



# TOM TIFFANY

STATE SENATOR • 12TH SENATE DISTRICT

## **Testimony on Assembly Bill 160 Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage March 29<sup>th</sup>, 2017**

Thank you members of the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage for allowing me to testify on Assembly Bill 160 (AB 160) related to aquaculture and fish farms.

Fishing is an important part of our state's economy and heritage. Every year almost one million Wisconsinites enjoy fishing in our lakes, rivers, and streams. Without private aquaculture, our state would not be able to meet the demands of sport fishermen, tourist, or commercial fishing operators. Private aquaculture supplies live bait to tackle shops, stocks our lakes and rivers, and supplies grocery stores with locally grown fish.

Aquaculture is a \$5.3 million dollar industry in Wisconsin and supports almost 500 jobs. Unfortunately, the industry has declined in recent years due to burdensome and inconsistent regulation. Representative Felzkowski and I are proposing to regulate aquaculture similar to agriculture as they each grow a product for human consumption. This bill will lead to more consistent and predictable regulation of an important industry. Doing so will allow the aquaculture industry to thrive as the industry has done nationally.

Over the last eight months we have worked with the Department of Natural Resources, Trout Unlimited, Wisconsin Wetlands Association, and Ducks Unlimited to clarify the intent of the legislation. Through those meetings we were able to build a consensus on many aspects of the bill with the final product matching our intent of allowing regulatory flexibility while continuing Wisconsin's high environmental standards.

I want to thank the committee for allowing me to testify and would ask for your support of AB 160.

Thank you.

Tom Tiffany  
Wisconsin State Senate  
12<sup>th</sup> Senate District



# WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

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P.O. Box 7882 • Madison, WI 53707-7882

## **AB 160 – Regulation of Aquaculture and Fish Farms**

**Representatives Mary Felzkowski and Rob Stafsholt**

**Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage**

**March 29<sup>th</sup>, 2017**

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on Assembly Bill 160. Senator Tiffany, Representative Stafsholt, and I have introduced this bill to accomplish crucial statutory updates for our aquaculture industry that will add clarity and help foster growth in Wisconsin.

Growing up in northern Wisconsin, we have had experience with aquaculture throughout our lives. These farmers have the same dedication and work ethic as those who plow our fields and raise our cattle; it just happens that they have a different crop – and that is, fish.

Aquaculture is agriculture – that is the key element to AB 160. The clarification of current laws related to aquaculture will provide the consistency that our private fish farmers need to plan for the future and grow their operations in a sustainable way. By aligning state water quality standards with federal law, we will ensure that Wisconsin fish farmers are not at a competitive disadvantage to neighboring states.

Wisconsin already has a \$21 million aquaculture industry with an estimated 2800 private fish farms throughout the state that support almost 500 jobs. Unfortunately, Wisconsin's red tape and burdensome permitting prevent this industry from truly reaching its full potential on the national stage. Health benefits have significantly increased the demand for seafood in the U.S. Currently, 86% of U.S. seafood consumption is imported, leading to a seafood trade deficit of \$10 billion. With the statutory changes in this bill, Wisconsin's aquaculture industry can grow to more broadly meet Wisconsin and U.S. seafood needs as a whole.

We ask for your support of AB 160 and would be happy to answer your questions.



***Wisconsin Wetlands Association Testimony on AB 160  
Presented by Brian Vigue, March 29, 2017***

The Wisconsin Wetlands Association is a statewide, non-partisan, non-profit wetland conservation organization. We envision a state where wetlands are healthy and plentiful and support ecological and societal needs, and where citizens care for, appreciate, and interact with these natural resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer our feedback and suggestions on AB 160, the Fishing for our Future Act. I'd like to begin by expressing our appreciation to Representative Felzkowski for reaching out to our organization early on in the bill drafting process with regard to the bill's wetland provisions. We've appreciated her consideration of our organization's concerns, and believe that the collaborative approach that Senator Tiffany, Representative Felzkowski, and the Wisconsin Aquaculture Association have taken has addressed several wetland policy concerns we had with the bill last year.

We recognize the need for aquaculture businesses to be able to manage their existing facilities and grow. We also strongly advocate for our mission, which is the protection and preservation of wetland resources.

