

Approved: 2-4-99
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Joann Freeborn at 3:30 p.m. on January 21, 1999 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Rep. Clay Aurand - excused
Rep. Melvin Minor - excused
Rep. Henry Helgerson - excused
Rep. Dennis McKinney - excused
Rep. Tom Sloan - excused

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Emalene Correll, Legislative Research Department
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes
Mary Ann Graham, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Steve Williams, Secretary, Kansas Wildlife and Parks
Department, 900 SW Jackson, Suite 502, Topeka, KS 66612-1220

Others attending: See attached list

Chairperson Joann Freeborn called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m. She announced there had been several documents distributed to committee members. Three of those documents were copies of information submitted to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources concerning damage caused by deer population. The first from Kansas Insurance Department regarding automobile accidents involving deer (See attachment 1); second, from Kansas Farm Bureau concerning vehicle damage and crop losses caused by the Kansas deer population (See attachment 2); and third, from Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company concerning the number of deer claims and the associated claim costs. (See attachment 3) A report to the Legislature on Internet Access prepared by the Kansas Corporation Commission, (See attachment 4) was also distributed. Chairperson Freeborn announced there may be future planning to have this issue reviewed in committee by the KCC.

The Chairperson asked if anyone had bill requests at this time.

Rep. Laura McClure made a motion to introduce a bill concerning speculative accumulation of railroad ties and pallets. Rep. Dan Johnson seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Two bills were requested which were recommendations of the Kansas Special Commission on Water Quality Standards. (See attachment 5)

Rep. Joann Freeborn made a motion a bill establishing a permanent water quality commission to advise the governor and the legislature on water quality issues be introduced. (proposal 1 attachment 5) Rep. Gerry Ray seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Rep. Laura McClure made a motion a bill requiring the adoption of procedures to involve stakeholders in all phases of the process for establishing water quality standards be introduced. (proposal 2 attachment 5) Rep. Sharon Schwartz seconded the motion. Motion carried.

The Chairperson asked if there were any Agency bill requests. She welcomed Clint Riley, Attorney, Kansas Department Wildlife and Parks. He presented a list of five bills to be requested by the Department concerning Hunter Education Certificates; Boater Safety Education; Boating Under the Influence; Game Bird Definition; and Milford Wetlands (See attachment 6)

Rep. Lisa Benlon made a motion to introduce all five of the bills (attachment 6). Rep. Gerry Ray seconded the motion. Motion carried.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, Room 423-S Statehouse, at 3:30 p.m. on January 21, 1999.

Chairperson Freeborn reviewed the agenda for next week, the week of January 25. On Tuesday January 26, committee and agency bill requests will be accepted and Ronald Hammerschmidt, Director, Division of Environment, KDHE, will review Annual Reports to the Legislature. On Thursday, January 28, Committee bill requests will be accepted; a hearing on **HB 2021: An act concerning rendering plants, relating to acceptance of certain refuse**; a review of water issues, such as Total Maximum Daily Loads, Water Distribution, and Water Banking by the Kansas Water Office; and also, a review of Water Marketing Contracts by The Kansas Water Office.

The Chairperson welcomed Steve Williams, Secretary, Kansas Department Wildlife and Parks. He briefed the committee on deer management (See attachment 7). He reviewed the positive aspects as well as the negative aspects of the deer population and feels on a state wide basis that deer population management is under control. He feels the expansion of the number of permits and the time period to hunt is helping to control the population. Secretary Williams introduced Mike Theurer, Director, Administrative Services, Kansas Department Wildlife and Parks. He deals with issuing hunting permits and discussed some of the costs. Questions and discussion followed.

Vice-Chairperson Rep. Gerry Ray concluded the meeting and thanked Secretary Williams for his presentation.

The meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for January 26, 1999.



Kathleen Sebelius
Commissioner of Insurance
Kansas Insurance Department

January 21, 1999

TO: Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources

FROM: Linda J. De Coursey, Director of Government Affairs

RE: Automobile Accidents involving Deer

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

The Kansas Insurance Department was requested to provide your committee information regarding automobile accidents involving deer. In researching the information for the year 1997 (1998 is unavailable at this time), the Kansas Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Planning, reported there were 9,116 automobile accidents involving deer. According to the Department of Transportation, their figure for 1995 was 6,737 automobile accidents involving deer.

When an insured reports a claim involving a deer, that claim is paid from the comprehensive coverage. Comprehensive coverage (sometimes known as "other than collision" insurance) pays for repairs if your vehicle hits or is hit by a deer. We requested the top automobile writers in Kansas to provide their 1996 and 1997 accidents involving deer.

<i>NAME OF COMPANY</i>	<i>% OF MARKET SHARE</i>	<i>YEARS</i>	<i>ACCIDENTS INVOLVING DEER</i>	<i>COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS AMOUNT PAID FOR DEER ACCIDENTS</i>
State Farm Insurance	23%		*	
Farmers Insurance	10.7%		*	
Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance	8.5%	1996	1,666	\$2,700,300
		1997	1,688	\$3,050,439
American Family Mutual Ins.	8.9%	1996	338	\$1,360,164
		1997	438	\$1,117,930
Shelter Mutual Insurance	2.1%	1996	335	\$ 502,518
		1997	392	\$ 654,938
Allied Mutual Insurance	2.1%	1996	640	\$1,060,432
		1997	689	\$1,204,270
Totals for companies reporting	24%	1996	2,979	\$5,623,414
		1997	3,207	\$6,027,577

*Do not capture loss statistics for accidents involving deer.

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Attachment 1*

State Farm Mutual Insurance Company writes 23% of the automobile insurance in Kansas. Farmers Insurance Company writes 10.7% of the automobile insurance in Kansas. These two insurance companies do not capture loss statistics specifically for accidents involving deer.

Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company writes 8.5% of the automobile insurance in Kansas. In 1996, they reported 1,666 claims with \$2,700,300 amount paid in claims. In 1997, they reported 1,688 claims with \$3,050,439 amount paid in claims.

American Family Mutual Insurance Company writes 8.9% of the automobile insurance in Kansas. In 1996, they reported 338 claims with \$1,360,164 amount paid in claims. In 1997, they reported 438 claims with \$1,117,930 amount paid in claims.

Shelter Mutual Insurance Company writes 2.1% of the automobile insurance in Kansas. In 1996, they reported 335 claims with \$502,518 amount paid in claims. In 1997, they reported 392 claims with \$654,938 amount paid in claims.

Allied Mutual Insurance Company writes 2.1% of the automobile insurance in Kansas. In 1996, they reported 660 claims with \$1,060,432 amount paid in claims. In 1997, they reported 689 claims with \$1,204,270 amount paid in claims.

These four automobile insurance companies write approximately 24% of the automobile insurance in Kansas and has paid a reportedly \$6,027,577 in claims involving deer. If 25% equals approximately \$6.1 million paid out in claims, then with 100% of the automobile insurance companies, we would extrapolate that \$24,110,308 would be paid in claims involving deer. That figure is purely assumptive.

In 1995, insurance companies writing 33% of the automobile insurance in Kansas reported a total of \$4,094,809 paid out in claims. The Department of Transportation reported an increase in over 3,500 automobile accidents involving deer in the last couple of years, and insurance companies reporting an increase of over \$2 million in claims paid out involving deer accidents.

