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**516**

FYI

Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Wildlife Conservation

BRIEFING PAPER ON MOOSE FARMING

Who's  
issue?

SB 472 and HB 516 would amend AS 16.40.010 and AS 16.40.020 to allow moose to be raised as domestic animals for commercial purposes and allow meat from these animals to be sold. AS 16.40.010 allows the Department of Fish and Game to grant surplus buffalo or muskoxen to persons or groups for the purpose of raising and breeding these animals as domestic stock for commercial purposes. The proposed legislation would add moose to the species that could be granted to individuals for private ownership.

The Department of Fish and Game is opposed to SB 472 and HB 516 for biological, economic, and social reasons.

Wildlife Management Concerns

Moose are the most highly sought after game species by resident and nonresident hunters. About 7,500 to 8,000 moose are harvested each year by about 50,000 hunters. In 1989, drawing permit hunts were oversubscribed by more than 25,000 requests. Moose also provide a major food base for other important wildlife species. Tourists, photographers, and outdoor enthusiasts eagerly seek opportunities to observe moose.

The primary proponent of this legislation (Mr. Nick Columbo from Delta) has proposed capturing moose along the Alaska Railroad near Talkeetna as a source of moose for his commercial operation. He claims this would reduce the number of moose killed by trains. Several thousand moose occur in this area and it would be impossible to predetermine which moose might be killed by a train. Whether moose are killed by trains or removed to moose farms, the result is the same--fewer moose along the railroad corridor. Public demand for moose in this area (GMU 14A and 14B) is very high. The 1989 season for resident hunters was for 1 bull and lasted from 20 to 30 days. In GMU 14A, there was also a cow season by drawing permits; 12,500 hunters entered the drawing for 400 permits. Our records indicate that about 4,000 hunters pursued moose in these game management subunits during the 1989 season. These hunters harvested over 700 moose. Obviously, the demand for moose greatly exceeds the supply in this area. The same is true for nearly all other parts of Alaska.

Farming of moose will require large acreages. Mr. Columbo has requested a lease of 4,000 acres of state land near Delta for his operation. Fencing of this land would exclude its use by other moose and many other wildlife species. Also, predators such as grizzly bears, black bears, and wolves are common near Delta and most other places where game farming might occur. Conflicts

between a moose farm and predators are certain. Passage of this legislation and approval of Mr. Columbo's lease request would remove 4,000 acres of productive state-owned wildlife habitat from production of wildlife for general public use and enjoyment. Predator populations over a much larger area would likely be impacted.

The Department would be responsible for ensuring the general welfare and humane treatment of moose on farms because moose are classified as big game animals and the public expects us to ensure the humane treatment of all wildlife. The Alaska Zoo in Anchorage is a good example of where the public demanded Departmental oversight beyond required permit conditions. A large moose farm as envisioned by Mr. Columbo would pose several problems. Moose are not a herd animal. Cows with calves are solitary and other moose seldom occur in groups of more than 4 or 5. To place 100 plus moose into a 4,000-acre pasture will create aggressive behavior that could injure many animals. Such dense stocking rates could also cause disease problems and these diseases could be transmitted to wild moose or domestic species outside the enclosure.

A larger problem would be created by passage of HB 516/SB 472 when people use this legislation to own a few moose as a hobby or to promote their tourist business. Such road-side attractions are notorious for mistreatment of animals and Alaska has strictly prohibited such activity in the past. Individuals holding moose to promote their tourist trade will likely have no training in animal husbandry or knowledge of how to handle a large, wild animal. Even moose bottle-raised and accustomed to humans can become very aggressive and dangerous. The state may be held liable for allowing untrained people to hold wild animals if a moose injured someone.

Allowing the sale of moose meat will create serious law enforcement problems. Poaching of moose for commercial sale will become more common and difficult to enforce. Unethical moose farmers could work with poachers to confuse law enforcement. Allowing sale of moose meat will add an economic incentive to poachers that currently is absent. For this reason, in Alberta and several other provinces where elk farming is common, the sale of elk meat is prohibited. Farmers in Alberta can sell only antlers and breeding stock to other farms.