For these reason, we appreciate and support the substantial efforts they've made to ensure that most of the wetland provisions are limited in scope to impacts from expansions of existing facilities or impacts to artificial wetlands. These provisions are both practical and consistent with existing state law.

We support the expansion of Wisconsin's aquaculture industry. We believe that the judicious application of exemptions in this legislation will ensure that recreational fish farm owners can enter the industry utilizing best practices when they operate near wetlands. In addition, existing fish farmers can expand, having certainty in the regulatory process.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide this testimony today, and we appreciate the collaborative way this bill was developed. This is how we prefer to work. To the members of this committee, please consider us a resource and know that we are available to help you and your staff craft policies that protect and restore wetlands while providing a smooth and streamlined process through which our businesses and communities can grow.

Please don't hesitate to contact us with any additional questions or concerns you may have.

**Brian Vigue, Policy Liaison**

brian.vigue@wisconsinwetlands.org

608-250-9971 (office), 608-843-6355 (mobile)

DATE: March 29, 2017  
TO: Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage  
FROM: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
Mark Aquino, External Services Division Administrator  
Pat Stevens, Environmental Management Division Administrator  
SUBJECT: 2017 Assembly Bill 160 regarding aquaculture

Thank you Chairman Kleefisch and Committee members for this opportunity to discuss Wisconsin aquaculture.

Assembly Bill 160 addresses three major subject areas for fish farms and the Department of Natural Resources:

1. Access to appropriate genetic strains of fish and fish eggs
2. Maintenance, repair and construction of fish farm facilities
3. Water use reporting and wastewater permitting

Access to appropriate genetic strains of fish and fish eggs

AB 160 provides the department the ability to review viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS), invasive bait fish, and the role of genetics in stocking strategies through the administrative rule process. DNR will seek broad stakeholder involvement developing such rules.

It has been a number of years since VHS rules and policies were first set and a number of policies currently in place, including the role of genetics in stocking strategies, warrant a review. It is always a good policy to regularly review the impacts of existing rules and policies on DNR and our aquaculture partner operations and businesses. Federal, state, tribal and private sector fish farms all have a lot to learn from each other through this process.

We saw tremendous success during the Wisconsin Walleye Initiative when private aquaculture partnered with State hatcheries. Under AB 160, DNR will continue to provide fish to tribal and federal hatcheries as well as private entities. AB 160 encourages private hatcheries to innovate their operations. DNR has experience with setting egg hatching rates. DNR fish and egg agreements going forward would include an estimate on expected returns and allow private hatcheries realizing *higher returns* to use those additional fish elsewhere than just in public waters. The public will benefit by getting the fish returned from eggs provided by the State; if private hatcheries do better than expected through their own innovations and work, the public could benefit from a viable and competitive industry.

