

Approved: Carl Dean Holmes
Date 4-29-95

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Carl Holmes on March 15, 1995 at 3:30 p.m., Room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Empson - Excused
Representative Kline - Excused

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research Department
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes
Shirley Wilds, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Susan Seltsam - KS Corporation Commission
Don Low - KS Corporation Commission
Karen Fleming - KS Corporation Commission

Others attending: See attached list

Prior to today's hearing, the Chair opened the meeting with the following announcements:

- There are several sets of minutes before them to be approved upon the close of business today.
- There is a copy of the Attorney General's opinion before them, referencing severance tax on rock charged by counties. (See Attachment #1.)
- A review of the schedule for action and hearing on bills at Friday's meeting.

**Hearing on: Kansas Corporation Commission Annual Report
Telecommunications infrastructure study - 1994 SCR 1627**

Chairperson Holmes informed the Committee it is reasonable to assume that in addition to the telecommunications briefing today, others will follow next session. He said it is likely this Committee will encounter various issues over time as the industry evolves. He then welcomed Kansas Corporation Commission Chairperson Susan Seltsam from the Kansas Corporation Commission to the Committee, and acknowledged Kansas Corporation Commissioner Jack Alexander as a Committee guest.

Susan Seltsam. (See Attachment #2.) Ms. Seltsam gave a brief overview to the Committee on the Commission Report as is required by statute to the Legislature. The report covers action taken by the Commission for fiscal year beginning July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994. The document *Report to the 1995 Kansas Legislature - Kansas Corporation Commission*, includes information on Commission actions regarding utilities with less than \$10 million annual operating revenues. The reported areas are 1) Electric Industry; 2) Natural Gas Industry; 3) Telecommunications Industry; and 4) Transportation Industry.

In her remarks regarding the telecommunications competition and universal service report, Ms. Seltsam told the Committee that in order for the Commission to fulfill the responsibility and meet the charge set forth in **SCR 1627**, they initiated a series of docket hearings. The hearings began in early 1994 and are scheduled to conclude in the latter part of 1995. She reported that the Commissioners and their staff have made every effort to solicit ideas, opinions, and positions from the broadest range of interested parties, resulting in the best possible decision for all Kansans. She highlighted the study as is detailed in the Kansas Corporation Commission booklet *Report to the Kansas Legislature regarding the state of Telecommunications Competition and Universal Service*.

Don Low. Mr. Low addressed the role of the Telecommunications Strategic Planning Committee (TSPC),

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, Room 526-S Statehouse, at 3:30 p.m.. on March 15, 1995.

stating it was established by the 1994 **SCR 1627** . The Committee is comprised of six legislators and 9 other members appointed by the Legislative Coordinating Council, plus KCC and Department of Administration representatives. Mr. Low provided a list of TSPC members. (See Attachment #3.)

The charge for the TSPC Committee is to make recommendations to the Legislature, the KCC and telecommunications providers concerning the development of a statewide strategic plan for telecommunications. The report is to be made to the legislature by January 1, 1996.

Mr. Low said that TSPC has heard presentations from various entities on telecommunications network and service applications: KAN-S-AN; educational interactive video; and telemedicine. TSPC contracted with consultant TELA Group, with Doherty and Company, Inc. (DCI) as subcontractor (who is doing the needs assessment). TELA is providing presentations to TSPC as foundation for future discussion. The initial presentations began in February and will conclude in May on a myriad of issues impacting the telecommunications infrastructure. A determination will be made in May for possible hearings in other areas of the state.

Karen Fleming. Ms. Fleming summarized the information contained in *The Telecommunications Infrastructure Study - 1994*, stating that the survey included all 37 companies within the State and that the information is current through 1994. She said that Attachments 1 through 13 in the study is the essence of the report, detailing the findings of the survey.

Note to Reader: All booklets mentioned above are available upon request from the Kansas Corporation Commission, 1500 SW Arrowhead Rd, Topeka KS 66604-4027; phone 913/271 3100. Also, the reader is invited to peruse a copy of same in the office of Committee Chair Carl Holmes, Room 115-S, Capitol Building.

Upon the close of hearing, Chairperson Holmes inquired of Committee for approval of the minutes. Representative Sloan made a motion to approve the Committee minutes for February 13; 14; 15; 20; 21; and 22, and February 16 minutes as corrected. Representative Lloyd seconded. Motion carried.

