



**Testimony of
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CTIA**

Colorado Senate Bill 21-154

**Before the
Colorado Senate Finance Committee**

April 28, 2021

On behalf of CTIA®, the trade association for the wireless communications industry, thank you for the opportunity to raise concerns with Senate Bill 21-154. CTIA and its member companies support the designation of 988 as the three-digit dial for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. CTIA member companies are committed to implementing network changes to ensure Americans can dial 988 when in crisis.

CTIA and its members also understand the importance of a workable state 988 funding framework that includes 988 fees, state appropriations, and federal funds. CTIA is concerned that the current version of the bill does not limit the funding from the fee. The 988 fee should be limited to funding equipment, communications services, and direct costs for crisis hotline center personnel for 988 call taking and appropriate call routing.

The 988 effort has been analogized to 911. 911 fees fund Public Safety Answering Points for call taking and routing; 911 fees do not fund police, fire, or EMS. Funding for the response (police, fire, and EMS) comes from general revenue. Likewise, the 988 fee should fund the crisis centers for call taking and routing. The 988 fee should not fund the response



(mobile crisis support teams, intervention and stabilization services, outreach teams, follow-up services, etc.). Funding for the response (mobile crisis teams, stabilization, outreach, etc.) should come from general revenue.

In addition, the 988 fee should be kept as low as possible, justified by data showing exactly what the fee will fund, and set by the legislature. These types of fees are highly regressive. When cell phones are the gateway to the internet for many Colorado residents, overburdening consumers with more taxes and fees may detrimentally affect their continued connectivity. Amending the bill to limit the scope of the 988 fee's funding and keeping the fee as low as possible justified by spending data will ensure Colorado wireless consumer taxes and fees are kept within reason, particularly because Colorado wireless consumers already pay on average close to 22 percent of their cell phone bills in government taxes and fees.

On page two, lines 15-21, subsection (g), the findings state that the 988 surcharge would generate less than \$100 million in the first five years of implementation. However, according to the April 5 fiscal note on the bill, 5.8 million subscriber lines would be subject to the fee along with 712,000 retail prepaid wireless transactions. At the maximum capped rate of 30 cents per line per month and 30 cents per prepaid retail transaction, the fee would generate \$23.5 million annually, which would exceed the five-year, \$100 million threshold for voter approval. To ensure that the fee does not exceed the cap, the committee may want to consider lowering the cap to 25 cents per line and per retail transaction. This would generate \$19.5 million annually, a figure that will grow over the next five years due to Colorado's



population growth.

In closing, we welcome the opportunity to work with the sponsors to address these concerns. The wireless industry looks forward to the successful implementation of 988 to help our fellow Americans in crisis. Thank you for your consideration.