If we can be of further service to you in providing information, please contact us.



PUBLIC POLICY STATEMENT

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

RE: Damages caused by the Kansas deer population.

January 21, 1999
Topeka, Kansas

Prepared by:
Bill R. Fuller, Associate Director
Public Affairs Division
Kansas Farm Bureau

Chairman Corbin and members of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, we appreciate this opportunity to participate in this important briefing. We are here to report that the damage caused by the State's exploding deer population is unacceptable! Vehicle damage is believed to exceed \$35 million and crop losses may be near \$25 million annually in Kansas.

My name is Bill Fuller and I serve as the Associate Director of the Public Affairs Division at Kansas Farm Bureau. Deer overpopulation and the resulting damage to crops and vehicles is a hot button issue for the farmers and ranchers who are members of 105 county Farm Bureaus in Kansas.

The issue has become emotional and often sends Farm Bureau meetings and conferences into overtime. Citizens are now demanding the Kansas Legislature and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks solve this problem. Fortunately, a number of bills have been approved by the legislature and several initiatives have been implemented by the agency in recent years:

- ◆ The eligibility of those entitled to use hunt-on-your-own-land permits has been broadened;

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Attachment 2*

- ◆ The opportunity for nonresident deer hunting has been expanded;
- ◆ The number of authorized deer hunting permits has been increased; and,
- ◆ The length of the deer hunting season has been extended.

Unfortunately, the damage continues and emotions build. More must be done to bring the damage under control!

In a wildlife damage survey conducted a few years ago by Kansas Farm Bureau, 94 percent of the farmers and ranchers reported damage to their crops, feed supplies, farm machinery and vehicles. While 11 percent estimated annual damages less than \$100, 55 percent said their losses were between \$100 and \$1000 and 27 percent pegged damages on their farm at more than \$1000 per year. Deer were identified more than 2 to 1 over all other animals as causing the damage.

Farmers and ranchers responded to Kansas Farm Bureau's 1998 Policy Development Questionnaire distributed last fall to the more than 44,000 voting members. In the section dealing with "Wildlife", 86 percent said they support extending the deer-hunting season. Most suggested extending the season from 7 to 10 days.

We commend KWP's Secretary Steve Williams for authorizing a record 113,275 deer permits for Kansas residents in 1998, a 71.4 percent increase since 1995. However, 82 percent of our members said they want the number of deer hunting permits to be increased even more in 1999.

Landowners listed the wildlife species that are causing the most property damage to their farming operations:

- ◆ Deer 46%
- ◆ Turkey 12%
- ◆ Coyote 10%
- ◆ Blackbirds 10%
- ◆ Prairie Dogs 6%
- ◆ Geese 5%
- ◆ Antelope 2%

The 435 Voting Delegates representing all 105 county Farm Bureaus at the 80th Annual Meeting of Kansas Farm Bureau adopted a number of policy positions on deer and wildlife(see attachment). One significant change broadened the concern about

crop and vehicle damage to all big game, rather than a focus on only deer. The second largest wildlife damage concern expressed to us is the damage from the increasing population of wild turkey.

What more can be done? We pledge our continued cooperation for further legislative and agency initiatives. We believe a number of recommendations outlined in member-adopted KFB Policy, if implemented, would be helpful in reducing wildlife damage.

My remarks represent the association and are presented on behalf of the farm and ranch members. Farm Bureau members have the opportunity to purchase a number of insurance products. Therefore, I asked a representative of Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company to provide you some statistics concerning the number of claims and the dollar amount of damage caused by deer to vehicles during the past 5 years in Kansas. This will give a feel for the scope of this statewide problem we face today.

Thank you for this opportunity to share information and express our concern for the unacceptable wildlife damage that is occurring in Kansas. We look forward to responding to any questions you may have.



Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company, Inc.
KFB Insurance Company, Inc.

2627 KFB Plaza, Manhattan, Kansas 66503-8155 / (785) 587-6000

To: Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subject: Deer Damage in Kansas
Date: January 21, 1999

Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company, Inc. is pleased to have the opportunity to discuss damages caused by the deer population in Kansas. As the largest Kansas Domestic Property and Casualty Insurance Company, we are very concerned with the steady increase in the number of deer claims and the associated claim costs.

The increased costs associated with these losses do directly relate to higher insurance costs for our Kansas Farm Bureau Members. A graph representing the Auto Physical Damage (in millions of dollars) paid by the Farm Bureau Mutual and KFB Insurance Companies in deer claims in the past 5 years is attached for your review. These payments do not include any associated medical payments that may have occurred at the time of loss.

Our 1998 auto physical damage losses caused by deer amounted to approximately \$3.5 million dollars. Based on our 1997 market share for private passenger auto in Kansas of 9.25%, we estimate the statewide auto physical damage losses at \$37.8 million dollars. As you can see from the graphs provided, both claims damages and number of losses are up significantly in 1998. Claim counts rose 9.4% while damages rose 14.6%. For 1998, this amounted to approximately five deer losses per day on average.

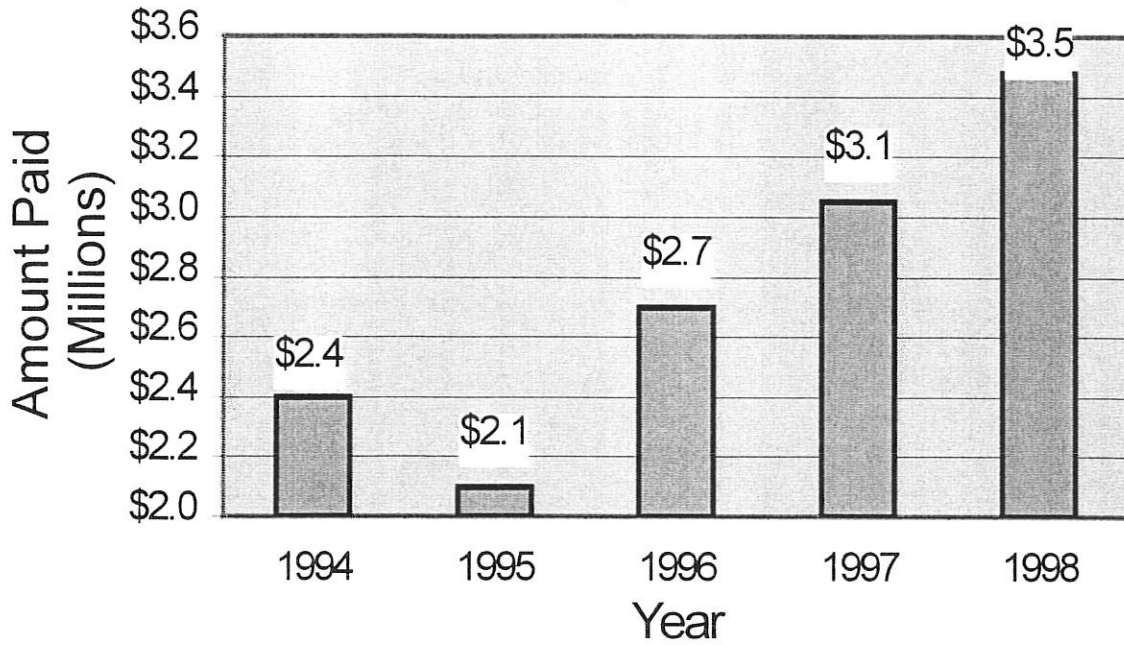
Again, we appreciate the opportunity to present our views on this growing problem and welcome any input you may have with regard to this issue. The actual number of losses and amount paid for the last five years is provided in the attached bargraphs.