Current levels of wildlife law enforcement are inadequate to cope with this new burden. In West Germany, where sale of wildlife is legal, there are 65,000 armed wildlife protection agents (game wardens) or 1 for every 1.5 square miles (Geist 1988, Conservation Biology, 2(1):15-27). Still, poaching is considered a problem. In Alaska we have about 75 Fish and Wildlife Protection Officers plus about 300 employees of the Department of Fish and Game who are deputized. Counting even part-time deputized officers, this is 1 officer per 1,500 square miles of land. It is very unlikely that the level of law enforcement

would be raised to adequately enforce game regulations if sale of moose meat is allowed.

### Economic Reality

Moose are expensive to maintain in captivity. An average moose will consume 20 to 30 pounds of food per day in the summer and 10 to 12 pounds in the winter. The most productive areas in the state can support 6 to 8 moose per square mile during the winter. Mr. Columbo plans to stock in excess of 16 moose per square mile on his farm. A high level of supplemental feeding will be required. Moose have evolved to eat leaves and stems of woody plants. They cannot survive long-term on a diet which sustains cows, sheep, or horses. All moose held in captivity throughout the world are fed native browse or a pelleted ration that contains 33% aspen sawdust. This pelleted food is expensive, roughly twice the cost of domestic livestock feed.

Game farming has proven economical in some parts of Canada, most notably Alberta where elk and bison farms are common. However, none of these farms raise moose commercially because they are not profitable. A few farmers in Alberta do have 1 or 2 moose; the most owned by any one farmer is 6 animals. This farm is a wild animal park for tourists. No moose farms exist in the Yukon Territory.

The Yukon Territory, Department of Renewable Resources contracted with a private consulting firm in 1986 to analyze the economic feasibility of game ranching in the Yukon. This report concluded that moose are not suitable animals for game farming because of their tendency to acquire density-related disease. The Yukon government subsequently adopted a game ranching policy that prohibits the use of moose in game farming. The same report concluded that elk farming might be economically viable, but the average initial investment for an elk farm would be from \$400,000 to \$450,000 and annual operating costs would be \$17,000 to \$20,000, excluding labor. No income was predicted for the first 2 years of operation.

Moose farming is not economically feasible in areas where game farms have been established and much effort has been spent to establish markets for wild game products. To expect such endeavors to succeed in Alaska where no infrastructure exists and no market has been established is not realistic. The state has promoted agricultural projects in the past that resulted in continuing subsidies. We consider providing 100 publicly owned moose to private ownership a subsidy. Also, fencing 4,000 acres with a fence that will adequately enclose moose and exclude bison (a wild bison herd occurs in this area) will be very costly and could result in a request for a subsidy through a state loan.

Some proponents of moose farming have referred to reports from Russia where they think moose have been used successfully as work animals, for milk production, or for meat production. These

reports are not true. Russia initiated a large moose domestication project in the early 1940's. They built 2 large farms, one in the Pechora River Valley and one in central Siberia. Both farms closed in the mid-1960's because they were economic failures. It is difficult to obtain information on this project because the Soviets do not publicize their failures. However, moose specialists on our staff have obtained some scientific reports and have had several discussions with Soviet biologists who worked on the project. A synopsis of what we learned follows:

Moose could not be used for work animals except during winter. Moose do not have sweat glands, so working the moose during summer caused overheating and death. Milk production was low; to achieve a modest amount of production the moose had to be milked 6 times per day and labor costs were prohibitive. The Soviets learned they could produce as many moose through intensive management of wild animals as on the farms. They also had many behavior problems and had to hand-cut browse to feed the moose. The moose farm in the Pechora River Valley operates today as a field research center to study moose nutrition and physiology. The other farm was abandoned.

#### Social Considerations

Alaska's wildlife resources are a highly valuable economic asset. Wildlife contributes hundreds of millions of dollars annually to Alaska's economy through tourism, guiding, hunting, and subsistence. Tourists list the opportunity to see wildlife as their primary reason for visiting Alaska. The experience of observing wildlife will be diminished in value if tourists observe moose at road-side attractions and game farms.

