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Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage

Wednesday, July 17, 2013

10:00 AM

417 North (GAR Hall)

Testimony on AB 155 by Senator Cowles

I want to speak briefly on Assembly Bill 155 relating to the creation of a state sea lamprey control program. As the Senate author of SB 134, the companion bill, I support this bill and the substitute amendment.

To address Great Lakes Trout and Salmon Stamp funding concerns that were raised at the May 29, 2013 public hearing on Senate Bill 134 by the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation representing the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Clubs, I have drafted a substitute amendment that passed the Senate Committee unanimously on June 6, 2013. Representative Weininger has introduced the same substitute amendment for AB 155. The substitute amendment modifies the original bill in the following ways:

- Modifies the funding source by only using the Great Lakes Trout and Salmon Stamp funding for one-time, 35% cost share match, for the repair and improvement of a barrier on the Kewaunee River at the Besadny Anadromous Fish Facility and for construction of a barrier on the Nemadji River. One-time costs are \$42,000 for the Kewaunee barrier and \$262,500 for the Nemadji River barrier. The cost estimates reflect the 35% state match for federally funded projects.
- Creates the opportunity for the department to receive the 65% match funding from a "governmental unit," which is defined as a federal agency, state agency, county, city, village, or town. This provision would give the department greater flexibility in where they receive matching funds and allow the expenditure of the state funds for any matching source.
- Holds sea lamprey funding for control projects and larvae surveys at the same amount as the original bill, but changes the source of the funding to one-time GPR the first year of this biennium only (instead of a continual annual

appropriation).

- The funding is provided in the first year of the biennium (instead of two individual fiscal years appropriations) so the department can plan how best to utilize the funding and at which points in the season would best serve certain control activities. In addition, the funding provided in this first year of this biennium can be encumbered until June 30, 2016 (the end of the first fiscal year of the next biennium). This provision is to provide the department the opportunity to conduct spring treatments after the June 30, 2015 closure date of this biennium (spring of 2016 replaces the treatments from the spring of 2013).

Background

In the 1930's the parasitic sea lamprey invaded the upper Great Lakes from the Atlantic Ocean and began to prey upon lake trout which were already decreasing in number due to over harvesting. Sea lampreys have no natural predators in the Great Lakes, so their population size increased at an epidemic rate. The increasing numbers of sea lamprey fed heavily on the lake trout and destroyed the surviving populations in Lake Michigan.

The disappearance of the lake trout in Lake Michigan was very dramatic. In 1944, the annual commercial catch of lake trout in Lake Michigan was over 6,000,000 pounds. By 1954, the total annual commercial catch had dropped to a mere 34 pounds and lake trout the population was basically extinct in Lake Michigan by 1956.

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, adult lamprey populations have increased again in 2012. Recent data from the Great Lakes Fishery's Commission indicates that wounding rates (host trout with current or healed wounds) for lake trout in Lake Michigan is greater than the target number and increasing. In addition, the abundance of larger trout appears to be declining. Analysis of wounding rate data in Michigan waters shows that mortality associated with sea lamprey attacks exceeds the mortality caused by the fishery. According to the Fishery's Commission, increased sea lamprey induced mortality in the northern portion of Lake Michigan has set lake trout restoration efforts back by at least a decade.

Need

With Federal budgets tightening, it is imperative that Wisconsin begin to fill a gap that decreased federal funds have left. Assembly Bill 155 and Senate Bill 134 create an opportunity for the state to supplement the federal funding on sea lamprey control. These bills do not suggest replacing the federal program or conducting work that would

be in conflict with the federal program. Quite contrary, the state funding will be utilized to provide follow-up chemical treatments on Wisconsin tributaries during this biennium. It is well known that treating a stream in two consecutive years will increase the overall larvae kill in the stream.

In addition, the bills provide the state match for federal monies to improve a lamprey barrier on the Kewaunee River and construct a lamprey barrier on the Nemadji River in Lake Superior. Both barrier projects have been recommended by the Great Lakes Fishery's Commission as supplemental activities that Wisconsin could undertake to increase the control of sea lamprey in the state (see attachment 1, Great Lakes Fisheries Commission Recommendations for the Application of Additional Funds for Sea Lamprey Control in Wisconsin Waters, January 14, 2013).

