

WATERFOWL ADVISORY
COMMITTEEContact: Joshua L. Sandt
..... (410) 974-3195Vacancy, *Chairperson**Appointed by Governor:* Carol Jane Baker; Lee A. Brohawn; Alonzo G. Decker, Jr.; John N. Fisher; E. Hugh Galbreath; B. Larry Jenkins; Matthew C. Perry; Ronald Webster; Michael H. Weir; J. D. Williams; John Zouck; one vacancy.WILDLIFE ADVISORY
COMMISSIONContact: Joshua L. Sandt
..... (410) 974-3195C. A. Porter Hopkins, *Chairperson*,
1993*Appointed by Governor:* Edwin F. Hale, 1992; Robert Scrimgeour, 1992; Michael J. Sprague, 1992; Raymond F. Schoenke, Jr., 1993; J. Allen Swan, 1995; Fife Symington, 1995; John W. Tieder, Jr., 1995.WILD TURKEY ADVISORY
COMMITTEE(appointed by Secretary of Natural
Resources)Contact: Edward J. Golden
..... (410) 777-2136
Dr. James Gilford, *Chairperson*WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS &
WORK CENTERS

CENTRAL REGION

Marilyn Mause, *Regional Manager*
..... (410) 836-4557

EASTERN REGION

Paul Doug Wigfield, *Regional
Manager* (410) 543-6595

SOUTHERN REGION

Kenneth D'Loughy, *Regional
Manager* (301) 258-0817

WESTERN REGION

Thomas Mathews, *Regional
Manager* (410) 777-2136NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM (30.01.17.05)
FY1994 appropriation \$755,996
FY1994 authorized positions 8
Janet S. McKegg, *Director*
..... (410) 974-2870

FRESHWATER FISHERIES (30.01.17.06)

FY1994 appropriation \$2,721,984
FY1994 authorized positions 33
H. Robert Lunsford, *Director*
..... (410) 974-3061

ORIGIN & FUNCTIONS

Created in 1969, the Department of Natural Resources works to ensure the preservation, development, wise use, and enjoyment of Maryland's natural resources for the greatest benefit to the State and its citizens. The Department coordinates all natural resources activities within the State and reviews and evaluates all natural resources policies, plans, programs, and practices of county, State, regional and federal agencies and institutions.

The natural resources of Maryland were described early. In 1634, Father Andrew White wrote of Chesapeake Bay as "the most delightful water I ever saw, between two sweet landes." Seventeenth-century settlers were impressed by woodlands, wildlife, and waters teeming with fish. When the abundance later ebbed, the General Assembly enacted a multitude of laws to protect natural resources, particularly those of Chesapeake Bay. Indeed, for the past two centuries, much of Maryland's concern with natural resources has focused on the Bay.

America's first formal interstate agreement concerned the Bay and other waters, boundaries, fisheries, and navigational rights. The Compact of 1785 between Maryland and Virginia set a precedent for negotiating interstate differences over Bay matters. The Compact was ratified by the Maryland Legislature in 1785 (Chapter 1, Acts of 1785).

Thereafter, in the nineteenth century, the General Assembly acted to safeguard Bay oysters, clams, and fish, and during the twentieth century, crabs. Inspectors of salted fish were appointed to improve the quality of exports (Chapter 114, Acts of 1817). Measurers of oysters were licensed to gauge the size of oysters in the shell and the tubs from which they were sold (Chapter 406, Acts of 1868). When New England watermen raided Chesapeake oyster beds in the early 1800s, the legislature passed "An Act to prevent the destruction of Oysters in this State" and sounded the alarm that "well grounded apprehensions are entertained of the utter extinction of oysters in the state" (Chapter 24, Acts of 1820).

Fisheries also required protection. In 1820, the Legislature sought to stop vessels from anchoring in the fisheries of the Susquehanna River and at the head of Chesapeake Bay (Chapter 199, Acts of 1820). Following an address by conservation pioneer, Robert B. Roosevelt (uncle of Teddy Roosevelt), the General Assembly authorized commissioners to inspect and report on the "bay, marine and river fisheries of the State" (Chapter 297, Acts of 1870; Resolution 2, Acts of 1870).