

Exhibit A

APPLICATION REVIEW DEADLINES

COLLOCATION ON EXISTING STRUCTURES

Federal Law: Large Wireless Facilities 47 CFR Ch. I, Subch. A, Part 1 §1.6100	Federal Law: Small Wireless Facilities 47 CFR Ch. I, Subch. A, Part 1, Subpart U; §1.6003	State Law: §66.0404(3), Wis. Stats.
<p>60 days (unless this time limit is extended by mutual agreement) to act to approve. "Shall approve" if it is not a substantial change. Deemed approved if no action is taken within 60 days.</p>	<p>60 days for small wireless facilities collocation. If a single application includes batches that are a mix of collocations and new structures, the presumptively reasonable period of time is 90 days.</p>	<p>45 days to act, unless extended in writing by agreement with the applicant. If it is not acted upon within the required time, it is deemed approved. Note regarding right-of-way installations: Wisconsin Statutes §182.07(9) allows municipalities to establish a permit process for installations within the public right-of-way, but requires action within 60 days to approve or deny, or it is deemed approved.</p>
<p>The time is tolled if within 30 days the municipality clearly and specifically delineates any missing information. The time commences to run again when the applicant responds to their request for more information. The municipality has 10 days to notify the applicant if the response does not provide the needed information, and this continues for any subsequent requests for information. No subsequent notice of incompleteness can include a request for information that is not specified in the initial request for more information.</p>	<p>The time begins when the application is received and is only tolled starting the day after we notify them that their application is incomplete and identify the missing documents until the new submittal is received.</p> <p>If we notify them by the 10th day after their submission that this application is incomplete and specify the missing documents, the shot clock starts when they submit a complete application.</p>	<p>The application requirement only includes the name and business address and contact individual for the applicant; the location of the affected support structure; and the location of the proposed facility; and we have interpreted the law to also require some showing that they are doing work that qualifies as not substantial (Class 2 collocation). The municipality must make a completeness determination within 5 days, and notify the applicant within that time if the municipality believes the application is not complete. The applicant may resubmit as often as necessary until it is complete. Unlike the federal law, the State law time limit for action (45 days) does not commence to run until the application is complete.</p>

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Exhibit B
**DEFINITIONS OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE PURSUANT TO FEDERAL LAW (47 CFR Ch.1, Subch. A, Part 1; §1.6100) AND
WISCONSIN STATUTES §66.0404**

Federal Law/Not in ROW	Federal Law/In ROW and all Base Stations	Wisconsin State Law
Increases the height of the tower by more than 10% or by the height of one additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed 20 ft., whichever is greater.	Increases the height of the tower by more than 10% or by the height of one additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed 10 ft., whichever is greater.	For structures with an overall height of 200 feet or less, increases the overall height of the structure by more than 20 feet. (One exception, though, excludes such towers from the definition of substantial modification if a greater height is necessary to avoid interference with an existing antenna, per Section 66.0404(4)(s).)
Adding an appurtenance to the body of the tower that would protrude from the edge of the tower more than 20 ft., or more than the width of the tower structure at the level of the appurtenance, whichever is greater.	Adding an appurtenance to the body of the tower that would protrude from the edge of the tower more than 6 ft., or more than the width of the tower structure at the level of the appurtenance, whichever is greater.	For structures with an overall height of more than 200 feet, increases the overall height of the structure by 10 percent or more. (One exception, though, excludes such towers from the definition of substantial modification if a greater height is necessary to avoid interference with an existing antenna, per Section 66.0404(4)(s).)
Involves installation of more than the standard number of new equipment cabinets for the technology involved, but not to exceed four cabinets.	Involves installation of any new equipment cabinets on the ground if there are no pre-existing ground cabinets associated with the structure, or else involves installation of ground cabinets that are more than 10% larger in height or overall volume than any other ground cabinets associated with the structure.	Measured at the level of the appurtenance added to the structure as a result of the modification, increases the width of the support structure by 20 feet or more, unless a larger area is necessary for collocation. (One exception, though, excludes such towers from the definition of substantial modification if a greater protrusion is necessary to shelter the antenna from inclement weather or to connect the antenna to the existing structure by cable, per Section 66.0404(4)(t).)
Entails any excavation or deployment outside the current site.	Entails any excavation or deployment outside the current site.	Increases the square footage of an existing equipment compound to a total area of more than 2,500 square feet.
It does not comply with the conditions associated with the siting approval of the construction or modification of the eligible support structure or base station equipment, provided however that this limitation does not apply to any modification that is noncompliant only in a manner that would not exceed the thresholds identified above.	It does not comply with the conditions associated with the siting approval of the construction or modification of the eligible support structure or base station equipment, provided however that this limitation does not apply to any modification that is noncompliant only in a manner that would not exceed the thresholds identified above.	