There being no further business to come before the Committee, the meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

The next meeting is On Call of Chair March 20, 1995.

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: March 15

NAME	REPRESENTING
Randall Holmes	
JEFF RUSSELL	SPRINT
Susan Soltson	KCC
Karen Matson Fleming	KCC
Don Low	KCC
STEVE KEANEY	KWI L.C.
Patrick Shurley	KCPH
Mike Rucal	AT+T
Lera Powers	MCI
Jack Alexander	KCC
DENNY KOCH	SW BELL
Michelle Peterson	Ks Gov. Consulting
BILL BLASE	SW BELL
Harriet Lange	Ks Assn of Broadcasters
Rachel Lipman	KCC



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ATTORNEY GENERAL

March 3, 1995

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ATTORNEY GENERAL OPINION NO. 95-30

Keith D. Hoffman
Dickinson County Counselor
325 N. Broadway
Abilene, Kansas 67401

RE: Counties and County Officers -- General Provisions
-- Home Rule Powers; Charter Resolutions; Severance
Tax

Synopsis: It is our opinion that county home rule authority may be utilized to impose a severance tax on rock removed from land located in a county. We do not find any uniformly applicable law preempting local legislation of this type and it is therefore our opinion that K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 19-101a allows the county to impose such a tax. Cited herein: K.S.A. 19-101; K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 19-101a; K.S.A. 19-101c; 19-117; 49-601; 49-603; 49-623; 79-201e; 79-310; 79-401; 79-420; K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 79-4216; 79-4217; K.S.A. 82a-301; 82a-305a; 82a-702.

* * *

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

As Dickinson county counselor you request our opinion on whether the board of county commissioners has the authority, under home rule powers, to implement a severance tax on rock removed from the county. For purposes of this opinion, we assume that the proposed tax will be imposed on all rock that is severed, rather than only on rock severed for

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transportation and use outside county limits. We thus do not address interstate commerce issues.

You explain that your county has three different quarrying operations wherein rock is removed from the land, processed and sold for construction. The high volume of rock has caused serious deterioration of some roads in the county and the county intends to use moneys from the proposed severance tax to refurbish the affected roads.

A severance tax has been defined generally as a tax "levied on the mining or extraction of some natural resource such as oil or coal. It may be assessed on the value of the product extracted or on the volume." Blacks Law Dictionary 1308 (5th ed. 1979). K.S.A. 19-101 fifth grants Kansas counties home rule power and K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 19-101a further expands upon and explains this power. K.S.A. 19-117 sets forth some limitations upon home rule power and establishes the correct procedures for exercising taxation power. Home rule authority "shall be liberally construed for the purpose of giving counties the largest measure of self government." K.S.A. 19-101c. Thus, such local actions are entitled to a presumption of validity and should not be stricken unless the infringement upon a statute is clear beyond a substantial doubt. Executive Aircraft Consulting, Inc. v. City of Newton, 252 Kan. 421 (1992).

Counties are subject to all acts of the legislature which apply uniformly to all counties. K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 19-101a(a)(1); Missouri Pacific Rail Road v. Board of County Commissioners, 231 Kan 225 (1982). Home rule power is available to counties in all areas of local government where it is not prohibited. Blevins v. Hiebert, 247 Kan. 1, 5 (1990). Without uniform or preemptive legislation in an area, sovereign powers may be utilized to impose a tax. See Callaway v. City of Overland Park, 211 Kan 646, 649 (1973). As recognized in Executive Aircraft Consulting, supra., home rule empowers a city or county to levy any type of exaction unless the legislature preempts the field by uniform enactment. We therefore must determine if there is existing or preemptive legislation in the area of severance taxes or rock quarries.

We have been unable to locate any existing statutes that speak to or impose a severance tax upon the removal of rock in a county. K.S.A. 79-4216 et seq. establish a mineral severance tax. However, this tax is imposed only upon the severance and production of coal, oil or gas from the earth or

water in the state for sale, transport, storage, profit or commercial use. K.S.A. 79-4217(a). K.S.A. 79-201e exempts from taxation certain reclaimed former mining operation property. K.S.A. 79-301 et seq. , K.S.A. 70-401 et seq. and K.S.A. 79-420 may permit imposition of personal property tax on the rock and real estate tax upon the land. We understand that the quarries in question are still operating and that the proposed tax is not a property tax. Thus, these property taxing statutes do not appear applicable to the proposed severance tax.