Maintenance, repair, and construction of fish farm facilities

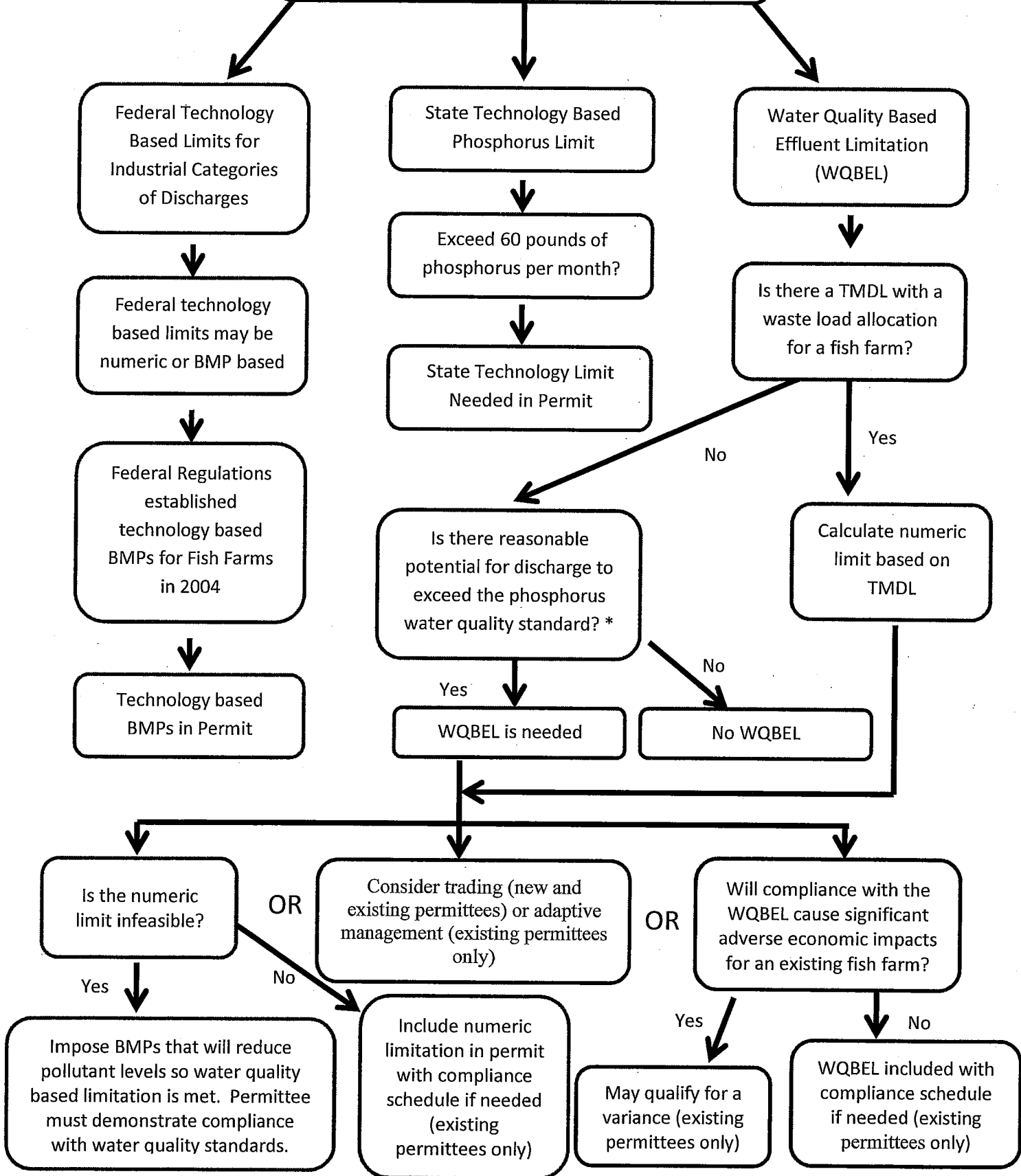
Assembly Bill 160:

- Allows maintenance and repair of artificial waterbodies used for aquaculture near navigable waterways;
- Defines and allows normal aquacultural activities in artificial wetlands created for aquacultural activities;
- Adds maintenance of aquacultural roads to the exemption for farm, forest, and mining roads in 281.36 (4) (e);
- Requires DNR add aquaculture to the agricultural wetland filling general permit required by 2011 Act 118 for projects affecting up to 10,000 square feet of wetland;
- Limits DNR review of practicable alternatives for wetland projects onsite or adjacent to an existing aquacultural facility consistent with the approach taken in 2011 Act 118 through 2017 Act 387.

### Water use reporting and wastewater permitting

- *Water Withdrawals for Aquaculture Purposes* Each person who makes a withdrawal averaging at least 100,000 gallons per day in a thirty-day period must report the withdrawal to the Department. SB 95 eliminates the reporting requirement for fish farms that withdraw water, place it into a DATCP registered aquaculture pond and then use the water for a subsequent purpose. This provision specifies that the subsequent use of that water from the pond would not be a withdrawal and therefore need not be reported.
- *WPDES variances*. This provision specifies that for purposes of issuing variances for fish farms under the Wisconsin's wastewater permitting program (Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program), the Department will follow the same guidance and other information the Environmental Protection Agency uses to review variances. DNR currently follows federal law when we issues variances. Consequently, this provision would not change how we currently process variances.
- *Wastewater Permitting for Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facilities*. This provision provides that the Department will include federally required best management practices (BMPs) in a permit for these facilities, and the Department may not include additional conditions except as necessary to meet certain applicable limitations, standards and other provisions. In addition, any conditions issued in a permit must be limited to site specific BMPs to the extent allowed under federal law. Again, we currently follow federal law in determining the application of best management practices, and would continue to do so under this provision.

