

The Commission shall designate as a host state any party state that generates 25 percent or more of Pennsylvania's volume or total curie content of low-level radioactive waste, based on a comparison of averages over three successive years. A party state designated as a host state shall immediately begin development of a regional facility with at least a thirty-year useful life. Party states exempted from host state responsibilities shall continue to be party states provided they generate less than the threshold amount of low-level radioactive waste over successive three-year periods.

The Commission shall conduct research and establish regulations to reduce the volume of low-level radioactive waste. The Commission also shall prepare contingency plans in the event the regional facility is closed; collect fees from party states until the regional facility becomes available; and enter into temporary agreements for emergency disposal capacity.

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

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

Maryland representatives: Torrey C. Brown, *Secretary of Natural Resources*; William S. Horne, *House of Delegates*; Albert F. Goetze, *Governor's appointee, 1989*.

Executive Director: Irwin M. Alperin

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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. Maryland ratified it by 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 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.

Today 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).

CHESAPEAKE BAY COMMISSION

Chairperson: Kenneth J. Cole, *Pennsylvania*

Vice-Chairperson: Thomas A. Rymer, *Maryland*

Maryland members: Torrey C. Brown, *Secretary of Natural Resources*; Jack F. Witten, *citizen member*; Bernie Fowler, Gerald W. Winegrad, *State Senate*; James E. McClellan, Michael H. Weir, *House of Delegates*.

Margaret R. Johnston, *Executive Director*

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Originally based 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 in the final report of the Chesapeake Bay Legislative Advisory Commission. The report indicated the need for improved coordination of Bay-wide management to meet the long-term needs of the people of both Maryland and Virginia. 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 the Chesapeake Bay. It encourages cooperative 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.