Assembly Bill 155 and Senate Bill 134 would also provide funding for increased survey work during the biennium on additional streams and tributaries to identify new areas of infestation at an earlier rate. This early detection will provide an opportunity for more rapid response before sea lamprey reach the adult phase and begin predation on lake trout.

It is in the State's best interest to decrease the amount of predator lamprey in the Great Lakes which will ultimately increase the adult lake trout populations. It is the adult lake trout population which supports the states world class commercial and recreational fishery and supplements the state's tourism economy. Overall, water-related outdoor recreational activities in the entire Great Lakes Basin are valued at \$15 billion annually, of which sport fishing activities contribute \$4 billion.

Thank you for consideration of this bill and the substitute amendment. I will take any questions you may have at this time.

Attachment 1 to Testimony for Senate Bill 134 and Assembly Bill 155

Great Lakes Fishery's Commission Recommendations for the Application of Additional Funds for Sea Lamprey Control in Wisconsin Waters

January 14, 2013

Overview

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (commission) implements a program to control the invasive sea lamprey throughout the Great Lakes basin. Nevertheless, the commission is funding-limited to apply all needed sea lamprey control actions and therefore must rank actions according to need. If additional funds for sea lamprey control were supplied by the State of Wisconsin, unfunded sea lamprey control actions identified within the state boundaries could be implemented to further enhance sea lamprey control and the rehabilitation of Great Lakes fish populations. This document outlines sea lamprey control actions and estimated costs outside of the commission's base control program that could be implemented if additional funds from the State of Wisconsin are allocated for sea lamprey control.

Sea Lamprey Barriers and Traps

The State of Wisconsin could build on existing commission-funded sea lamprey control effort by funding construction of sea lamprey barriers and traps on streams within Wisconsin waters. Possible projects include the Kewaunee River (Lake Michigan tributary), and the Nemadji and Bad rivers (Lake Superior tributaries; locations of tributaries shown in Figure 1). All sea lamprey barrier and trap projects could be cost-share projects with the U.S Army Corps of Engineers under the Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration program, which requires a 35% cost share from the non-federal project sponsor (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in this case).

Kewaunee River

The Buzz Besadny Anadromous Fish Facility and low head dam on the Kewaunee River was constructed in 1990 and consists of a low head barrier with a bypass channel to supply water to the facility and attract spawning fish for egg collection. Prior to 1990, there was an old dam located at the site. Sea lamprey larvae were first discovered in the Kewaunee River in 1967 and upstream of the original dam in 1972. Since construction of the low head dam in 1990, spawning has occurred upstream in all but a few years. Nevertheless, larval densities have historically been low and the river has only been treated 2 times, once in 1975 and then again in 2007. In 2007, only Casco Creek was treated.

The barrier has a 4x1-foot notch located two feet from the west bank designed to assist downstream passage of smolts during low water periods. This notch is a likely route for upstream escapement of sea lampreys during the spring migration. The notch can be sealed with a stop log, but is open during most of the spring because the stop logs are difficult to install during high water.

Additional funding for sea lamprey control, if provided by the State of Wisconsin, could be used at this site to eliminate sea lamprey escapement upstream of the dam (and subsequent escapement of parasitic offspring to Lake Michigan where they would feed on fish) and to capture sea lampreys at the site before they can reproduce and to help generate sea lamprey population estimates for Lake Michigan. Refurbishing this barrier is a permanent solution to an ongoing problem for sea lamprey control and a more attractive and cost-feasible option than conducting expensive lampricide treatments (at least \$15,000 per treatment) every 4 years.

Suggested barrier modifications include:

- 1) Install a gate for downstream smolt passage (estimated cost **\$50,000**).
- 2) Construction of a permanent sea lamprey trap to remove lampreys from the stream (estimated cost **\$50,000**).
- 3) Complete hydraulic and hydrologic study to determine frequency of water inundation and feasibility of raising barrier crest height (estimated cost **\$20,000**).