The foundation of wildlife management in the United States is public ownership of the wildlife resource and a prohibition on commercial use (sale of meat or animal parts) of the wildlife resources. These 2 basic premises make it possible for most citizens to participate in hunting at a low cost and increase the desirability of wild meat because it can only be obtained through hunting. The use of wildlife in Europe has deteriorated, in large part, due to private ownership of game. Only about 3% of Europeans are hunters because costs are prohibitive and game meat can be purchased. Legalization of moose farms would start Alaska on a path to private hunting preserves and the European system of hunting. We strongly believe that such action would be a major error and would be detrimental to successful wildlife management in Alaska.

**Tanya L Marsh  
1178 Nenana St  
Fairbanks, Ak. 99709  
474-0627**

**3444 Nowell Ave #D308  
Juneau, Ak. 99788  
463-5630**

**April 18, 1990**

**Alaska State Legislature  
Room 124 Capitol  
Juneau, Ak. 99811**

**To: All House Resource Committee Members,**

**In regards to HB 516, I would like to present an unpleasant vision that is entirely possible for the future if this bill for moose farming is allowed to pass.**

**Perhaps moose farming will begin as letting the moose roam in a fenced in lot with plenty of room to run and exercise their needs. However, after the demand for moose meat and hide grows, which would take almost no time at all, the moose would be confined to pens with out any consideration to their primal instincts and their sensitivity as a living being.**

**When cattle ranching first began in the 'Wild West' the cows were treated perhaps as humanely as possible for a creature born on death row. They had plenty of land to roam, and were even kept safe from predators.**

**Do you know how cows are raised now? Today? They are raised in factories-treated no more kindly than an assemblyman treats any given part of a car he is creating.**

**The cows have no space to turn around in their pens, spend their lives hundreds lined up in rows under a single roof, and are fed so many chemicals, that consumers should be terrified to eat what is found in the grocers freezer.**

Because of our greed for the 'final product,' farming has become one of the most degrading and inhumane acts we could do to our fellow creatures.

With the several proposals of moose farming that have come up, the prospect of the money that would come back to the State of Alaska is very encouraging. However, the source for the money would come at a high cost-another living beings life.

I don't see farming animals at a mass rate and honorable way for a state to make money and create jobs for it's residents.

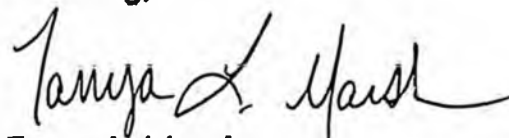
The thought of domesticating a creature as free and beautiful as a moose should not have even been thought of.

I can see the compassion in taking orphaned moose into a monitored area, but not for slaughter in it's later life! Helping them to survive on their own is a duty we should more than willingly do for them since it was our fault that it's mother is dead.

The only reason these moose should be kept in our reach is to give them the stability that they need to make it on their own when they are old enough. Meaning: We take them in as a calf because their mother's have been killed by one of our cars, or our trains, then raise them until they are competent enough to survive on their own.

I strongly urge you to hold compassion for the moose's rights and do not support this legislative act.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tanya L. Marsh". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Tanya L. Marsh



Member  
Finance Committee

# Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE DICK SHULTZ

P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
(907) 465-4940  
Home P.O. Box 487  
Tok, Alaska 99780

## MEMORANDUM

TO: HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: HB 516 (DOMESTICATION OF MOOSE)

DATE: APRIL 17, 1990

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This legislation simply allows (not mandates) the Department of Fish and Game to allow surplus (not just any) moose to be subject to animal husbandry.

Obviously, the present Department will not allow this activity to occur even though they themselves have held moose in captivity at the Kenai research station for years.

My constituent, Nick Colombo from Delta does not wish to own the moose he proposes to husband. He has simply asked the Department to allow him to remove the moose being destroyed from the railroad and retain them on his land in Delta.

He has offered to use his own money, and allow the Department to conduct research on the animals. He will obtain surplused ag land and provide scientifically approved containment measures. He has pledged to work with the Department jointly and if after five years the plan is not a success he will release all the moose.

This pilot project, if approved by the commissioner could mean the beginning of an exciting era of possibilities for Alaska. Native corporations and other entrepreneurs with large amounts of suitable habitat could provide not only a valuable subsistence food, but also fill the rapidly expanding market for low fat, organically raised game meat. Elk, bison, and deer meat sells for over \$ 7.00 per pound and is available throughout the United States in health food stores and in more and more restaurants.