# Clean Water Act Phosphorus Limitations for Fish Farms



\* Look at level of pollutant in effluent, background level of pollutant in stream (downstream), effluent flow, and stream flow. For existing fish farms, since BMPs are already required for technology based limits, effluent quality reflects any reductions achieved from technology based BMPs.

## Clean Water Act Phosphorus Limitations for Fish Farms

These limitations only apply to those facilities that require a WPDES permit according to the attached applicability matrix. A facility may also be required to have a WPDES permit on a case-by-case basis if deemed to be a significant discharge to the receiving water.

### Three Sets of Limitations for Aquaculture

1. Federal Technology Based Limits - 40 CFR 451
2. State Technology Based Limits – Ch. NR 217, Wis. Adm. Code
3. State Water Quality Based Limits – Chs. NR 106 and 217, Wis. Adm. Code

40 CFR 122.44 states that NPDES permits must include technology based limitations and any limits that are more stringent than ELG based on state water quality standards. To protect aquatic life and recreational uses, revisions to Wisconsin's Phosphorus Water Quality Standards for surface waters were adopted on December 1, 2010. These revisions:

- Created water quality standards for phosphorus in surface waters. These standards set maximum thresholds for phosphorus in Wisconsin's surface waters (Ch. NR 102, Wis. Adm. Code).
- Set procedures to implement these phosphorus standards in WPDES permits issued to point sources discharging to surface waters of the state (Ch. NR 217, Wis. Adm. Code).

Water Quality Effluent Limits (WQBEL) are calculated based upon assimilative capacity in the receiving stream (concentration based limit) or based on a Wasteload Allocation (mass based limit) from a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). For a concentration based limit, reasonable potential is evaluated for each existing or new discharge.

For an existing discharge, effluent sampling data of phosphorus is compared to the calculated concentration limit. Since BMPs are already required, the effluent data reflects any reductions achieved. For a new discharge, effluent data from a similar facility with similar BMPs can be used or best professional judgment will be used to estimate the potential discharge.

If a WQBEL is determined to be needed, an existing discharge will be granted a compliance schedule for 7-9 years if necessary. Part of the compliance schedule will be to evaluate the potential options for compliance. These options may include construction, water quality trading, or adaptive management. Existing facilities may also apply for a variance (SS. 283.15(4), Wis. Stats) if they qualify based on economic impacts.

New facilities are required to meet the WQBELs as soon as discharge begins. No compliance schedule or variance is available to a new facility. New Facilities are not eligible for Adaptive Management, but may comply with a WQBEL through water quality trading.

If a facility is designed so that there is no actual point of discharge, such as net pens, a numeric limit might not be feasible to include in the permit since the effluent could not be properly sampled. In that case, BMPs would be included in a permit instead of a numeric limit.

Applicability Matrix from 40 CFR 451

System Type	Species Type (Water)	Discharge $\geq$ 30 Days Per Year?	Annual Production of Aquatic Animals	Maximum Month of Feeding > 5,000 lb (2,272 kg)?	NPDES Applies? <sup>1</sup>	NPDES/ELGs Applies?
Flow-through or Recirculating	Cold	Yes	$\geq$ 100,000 lb (45,454 kg)	N/A	X	X
			$\geq$ 20,000 lb (9,090 kg)	Yes	X	
			$\leq$ 20,000 lb (9,090 kg)	No	X	
			$\leq$ 20,000 lb (9,090 kg)	Yes	X	
	Warm	No				
Net Pens	Cold	Yes	$\geq$ 100,000 lb (45,454 kg)	N/A	X	X
			$\geq$ 20,000 lb (9,090 kg)	Yes	X	
			$\leq$ 20,000 lb (9,090 kg)	No	X	
			$\leq$ 20,000 lb (9,090 kg)	Yes	X	
	Warm	No				
Ponds	Cold	Yes <sup>2</sup>	$\geq$ 100,000 lb (45,454 kg)	N/A	X	X
			$\geq$ 20,000 lb (9,090 kg)	Yes	X	
			$\leq$ 20,000 lb (9,090 kg)	No	X	
			$\leq$ 20,000 lb (9,090 kg)	Yes	X	
	Warm	No				
Alligator ponds, molluscan shellfish, lobster cages and pounds, crawfish, indirect discharges, or Alaskan flow-through					See Footnote 3	

<sup>1</sup> The Director may designate a facility as a CAAP facility on a case-by-case basis, even if the facility does not meet the discharge, annual production, and feed requirements of the NPDES regulations.