Total Project Estimate: **\$120,000**

Nemadji River

The Nemadji River is located near Superior, WI and is treated with lampricide to control sea lampreys about every 4 years at a cost of \$180,000 per treatment. This system is difficult to treat with lampricides because of challenging flow conditions and physical characteristics that restrict access by treatment crews causing less than ideal treatment effectiveness. Sea lampreys surviving lampricide treatments (residuals) contribute to the parasitic population that feeds on fish in Lake Superior.

Additional funding for sea lamprey control, if provided by the State of Wisconsin, could be used at this site to build a barrier that would reduce treatment cost and the number of residual sea lampreys escaping to Lake Superior and damaging fish. The estimated reduction in treatment costs would be about \$70,000 every four years (some lampricide treatment would still need to be applied below the barrier). Potential barrier locations would be between Hwy 35 and the MN/WI border; State Hwy 35 is downstream of most of the sea lamprey infestation, but Dedham Road also looks like a suitable barrier location regarding topography. Projects similar to this have cost about **\$750,000**. There is a risk that after spending considerable time and some money, the project could be deemed unfeasible for a variety of reasons (e.g., endangered species, real estate, local objections, and hydrology).

Total Project Estimate: **\$750,000**

Bad River

The Bad River is located near Ashland, WI and is routinely treated with lampricide to control sea lampreys about every 2.5 years at a cost of \$250,000. This system is also difficult to treat because of

flow and access conditions, with surviving residual sea lampreys contributing to the parasitic population in Lake Superior and damaging fish.

The Bad River Band of Chippewa Indians has been reluctant to allow lampricide application on their land and would like to see increased use of alternative controls. A barrier has been proposed for the site, although an effort in the early 2000s was discontinued because of objections to its location. The current tribal council may be more conducive to a barrier if sited properly, but challenges may still be encountered. Nevertheless, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has initiated a new review, several potential sites are being considered, and a preliminary restoration plan has been developed.

Additional funding for sea lamprey control, if provided by the State of Wisconsin, could be used to build a barrier on the Bad River system and reduce treatment cost and residual lampreys in the river. The estimated reduction in treatment cost would be about \$140,000 every 2.5 years (some lampricide treatment would still need to be applied below the barrier). Potential barrier locations would be near the Elmhoist Bridge crossing on the mainstream, at a railroad crossing upstream from Elmhoist Bridge near the Potato River junction, or on the Marengo River just upstream of the junction with the mainstream. Similar projects have cost approximately **\$1,500,000** for a barrier on a tributary and **\$4,000,000** on the mainstream.

Total Project Estimate: between **\$1,500,000** and **4,000,000** depending on location.

Lampricide Treatments and Surveys

The State of Wisconsin could build on existing commission-funded sea lamprey control effort by funding a second consecutive lampricide treatment of sea lamprey-producing streams within Wisconsin waters (Figure 2). Consecutive lampricide treatments are intended to remove sea lampreys that survive the first treatment. These "residual" larval sea lampreys are believed to be the major contributor to the parasitic populations in the Great Lakes. Annual cost estimates for consecutive treatments are provided in the Table 1. Available funds beyond those required for consecutive treatments could be put towards a single treatment of tributaries that are marginal sea lamprey producers. These streams, such as Hibbards and Three Mile creeks, are treated less frequently within the commission-funded program because low infestations result in a comparatively less valuable treatment when considering cost per kill across the entire Great Lakes basin. Lampricide treatment costs for all currently infested streams in Wisconsin waters are listed in Table 1 and are based on 2013 dollars and lampricide needs. Lampricide treatments could be selected a la carte based on need and available funding.

All infested streams in Wisconsin waters have been treated at least once since 2007 with the exception of Whitefish Bay Creek and the Sioux River. The Cranberry River will be treated for the first time during 2013, after re-infestation was first discovered during 2010.

