



March 9, 2026

VIA EMAIL – dan.graeve@coleg.gov

Chair Representative Meg Froelich
Vice Chair Representative Rebekah Stewart
House Transportation, Housing & Local Government Committee
Colorado General Assembly
200 E. Colfax Avenue
Denver, CO 80203

Re: HB 26-1211 Regulation of Broadband Services

Dear Chair Froelich, Vice Chair Stewart and members of the Committee,

The Wireless Infrastructure Association (WIA)¹ thanks the Committee for the opportunity to provide comments on HB 26-1211. Respectfully, WIA is opposed to the bill.

WIA represents wireless infrastructure companies such as telecommunications tower companies like American Tower, Crown Castle and SBA and wireless service providers such as AT&T, T-Mobile and Verizon Wireless. HB 26-1211 proposes to bring service providers and their networks under the authority of the state Public Service Commission. In short, neither wireless infrastructure companies nor wireless service providers are public utilities, over which the Public Service Commission has authority.

Moreover, there is no need for Public Service Commission regulation. Tower companies and wireless service providers must comply with a whole host of regulations. They follow all applicable worker safety, public safety, state and federal environmental review procedures, historic preservation rules, Federal Communications Commission (FCC), federal, state and local municipal rules and regulations.

¹ The Wireless Infrastructure Association (WIA) represents the businesses that build, develop, own, and operate the nation's wireless infrastructure. Members include infrastructure providers, wireless carriers, and professional services firms that are responsible for telecommunications facilities around the globe. On the federal, state, and local levels, WIA advocates for the widespread, responsible deployment of wireless infrastructure to enable mobile broadband access for communities everywhere.

WIA members are publicly traded or privately held companies and none of them are owned by the state of Colorado or local governments. They do not operate using public funds and are not subject to the Public Service Commission tariff or rate structures.

Lastly, there is no need for wireless infrastructure companies nor wireless service providers to come under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. The capital markets and wireless customers are the best and most accurate indicators of performance. There is much competition in the wireless tower leasing and wireless service spaces from a variety of wireless industry providers. Unhappy customers make choices with their spending. Tower companies and wireless service providers are professional functioning businesses where year over year increases of customer tower leasing rates and increasing wireless usage is the best, most accurate and timely measure of the tower industry continuing to meet and exceed customer expectations.

For these reasons, WIA opposes HB 26-1211.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

/s/ Karmen Rajamani
Vice President, Government Affairs
Wireless Infrastructure Association
2111 Wilson Blvd, Suite 210
Arlington, VA 22201

House Transportation, Housing & Local Government

03/11/2026 01:30 PM

HB26-1211 Regulation of Broadband Services

Typed Text of Testimony Submitted

Name, Position, Representing	Typed Text of Testimony
JEANY RUSH Against themselves	TO: HOUSE TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, & LOCAL GOVT. RE: HB26-1211 REGULATION OF BROADBAND SERVICES SPONSORS: T STORY, J MABREY FROM: JEANY RUSH COLORADO CONSTITUENT 3-11-26 VOTE: NO BACK DOWN BIG BROTHER! FOLKS: "The bill authorizes the public utilities commission (PUC) to regulate broadband service and voice-over-internet protocol (VoIP) service in the state. The commission may adopt rules related to the quality, safety, and resiliency of broadband services in Colorado." THERE WILL BE TRACKING! COMPLIANCE, REQUIREMENTS, ORDERS, FEES, FEES, PENALTIES. ISN'T THE PUC made up of unelected people placed by the Governor? "...annual report regarding the quality, safety, and resiliency of broadband and VoIP services" WAIT!..... WHY? To continue the STATE and LEGISLATURE'S march forward into the Communist Manifesto Creed! CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL the population. All of this bill is premised on SUPPOSED QUALITY, SAFETY, RESILIENCY! But didn't this body, or some part of it, shoot down Bill HB26-1124 for Providing Grid Resiliency to our critically VULNERABLE ENERGY sources? Aren't we stopping, shutting down coal, even clean coal plants, in lieu of unreliable, unsustainable, un-environmentally safe, totally Expensive alternatives, which are NOT GOING TO PROVIDE SQUAT? Isn't the PUC still operating on the "Dark Ages" Supposed

	<p>Clean Energy Agenda based on a total HOAX “ Climate disinformation on even CO2, which is plant food, not pollutant? THERE IS SUCH A “NO CONFIDENCE” TOWARD THE BILLS BEING WRITTEN, SHOVED THROUGH, AND THE PUBLIC IS CLUELESS! BUT I digress!</p> <p>What we know is broadband internet is important, both for entertainment, communications, and work. This plays into our economy, and access is important. However, we already have controls, FCC established rules and regulations. Why does a state that is already \$1 Billion in the Hole, need to create more reasons to COST People more Money, dig further into our freedoms, options? This State seems to need to skirt Federal Rules on all fronts, and OVER REGULATE!</p>
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March 3, 2026