Respectfully Submitted,

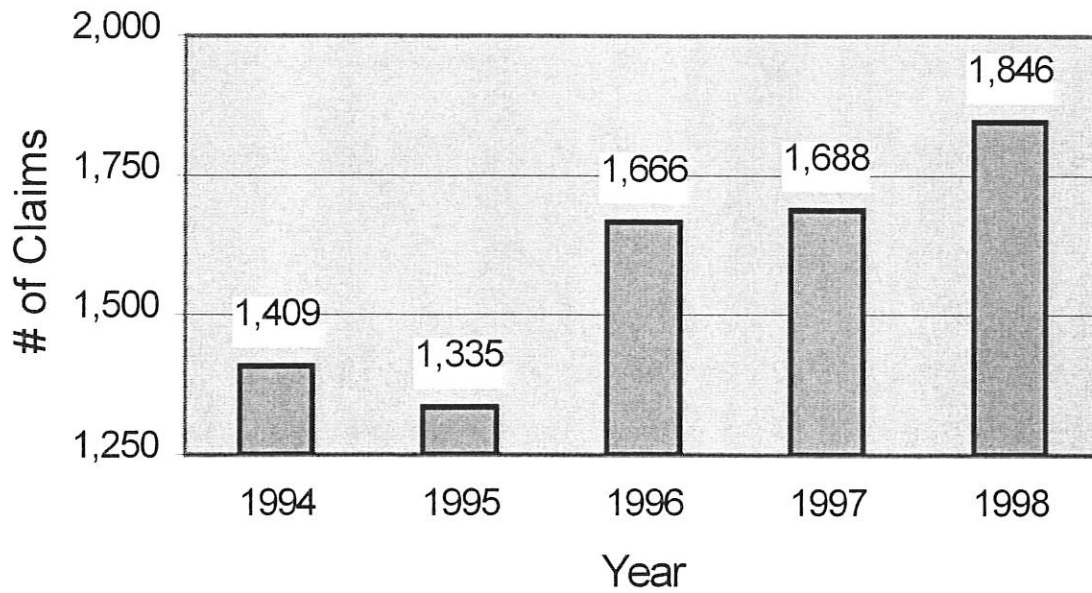
Bob Stites
Assistant Director of Claims

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Attachment 3*

Deer Damage to Vehicles



Number of Deer Claims





REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
ON
INTERNET ACCESS

K.S.A. 66-2011(e)

JANUARY 1999

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Attachment 4*

OUTLINE

- I. Introduction**
- II. Scope of report**
- III. Brief background**
- IV. Current status of local access to the Net.**
- V. Quality of service provision**
- VI. Emerging alternative services**
- VII. Conclusions**

I Introduction

This report to the Legislature has been prepared by the Commission's staff and is made in response to K.S.A. 66-2011(e), which states:

“During the 1999 session of the Kansas legislature, the commission shall transmit a report to the chairperson, vice-chairperson and ranking minority member of the house standing committee on energy and natural resources, the senate standing committee on transportation and utilities and the joint committee on computers and telecommunications concerning implementation of this section. The report shall include recommendations for revisions in this section necessitated by technological innovation or market changes in the telecommunications industry. The report also may include an expiration date for this section.”

For the reader's convenience, a complete text of K.S.A 66-2011 is included as Attachment A.

II Scope of report

This report is limited to a discussion of the adequacy of *dial-up access* to the Internet via the Public Switched Network in Kansas. Developments of new applications within the Internet itself and the many enhancements currently underway are beyond the scope of this report.

III Brief background¹

In reviewing the development of the Internet it should be noted that the Internet is a completely separate and distinct network from the Public Switched Network. However, the end user (typically) must use the Public Switched Network to dial-up and gain access to the Internet. In addition the Internet is not subject to either state or federal regulation.

¹ For a more comprehensive historical discussion see the Internet Society's web site, <http://www.isoc.org/internet/history/brief.html>
For a time line oriented discussion of the Internet's evolutions see <http://www.pbs.org/internet/timeline/index.html>

III Brief background *(continued)*

In the late 1960's and early 70's, a Defense Department agency named the Advanced Research Projects Agency funded a network called ARPANET. It was an experimental network intended, in part, to support research into the development of secure and efficient data exchange networks. Several protocols and architectures were developed during this effort. By today's standards and conventions, working with ARPANET was challenging and certainly not "user friendly". Lack of centralized information indexing, lack of standardization and detailed address schemes contributed to the early difficulties of accessing and retrieving information.

In 1985 the National Science Foundation (NSF) funded five supercomputer sites across the country to provide high-speed computing resources to the scientific research community. To facilitate access to these supercomputer sites, the NSF also funded a high capacity backbone network linking them and smaller regional networks together. This network of regional networks, supercomputing sites and the high capacity interconnecting facilities came to be known as the NSFNET.

During the 1980s The High Performance Computing and Communications Initiative (HPCCI) evolved to advance many of the (then) ambitious developments in computing and communication technologies. This initiative received added impetus and a more formal status when Congress passed the High Performance Computing Act of 1991. Development of the World Wide Web (WWW)² in 1991 and passage of the High Performance Computing Act of 1991 were significant developments opening the Internet to commercial applications and leading to the unprecedented interest that we are experiencing today.

Access to the Internet is provided through the services of an Internet Service Provider (ISP). An ISP is a company that connects members of the general public to the Internet, via either dedicated or 'dial-up' connections. These companies are not regulated and offer a wide range of services under a variety of pricing plans, responsive to their respective marketplaces. Many offer 'hourly plans', where the customer pays a small monthly fee (~\$10.00) for 5-20 hours of connect time. Additional usage is billed at, typically, \$1 to \$2 per hour. So called 'unlimited' plans are very common, where the customer pays a fixed fee (in the \$15 to \$20 range) for an unlimited number of hours per month. Each ISP packages its services somewhat differently and uniquely, again in response to its respective marketplaces.

² The WWW, very simplistically stated, is a network of software providing standard protocols for cataloging, indexing, addressing and retrieving information from the Internet. It was developed at the CERN, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics in Switzerland and was initially deployed in 1991.

IV Current status of Internet access

Access to the Internet is provided in a number of different ways. A large business will often use a dedicated broadband arrangement with bandwidth³ capacities ranging from 56 Kbps to 1.54 Mbps. Others may use Basic Rate ISDN service which offers bandwidths of either 64Kbps, 128Kbps or 144Kbps. In addition to traditional Telephone Company offerings, various Cable operators are also providing high speed Internet access to a number of schools throughout Kansas. See Attachment B, provided by Kansas Cable Telecommunications Association, for additional detail. These and other similar services meet the needs for higher bandwidth (faster) transfer of data.