Additional funds, if provided by the State of Wisconsin, could also be put towards searching for new sea lamprey-producing streams or lentic areas (inland lakes or areas near the mouths of tributaries) that have historically been uninfested and are therefore surveyed less frequently. Historically positive streams that are not included in the attached spreadsheet have been surveyed for sea lampreys within

the past five years but none have been found (includes Little and Ahnapee rivers, and Pensaukee, Ephraim, and Bear creeks). The Fox River was recently surveyed for sea lamprey larvae but none were found. Since 2007, five Lake Superior and 17 Lake Michigan tributaries have been investigated for sea lamprey production and only one, the Sioux River in Lake Superior, was positive. That small population continues to be monitored.

Increased effort to investigate Wisconsin tributaries for sea lamprey production that have not been recently surveyed would be a one-time cost of **\$60,000**. This would allow for stream or lentic surveys in 40 Lake Superior tributaries and 80 Lake Michigan tributaries.

Total Project Estimate for Lampricide Treatments (see Table 1 for detail): **\$1,525,742**

Total Project Estimate for Larval Sea Lamprey Surveys: **\$60,000**

SUMMARY

Sea Lamprey Barriers and Traps

Kewaunee River (Lake Michigan)	\$120,000
Nemadji River (Lake Superior)	\$750,000
Bad River (Lake Superior)	up to \$4,000,000