House Transportation, Housing, and Local Government Committee
Attn: Dan Graeve
200 E. 14th Avenue
Denver, CO 80203

Re: HB26-1211 - "Concerning the regulation of broadband services by the public utilities commission" (Oppose Unless Amended)

Dear Chair Froelick, Vice Chair Stewart, and Members of the House Transportation, Housing, and Local Government Committee:

On behalf of the Computer & Communications Industry Association (CCIA), I write to respectfully oppose unless amended HB26-1211, in advance of the House Transportation, Housing, and Local Government Committee hearing on March 3, 2026.

CCIA is an international, not-for-profit trade association representing a broad cross-section of communications and technology firms.¹ Proposed regulations on the interstate provision of communications services therefore can have a significant impact on CCIA members. CCIA represents leading technology and communications companies that invest billions of dollars annually to expand broadband access, improve network performance, and deliver innovative services to consumers across the United States.

CCIA and its members strongly support efforts to expand affordable and reliable broadband access, particularly for low-income households. This letter is focused on the bill's inapt application to satellite-based broadband services, which are regulated at the federal level and often do not include the same features and functions of wireline-based broadband services.

1. Satellite services are under the jurisdiction and authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in a few ways. Satellite-based services are transmitted via spectrum over which the FCC has exclusive jurisdiction. 47 U.S.C. § 303. Included in this grant of authority is "exclusive jurisdiction to regulate the provision of direct-to-home satellite services." *Id.* § 303(v).² In addition, the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, codified at 47 U.S.C. § 701 *et seq.*, authorizes the FCC to regulate and protect "video programming which is transmitted via satellite." *Id.* § 705(d)(1). The attempt in HB26-1211 to regulate satellite-based broadband service is therefore outside the state's power. This fundamental flaw infects every other provision in the bill.

2. Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite broadband is often the only viable connectivity option for Colorado's hardest-to-reach rural areas, where fiber deployment can exceed \$100,000 per

¹ For more than 50 years, CCIA has promoted open markets, open systems, and open networks. CCIA members employ more than 1.6 million workers, invest more than \$100 billion in research and development, and contribute trillions of dollars in productivity to the global economy. A list of CCIA members is available at <https://www.ccianet.org/members>.

² "As used in this subsection, the term 'direct-to-home satellite services' means the distribution or broadcasting of programming or services by satellite directly to the subscriber's premises without the use of ground receiving or distribution equipment, except at the subscriber's premises or in the uplink process to the satellite." *Id.*



location. By imposing novel regulatory burdens and uncertainty on satellite-based services, HB26-1211 could deter providers from prioritizing Colorado deployment. Neighboring states are not pursuing this regulatory experiment, raising the real possibility that rural Coloradans will have fewer options than residents just across state lines. The result could be a regulation-induced broadband gap that undermines economic opportunity, education, and quality of life.

3. The bill assumes a traditional, terrestrial network model that does not reflect how modern broadband systems operate. For example, “minimum power backup requirements,” Section 3(2)(f), are incompatible with satellite architectures that rely on customer terminals. Likewise, granting authority to audit “facilities and infrastructure” raises serious jurisdictional and practical concerns as Colorado cannot audit satellites in orbit, which are federally regulated assets. HB26-1211 also attempts to establish subjective standards such as “adequacy” and “safety” of service, Section 3(2)(b) and (d), to dynamic, shared-capacity networks where performance naturally varies by user density. The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) is not positioned to adjudicate such satellite network design decisions that are governed by global engineering constraints. See Section 3(4)(a) and (b).

Satellite broadband systems operate across state and national borders simultaneously. A single LEO satellite beam may serve customers in multiple states at once. State-by-state regulation of inherently interstate infrastructure is not only legally questionable, but technically unworkable.

CCIA supports policies that expand broadband access and improve connectivity for all Coloradans. However, HB26-1211 would create significant legal risk, technical incompatibilities, and investment disincentives that could slow deployment—especially in the rural communities that need broadband most.

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For these reasons, CCIA respectfully urges the Committee to oppose HB26-1211. We remain committed to working with policymakers on solutions that expand broadband access while preserving competition, innovation, and lawful regulatory boundaries.

Sincerely,

Aodhan Downey
State Policy Manager, West Region
Computer & Communications Industry Association