K.S.A. 49-601 et seq., enacted in 1994, created the "surface-mining land conservation and reclamation act." With certain exceptions not pertinent here, this act applies to mines which are defined by K.S.A. 49-603(d) as "any underground or surface mine developed and operated for the purpose of extracting rocks, minerals and industrial materials, other than coal, oil and gas. . . ." The act provides for specific oversight by the state conservation commission, and provides for fees for license renewal, registration and registration renewal. These costs "shall be based on an operator's acres of affected land or the tonnage of materials extracted by the operator during the preceding license year, or a combination thereof." K.S.A. 49-623(c). These fees do not constitute a severance tax.


In Attorney General Opinion No. 95-8 we addressed the use of county home rule power with regard to imposing a severance tax on water being exported out of the county. It was our opinion that such a tax was preempted by uniform state-wide legislative enactment in the field, specifically the provisions of K.S.A. 82a-702. Pursuant to the 1994 enactment of K.S.A. 49-601 et seq., there now exists a state-wide legislative scheme controlling the operation of many rock quarries. We must therefore determine if this new act preempts the field to the point of prohibiting a local severance tax.

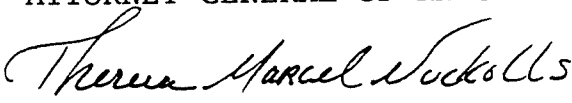
K.S.A. 49-601 et seq. do not speak to a tax by any entity. Moreover, unlike water, removal of rock from one county does not directly impact upon the natural resources of another county. It does not appear that the provisions and impact of K.S.A. 49-601 et seq. will be affected if the county enacts a local severance tax on rock taken out of land in the county. Thus, we believe that the situation now addressed differs from that in Attorney General Opinion No. 95-8. We find nothing in the language of K.S.A. 49-601 et

seq. that evidences an intent to preempt a county severance tax on the rock removed from local mines.

In summary, it is our opinion that county home rule authority may be utilized to impose a severance tax on rock removed from land located in a county. The procedures, imposition, and use of the money realized from the tax must comport with other laws such as those imposed by home rule procedures, budgetary or tax law, and constitutional considerations. We do not find any uniformly applicable law preempting local legislation of this type and it is therefore our opinion that K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 19-101a allows the county to impose such a severance tax.

Very truly yours,


CARLA J. STOVALL
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF KANSAS


Theresa Marcel Nuckolls
Assistant Attorney General

CJS:JLM:TMN:bas

**Text of legislative testimony for
Kansas Corporation Commission Chair Susan Seltsam
in the House Energy and Natural Resources Committee
regarding telecommunications competition
and universal service**

I am pleased to present a progress report on the telecommunications study the Kansas legislature directed the Kansas Corporation Commission to undertake in Senate Concurrent Resolution 1627.

I would like my testimony to bring an understandable summary to the weighty volume the Commission recently presented to the chairs of the House and Senate committees.

Most policy issues before the Commission directly affect all Kansans, and involve highly complex legal, economic, accounting, and regulatory matters. Many of those matters are open to different interpretations by different parties, and it falls to the Commission to resolve such differences in a manner that protects the interests of all the parties.

Telecommunications policies may exceed the complexity of typical issues because of:

- dramatically and rapidly changing technologies;
 - the size and influence of traditional providers;
 - the size and aggressiveness of alternate providers;
 - the increasingly indispensable role of telecommunications in our lives;
- and,
- Federal legal and judicial orders.

The Commission's responsibility, within the context of all this complexity, is to balance the needs of Kansas consumers with the needs of current and potential providers of telecommunications services.

To fulfill that responsibility, and to meet the charge presented to the Commission by SCR 1627, the Commission undertook a series of docket hearings that began in early 1994, and will conclude in late 1995. As with all issues before the Commission, the Commissioners and their staff have made every effort to solicit ideas, opinions, and positions from the broadest range of interested parties, so the resulting orders will reflect the best possible decision for all Kansans. The report I presented to your chair details the range of those interests.