Lampricide Treatments and Surveys

Lampricide Treatments	up to \$1,525,742
Larval Sea Lamprey Surveys	\$60,000

TOTAL **up to \$6,455,742**

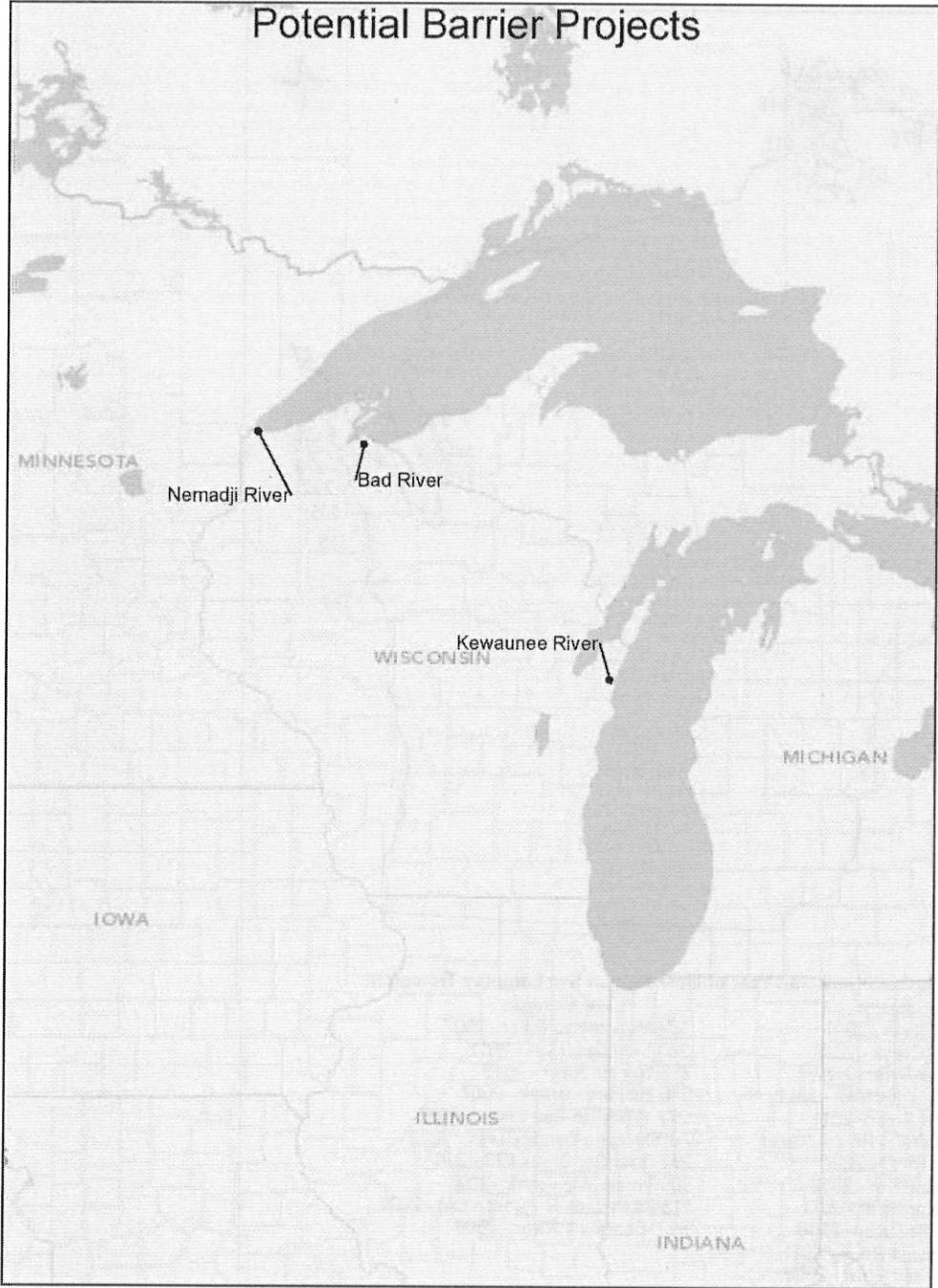


Figure 1. Location of proposed sea lamprey barrier and trap projects in Wisconsin.

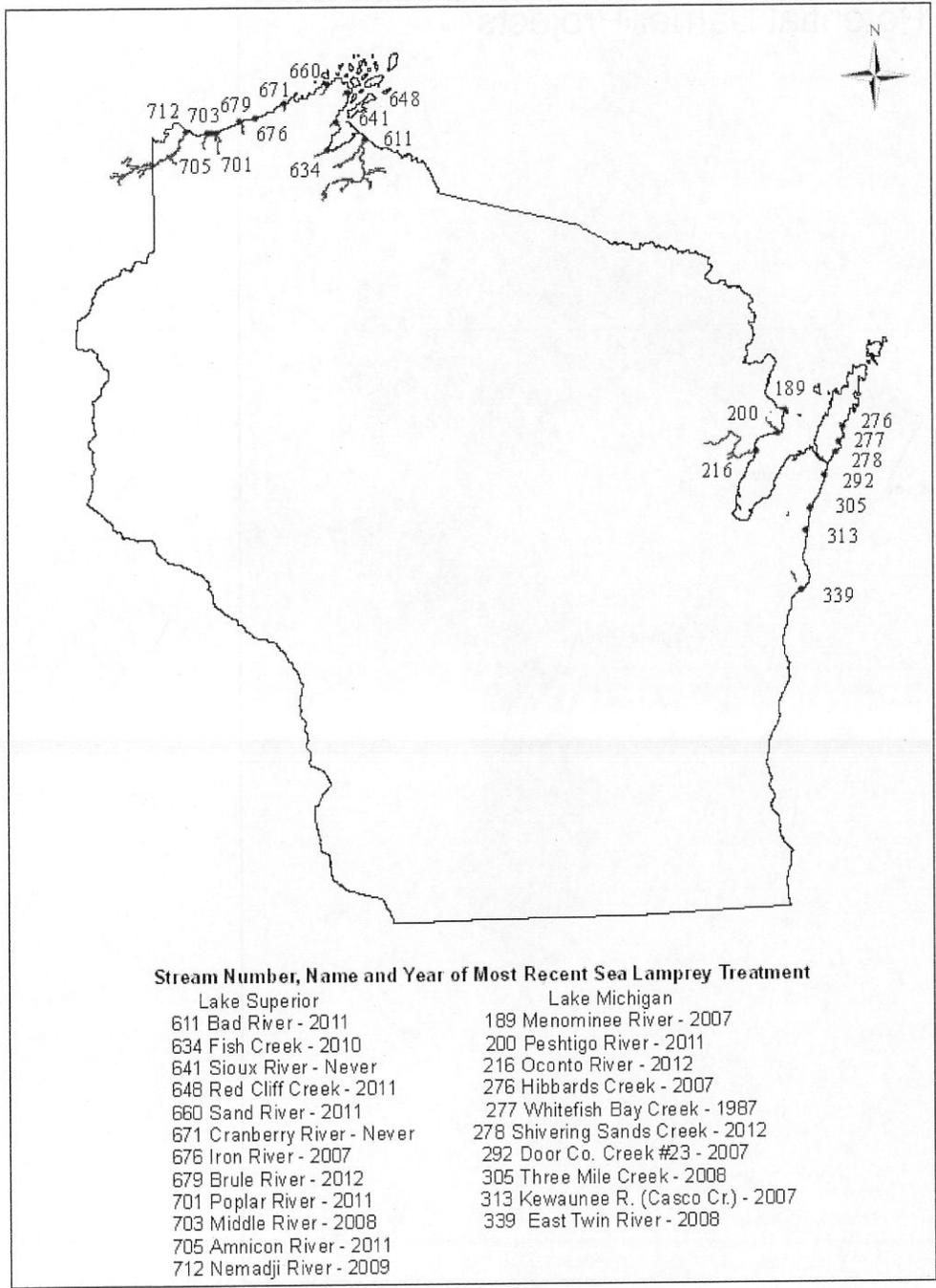
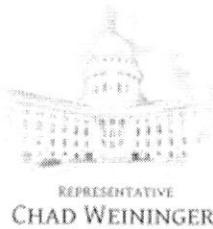