We presently raise reindeer (domesticated caribou), and bison. Elk was added to the list of animals the commissioner may also approve. Moose should also be on the list and this bill would accomplish that.

To paraphrase a famous quote by a President named Kennedy, "Some people look at new directions and ask why. I look at new directions and ask why not?"

The Department of Fish and Game are more than happy to ask "why not" when they are advancing fiscal requests for their wildlife ventures. I can only hope they will step forward and support this partnership as a step a brighter future for resource enhancement in Alaska.

STEVE COWPER  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
JUNEAU

February 28, 1990

The Honorable Dick Shultz  
Alaska State Representative  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Dick,

Thanks for sending a copy of your letter to legislators regarding Mr. Colombo's desire to keep moose on his farm. I agree that we should review all suggestions for reducing moose losses in the Mat-Su Valley. I've shared Mr. Colombo's proposal with the appropriate members of my cabinet and staff for their consideration. They'll contact Mr. Colombo directly if they have questions or comments.

Since State law would have to change to allow moose ranching, I suspect you'll be lobbying your colleagues on this issue. My staff and I will watch closely to see what might emerge from the Legislature. I'll keep your views in mind should such a measure reach me for action.

Thanks for sharing your thoughts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Cowper".

Steve Cowper  
Governor

cc: Commissioner Don Collinsworth  
Department of Fish and Game

Commissioner Lennie Gorsuch  
Department of Natural Resources



P.O. BOX 966, DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA 99737

D. Nick Colombo

(907) 895-4388

January 10, 1990

The Honorable Dick Shultz  
Alaska Legislature  
P. O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska 98811

Dear Dick:

I am hereby submitting a proposal which I wish to be introduced to the 16th Legislature of the State of Alaska for consideration and approval. My proposal is for the legislature to change the law to allow me to establish game ranching in Alaska with the introduction of moose as a source of red meat.

I realize that the state can not allow everyone to raise moose but am suggesting a program being used in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada to raise elk by private individuals. The Canadian government supplies the rancher, free of charge, a mutually agreed number of elk, shipped from the Elk Island Reserve in Edmonton to establish the game farm. In return, the rancher provides the land, fencing, housing and care of the animals. The original elk remain the property of the government but he is given a percentage of the offspring and the remainder are turned loose in the wilds for introduction of elk in the Whitehorse area. One proposal would be to use this concept for moose. The Fish and Game Board will argue that pen-reared moose will not survive in the wild upon release. I wish to clarify the term "penned." I will be fencing three to four thousand acres which is prime moose habitat in the Farm Project in Delta. The moose will not even realize they are penned. The only difference will be that the moose will be on the other side of the fence upon their release for the hunters to harvest.

A second proposal to consider, for the benefit of the people of Alaska, is that when the moose herd is built up to the point of harvest, the various game clubs have a drawing among its membership to come to the ranch and harvest the moose for the head and hide as a good number of hunters are only interested in a trophy and the meat to be processed for resale.

A third proposal would be for the subsistence hunter to harvest a specified number of moose, thereby assuring them a yearly supply of moose meat and easing the pressure on subsistence hunting. According to Fish and Game records, SIX thousand moose are harvested each year but 60,000 people apply for a moose permit. At this rate, the Fish and Game will NEVER produce enough moose for all the people of Alaska.

The state and federal governments have spent and will continue to spend millions of dollars each year on the study of moose which they could do on my ranch at minimum cost to the state.

I suggest that the legislature consider one or a combination of the above proposals on a five year experiment. If at the end of five years, the ranch is a success, I be allowed to continue. If not, I will apologize to the people of Alaska and release all the moose in the wild.

My plans for establishing the game farm and acquiring moose is to capture the moose from the railroad as the enclosed proposal will explain.

Sincerely,

*Nick Colombo*

Nick Colombo



P.O. BOX 966, DELTA JUNCTION, ALASKA 99737

D. Nick Colombo

(907) 895-4388

### PROPOSAL

1. I be allowed to capture one hundred (100) head of yearling moose per year from the Alaska Railroad right-of-way.
2. I would transport them to the Delta area, where there is 100,000 acres of cleared land suitable for moose habitat.
3. Fence the required number of acres to protect the herd.
4. Raise them as domestic animals for a red meat industry.
5. Set up a visiting program to educate not only the tourist but the people of Alaska.

