



**Colorado  
Legislative  
Council  
Staff**

**HB17-1193**

**FISCAL NOTE**

**FISCAL IMPACT:**  State  Local  Statutory Public Entity  Conditional  No Fiscal Impact

**Drafting Number:** LLS 17-0734 **Date:** February 24, 2017  
**Prime Sponsor(s):** Rep. Kraft-Tharp; Becker J. **Bill Status:** House Business  
 Sen. Tate; Kerr **Fiscal Analyst:** Erin Reynolds (303-866-4146)

**BILL TOPIC:** SMALL CELL FACILITIES PERMITTING AND INSTALLATION

Fiscal Impact Summary	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019
State Revenue		
State Expenditures	Potential minimal workload increase.	
<b>Appropriation Required:</b> None.		
<b>Future Year Impacts:</b> Potential revenue impact and ongoing minimal workload increase.		

**Summary of Legislation**

The bill permits the use by right of small wireless service infrastructure, or "small cell facilities," in any zone — and specifically on a local government entity's light poles, light standards, traffic signals, or utility poles — and allows service providers to utilize the expedited permitting process established for broadband facilities when building small cell facilities. The bill also clarifies that the right-of-way access available to telecommunications providers extends to broadband providers and includes small cell facilities.

A local government must process a single or a consolidated application for a small cell facility within 90 days after receiving a completed application. Local governments are prohibited from creating preferences or disadvantages to any provider in granting or withholding its consent.

Finally, the bill specifies that a local government may receive no more than \$200 per pole or structure from a provider in exchange for granting permission to attach small cell facilities or broadband devices to structures that are in a right-of-way and are owned by the local government.

**Background**

**Small cell facilities.** Small cell facilities are miniature cell towers that add additional capacity to a service providers' macrocell network of large cell towers. A low-power amplifier is placed on a pole or traffic signal and connected back to the base station through fiber optic cable. Each small cell facility covers an area ranging from approximately 800 to 1300 feet.

**Telecommunications deregulation.** While the Public Utilities Commission retains certain regulatory authority over the wholesale market and basic emergency service, telecommunications services were widely deregulated by the state legislature in 2014.

**State cell tower leases.** Several state agencies receive revenue from cell tower leases, including, among others, the Department of Higher Education (DHE), the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), and the Department of Personnel and Administration (DPA).

## State Revenue

The bill may impact future state revenue from cell tower leases and application fees. These impacts are not expected to occur in the next two fiscal years.

**Colorado Department of Transportation.** While CDOT may receive just compensation from right-of-way applications, it typically collects no revenue from the 200 to 300 applications it processes per year. If applications increase in future fiscal years, CDOT may consider collecting revenue to cover its processing costs.

**State agencies with cell tower leases.** To the extent that this legislation reduces the need for large cell towers, future cell tower lease revenue to DHE, CDOT, and DPA may be reduced.

## State Expenditures

Beginning in FY 2017-18, to the extent that CDOT receives right-of-way permit applications for small cell facilities on state highways, workload will increase to issue the permits. The fiscal note assumes that the large majority of these applications will be submitted to municipal governments, and that the increase in applications can be processed as part of CDOT's current issuance of 200 to 300 rights-of-way permits per year, so this overall potential workload increase is expected to be minimal. To the extent that small cell facilities are integrated on a federal highway right-of-way, CDOT is required to seek approval from the Federal Highway Authority. This fiscal note assumes these installations will rarely occur on federal highways, so this workload impact is also assumed to be minimal. Finally, because CDOT has existing contracts to prohibit devices on its managed lane projects in order to limit potential liability to third-party contractors, the fiscal note assumes that no devices will be installed on Express Lanes currently managed by Plenary Roads Denver and the High-Performance Transportation Enterprise.

## Local Government Impact

Local government public works, planning, and zoning departments will have an increase in revenue, workload, and potentially expenditures to the extent that permit applications are filed for small cell facilities and rights-of-way. These applications are expected to occur primarily in municipalities in the more populated areas of the state, though certain counties may also receive applications to a lesser degree. Application review periods are limited to 90 days and cost recovery is limited to \$200 per pole or structure. These limitations may result in an inability for local government staff to complete required reviews within existing resources, and workload and expenditures may increase beyond the revenue local governments can recover from telecommunications providers. Workload may also increase to the extent that a local government is required to evaluate or make changes to its land use and/or zoning codes to adequately consider the use by right under the bill.

**Effective Date**

The bill takes effect on July 1, 2017.

**State and Local Government Contacts**

Corrections  
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Transportation

Counties  
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Natural Resources  
Regulatory Agencies

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Local Affairs  
Personnel  
Special Districts