

is the legal basis of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, which today 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.

The Commission advises in the development of joint programs dealing with particular species of fish or bodies of water common to two or more states. These programs may result in uniform laws or varying but coordinated measures as the circumstances require. 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 mimeographed minutes of meetings and printed annual reports. All are on file in the office of the Department of Natural Resources. The Commission also publishes and distributes the Marine Resources Leaflet series (Code Natural Resources Article, secs. 4-301 through 4-305).

### CHESAPEAKE BAY COMMISSION

*Chairperson:* Thomas A. Rymer

*Members from the Senate:* Bernie Fowler; Gerald W. Winegrad.

*Members from the House of Delegates:* James E. McClellan; Michael H. Weir.

Torrey C. Brown, *Secretary of Natural Resources*

*Citizen member:* Jack. F. Witten

Margaret Johnston, *Executive Director*

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The Chesapeake Bay Commission, based on a bi-state agreement between Maryland and Virginia, was created by Chapter 674, Acts of 1980. It resulted from recommendations included in the final report of the Chesapeake Bay Legislative Commission, which indicated the need for improved coordination of Bay-wide management to meet the long-term needs of the people of both Maryland and Virginia.

The Commission helps the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia evaluate and respond to problems of mutual concern relating to the Chesapeake Bay. It encourages cooperative coordinated re-

source planning and action by the signatories and their agencies. Through recommendations to the respective legislatures, the Commission also provides, where appropriate, uniformity of legislative application.

The Commission consists of fourteen members, seven each from Maryland and Virginia. Five members from each state are members of the state legislature. Of the five Maryland legislator members, two are senators designated by the president of the Senate and three are delegates designated by the speaker of the House. The Governor or his designee serves as a member. Another member, who is neither a legislator nor a member of the Executive branch, is jointly selected by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House. Legislative members serve terms coterminous with their current terms of office. Non-legislative members serve at the pleasure of their respective appointing authorities, but such terms cannot exceed four years unless they are reappointed. The chairperson and vice-chairperson are selected annually by the members, with each position alternating annually between the delegations from the two states.

### COASTAL STATES ORGANIZATION

**Maryland Representative:** Sarah J. Taylor,  
*Tidewater Administration, Department of  
Natural Resources*

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The Coastal States Organization was formed in 1970 with twenty-two member states, including Maryland. Presently the Organization consists of delegates appointed by the governors of thirty-five coastal states, commonwealths, and territories.

The Coastal States Organization was established to serve as the governors' official representative in U.S. ocean and coastal affairs and is the states' leading advocate for sound marine practice and policy nationwide. CSO represents the states' shared interests and concerns in interstate and federal marine resource programs and policies. It helps coastal states maintain an effective leadership role in the development and implementation of national coastal policy, and works to advance multi-state participation in resolution of national coastal issues without interfering in the states' own, and sometimes differing, objectives. CSO