<sup>2</sup> Note this does not apply to closed ponds which discharge only during periods of excess runoff.

<sup>3</sup> These types of systems are exempt from the CAAP ELGs. They may be regulated by the NPDES regulations if they meet the discharge, annual production, and feed requirements of the NPDES regulations, or if the Director designates them (on a case-by-case basis) as CAAP facilities or other types of facilities requiring an NPDES permit



**River Alliance comments for AB 106 – Assembly aquaculture bill hearing**

Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage, 417 N GAR

March 29, 2017

Thank you, Chair Kleefisch, and the rest of the Committee, for the opportunity to provide comment on AB 160. My name is Matt Krueger and I am the River Restoration Director for the River Alliance of Wisconsin. We are a statewide nonprofit organization that empowers people to protect and restore water.

River Alliance has tracked the development of this bill since last legislative session, and we attended the public hearing for the companion bill in the Senate, but offered no testimony, as we were still trying to better understand the bill's impacts. We appreciate the improvements that have been made to the bill by its authors, substantially limiting its scope and impacts on the waters of our state. I appear today for informational purposes only, though do so to offer comments that reflect our concern over potential implications of some provisions contained in the bill, which we hope will be addressed before the bill is finalized and drafted into law. I also hope to highlight a few areas where the bill could be improved with increased clarity.

Our concerns with the bill pertain most notably to potential impacts related to Navigable Waterways permit exemptions, aquaculture as an agricultural use in the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway, and possible deregulation of aquatic invasive species laws.

**Section 11**

I'd like to focus the bulk of my comments today toward Section 11 of the bill, which seeks to grant aquaculture facilities exemptions from Navigable Waterways permitting requirements. We have fundamental concerns about permit exemptions for high-impact earth-moving activities in and around waterways, such as construction, dredging, and enlarging of artificial waterbodies used in aquaculture. It's noteworthy, and concerning, that in current law, permitted activities are prescribed by an Individual Permit that spells out site-specific conditions that limit the impact of these activities, to the extent practicable, on navigable waterways—but that permit, and oversight, has been replaced by a full exemption in this bill.

We have similar concerns about exemptions granted to the construction and enlargement of artificial waterbodies located within 500' of the ordinary high water mark, but that are disconnected from navigable waters. Current law provides a General Permit that spells out the conditions of these activities, but this bill replaces that, too, with an exemption.

We're concerned that these exemptions will have a negative impact on state waterways, harming fish habitat and water quality. We're compelled to question whether the broad exemptions granted in Section 11 are necessary for aquaculture facilities to continue to be operational and financially viable in this state. In the absence of a demonstrated need for these exemptions, we'd like to see them removed from the bill entirely.

There are other ways that this bill's impact on waterways could be improved, and scope limited, even if the exemptions in Section 11 aren't removed. Specifically, greater clarity as to whom the exemptions apply to would be a substantial improvement. Our understanding is that there are approximately 2800 registered fish farms in the state of Wisconsin, and, of those, somewhere around 200-300 are commercial operations. The size, scope, and associated activities between these commercial and "mom-and-pop" categories of fish farms would appear to be significant, and should potentially be treated differently.

If the provisions contained in Sections 11, 20, and other sections of the bill where "fish farm" is referenced could be revised to say "commercial fish farm," it would likely reduce potential impacts to waterways. Language referring to "commercial" fish farm operations would be consistent with that of Section 13, Line 24, and it is a reasonable and necessary distinction to make. We'd like to see that applied broadly, in all instances where references to "fish farms" is made.