Figure 2. State of Wisconsin Sea Lamprey-Infested Tributaries.



July 17, 2013

Testimony of Representative Chad Weinger on Assembly Bill 155

To: Chairman A. Ott and Members of the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage

Mr. Chairman, thank you for holding a public hearing on AB 155, the sea lamprey control bill. I would also like to thank the members of the Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage for being here today, and for their thoughtful consideration of this bill.

As you may know, there is a substitute amendment to AB 155 that make changes to the bill at the request of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation. The substitute amendment passed unanimously out of the Senate Committee on Workforce Development, Forestry, Mining and Revenue, and so my testimony today speaks to the legislation as amended.

Simply put, AB 155 will strengthen efforts to control Wisconsin's parasitic sea lamprey population by offering follow up treatments to those already funded through the federal government and building or repairing lamprey barriers. Sea lampreys are parasites that have infested our Great Lakes and tributaries, and this legislation works to address their increasing numbers and sequential impact on Wisconsin's economy.

AB 155 funds the 35% state match necessary to receive federal dollars for repair and improvement of the lamprey barrier on the Kewaunee River at the Besadny Anadromous Fish Facility and for the construction of a lamprey barrier on the Nemadji River. The bill also includes funds for controlling the sea lamprey population with follow up chemical treatments in Wisconsin's tributaries, increasing the amount of larvae killed. There is also funding included in the legislation for survey work to identify new areas of infestation at an earlier rate to provide ample response time before the sea lamprey can reach the adult phase.

The funding for the barrier efforts is one-time funding that will be taken out of the Great Lakes Trout and Salmon Stamp fund. The cost for the Kewaunee River barrier is \$42,000 and \$262,500 for the Nemadji River barrier. The funding for the control projects and larvae surveys are one-time GPR funded.

Data released by the Great Lakes Fishery's Commission has indicated that the wounded rate of trout is on the rise and that more and more lake trout in Lake Michigan have signs or current or healed wounds from sea lamprey. Our tourism industry has the potential to suffer if issues like sea lamprey are not addressed, which is why Senator Cowles and I have authored this legislation.



REPRESENTATIVE
CHAD WEININGER

AB 155 ensures that Wisconsin is doing all that it can to protect the trout fishing industry and increase the number and size of lake trout.

Again, I would like to thank the Chairman and the Committee for their time and consideration of AB 147.

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2013 Assembly Bill 155 – Relating to a sea lamprey control program

Testimony of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Prepared for Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage
July 17, 2013

Wisconsin's Great Lakes Trout and Salmon program would not succeed without a sustained program of sea lamprey control. Under terms of the bi-national Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries, the control of sea lamprey is the responsibility of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, which spends approximately \$22,000,000 annually in this work. The sea lamprey control program has been successful in reducing sea lamprey abundance to levels that allow salmon and trout to thrive, but sea lamprey have not been eradicated. The Department of Natural Resources cooperates with this program.