Users who do not require the higher bandwidth services typically access the Internet on a 'dial-up' basis. With a modem equipped Personal Computer (PC), using the Public Switched Network, they place a call to their selected Internet Service Provider (ISP), much the same as placing a normal telephone call. If the ISP is local they merely make a 7-digit local phone call. If the selected ISP is not local a 1+ long distance call (with the resulting long distance charges) is required for access to the selected ISP. Some ISPs offer access via toll free 800 service. However, with 800 service an additional ISP charge is incurred, typically in the \$5.00/hour range.

Pursuant to K.S.A. 66-2011 if there is no *local* ISP available, the customer will have access to a \$15/\$30 flat rate long distance plan provided by the incumbent local exchange carrier. Attachment C provides a summation of the availability of ISP services within local calling scopes; 96% of Kansas access lines have local access to an Internet Service Provider.

As of October, Southwestern Bell reports 319 subscribers on the \$15/\$30 plan and Sprint/United reports 1,767 subscribers in the month of November.

V Quality of service provisions

The current statute contains two quality of service criteria for internet access providers: 1) the service must support a minimum speed of 14.4 kbps (increases to 19.2 kbps on July 1, 1999); and 2) there must be no more than 5% blockage during the service's busy hour. The Commission monitors these standards upon complaint. A summary of complaints received and handled by the Commission's staff is provided in Attachment D.

³ The term bandwidth refers to the range of signal frequencies that can be carried on a communications channel. The capacity of an analog channel is measured in cycles per second, or Hertz (Hz), and is expressed as the difference between the highest and lowest frequencies carried. The capacity of a digital channel is measured in the number of 'bits per second' that the facility can carry. A digital channel's capacity is typically expressed in units of thousands, or kilo, bits per second (kbps) or million, or mega, bits per second (mbps). Bandwidth will vary according to the sort and method of transmission.

VI Emerging alternative services

While the focus of this report centers on dial-up access to the Internet, a brief discussion of at least some of the emerging new services for use in accessing the Internet is in order.

Cable services. After years of technology trials and evaluations CableLabs, a research and development consortium of cable television system operators, announced standardization on technical specifications (known as Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification (DOCSIS)) for Cable TV modem devices in early 1998. This development, along with the distribution upgrades, are positioning the Cable industry to offer very high bandwidth services, including access to the Internet, in the near future. To advance the development and deployment of this expanded cable capacity, leaders from within the industry have formed the Cable Broadband Forum, Inc. (CBF). Current information concerning the CBF may be found at their web site <http://www.broadbandforum.com>. However, specific service availability dates and pricing structures are not generally available, at this time. Attachment B, prepared by the Kansas Cable Telecommunications Association, provides additional detail.

xDSL service. xDSL refers to a growing family of Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) services. DSL service is delivered over existing copper loop facilities through advanced electronic terminal equipment providing transmission rates much higher than what can be achieved with current modems (ie. 28.8kbps). Of the xDSL family, Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) service is receiving most of the attention. ADSL provides a downstream (from the internet toward an end user) bandwidth of 1.5 to 8 Mbps and an upstream (from an end user to the internet) bandwidth of 64 to 640 Kbps. The Commission now has pending two applications for Local Exchange Carrier certification from companies proposing to offer ADSL services. However, at this time specific service availability dates and pricing structures are not generally available. The FCC, in an Order dated October 30, 1998, (FCC98-292) found ADSL service to be interstate in nature and, thus, under federal jurisdiction.

Satellite services. In a June 30, 1998, Order (FCC89-142) the FCC authorized the 47GHz band for satellite and stratospheric platform services. Several companies are pursuing the use of this newly assigned spectrum, as well as the previously assigned spectrums, for the delivery of high bandwidth services (ie. Internet access); Sky Station International, Inc. and Teledisic LLC are two such ventures. Attachments E and F provide insights to these development efforts.

VII Conclusions

The 1996 session of the Legislature introduced and passed the initial version of K.S.A. 66-2011 instituting a cost effective alternative for rural Kansans to access Internet services. The 1998 session provided needed clarification, as highlighted in Attachment A. This Commission's experience in administering the provisions of 66-2011 indicate that the plan does, in fact, offer a reasonable alternative for Kansans; 116 registered ISPs provide local, 7-digit, access to approximately 96% of the access lines in the state and, in addition, over 2,000 customers receive access by means of the discounted \$15/\$30 plan. The quality of service provisions of the statute, although not perfect, do provide for a cost effective approach for assuring access to the Internet.

VII Conclusions *(continued)*

This report includes a cursory discussion of emerging alternative services for use in accessing the Internet. While absolute time frames or specifics concerning deployment of those services in Kansas is not yet available, it is clear that significant developments are underway and will be available in the near future.

It is this Commission's opinion that the provisions of 66-2011 are reasonably effective in meeting the needs of Kansans for an economical alternative in accessing the Internet and that such an alternative will continue to be needed for the next two to three years, during which time one or more of the emerging alternative services will, no doubt, become widely available. We are therefor, recommending no changes in the existing statute. This is consistent with the recommendation made to you from the KUSF-Working Committee.

Attachments:

- A. Existing Kansas Internet access legislation, House Sub. for Senate Bill 212, Sec. 3.
- B. Kansas Cable activity, as of Nov. 30, 1998
- C. ISP Service Summary, as of Nov. 19, 1998
- D. Summary of Complaint Activity
- E. Sky Station
- F. Teledesic, LLC

House Substitute for SENATE BILL No. 212

** Excerpts **

An Act concerning telecommunications services; relating to enhanced universal service and internet access; amending K.S.A. 1997 Supp. 66-2005, 66-2008 and 66-2011 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 1997 Supp. 66-2011 is hereby amended to read as follows: 66-2011.

(a) As used in this section, "the internet" means the international network of interconnected government, educational, and commercial computer networks. An "internet service provider" means an entity that provides end user access to the internet. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that the commission has any regulatory jurisdiction over internet service providers. The provisions of this section apply only to those locations of the state where local (7-digit) internet access, which supports at least 14.4 kilobits per second service with no more than 5% blockage during the busiest hour of the service, is not available on *or after* October 1, 1996. ~~The provisions of this section also apply to those locations where local access has been discontinued as of October 1, 1996, or access to the service deteriorates to more than 5% blockage during the busiest hour of the service.~~

(b) On or after July 1, 1996 and prior to October 1, 1996, rural telephone companies shall file concurring tariffs to offer internet access in locations identified in subsection (a) to an intraLATA internet service provider of the customer's choice. All rural telephone companies, including local exchange carriers pursuant to subsection (c), shall provide dial-up access to support at least 14.4 kilobit per second service ubiquitously throughout the exchange service area, with ~~28.8~~ 19.2 kilobit per second service ~~made available to any requesting customer on or~~ *on and after July 1, 1999. The commission shall increase the 19.2 kilobit per second requirement when the commission determines that more advanced technology is both technically and economically feasible.*

(c) On or after July 1, 1996 and prior to October 1, 1996, all local exchange carriers, other than rural telephone companies, shall file tariffs with the commission for two flat-rate dial-up plans, which would provide internet access in locations identified in subsection (a) to an intraLATA internet service provider of the customer's choice. All such plans shall be approved by the commission if they meet the criteria established in this section. The first plan includes:

(1) For off-peak users, a monthly rate of not more than \$15 per line for the hours of 5 p.m. through 7:59 a.m. weekdays and all hours on weekends and federal holidays. Calls placed outside this specified off-peak period shall be billed at prevailing toll rates.