Lastly, the provisions contained in Section 11 appear to provide a potential loophole whereby formerly-operational fish farms that still exist on the landscape could be registered with DATCP, and operations begun anew, without any oversight from DNR. These formerly-operational farms may have experienced degradation over time, and seen ponds and water features filled in by sediment. Earth-moving and construction activities to get them online again may have substantial impacts to waterways, again, without DNR oversight of any sort. In these cases, simply registering a fish farm with DATCP is not a substitute for common-sense provisions that will safeguard the sensitive waterways adjacent to these operations, particularly if it has been some time since they have been operational.

While it's hard to know exactly how many of these "fallow" fish farms exist on the landscape, we think that clarifying the language in Section 11 to refer to "existing" farms, or farms that are operational at the date of the bill's signing would be an improvement, and would eliminate the potential loophole referred to previously.

### **Section 12 comments**

Section 12 of this bill seeks to amend Chapter 30.40, and add aquaculture to the definition of allowable agricultural uses in the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway. When the Riverway was created via Act 31 in 1989, the existing list of acceptable agricultural practices currently in statute was a negotiated effort that worked cooperatively to ensure existing agricultural operations in the Riverway could continue to thrive, while land and water resources were being adequately protected.

It's important to point out that aquaculture was not one of the approved or existing agricultural uses in the Riverway at the time of its inception. Additionally, there are no existing aquaculture facilities in the Riverway at present time. The existing Riverway is a celebrated resource, used by thousands of Wisconsinites to hunt, fish, trap, camp, boat, ski, and more, every year. It exists because a delicate balance was struck by multiple stakeholders coming to the table and providing considerable, thoughtful input toward establishing an agreed-upon set of rules unique to the Lower Wisconsin region.

Adding aquaculture to the list of allowable agricultural uses in the Riverway may well upset this delicate balance. There is no doubt that the thousands of acres of river, wetlands, and streams in the Riverway may prove to be ideal conditions for aquaculture facilities, but it doesn't mean they should necessarily be located there, particularly at the expense of hundreds of local businesses who make a living off of the multitude of recreational activities that the Riverway provides and supports. It's hard to know what the potential impact could be of revising the Riverway statutes to include aquaculture, but we suggest that it's in the best interest of the state to remove this provision in Section 12 entirely.

### **Section 13 comments**

We appreciate that the scope of Section 13 has been substantially reduced from previous versions of the bill from the last legislative session. Again, we credit the bill's authors with being willing to consider input that improved the bill, and reduced its impact on waterways. It is concerning, however, and worthy of comment, that while the statewide public policy development process aspires to create laws that broadly benefit the people of Wisconsin, this particular provision skews only to the benefit of a single fish farm in Langlade County. While we're aware that the prospects of this provision being removed from the bill are slim at this point, we're compelled to state that we fundamentally disagree with premise behind crafting the type of public policies that benefit a single individual over the public good, and/or public resources.

Furthermore, we're opposed to the exemption that it grants this single fish farm, from meeting minimum requirements to pass 25% of the natural low flow of Elton Creek, a Class 1 trout stream, particularly when, by all accounts, it is unnecessary to do so.

### **Section 20**

Section 20 of the bill adds construction and maintenance of "roads used in fish farms" to the list of activities exempted from wetland permits. To further reduce the impact of this provision to sensitive wetland areas and associated waterways, we'd like to see it narrowed to "roads used in commercial fish farms." It's worth noting here that this particular exemption may be at odds with federal US Army Corps of Engineers permit requirements.

Additionally, it may be in the DNR's interest to evaluate and promulgate standards and best management practices for roads used in fish farms. The other industries which are named alongside fish farms in this Section—roads for farms, forestry, mining—are all long-standing industries for whom best management practices have been well established at both the federal and state levels. Best management practices for fish farm infrastructure do not have the luxury of having been tested and refined over time. As such, it may be worth a closer look, and potential new DNR standards on the topic, to determine what those best management practices are.

#### **Section 2, Subsection 4**

Lastly, I'd like to comment on Section 2, Subsection 4 of the bill, which directs DNR to assess, among other things, the "continued classification of bait fish and forage fish as established nonnative fish species, and to promulgate new rules as necessary." As I've commented previously in other sections of this bill, it's difficult to know the practical implications of this provision, however, its intent would appear to be an attempt to de-list a particular species of bait fish and/or forage fish, from NR 40, the state's invasive species law.