Senate Bill 134 authorizes the expenditure of Salmon Stamp revenues to help address specific gaps in the current sea lamprey control program that have been identified by Great Lakes Fishery Commission staff. Substitute Amendment 1 authorizes the use of GPR funds for unspecified sea lamprey control projects and surveys.

The Salmon Stamp was created 30 years ago to provide a reliable source of funding to sustain Wisconsin's Great Lakes trout and salmon program. Revenues from the sale of Salmon Stamps are combined with a portion of revenues from the sale of two-day Great Lakes licenses and Patron Licenses to form the Salmon Stamp account. Currently, revenues to the Salmon Stamp account must be spent to "supplement and enhance the existing trout and salmon rearing and stocking program for outlying waters". In Fiscal Year 2012, \$1,719,930 was spent from the Salmon Stamp account. This was matched with \$1,468,171 from other Segregated Fund sources to cover the \$3,188,101 total cost of Wisconsin's Great Lakes trout and salmon program. This program has been a great success. Anglers devote approximately 3,000,000 hours to the pursuit of salmon and trout in Wisconsin waters of the Great Lakes, spending in excess of \$200,000,000 annually, and harvesting several hundred thousand chinook salmon, coho salmon, steelhead, brown trout, and lake trout each year.

The Department of Natural Resources does not have a position on the AB 155 or Substitute Amendment 1, but is happy to respond to questions about sea lamprey control or about the Salmon Stamp program.

Wisconsin Wildlife Federation

Testimony in Support of Substitute Amendment 1 to AB 155 Relating to Sea Lamprey Control in the Great Lakes

Chairman Ott, Members of the Assembly Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage Committee, on behalf of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, thank you for the opportunity to testify today on Assembly Bill 155 relating to sea lamprey control on the Great Lakes. The Federation is comprised of 185 hunting, fishing, trapping and forestry related organizations dedicated to the advancement of sportsmen and women and the protection of Wisconsin's Natural Resources. The 185 affiliated clubs include the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sports Fishing Clubs and several of the individual Great Lakes sports fishing groups from Kenosha to Marinette.

The Federation has two major interests relating to Assembly Bill 155. They are the obvious need to protect the Great Lakes fishery for our members from the damage caused by the sea lamprey, a major invasive species that was introduced into the lake by the opening of the Saint Lawrence Seaway. Our other concern, which I know many of you share, is the protection of the segregated Great Lakes Sports Fishing Stamp Fund which is paid specifically by Great Lakes anglers and was designated for fish trout and salmon rearing and stocking.

The initial bill, AB 155, would have expanded the use of Great Lakes Stamp Funds to include sea lamprey control, which is a responsibility of the Federal government. While sea lamprey control is clearly an important objective, the initial bill would have used a major part of the fund for those purposes and diverted those funds away from the original critically important purpose of the Great Lakes stamp. Great Lakes anglers supported the legislation creating the stamp but only on the condition that it be used for rearing and stocking trout and salmon.

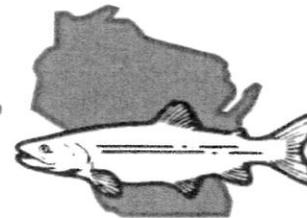
We would like to thank Senator Cowles, his staff and Representative Weininger for their willingness to work with the Wildlife Federation and the Federation of Great Lakes Sports Fishing Clubs in coming up with Substitute Amendment 1 to AB 155. The substitute amendment uses Great Lakes Stamp Funds for one-time infrastructure (lamprey barriers) and uses General Purpose Revenue for sea lamprey surveys. It is highly appropriate to use general tax dollars for this purpose. The current Great Lakes fishery has been built on the license and stamp dollars of Great Lakes anglers and has been an engine for incredible economic growth in the shoreline communities of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior from Kenosha to Superior.

In conclusion, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation strongly encourages the Committee to support Substitute Amendment 1 to Assembly Bill 155. Thank you again for this opportunity.