The Commission first examined the regulation of long-distance services, as reflected in the first section of the Executive Summary, relating to what we call inter-LATA interexchange carriers and resellers. Most humans refer to those animals as AT&T, Sprint, and MCI, among others. We found that, contrary to conventional wisdom, the long distance market is not fully competitive. So, while we pursued the conventional wisdom course of deregulation and competition by streamlining our reporting requirements, the Commission maintained its right to review tariffs -- the agreements telecommunications companies have with the people of Kansas, which the KCC maintains and monitors -- in order to protect Kansas consumers.

Long distance, however, is a relatively minor aspect of telecommunications when it comes to reasons the Legislature and the Commission are exploring the issue. When most people think of telephones, they think of a dial tone -- a gateway to their friends and community, and a necessary tool in case of an emergency. The best way to insure that everyone has access to at least some level of telephone service was the subject of the Commission's investigation into universal telecommunications service, Kansas' telecommunications infrastructure, and quality of service standards. The parties who responded to the Commission's request for testimony suggested a broad range of services that should be available to all Kansans, and a variety of methods of financing the guarantee of those services.

Under traditional regulatory plans, the Commission used its authority to regulate monopolies to support basic residential service through such methods as higher-than-cost rates for businesses and for such exotic, non-essential services as call waiting, call forwarding, and caller ID. Those of you with teenagers at home may not consider any of those services non-essential, but traditionally those services carried higher profit margins, and the difference paid for lower-than-cost rates for basic residential service.

However, traditional methods of subsidizing low residential telephone rates -- particularly in rural Kansas -- are disappearing as competition in telecommunications erodes profit margins and limits the ability of competitors to charge prices that do not accurately reflect costs.

As non-traditional providers of telecommunications services -- such as cable and direct-broadcast satellite television companies, cellular phone companies, new and existing smaller competitors that can exploit technologies that are rapidly dropping in price, even your electric company -- enter the business, they naturally look for the highest profit-margin areas of service, because that's where they can be most competitive, and get the most business. I'm sure you are familiar with the term cherry-picking -- taking the most lucrative business aspects of a market, and leaving your competitors with less desirable features.

This is a normal part of doing business . . . except for regulated monopolies, which our society has decided have an obligation to serve the people of Kansas. For a monopoly provider of telephone service, who traditionally subsidizes low residential rates with more expensive services, losing the more expensive services means there is less money -- or no money -- to support basic telephone services.

That scenario is why the Legislature and the Commission launched a general investigation into competition within the telecommunications industry in Kansas. The Commission divided the investigation into two parts: Phase I addressed general and policy-related questions, while Phase II will explore issues of implementation of the policy decisions made as a result of our Phase I findings. The Commission is in the midst of completing the Phase I order which will set the framework for Phase II. The Executive Summary contains the explicit details of the Phase I testimony in the body of the report, so I will briefly cover them here before making myself available to answer your questions:

There is now general agreement among most parties to the hearings that competitive entry into all aspects of the telecommunications industry is in the best interests of Kansas consumers. Competition requires that, to the extent possible, the prices for services accurately reflect their actual costs. Therefore, the desire for competition challenges a more important goal: the guarantee of universal access to affordable, basic local telephone service.

Such basic service probably includes a dial tone, connection to the consumer's long distance company of choice, listing in the white pages, and 911 service, to name a few of the options discussed in our hearings.

There will always be some geographic or business areas of the market that will not attract competition. Given the dramatic changes in technology and Federal rules, it is not entirely clear what those areas will be . . . and that situation is likely to prevail for the future. The Commission's role in these circumstances will be to balance the needs of consumers and businesses as it always has. However, during the transition to competition, and in areas where some, or less-than-perfect, competition exists, the Commission must carefully consider its role and the funding mechanisms to guarantee affordable local service.

The Commission recognizes that, under conditions of technological change and greater competition, we can more effectively discipline competitive market forces by competitive pressure in concert with some regulatory oversight, than by regulation alone. These demands call for alternate regulatory plans, which the Commission and its staff will more thoroughly analyze in Phase II of the investigation. Meanwhile, participants in the competition docket proposed a variety of methods to classify levels of competitiveness in markets, and to identify existing barriers to effective competition.