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Exhibit C
APPLICATION REVIEW DEADLINES
NEW STRUCTURES

Federal Law: Large Wireless Facilities 47 CFR Ch. I, Subch. A, Part 1 §1.6100	Federal Law: Small Wireless Facilities 47 CFR Ch. I, Subch. A, Part 1, Subpart U; §1.6003	State Law: §66.0404(2)(d), Wis. Stats.
Within 150 days is the presumptively reasonable period of time	For small wireless facilities the presumptively reasonable time is 90 days if going on a new structure. If the application includes batches that are a mix of collocations and new structures, the presumptively reasonable period is 90 days.	90 days to act, unless extended in writing by agreement with the applicant. If it is not acted upon within the required time, it is deemed approved. Note regarding right-of-way installations: Wisconsin Statutes §182.07(9) allows municipalities to establish a permit process for installations within the public right-of-way, but requires action within 60 days to approve or deny, or it is deemed approved.
The time is tolled if within 30 days the municipality clearly and specifically delineates any missing information. The time commences to run again when the applicant responds to their request for more information. The municipality has 10 days to notify the applicant if the response does not provide the needed information, and this continues for any subsequent requests for information. No subsequent notice of incompleteness can include a request for information that is not specified in the initial request for more information.	The time begins when the application is received and is only tolled starting the day after we notify them that their application is incomplete and identify the missing documents until the new submittal is received.	The application requirement only includes the name and business address and contact individual for the applicant; the location of the affected support structure; and the location of the proposed facility. The municipality must make a completeness determination within 10 days, and notify the applicant within that time if the municipality believes the application is not complete. The applicant may resubmit as often as necessary until it is complete. Unlike the federal law, the State law time limit for action (90 days) does not commence to run until the application is complete.
	For new small wireless facilities, if we notify them by the 10 th day after their submission that their application is incomplete and specify the missing documents, the shot clock starts when they provide the complete application.	

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Exhibit D

APPLICATION FEES FOR LARGE AND SMALL CELL SITING
NEW STRUCTURES AND COLLOCATIONS

Federal Law: Large Wireless Facilities	Federal Law: Small Wireless Facilities - 47 CFR Ch. I, Subch. A, Part 1, Subpart U; §1.6003	State Law: New Structures - §66.0404(4)(d)2., Wis. Stats.	State Law: Colocations - §66.0404(4)(d)1., Wis. Stats.
[not specified]	The following are presumed by the FCC to be acceptable fees: \$500 for non-recurring fees, including a single up-front application that includes up to 5 small wireless facilities, plus \$100 for each small wireless facility beyond 5; \$1,000 for non-recurring fees for a new pole (not a colocation) to support one or more small wireless facilities; and \$270 per small wireless facility per year for attachment to municipal owned structures in the right-of-way.	Less than or equal to \$3,000	The lesser of \$500 or the amount charged for a building permit for any other type of commercial development or land use development.

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Exhibit E

AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS FOR LARGE AND SMALL CELL SITING
NEW STRUCTURES AND COLLOCATIONS

<p>FCC Declaratory Ruling, Federal Register, Volume 83, #199, October 15, 2018</p>	<p>Wisconsin State Law: §66.0404(4)</p>
<p>The Commission concludes that aesthetic requirements are not preempted if they are (1) reasonable, (2) no more burdensome than those applied to other types of infrastructure deployments and (3) objective and published in advance.</p>	<p>New structures: (subsection (g)): A political subdivision may not disapprove an application for a new or substantially modified antenna structure based solely on aesthetic concerns.</p>
<p>Undergrounding requirements “may well be permissible” under state law as a general matter; but “a requirement that <i>all</i> wireless facilities be deployed underground would amount to an effective prohibition.”</p>	<p>Collocations: (subsection (gm)): A political subdivision may not disapprove an application for collocation based on aesthetic concerns.</p>
<p>Minimum spacing requirements: “The Commission acknowledges that while some such requirements may violate 253(a), others may be reasonable aesthetic requirements ... therefore such requirements should be evaluated under the same standards as other aesthetic requirements.”</p>	

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