Submitted by George Meyer, Executive Director, Wisconsin Wildlife Federation---July 17, 2013

Wisconsin Federation

of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Clubs



WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF GREAT LAKES SPORT FISHING CLUBS

ASSEMBLY BILL 155

Sea Lamprey Control Program

July 17, 2013

Public Hearing (Room 417 North, State Capitol, GAR Hall)

Assembly Members: Chairman Ott, Representatives Kleefisch, Bies, Williams, Mursau, Nerison, Petryk, Steinke, Born, Swearingen, Milroy, Hebl, Clark, Danou, Hesselbein and Shankland.

Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Club representative:

Thom Gulash, President

3702 Indian Bluff Drive

Manitowoc, WI 54220

920-682-2028

The Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Clubs (WFGLSFC) membership includes the Kenosha Sport Fishing & Conservation Association, Salmon Unlimited of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Great Lakes Sport Fishermen, Ozaukee Great Lakes Sport Fishing Clubs, Northeastern Wisconsin Great Lakes Sport Fishermen, Green Bay Great Lakes Sport Fishermen, Marinette & Menomonee Great Lakes Sport Fishermen, Between the Lakes Muskies, Inc and Sheboygan Great Lakes Sport Fishing Club. WFGLSFC was established to work with the public, its elected officials, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and all organizations which share a concern for the present and future of sport fishing on the Great Lakes. Our focus is on both natural and stocked resources and the ecosystem in which they live. We are an affiliate of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, Wisconsin's Conservation Congress and the Great Lakes Sport Fishing Council.

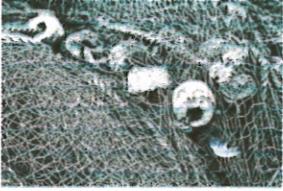
Recognizing that the sea lamprey funding initiative is a beneficial project for all sport fishermen the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing clubs supports the amendments to the original bill which will provide funding for sea lamprey control and support the Department of Natural Resources with continued funds for propagation of the hatchery system and its long term needs.

The Wisconsin Federation of Sport Fishing Clubs would like to give a special thanks to Senator Cowles and his staff for their willingness to listen to the concerns of sport fishermen and their work toward a solution which provides a two fold purpose: 1. funding sea lamprey control and 2. saving monies in the Trout and Salmon Stamp Fund to be used by the Department of Natural Resources for their expressed intention. The Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sport Fishing Clubs would also like to thank Wisconsin Wildlife Federation for their assistance with this important issue.

For the present, if there should be further questions or if I may be of help to you in some way, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

Thom Gulash



Wisconsin Commercial Fisheries Association

Charles W. Henriksen, *President*
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To: Assembly Committees on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage

Re: AB 155 Sea Lamprey Control 07.17.2013

We are greatly encouraged by this initiative to ramp up lamprey control in Wisconsin.

It has been painfully obvious to those of us who live on and around the water that lamprey have made a comeback. Since the change in management strategies by the states through the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission there has been an obvious and persistent increase in our observation of lamprey and lamprey wounding over the last several years.

Whitefish are less favored by lamprey and managed to survive when Lake Trout became extinct in Lake Michigan but we are regularly seeing lamprey predation on them. Also our chub stocks which are growth stunted and stressed by the invasive mussels are also at great risk from lamprey. As beleaguered as the commercial fishery is and with all that we lost in the original lamprey outbreak we implore you to move this legislation forward.

One concern that I would be remiss in not mentioning is that as we ensure increased survival of predators we need to be mindful of the carrying capacity of the lakes, particularly Lake Michigan. The forage base has finite limits. While non-native Salmon and re-introduced Trout are reproducing we have seen our natural Whitefish also eating forage fish (alewife and gobies) because of the mussels impact on their food of choice. While we have great faith in Mother Nature to provide some balance we do not want to collapse our valuable ecosystem by overplanting. Our advice would be to reduce fish planting even further and proceed with caution.

The idea that we should not use money that is being saved for a possible hatchery that is not even identified yet so we can plant more fish rather than using a small portion of it to save fish we have already planted does not make sense. I was a longtime member of the Governor's Council on Invasive Species and believe that the one invader we have under control should not be forgotten. Wisconsin should be a proactive leader on this issue.

Thanks and Good Luck,

Charles W Henriksen