### BENEFITS PRODUCED BY THIS PROPOSAL

1. Fewer moose kills will result along the Alaska RR, thus saving time and money for clearing, as well as producing better PR for the railroad.
2. The state has thousands of acres that are laying fallow because of the unsuccessful attempt at farming in the Delta area. I would and could improve the fallow land with fencing and making the farm a success.
3. This would not interfere with the moose available to the hunter or subsistence user because the moose are currently being killed. I am requesting only yearlings which are not legal bounty anyway.
4. Alaska imports most of its red meat from the lower 43 or from Australia. We could not only furnish exotic, low cholesterol meat to Alaska but begin an export business to the world.
5. Delta is economically depressed with the state foreclosing on farms, homes and commercial properties. This could help recover the economic situation in Delta Junction.
6. Trucking would once again become a profitable industry in the state. Back-hauling would be cheaper, sparking the industry even further.
7. With the extreme colds, food supplies ran short in Alaska because of transportation problems. We could become more self-sufficient in providing food and products from ourselves.
8. As a private game farm, the hassles at State Fish and Game would not be a real problem. Political pressures would be relieved at the State level.

This is not setting a precedent, since reindeer, musk-ox and bison farms have already been established using our state's wildlife to originate these managed farms.

Please consider this proposal. I will be more than happy to furnish any information that you want or need. I have done extensive research in this project and am convinced that it can work. I am therefore asking the legislature to consider changing the law to allow me to raise moose as a domestic animal, creating a red meat industry, bearing in mind that my program would be a result of capturing the moose on the railroad before they are killed and a total loss to the people and the State of Alaska.

# Alaska State Legislature



P.O. Box Y  
Juneau, AK 99811-3100  
Phone: (907) 165-3991  
Fax: (907) 163-3351

Legislative Research Agency

December 7, 1989

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Dick Schultz

FROM: Paula d. Scavera *PdS*  
Legislative Analyst

RE: State Appropriations for the Delta Bison  
Research Request 90.098

You asked for information regarding the amount of state money appropriated for the Delta bison herd, including appropriations for bison range enhancement. After discussing this matter with the Departments of Fish and Game, Natural Resources, Community and Regional Affairs, Environmental Conservation and the Office of Management and Budget and reviewing state appropriation bills, I have documented that from FY 80 to FY 90, a total of \$1,711,635 has been appropriated for the Delta bison and range.<sup>1</sup>

In 1979 the legislature appropriated \$20,000 (Chapter 40, SLA 1979 ) for FY 80 to the Department of Fish and Game for the "development and implementation of a management plan for bison in Delta Junction."

In 1984 the legislature appropriated \$1,541,400 (Chapter 59, SLA 1984) to the Department of Fish and Game in the capital budget for the Delta Bison Range. This money has been used throughout the years in varying amounts for capital improvements on the range and as of October 26, 1989, there was a balance of \$146,156. The department plans on using that balance for controlled burns and reseeding activities within the next 12 months.

Also in 1984, the legislature appropriated to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, \$60,000 (Chapter 59, SLA 1984) "for the administration of timber sales on the Delta Junction bison range and fire suppression activities associated with required burning on the range."

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<sup>1</sup>Specific capital budget appropriations account for \$1,621,400 of this total with the remaining \$90,235 having been expended or allocated from operating funds. In addition, \$49,400 in operating funds has been requested for FY 91.

Representative Shultz  
December 7, 1989  
Page 2

The Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation began using operating funds for on-going maintenance activities for the Delta Bison Range in FY 89. The total spent for maintenance activities in FY 89 was \$42,235. The division has allocated \$48,000 from operating funds for Delta Bison Range maintenance in FY 90 and is requesting \$49,400 for maintenance in FY 91.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact this agency.