Attachment A:

Existing Kansas Internet access legislation,
House Sub. for Senate Bill 212, Sec. 3.

(2) For unlimited usage, the rate shall not exceed \$30 per line per month. The commission shall waive imputation considerations in reviewing and approving these service offerings.

(d) If a location was previously eligible for the plans provided in sub-section (c) and a new internet service provider establishes a local presence in that location, the local exchange carrier serving the location shall:

(1) Notify all subscribers of the discounted internet access service that a local internet service provider is now available;

(2) continue to make the discounted internet access service available to existing subscribers of such service with no deterioration of such service; and

(3) allow no new subscribers of the discounted internet access service.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to imply that the commission has any regulatory jurisdiction over the internet or internet service providers with respect to quality of service, rates, billing and collection practices, end-to-end bandwidth, technical support or any other aspects of the business of providing internet access service. However, the commission shall monitor the adequacy of connectivity to internet service providers. Upon complaints of inadequate access, commission staff shall request a seven-day traffic busy line study from the local exchange carrier serving the internet service provider. Commission staff shall analyze the study results to determine whether there is more than 5% access blockage and shall provide the analysis to the internet service provider for consideration and possible action. If the analysis indicates a need for additional capacity and the internet service provider fails to take a corrective action within 45 days after the analysis is provided to such provider by the commission staff, the internet service provider shall be removed from the commission's internet service provider registry and subscribers of such internet service subscriber shall be eligible for the plans provided in sub-section (c) if there is no other local internet service provider serving the location.

(f) All internet service providers operating in the state shall register with the commission. Such registration shall include the name of the internet service provider and the provider's address, contact name, phone number, and access line numbers. This information shall be maintained by the commission and disseminated to all local exchange carriers and rural telephone companies providing access to internet service providers in accordance with provisions of this section. This information shall be used to validate customer service requests at the commission's internet home page (<http://www.kcc.state.ks.us>). This information shall be used to determine a requesting customer's eligibility for the plans provided in subsection (c) and to provide a single authoritative listing of internet service provider access numbers for local exchange carriers to use in processing service orders. Absent complaints to commission staff,

internet service providers shall be assumed to provide service with 5% or less access blockage upon registration. If, upon complaint and subsequent investigation, access blockage is determined to exceed 5%, the provider shall be removed from the commission's registry.

(e) (g) During the 1999 session of the Kansas legislature, the commission shall transmit a report to the chairperson, vice-chairperson and ranking minority member of the house standing committee on energy and natural resources, the senate standing committee on transportation and utilities and the joint committee on computers and telecommunications concerning implementation of this section. The report shall include recommendations for revisions in this section necessitated by technological innovation or market changes in the telecommunications industry. The report also may include an expiration date for this section.

.....

This Bill was signed into law by the Governor on April 23, 1998. It is presented here in 'marked up' Bill form for the reader's convenience in identifying revisions that were introduced in the 1998 session.

**A Cable Online Summary, by the
Kansas Cable Telecommunications Association**

Cable System Upgrades

Cable television systems, since the 1970s, have been two-way capable, analog transmission systems utilizing coaxial cable. By adding fiber-optic and two-way equipment cable system architecture becomes hybrid fiber-coax (HFC) and supports offering analog video, digital video, high-speed data and voice services. Furthermore, once stand-alone cable systems, are being interconnected with fiber-optic technology to bring the benefits of new products and services to communities of all sizes on a regional basis. Kansas cable operators are in the midst of such upgrades. Some communities such as Ellis, Goodland, Hays, Kansas City area systems, Liberal, Olathe, Salina, Topeka and Wichita are already served by HFC systems. Many others will follow in 1999 – 2000. HFC upgrades have been announced for Arma, Caney, Cherryvale, Coffeyville, Dodge City, Erie, Fredonia, Garden City, Gas, Humboldt, Iola, Junction City, Lawrence, Manhattan, Ogden, and Yates Center.

A New Technology Standard

In 1995 cable operators were installing proprietary and non-interoperable cable television modems and envisioned the need for interoperability. Cable operators, equipment manufacturers and Cable Television Laboratories, Inc. (CableLabs) announced an agreement to specify some of the technical ways cable networks and data equipment talk with one another. CableLabs was asked to coordinate the Multimedia Cable Network System (MCNS) Data Over Cable System Interface Specification (also know as Data Over Cable System/Interoperability Standard) (DOCSIS) process. Such interface specifications will benefit consumers and cable operators by providing multiple sources of interoperable modems, thereby encouraging marketplace competition, enabling economies of scale and reasonable prices. Multiple suppliers building to the industry specification, but adding unique capabilities, will give consumers a wide selection of high-quality recognizable products from which to choose. In late March 1998, MCNS DOCSIS was approved as an international standard for transmitting data over cable. In December 1998 CableLabs is evaluating external two-way DOCSIS 1.0 modem certification tests with the expectation of certifying some manufacturers in the next several months. Participating vendors include 3Com, Askey, Broadcom, Cadence/Daewoo, Cisco, Com21, E-Tech, General Instrument, Motorola, NEC, Nortel/Bay Networks, Samsung, Sony, Thomson/RCA, Toshiba, and Zenith. Internal DOCSIS cable modem card testing and development of DOCSIS 1.1 which will support toll-quality Internet Protocol (IP) telephony are also underway.

The Cable Modem

A cable modem is a device that allows high-speed access to the Internet via a cable TV network. A cable modem will typically have two connections, one to the cable wall outlet and the other to a computer (PC). Cable modem customers access the Internet at a fraction of the time it takes traditional telephone modems because cable's broadband plant makes the connection up to a hundred times faster and allows the service to be always on. Unlike telephone modems, cable modem customers keep their telephone lines free. Internet browsing using a telephone line can be painfully slow, especially when photographs, graphics or video images are encountered. Cable modem users not only get online faster but also can move around quickly allowing information providers to offer better quality content.

Comparative data transmission speeds

Time required to transmit a single 1 megabit graphic image:

- Telephone Modem @ 28.8 kbps Approx. 5 minutes
- ISDN @ 64kbps Approx. 2 minutes
- Cable Modem @ 10 mbps Approx. 1 second

Time required to transmit a 5 megabit audio/video clip of approximately 1.5 minutes in length:

- Telephone Modem @ 28.8 kbps Approx. 22 minutes
- ISDN @ 64kbps Approx. 10 minutes
- Cable Modem @ 10 mbps Approx. 4 seconds

kbps = kilobits per second mbps = megabits per second

Cable Online Services

Cable modem customers enjoy 24-hour instantaneous access to the Internet and other on-line services such as Time Warner's Road Runner. Road Runner is an easy-to-use broadband online service that integrates multimedia programming, communications and personalized services such as e-mail, home page hosting and chat events. The service contains world, national and local programming and information. Road Runner is deployed over a regional network architecture the center of which is a Regional Data Center (RDC). RDC's contain computer systems to deliver Electronic Mail, UseNet News, Web Caching, and Directory services to users in the region. RDC's also contain network management and monitoring tools, and house a professional staff to manage the system. Content is distributed from content servers located at the RDC. Kansas City is home to a Road Runner RDC. All regions are joined by a national backbone infrastructure. The national backbone provides high speed region-to-region connectivity and direct access to the Internet and allows visibility of the regional systems by a National Operating Center.

