

Exhibit A-1

LARGE WIRELESS FACILITIES

APPLICATION REVIEW DEADLINES

COLLOCATION ON EXISTING STRUCTURES

Federal Law: Large Wireless Facilities 47 CFR Ch. I, Subch. A, Part 1 §1.6100	State Law: §66.0404(3), Wis. Stats.
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.	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.
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 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.

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Exhibit A-2

SMALL WIRELESS FACILITIES

APPLICATION REVIEW DEADLINES

COLLOCATION ON EXISTING STRUCTURES

Federal Law: Small Wireless Facilities 47 CFR Ch. I, Subch. A, Part 1, Subpart U; §1.6003	State Law: §66.0414(3)(c)1.e., Wis. Stats.
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.	The municipality must make a completeness determination within 10 days and if the municipality determines it is incomplete, the applicant must be notified of the information that is incomplete, and the 10-day time restarts at zero on the date the applicant submits the additional 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.	60 days to act following receipt of a complete application. Failure to approve or deny the application within 60 days, unless that time is extended by mutual agreement with the applicant, means that the applicant may consider its permit application approved. (For right-of-way installations, see also Section 182.07(9), Stats., that impose a 60 day limit.)
If we notify them by the 10 th day after their submission that this application is incomplete and specify the missing documents, the shot clock starts when they submit a complete application.	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.

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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 -1
 LARGE WIRELESS FACILITIES
 APPLICATION REVIEW DEADLINES
 NEW STRUCTURES

<p style="text-align: center;">Federal Law: Large Wireless Facilities 47 CFR Ch. I, Subch. A, Part 1 §1.6100</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">State Law: §66.0404(2)(d), Wis. Stats.</p>
<p>Within 150 days is the presumptively reasonable period of time</p>	<p>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.</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 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.</p>

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Exhibit C-2
 SMALL WIRELESS FACILITIES
 APPLICATION REVIEW DEADLINES
 NEW STRUCTURES

Federal Law: Small Wireless Facilities 47 CFR Ch. I, Subch. A, Part 1, Subpart U; §1.6003	State Law: §66.0414(3)(C)1.d., Wis. Stats.
<p>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.</p>	<p>The municipality must make a completeness determination within 10 days and if the municipality determines it is incomplete, the applicant must be notified of the information that is incomplete, and the 10-day time restarts at zero on the date the applicant submits the additional 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>90 days to act. If it is not acted upon within the required time, unless that time is extended by mutual agreement with the applicant, after 90 days the applicant may consider its permit application approved. (For right-of-way installations, see also Section 182.07(9), Stats., that impose a 60 day limit.)</p>
<p>For new small wireless facilities, if we notify them by the 10th day after their submission that their application is incomplete and specify the missing documents, the shot clock starts when they provide the complete application.</p>	<p>If the application is denied, you must provide written documentation explaining the basis for that denial within the time limit noted above, and the applicant is then given 30 days to resubmit the application in a manner that addresses the deficiencies that you identify, after which you have 30 days to approve or deny the resubmitted application.</p>

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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 and Collocations - §66.0404(4)(d)1. and 2., Wis. Stats. Large Wireless Facilities	State Law: New Structures and Collocations - §66.0414(3)(d) Small Wireless Facilities
[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 collocation) 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.	For new structures and collocations, the fee shall be less than or equal to \$3,000. For collocations the fee shall be, the lesser of \$500 or the amount charged for a building permit for any other type of commercial development or land use development.	For an application that includes 5 or fewer small wireless facilities: \$500. For an application that includes more than 5 small wireless facilities: \$500 + \$100 for each small wireless facility in excess of 5. \$1,000 for the installation of a replacement of a utility pole together with the collocation of an associated small wireless facility.

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Exhibit E

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

FCC Declaratory Ruling, Federal Register, Volume 83, #199, October 15, 2018	Wisconsin State Law: §66.0404(4) Large Wireless Facility	Wisconsin State Law: §66.0414(3)(c)4. Small Wireless Facility
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.	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.	Municipalities may adopt aesthetic requirements subject to the following. The aesthetic requirements must be technically feasible and reasonably directed to avoiding or remedying unsightly or out-of-character deployments; no more burdensome to those applied to other types of infrastructure deployments; and objective and published in advance.
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.”	Collocations: (subsection (gm)): A political subdivision may not disapprove an application for collocation based on aesthetic concerns.	Any design or concealment measures are not considered part of the wireless facility for purposes of determining whether it is a small wireless facility.
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.”		Applications may only be denied if the denial does not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the provision of wireless services.

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Exhibit F

SMALL WIRELESS FACILITIES SITING LIMITATIONS IN HISTORIC AREAS AND UNDERGROUND DISTRICTS

Wisconsin State Law: §66.0414(3)(c)5.
Municipalities may enact ordinances to prohibit, in a nondiscriminatory way, communications providers from installing structures in the right-of-way of a historic district or an underground district.
The ordinance may not prohibit collocations or the replacement of existing structures.
A historic district is defined as “an area designated as historic by the political subdivision, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin, or listed on the State Register of Historic Places”
An underground district is defined as “an area designated by the political subdivision in which all pipes, pipelines, ducts, wires, lines, conduits or other equipment, which are used for the transmission, distribution, or delivery of electrical power, heat, water, gas, sewer, or telecommunication equipment, are located underground”
A political subdivision may require any collocation on or replacement of an existing structure to reasonably conform to the design aesthetics of the original structure.
The requirements of the ordinance under the subdivision must be objective, technically feasible, no more burdensome than the requirements applied to other types of infrastructure deployments, reasonably directed at avoiding or remedying the intangible public harm of unsightly or out-of-character deployments, and the ordinance cannot result in effective prohibition of wireless services.

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