Parties to the hearing identified at least 15 barriers to entry into telecommunications markets, among them: number portability, or the ability to use your existing phone number if you change carriers; interconnection issues, such as the ability to conveniently call both locally and long distance, even though you may be calling people serviced by another carrier; and, the use of rights of way and easements by competitors. The Commission believes industry task forces should -- and can -- resolve many of these issues by reporting their findings to the Commission during Phase II hearings.

The Commission will then be able to address, through regulation or proposed legislation, the needs of Kansas and any further measures that aim to complement the goals of universal service and the consumer benefits of enhanced competition.

Mr. Chair and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to share our progress in the investigation of competition in the Kansas telecommunications industry. The other Commissioners and I, and the staff of the Kansas Corporation Commission, look forward to completing our study, and using the findings to expand the range of services available to Kansans throughout the state.

1. INCREASED COMPETITION CAN BE COMPATIBLE WITH THE PUBLIC INTEREST

- A. Some competition exists today in many service categories.
- B. To ensure that increased competition is compatible with the public interest, changes should be made to the current regulatory structure in the following areas:
 - 1. Universal Service Mechanisms
 - a. These should be in place by March of 1997 for both rural and urban exchanges.
 - 2. Alternative Regulatory Mechanisms
 - a. "General concept" should be in place by 1996 for urban exchanges, with implementation completed by March of 1997.
 - b. The commission will investigate the appropriateness of alternative mechanisms for rural areas as the need arises
 - 3. Reduction in Barriers to Competition
 - a. Interconnection negotiations are ongoing and strongly encouraged by the commission. After task force recommendations are received, the commission will consider reducing other barriers in Phase II.
 - b. To the extent barriers should be reduced in rural as well as urban areas, the implementation deadline should hold for both.
- C. Specific applications by potential competitors. The commission may consider a number of factors in determining whether that particular application is consistent with the public interest. Factors include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 1. The financial wherewithal and the technical and managerial expertise of the applicant.

2. The effect on the public convenience and necessity, for example:
 - a. Will there be increased service options?
 - b. Will there be lower prices?
 - c. Will there be higher quality of services?
 3. The effect on economic development and infrastructure.
 4. The effect on the incumbents ability to serve.
- D. Once the commission has allowed competitive entry into a service category, subsequent applications by additional providers may be given expedited treatment.

2. UNIVERSAL SERVICE

- A. The commission considers the concept of Universal Service to be important. However, current rate designs may create subsidy flows. Subsidy flows may not be sustainable as the market becomes more competitive. Therefore:
 1. Parties are directed to perform and submit cost studies in order to analyze the existence and size of any subsidy flows.
- B. Parties are directed to submit an analysis of the impact of the current Universal Service Fund Mechanism on competition and proposals for alternative Mechanisms in Phase II.

3. ALTERNATIVE REGULATORY MECHANISMS

- A. Commission will allow an alternative regulatory mechanism, as opposed to traditional ratebase/rate of return regulation.
- B. The choice will be optional with the company, unless the commission after review, determines the alternative mechanism is in the public interest for a particular company.
- C. The basic structure of alternative regulation should be the same for all exchange companies that choose that option:
 1. Services shall be categorized as either

- a. Competitive, or
 - b. Non-Competitive. With Non-Competitive services further categorized as either
 - (1) Essential, or
 - (2) Non-Essential
2. Services will be presumed Essential/Non-Competitive unless the commission determines otherwise.
 3. To determine whether a service is Competitive, the Applicant must show
 - a. there currently exists at least one actual competitor.
 - b. Market is effectively competitive. Commission may consider several factors in determining whether the market is effectively competitive. These factors will include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Incumbent's current Market share
 - (2) Number of competitors
 - (3) Existence and level of Barriers to entry or exit
 4. To determine whether a service is Non-Essential, the commission will develop evaluation factors.
 5. Services shall have price floors and, in the case of Essential/Non-competitive, also have price caps.
 - a. Cost studies must be performed in order to set the caps and floors.
 6. Rates should be allowed to vary within the range set by the caps and floors.
 7. Caps will be subject to automatic adjustment for:
 - a. productivity
 - b. inflation
 - c. Phase II: The commission will consider evidence regarding the specific operation of the above adjustment factors.
 8. The alternative regulatory mechanism will

periodically be reviewed by the Commission.