Cable Online Services (continued)

Service prices vary from market to market but are generally less than \$50.00 per month. The monthly fee includes unlimited, connectionless access to the online service and the Internet (without hourly fees) and the rental of the cable modem.

Internet connection services will also be offered to businesses.

Internet Access Without PCs

Cable operators may also offer cable services that enable low cost Internet access for consumers through the cable system without the need for a PC, modem, or any additional in-home equipment. For example, WorldGate is an interactive Internet service, which uses an advanced analog or digital cable converter, the existing TV set, and a remote control. Using the vertical blanking interval, a normally unused portion of the video spectrum, the existing cable infrastructure will allow WorldGate to offer data rate speeds of 128,000 bps. WorldGate has pioneered Channel Hyperlinking, the ability of subscribers with a single keystroke, to connect directly to a Web site associated with a TV show or commercial announcement. Logging on to the service, for E-mail, Web browsing or Channel Hyperlinking, requires less than 5 seconds.

Education Commitment

Cable television operators are committed to serving schools. Of the 1,622 public and private elementary and secondary schools in Kansas, 1,264 or 78%, serving 86% of K-12 students, are connected to cable television systems free of charge. In addition to Cable in the Classroom, which offers 525 hours of copyright cleared programming and curriculum assistance to schools each month; Kansas cable operators are assisting schools with distance learning and online projects. Multimedia, for example, began providing high speed Internet access to schools in 1998 using cable modems and currently has over 50 schools connected. Some of these include: Sedgwick Public Schools, Circle High School in Towanda, Burrton Public Schools, Newton Schools, Eldorado Public Schools, Blessed Sacrament, Catholic Diocese, Sunrise Christian Academy, and Rainbows United. For USD 259 Multimedia has connected Sowers, College Hill, Colvin, SE High, Wilbur, South High, School Service Center, Instructional Support Center, Mayberry, North High, Metro Meridian, Metro Mid-Towne, Benton, Heights High School, and Washington, as well as, Hutchinson Community College, Hutchinson City Hall, and Derby City Hall.

Cable modems can also be used to cost effectively network schools together and Multimedia currently provides this technology to the McPherson School District, the Great Bend School District, the Newton School District and is working with the Eldorado School District and the City of Hutchinson. Cable modems allow for an Ethernet Wide Area Network to be established between each remote site. In addition to cable modem technology, cable operators continue to work with educators to create Interactive Distance Learning Networks by utilizing capacity on fiber optic networks. Multimedia has a network operating between Hutchinson Community

Attachment B:

Kansas Cable activity, as of Nov. 30, 1998
Ks. Cable Telecommunications Assoc.

College, Burrton, Sedgwick, Fairfield and Hesston, Kansas. Galaxy Cablevision has a network connecting Basehor-Linwood. Classic Cable is at work in Phillipsburg, Oberlin, and Paola/Osawattomie, Kansas.

Finally, the cable industry has created an online Internet tutorial for teachers called webTeacher. We encourage everyone interested in using the Internet to visit the site at <http://www.webteacher.org>

ISP Service Summary

a/o November 19, 1998

-- Number of -- <u>ISPs</u>	<u>Localities</u>	Total Network <u>Access Lines</u>	Ave. # of <u>NALs</u>	% of Total <u>NALs</u>	% of Rural <u>NALs</u>
0	127	64,965	512	4.1%	8.4%
1	330	275,448	835	17.4	35.8
2	51	114,139	2,238	7.2	14.8
3	12	61,707	5,141	3.9	8.0
4	4	37,259	9,315	2.3	4.8
5	4	34,053	8,513	2.1	4.4
6	3	18,773	6,258	1.2	2.4
7	2	52,686	26,343	3.3	6.8
8	1	Note: Line count information is considered proprietary			
9	1	by at least one of the LECs in the following locations.			
10	1				
11	1				
14	1				
20	1				
25	1				
26	<u>1</u>				
Totals	540	<u>1,582,614</u>		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
		Total Rural NALs == 769,760			
		Total Metro NALs == 812,854			

- Notes:
1. Network Access Line (NAL) counts are taken from the Dec. 1997 Annual Reports.
 2. ISP data taken from the KCC's Registry, dated November 10, 1998.
 3. Metro areas are defined as Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita.
 4. Rural areas are defined as all areas other than Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita.

As identified in the above summation, there are 127 localities or communities in Kansas with no ISP within their local calling scope. These 127 locations account for 64,965 Network Access Lines, or 4.1% of the state; 96% of the access lines in Kansas have local access to an ISP.

Specific locality information is maintained in the KCC's Registry of ISPs and is available at <http://www.kcc.state.ks.us>.

Complaint Resolution Activity

K.S.A 66-2011 provides for the following quality of service monitoring and complaint investigation procedures:

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to imply that the commission has any regulatory jurisdiction over the internet or internet service providers with respect to quality of service, rates, billing and collection practices, end-to-end bandwidth, technical support or any other aspects of the business of providing internet access service. However, the commission shall monitor the adequacy of connectivity to internet service providers. Upon complaints of inadequate access, commission staff shall request a seven-day traffic busy line study from the local exchange carrier serving the internet service provider. Commission staff shall analyze the study results to determine whether there is more than 5% access blockage and shall provide the analysis to the internet service provider for consideration and possible action. If the analysis indicates a need for additional capacity and the internet service provider fails to take a corrective action within 45 days after the analysis is provided to such provider by the commission staff, the internet service provider shall be removed from the commission's internet service provider registry and subscribers of such internet service subscriber shall be eligible for the plans provided in sub-section (c) if there is no other local internet service provider serving the location.

Since the inception of this service, in October of 1996, six written complaints have been filed resulting in the following the investigative actions:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Traffic Study Dates</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Haven	Oct. 29-Nov. 4, '97	Excessive B.H. blockage was measured at 17%. Two additional lines are Req. to meet the 5%, or less, standard.	Provider took no corrective action. Provider was removed from the Registry on Jan. 6, 1998.
Osage City	Mar. 16-22, 1998	Excessive B.H. blockage was measured at 64%. Four additional lines are required to meet the 5%, or less, standard.	Provider initially took no corrective action and was removed from the Registry on June 22, 1998. Provider subsequently rearranged serving configuration and re-registered on October 15, '98.
Meriden	Mar. 16-22, 1998	Excessive B.H. blockage was measured at 96%. Six additional lines are required to meet the 5%, or less, standard.	Provider took corrective actions and remains on the Registry.