Species such as the eastern and western mosquitofish are restricted species in the state, which means they "cause or have the potential to cause significant environmental or economic harm, or harm to human health," and accordingly, there are restrictions on how they can be moved about the state. With much scientific evidence as well as periodic reviews and updates, the DNR has developed NR 40 and a related set of best management practices to minimize the spread of invasive species. According to the DNR, "bait and forage fish importers who follow the BMPs...may demonstrate to the DNR that they have taken reasonable precautions to avoid the possession, transport and transfer of mosquitofish and other prohibited invasive fish species, if such fish are unknowingly or incidentally present in a shipment." In other words, those who follow the BMPs face no liability if incidental transport or possession occurs; therefore, it would appear that there is no need for this rule be re-assessed.

Through our Project RED program, now entering its sixth year and serving as a statewide model for engaging citizen scientists in monitoring for aquatic invasive species, River Alliance has a vested interest in preventing the introduction and spread of invasive species in our state, which can harm economies, environmental habitats, and social traditions such as fishing trips. While again, we're not sure the intent of the provision in Section 2, Subsection 4, if it is a step toward making the spread of invasive species more likely, particularly to the benefit of a particular industry as opposed to the people of Wisconsin, we're opposed to such efforts.

That concludes my comments. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment today. I can make my comments available electronically, if the Chair or committee members so desire.

Silver Moon Springs, LLC  
W4853 HWY 64  
Elton, WI 54430

March 29, 2017

Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and Sporting Heritage

RE: Support for AB 160, the Fishing for Our Future Act

Dear Committee Members:

My name is Tim Winkel. My family and I own a trout farm in Langlade County called Silver Moon Springs. The farm was built in the early 1950's, and my father bought the farm in 1978. I started working there that same year. My father died in December 2008, and shortly thereafter, trouble with the regulations for the farm started. Over the better part of the last decade we have been working with the DNR, and we still do not have all the permits that the DNR says we need.

The uncertainty and the costs of trying to get all of the permitting from DNR has, to put it mildly, been hell on my family and me. We need certainty and relief from the red tape at the DNR. If we do not do something soon, I do not know how our farm will survive to the next generation.

To give you an idea of the problems we face, I cannot even fix, work on, or improve our raceways without getting a permit from the DNR. The farm, which has been in existence for almost 70 years, is situated on Elton Creek, and uses a dam across the creek to supply some of the water for our raceways. The water from the creek flows through our raceways and is returned to the creek 550 feet downstream.

The original dam was made of wood and began to fall apart in 2007-08. We replaced the dam, and now, for the first time, the DNR wants me to have a permit for the dam and meet certain flow requirements over the dam. We have spent the last 8 years trying to resolve this issue, but cannot reach a conclusion. The last "solution" from the DNR was to pump water from the point where the raceways discharge into the creek back up to the dam so no water is "lost" from the creek. This is not a legitimate option because it would cost me tens of thousands of dollars to do so. A small business like mine simply cannot afford that cost.

The creek next to our farm has never run dry because of the dam, and there are plenty of trout and other aquatic life in the creek. We need good, clean water to raise our fish and we would never do anything to harm the creek. In fact, the water being discharged from our farm is as clean as or cleaner than when it comes in from the creek.

Aquaculture is an important part of this state's economy, and is vital to feeding the state in the future. If we want Wisconsin aquaculture to grow and meet the demand for safe, sustainable, and high quality fish, then we need this bill. When you look at how much feed it takes to raise other protein in our diets, farm raised sea food is by far a much better choice. One pound of feed will result in one pound of fish. That type of result simply cannot be beat.

If this bill passes, it will help give us the tools to stay in business and grow into the future. We need to be able to keep raising good quality fish for our people, and we cannot do that without this bill. Assembly Bill 160, the Fishing for Our Future Act, is good for Wisconsin and protects the environment while still allowing our industry to grow and meet the growing demand for fresh, sustainable fish. I hope that you will support this important step forward to letting aquaculture grow in Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

Tim Winkel  
Silver Moon Springs, LLC