- a. The purpose of such review is not to change rates, but to test the program.
- b. The goal of this review will not be an "audit" for purposes of traditional rate base/rate of return regulation.
- c. The goal for this review will focus instead of determining whether the alternative regulatory mechanism is going in the right direction.
- d. The quantifiable measures for determining whether the goals are being achieved include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) effect on rates
 - (2) effect on quality of service
 - (3) market share changes
 - (4) profits over the long run
- e. If these goals are not met the Commission will take whatever action is deemed appropriate.

4. BARRIERS TO COMPETITION

- A. One or more task forces should be established to investigate and make recommendations to the Commission regarding the best technical methods for eliminating or reducing these barriers.
 1. Lack of open, non-discriminatory access to conduits and databases.
 2. Unbundling: Determine and recommend network functions to be unbundled into separate service offerings where competition is likely.
 3. Lack of customer information: Identify methods to inform customers of service characteristics and choices.
 4. Monitor co-location policy development at

- the federal level. Also a task force should determine how the federal co-location solution might apply to Kansas.
5. Resale and sharing restrictions should be re-evaluated.
 6. Lack of 1+ and 0+ equal access presubscription may be a barrier. A task force already exists and is to continue.
- B. Certain items represent barriers but no task force established
1. Compensation for intercarrier exchange of traffic should be negotiated among the parties.
 2. Interconnection issues may become barriers. The company and the competitor will be responsible for negotiating interconnection, the KCC will monitor the negotiation process and maintain complaint jurisdiction.
 3. Number Portability: monitor federal actions.

The commission requested status reports from task forces on a periodic basis which will be set within the range of 30-90 days.

Summary of Telecommunication Strategic Planning Committee Activities
for the House Energy and Natural Resources Committee
by the KCC

March 15, 1995

The Telecommunications Strategic Planning Committee (TSPC) was established by 1994 SCR 1627; it is comprised of 6 legislators and 9 other members appointed by the Legislative Coordinating Council, plus KCC and Department of Administration representatives (attached).

The Committee is charged with making recommendations to the legislature, the KCC and telecommunications providers concerning the development of a statewide strategic plan for telecommunications. The plan is to identify telecommunications applications "of importance to the state and a method for setting priorities for their development" and "... a plan for promoting such development: including: [a] means of providing for coordination and cooperation among public institutions, as well as private users, for purposes of efficient and economical acquisition and use of such applications..." TSPC is also to make recommendations on regulatory policy and policies for DISC. The Committee is to submit specific written reports on telecommunications technology and service trends and economic impact. A final report is to be made to legislature by January 1, 1996.

Pursuant to the resolution, the KCC obtained a NTIA grant for \$190,731 to partially fund the work of the TSPC; the state must match that amount with dollars or in-kind contributions. The LCC has committed \$89,612 for out-of-pocket expenses and the rest will consist of in-kind staff work.

The TSPC, after a competitive bid process, in November contracted with consultant TELA Group; Doherty and Company, Inc. (DCI) is subcontractor. The total contract amount is \$277,350. The LCC has committed to fund \$102,350 excess over NTIA grant.

TSPC has heard presentations from various entities on telecommunications network and service applications: KAN-S-AN; educational interactive video, telemedicine.

TELA is making presentations to TSPC as foundation for future discussions:

- In February, gave a presentation on technology and service trends, based partially on infrastructure survey done by KCC. TELA will prepare written report pursuant to resolution.
- On March 17th, will give overview of major policy issues, including competition, regulatory policies, universal service, pricing, and economics.
- In April, will present preliminary information on user needs assessment being done by DCI. A written report will also be prepared by the end of June regarding the assessment, including a survey of telecommunications users.
- In May, TELA will discuss the status of its economic impact analysis, which will also be the subject of a written report. The findings on technology trends and user needs will provide inputs into the economic impact analysis.

TSPC will likely discuss this month its further activities after May, including possible hearings in other parts of the state. It also needs to further discuss how it will determine its "vision" for a telecommunications infrastructure and determine what recommendations to make to promote that vision.

3/15/95
Energy & Natural Res.
Attachment # 3

TELECOMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE

Representative Gary Haulmark
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Representative Fred Gatlin
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Representative George Dean
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Senator Alicia Salisbury
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Senator Christine Downey
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