Attachment D:
Summary of Complaint Activity

<u>Location</u>	<u>Traffic Study Dates</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Wellsville	June 1-7, 1998	Excessive B.H. blockage was measured at 95%. Six additional lines are required to meet the 5%, or less, standard.	Provider took corrective actions and remains on the Registry.
Scranton	Nov. 17-23, 1998	Excessive B.H blockage was measured at 36%. Two additional lines are required to meet the 5%, or less, standard.	Provider took corrective action and remains on the Registry.

B.H. = The Service Provider's Busy Hour.

To date, there have been no formalized complaints of inadequate transmission speed performance. K.S.A. 66-2011 (b) states that "... All rural telephone companies, including local exchange carriers pursuant to subsection (c), shall provide dial- up access to support at least 14.4 kilobit per second service ubiquitously throughout the exchange service area, with 19.2 kilobit per second service made available on and after July 1, 1999....". In the event that a complaint is received in this area staff will investigate the matter on an individual case basis.

Stratospheric Telecommunications Service

Note: The following was taken from Sky Station International's web site <http://www.skystation.com/telecom.html>, on December 10, 1998. It has been reformatted to blend with the other text of this report.

Sky Station's platforms are ideally suited to delivering telecommunications services.

Located in the stratosphere 21Km above the earth, each platform acts as the highest tower in town, providing high density, high capacity, high speed service with low power requirements and no latency to an entire metropolitan and suburban area extending out into rural areas. No other existing or proposed technology offers this combination of high density service and low cost.

Subscribers transmit directly to the platform, where on board switching routes traffic directly to other Sky Station subscribers within the same platform coverage area. Traffic destined for subscribers outside the platform coverage area is routed through ground stations to the public networks or to other platforms serving nearby cities.

A Big Pipe into Every Home

Today's telecommunications networks have become stressed by the explosive growth of the Internet. As more users tie up lines for longer periods of time, the usage patterns for which the networks were originally designed have been fundamentally altered. Consumers have become increasingly dissatisfied with the slow speed of dial-up access and are demanding higher speed solutions. Sky Station satisfies this demand by delivering personal T1/E1 broadband service to the mass market at a lower cost than existing or announced alternatives.

With data rates bursting to 2Mbps uplink and 120Mbps downlink, subscribers enjoy high speed Internet browsing and hosting, as well as other broadband services such as video conferencing.

Spectrum in the 47GHz band has already been designated globally by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) as well as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for use by high-altitude stratospheric platforms, paving the way for planned commercial service to commence in the year 2000.

Telephony for the Developing World.

All developing nations need low cost access to high density telecommunications links to support accelerated economic development and inclusion in the Information Revolution. Sky Station's stratospheric platforms provide the fastest, easiest and least expensive way to bring advanced services to the developing world. One Sky Station platform alone provides telephone service for millions of subscribers at a lower cost than any current or proposed system.

Mobile Solutions

The ability to communicate anywhere, anytime is an integral part of today's global culture. A worldwide standard (IMT-2000) is evolving for a broadband service for mobile, portable and fixed users. The STS system is the ideal means for low-cost rapid deployment of mobile services and Sky Station is participating in the development and delivery of third generation cellular service.

The Sky Station Advantage

There are several unique attributes that allow Sky Station to offer a broad array of services with low operating costs:

- Sky Station platforms do not require a launch vehicle, they can move under their own power throughout the world or remain stationary, and they can be brought down to earth, refurbished and re-deployed.
- Once a platform is in position, it can immediately begin delivering service to its service area without the need to deploy a global infrastructure or constellation of platforms to operate.
- The altitude enables the Sky Station system to provide a higher frequency reuse and thus higher capacity than other wireless systems.
- The low cost of the platform and gateway stations make it the cheapest wireless infrastructure per subscriber conceived to date.
- Joint venture companies and government authorities located in each country will control the Sky Station platforms serving their region to ensure the best service offerings tailored to the local market. Offerings can change as a region develops.
- Each platform can be retrieved, updated, and re-launched without service interruption.
- Sky Station platforms are environmentally friendly. They are powered by solar technology and non-polluting fuel cells.
- The 21Km altitude provides subscribers with short paths through the atmosphere and unobstructed line-of-sight to the platform.
- With small antennas and low power requirements, the Sky Station system allows for a wide variety of fixed and portable user terminals to meet almost any service need.

The capabilities and low cost of the Sky Station system will revolutionize telecommunications.

Teledesic Satellite Service

*Note: The following was taken from Teledesic LLC's web site
<http://www.teledesic.com/overview/fastfact.html> on December 10, 1998. It has been
reformatted to blend with the other text of this report.*

The Company

Teledesic is building a global, broadband "Internet-in-the-Sky." Using a constellation of low-Earth-orbit satellites, Teledesic and its partners will create the world's first network to provide affordable, worldwide, "fiber-like" access to telecommunications services such as broadband Internet access, videoconferencing, high-quality voice and other digital data needs. On Day One of service, Teledesic will enable broadband telecommunications access for businesses, schools and individuals everywhere on the planet.

Timeline

- 1990 Company founded
- 1994 Initial system design completed; FCC application filed
1997 FCC license granted; World Radio Conference designated necessary international spectrum for service
- 1998 Motorola, The Boeing Company and Matra Marconi Space join efforts to build the Teledesic system.
- 2003 Service targeted to begin

Principal Shareholders/Industrial Partners

Teledesic represents the vision of telecommunications pioneer Craig McCaw, the company's chairman and co-CEO. Teledesic's primary investors are McCaw, Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates, Motorola, Saudi Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal and Boeing. Motorola, one of the world's premier communications equipment manufacturers, leads the international industrial team that will develop and deploy the Teledesic system. Boeing and Matra Marconi Space round out Teledesic's founding industrial team. Teledesic is a private company based in Kirkland, Washington, a suburb of Seattle.

Customers

Teledesic will develop alliances with service provider partners in countries worldwide, rather than marketing directly to end-users. Teledesic will enable service providers to extend their networks, both in terms of geographic scope and in the kinds of services they can offer.

Network Capacity/Access Speeds

The Teledesic system is designed to support millions of simultaneous users. Teledesic will offer a family of user equipment to access the network. Most users will have two-way connections that provide up to 64 Mbps on the downlink and up to 2 Mbps on the uplink. Higher-speed terminals will offer 64 Mbps or greater of two-way capacity. This represents access speeds more than 2,000 times faster than today's standard analog modems.

User Equipment

The Teledesic system's low orbit eliminates the long signal delay normally experienced in satellite communications and enables the use of small, low-power terminals and antennas. The laptop-size terminals will mount flat on a rooftop and connect inside to a computer network or PC.

Cost

Design, production and deployment of the Teledesic system are estimated to cost \$9 billion. End-user rates will be set by service providers, but Teledesic expects rates to be comparable to those of future urban wireline services for broadband access.

Regulatory Approval

Teledesic cleared its last significant regulatory hurdle when the International Telecommunication Union's 1997 World Radiocommunication Conference in November 1997 finalized its designation of international radio spectrum for use by non-geostationary fixed satellite services, such as those Teledesic will provide. The FCC licensed Teledesic in March 1997.

