

The Commission conducts research and establishes regulations to reduce the volume of low-level radioactive waste. The Commission also prepares contingency plans in the event the regional facility is closed; collects fees from party states until the regional facility becomes available; and enters into temporary agreements for emergency disposal.

The Commission provides for its own organization and procedures, by-laws, rules, and regulations (Code Environment Article, secs. 7-301 through 7-306).

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### ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

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*Chairperson:* Duane Harris, *Connecticut*

*Maryland representatives:* Dr. Paul O. Massicot, Administrator, Tidewater Administration; James E. McClellan, House of Delegates; Albert F. Goetze, Governor's appointee, 1989.

Laura C. Leach, *Interim Executive Director*

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The Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission is an outgrowth of the Eastern Conservation Conference begun in 1937. Seven states, including Maryland, drew up and ratified a compact in 1941 (Chapter 435, Acts of 1941). This compact, assented to by the U.S. Congress and signed by the President in 1942, is the legal basis of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

The Commission advises federal and state agencies on developing joint programs for particular species of fish or bodies of water common to two or more states. These programs may lead to uniform laws or varying but coordinated measures. Each participating state contributes to the support of the Commission in proportion to the value of its marine fisheries catch as compared with the total Atlantic catch.

The Commission issues annual reports and minutes of meetings. All are on file with the Department of Natural Resources. The Commission also publishes and distributes several other fisheries-related reports, as well as fishery management plans for Atlantic coast species, which are available from the Commission office.

The Commission has a membership of fifteen Atlantic seaboard states. Each state is represented by three commissioners. One commissioner represents the state agency charged with conservation of fisheries resources, one is a legislator, and one is selected by the governor for a three-year term (Code Natural Resources Article, secs. 4-301 through 4-305).

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### CHESAPEAKE BAY COMMISSION

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*Chairperson:* W. Tayloe Murphy, Jr., *Virginia*  
*Vice-Chairperson:* Gerald W. Winegrad, *Maryland*  
*Vice-Chairperson:* Jeffrey W. Coy, *Pennsylvania*

*Maryland members:* Torrey C. Brown, Secretary of Natural Resources; Jack F. Witten, citizen member; C. Bernard Fowler, State Senate; Michael H. Weir, John F. Wood, Jr., House of Delegates.

Ann Pesiri Swanson, *Executive Director*

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Originally founded on a bi-state agreement between Maryland and Virginia, the Chesapeake Bay Commission was created in 1980 (Chapter 674, Acts of 1980). Its formation stemmed from recommendations of the Chesapeake Bay Legislative Advisory Commission on the need for improved interstate coordination of Bay-wide management. In 1985, Pennsylvania became a member of the Commission.

The Commission helps the legislatures of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania evaluate and respond to problems of mutual concern relating to Chesapeake Bay. It encourages coordinated resource planning and action by the three member states and their agencies. Through recommendations to the respective legislatures, the Commission also provides, where appropriate, uniformity of legislative application.

The Commission publishes an annual report, occasional issue papers, and an annual legislative progress report that summarizes Bay-related legislative concerns of the member states. These publications are available upon request.

The Commission consists of twenty-one members, seven from each of the signatory states. Five members from each state are state legislators. Of the five Maryland legislative members, two are senators designated by the Senate President and three are delegates designated by the Speaker of the House of Delegates. The Governor or designee serves as a member. Another member, who is neither a legislator nor a member of the Executive branch, is jointly selected by the Senate President and the House Speaker. Legislative members serve terms coterminous with their current terms of office. Nonlegislative members serve at the pleasure of their respective appointing authorities, but no longer than four years unless reappointed. The chairperson and vice-chairperson are selected by the members, with each position alternating annually among the delegations from the three states (Code Natural Resources Article, secs. 8-302 through 8-304).