Attachments



STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
**BILL ANALYSIS**

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Wildlife Conservation	BILL NUMBER HB 516	SPONSOR Shultz
SHORT TITLE OF BILL An Act Authorizing moose farming			
DEPARTMENT POSITION Opposed			
PREPARED BY Wayne Regelin	DATE 04-16-90	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Armen A. Griles</i>	DATE 4/17/90

**SUMMARY**

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL Fish and Wildlife Protection Agriculture	CONSTITUENT GROUPS AFFECTED BY BILL All Citizens of Alaska
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL

FISCAL IMPACT:  NONE  FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

This legislation would amend AS 16.40.010 and 16.40.020 to allow moose to be raised as domestic animals for commercial purpose and allow meat from these animals to be sold. The Department of Fish and Game and the Board of Game would be responsible for determining a surplus of moose existed that could be captured and turned over to private ownership.

ANALYSIS OF BILL PROGRAM EFFECTS

Moose are the most highly sought after big game species by hunters and outdoor enthusiasts for viewing and photography. Over 50,000 hunters pursued moose in 1989, harvesting about 7,500 to 8,000. Drawing permit applications are oversubscribed by more than 25,000 requests. The demand for moose greatly exceeds the available supply. One proponent of the legislation wants the state to provide him with 100 moose from near Talkeetna to begin his operation. Demand for moose in this area is extremely high.

Moose farming will require large acreages. The primary proponent of this legislation plans to lease state agricultural land near Delta for a moose farm. Highly productive state-owned wildlife habitat would be removed from production of wildlife for general public use and enjoyment. Conflicts between moose farms and large predators are certain to occur. (Cont. on page 2)

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

## ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

Populations of wolves, black bears, and grizzly bears will be impacted over a large area surrounding any moose farm.

Ensuring the general welfare and humane treatment of moose on farms will become a responsibility of the department. Moose are not a herd animal and crowding 100 plus moose onto small areas will cause behavior and disease problems. Diseases could be spread to wildlife and domestic animals outside the farm.

Some individuals will use this legislation to own a few moose as a hobby or to promote their tourist business. Allowing wildlife to be exploited by road-side attractions diminishes the value of all wildlife and could lead to legal liability for the state if animals are abused or someone is injured by a moose.

Allowing sale of moose meat will create serious law enforcement problems. Poachers will have an added economic incentive that is currently lacking. The current level of wildlife law enforcement is inadequate to cope with such a new burden.

Moose are expensive to maintain in captivity. The high stocking levels planned for moose farms will require a high level of supplemental feeding. Moose require a special diet, they cannot survive on diets which sustain domestic livestock. Moose farming has proven to be uneconomical in Canada where game farms are common. The Yukon territory prohibited the use of moose and game farms. Moose are not raised commercially in Alberta because they are not profitable. To expect moose farming to succeed in Alaska where no infrastructure exists and no market has been established is not realistic. The state has promoted agriculture projects in the past that resulted in continuing subsidies. We consider providing 100 publicly owned moose to private ownership a subsidy.

Alaska's wildlife resources contribute hundreds of millions of dollars annually through tourism, guiding, hunting, and subsistence. Tourists list viewing wildlife as their primary reason for visiting Alaska. This experience will be diminished in value if tourists observe moose at road-side attractions and game farms.

Public ownership of wildlife and prohibiting sale of game meat are the foundation of wildlife management in North America. We strongly believe that passage of HB 516 (SB 472) would be a major error and would be detrimental to successful wildlife management in Alaska.

(Please see the department briefing paper on moose farming for additional information.)

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: 2/12/90  
Title: An Act Authorizing Moose Farming  
Sponsor: Shultz  
Requestor: Shultz

Agency Affected: Fish and Game  
BRU: Wildlife Conservation  
Components: Wildlife Conservation

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)**

OPERATING	FY91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	52.0	55.5	56.9	59.7	58.7	60.0
TRAVEL	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)**

GENERAL FUND	63.8	65.5	66.9	68.3	68.3	70.0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>

**POSITIONS:**

FULL-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary) No FY 90 impact.

A permanent full-time Wildlife Biologist III will be hired in a statewide position (located in Fairbanks) to coordinate all activities related to game farming. This employee would issue permits, inspect facilities and animals, work with Fish and Wildlife Protection officers on enforcement problems, and assist the Division of Agriculture in establishing a system for meat inspection and testing for diseases.

Prepared by: Waune Regelin  
Division: Wildlife Conservation  
Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: 456-5156  
April 12, 1990  
Date: 4/17/90

Distribution (by preparer):  
Legislative Finance  
Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management and Budget  
Impacted Agency(ies)