Frequencies

Teledesic will operate in the high-frequency Ka-band of the radio spectrum (28.6 - 29.1 GHz uplink and 18.8 - 19.3 GHz downlink).

of Satellites

288 plus spares

Employees

More than 100 and growing

Headquarters

Kirkland, Washington; offices in Brussels, Belgium, Madrid, Spain, Ottawa and Washington, D.C.

11/18/98 • Teledesic and "Internet-in-the-Sky" are service marks of Teledesic LLC

LEGISLATION PROPOSED FOR INTRODUCTION

(recommendations of the Kansas Special Commission on Water Quality Standards)

(1) A bill establishing a permanent water quality commission to advise the governor and the legislature on water quality issues

- seven members from different disciplines, appointed by the governor
- staggered terms of 3 or 4 years
- reasonable compensation

(2) A bill requiring the adoption of procedures to involve stakeholders in all phases of the process for establishing water quality standards

*House Environment
1-21-99
Attachment 5*



STATE OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS

Office of the Secretary
900 SW Jackson, Suite 502
Topeka, KS 66612-1233
785/296-2281 FAX 785/296-6953



REQUEST FOR INTRODUCTION OF BILLS
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND PARKS
January 21, 1999

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks respectfully requests that the House Committee on Environment consider introduction of legislation concerning the following:

1. Hunter Education Certificates: Require the possession of the hunter education certificate while hunting (currently required only of persons under 27).
2. Boater Safety Education: Require persons born after January 1, 1988 to have completed a boater safety education course in order to operate a motorboat or sailboat.
3. Boating Under the Influence: Reconcile legal blood alcohol levels with other BUI laws and with current DUI laws.
4. Game Bird Definition: Delete wild turkeys from the definition of "game bird" applicable to controlled shooting areas.
5. Milford Wetlands: Refine statement of statutory authority to enter into a Project Cooperative Agreement with the Corps of Engineers, as requested by the COE.

*House Environment
1-21-99
Attachment 6*

Kansas
Department of Wildlife and Parks

Deer Management
Program Briefing

January 21, 1999

*House Environment
1-21-99
Attachment 7*

KDWP Mission

- Conserve and enhance our natural heritage
- Provide opportunities for public use
- Inform the public about our natural resources
- Stewards of public outdoor resources
- Quality of life

Programs

- Fisheries - research and management
- Wildlife - research and management
- State Parks - recreation opportunities
- Boating - recreation opportunities
- Law Enforcement - public safety and resource protection
- Administration - support and coordination

Focus

- meet diverse public demands for recreation
- increase upland game populations - habitat
- manage deer populations at levels compatible with habitat and public
- improve fish populations - habitat/stocking
- improve T&E populations through recovery plans - wildlife & private lands

Focus

- increase participation in recreation
- increase constituent cooperation and support
- secure adequate funding
- protect and conserve resources and enhance public safety

Positive Aspects

- quality of life for many Kansans
- economic benefits - lodging, food, equipment, venison, recreation
- national reputation for trophy deer herd
- approximately 100,000 deer hunters
 - 18,000 Hunt Your Own Land
 - 17,000 Landowner Tenant
 - 65,000 General Resident

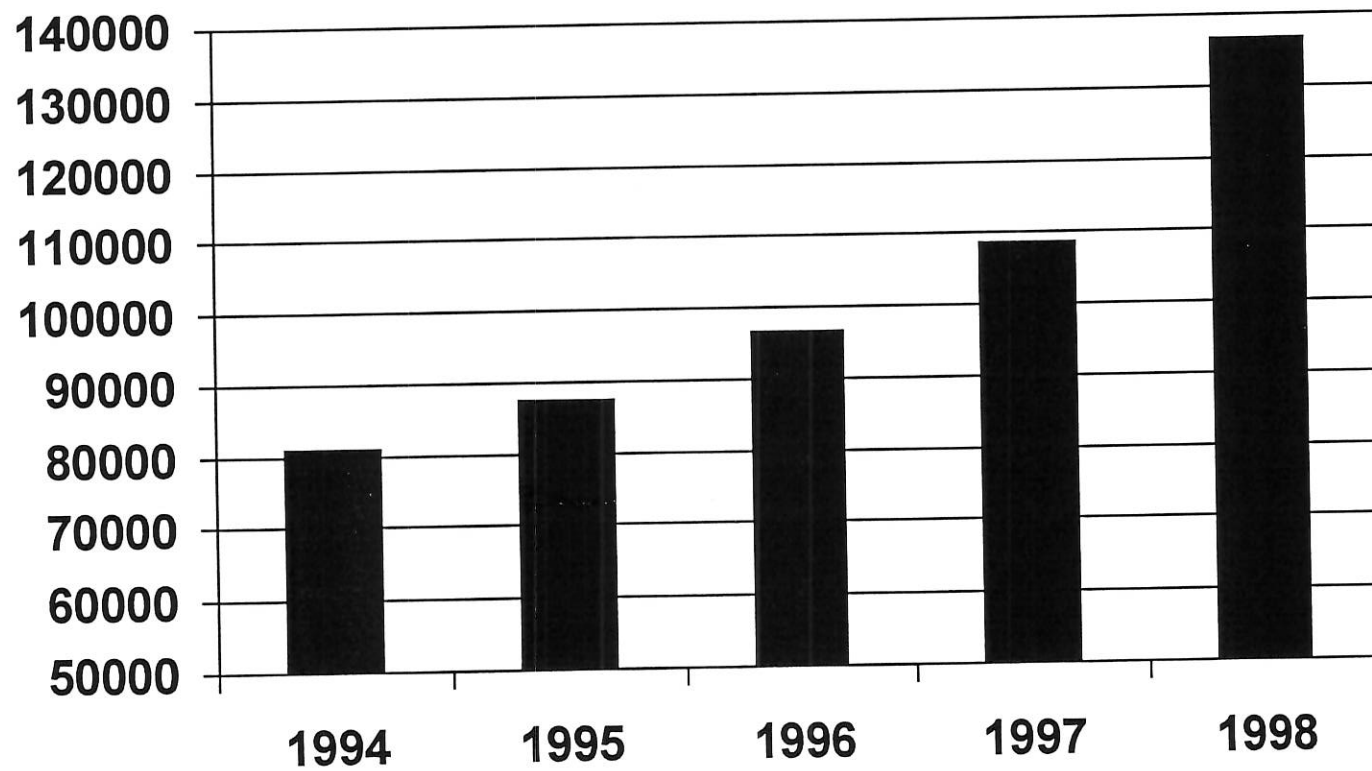
Negative Aspects

- economic loss due to crop damage
- deer-vehicle accidents (esp. Nov.-Dec.)
 - economic loss
 - public safety concerns

Management Actions

- increased permits
- better deer surveys and reporting
- landowner and hunter surveys
- depredation permits
- extended season (does only)
- game tags (does only)
- WIHA program
- nonresident hunting
- cooperative relationships w/ KLA and KFB
- urban deer management plan

Deer Permit Allocations



Why does it take so long?

- potential for exponential growth
- excellent habitat (food and cover)
- high fertility rates
- few predators
- limited public access creates refuges
- deer harvest result takes 2-3 years to observe

Conclusions

- aggressive deer population control program is in place
- deer hunters are key to control
- deer management best left to department staff
- KDWP committed to reducing deer numbers