;

16 USC 1461. “(5) such sums, not to exceed \$9,000,000 for each of the fiscal years occurring during the period beginning October 1, 1980, and ending September 30, 1985, as may be necessary for grants under section 315 to remain available until expended;

16 USC 1456a. “(6) such sums, not to exceed \$6,000,000 for each of the fiscal years occurring during the period beginning October 1, 1980, and ending September 30, 1985, as may be necessary for administrative expenses incident to the administration of this title.”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) by striking after the phrase “provisions of section 308,” all that follows and substituting in lieu thereof “other than subsection (b), of which not to exceed \$150,000,000 shall be for purposes of subsections (c)(1), (c)(2) and (c)(3) of such section.”; and

(3) by amending subsection (c) by striking out “section 305, 306, 309, or 310.” and inserting in lieu thereof “section 306 or 309.”

16 USC 1454,  
1455, ante, p.  
2064, 16 USC  
1456c.

Approved October 17, 1980.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:**

HOUSE REPORT No. 96-1012 accompanying H.R. 6979 (Comm. on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-783 (Comm. on Commerce, Science, and Transportation).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 126 (1980):

June 3, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 30, H.R. 6979 considered and passed House; passage vacated and S. 2622, amended, passed in lieu. Senate concurred in House amendments.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 16, No. 43: Oct. 18, Presidential statement.