STATE OF WISCONSIN

CIRCUIT COURT BRANCH V

**BROWN COUNTY** 

ONEIDA SEVEN GENERATIONS CORPORATION and GREEN BAY RENEWABLE ENERGY, LLC.

Case No. 12-CV-2263

Plaintiffs.

Defendant.

**DECISION** 

-VS-

CITY OF GREEN BAY,

January 9, 2013

JAN 14 2013

CLERK OF COURTS BROWN COUNTY, WI

THE HONORABLE MARC A. HAMMER PRESIDING

## APPEARANCES:

**ERIC WILSON**, Attorney at Law, One East Main Street, Suite 500, Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2719, appearing on behalf of the Plaintiff, whose representative, Kevin Cornelius, is present.

MATTHEW KEMP, Attorney at Law, 780 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, appearing on behalf of the Plaintiff, whose representative, Kevin Cornelius, is present.

TED A. WARPINSKI, SCOTT FARRIS and JOSEPH PELTZ, Attorneys at Law, Two Plaza East, Suite 1250, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, appearing on behalf of the City of Green Bay.

**ANTHONY WACHEWICZ**, City Attorney for Green Bay, 100 North Jefferson Street, Room 200, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301-5026, appearing on behalf of the City of Green Bay.

Sheri L. Piontek Official Reporter

1 (Proceedings began at 1:01 p.m.) 2 THE COURT: I'll call Oneida Seven 3 Generations Corporation, et al., versus the City of 4 Green Bay. This is 12-CV-2263. Oneida Seven 5 Generations Corporation appears by its attorney, 6 Mr. Wilson. 7 Mr. Wilson, you are joined by Mr. Kemp and 8 Mr. Cornelius? 9 MR. WILSON: That's correct, Your Honor. 01:02:13PM 10 THE COURT: City of Green Bay appears by 11 Mr. Warpinski. He is joined by Mr. Farris, 12 Mr. Wachewicz. This is on the Court's calendar for hearing on 13 14 Oneida Seven Generations' request for certiorari review 15 of an action taken by the City of Green Bay. There is 16 a, what I would call, a companion case, which is 17 12-CV-2262 seeking a writ of mandamus, which was filed 18 as a separate proceeding, ultimately transferred to 19 Judge Atkinson. 01:02:43PM 20 Mr. Wilson, are you making request that I take 21 this mandamus action and consolidate it with the 22 certiorari action? 23 MR. WILSON: Yes, I am, Your Honor. 24 the Court is likely aware, the two cases seek virtually 25 the same relief, and for that reason, we are asking

that you not only accept the case here, but pursuant to a stipulation from the parties that we dismiss that action without prejudice and without costs.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. WARPINSKI: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Motion of the plaintiff the Court will judicially transfer 12-CV-2262, and further on motion of the plaintiff, the Court will dismiss without prejudice that pending matter.

As such, then the Court is left only with the cert. matter.

I had opportunity to briefly check with counsel before I called the case. It is my understanding that counsel seeks to make a short opening argument.

Is that right, Mr. Wilson?

MR. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Case is with you.

MR. WILSON: Thank you, Your Honor. The project that Oneida Seven Generations Corporation wants to build will divert hundreds of tons of garbage from local landfills, will recycle what it can from that garbage, and with the rest it will use the garbage to generate electricity, displacing electricity that would otherwise be produced from a coal burning power plant, so this project will extend the life of local

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landfills, reduce emissions from those landfills, and decrease the relying of burning on fossil fuels all the while providing for good paying jobs here in the local community.

It's no accident, Your Honor, that this project found a home in Green Bay. Seven Gens approached the city staff here in the city. The city staff encouraged Seven Gens to find a place for this project in the city. It worked together to find a suitable location and ultimately decided on the site on Hulbert Street just down the road from the Pulliam Power Plant and that property, Judge, was picked for good reason. It's zoned general industrial as is every other adjoining property over there. It's surrounded by several disposal sites in construction related companies. As I said, it's just down the road from the Power Plant.

So if we can imagine how this looked to city officials in early 2011 when they were considering the project, this was a project that would increase recycling, decrease waste going to local landfill, generate electricity from the garbage that would have gone to the landfill and didn't cost the City anything. No public funds were being used. There were no tax breaks being given. There was no commitment from the City of Green Bay to supply waste to the facility. And

the financial risk of the project was entirely on a private party. It was located on a piece of land entirely suitable for the project. And, most importantly, the whole project was subject to very strict environmental standards, so from the City's perspective in early 2011 it looked like a really good idea.

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But they didn't just approve it willy-nilly.

Before issuing the Conditional Use Permit, the CUP,
there was substantial discussion involving numerous
City departments, including the Economic Development
Department, the Planning Department, the Law
Department. City staff prepared a report and presented
that to the Plan Commission. The Plan Commission
studied materials and itself supplied a report to the
Common Council. And then in March of 2011, the Council
studied this matter and had a lengthy presentation
given to them by representatives of Oneida Seven
Generations Corporation.

During that presentation in a public hearing before the Common Council, there were many, many questions asked, and the only persons present acknowledged they had investigated and studied this matter, had asked questions about it in advance, and had those questions answered, and ultimately the

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Council in March of 2011 voted to approve the project.

So, quite clearly, Your Honor, this project did not fly under the radar.

But the approval did not come without conditions. The CUP was premised on the condition that Oneida Seven Gens comply with all Green Bay local ordinances and that it conformed all federal and state environmental standards. And following that approval of the CUP, the DNR conducted a lengthy and detailed investigation and an analysis. They issued an air permit. The DNR approved a solid waste plan for the facility, and the US Department of Energy itself conducted its own detailed analysis.

And we would submit, Your Honor, all of these materials are in the record before you that those studies that were done by both state and federal environmental agency were quite remarkable in their detail and the depth of their analysis. And as we sit here today, Seven Gens is in full compliance with every single condition of the CUP. Seven Gens is in full compliance with all local, state and federal laws with regard to this project. Seven Gens has not done anything wrong. It's in full compliance with the CUP, yet the Common Council decided to revoke the permit. This, Judge, it could not do.

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Now, to defend its unlawful action, the City points to ways that it thinks that Seven Gens misrepresented this facility. The record, Judge, makes clear that Seven Gens did not misrepresent the facility. But the Court doesn't have to believe Seven Gens or its lawyers to come to that conclusion. The Court need only look to everyone from the City itself other than the Common Council.

The volunteers on the Plan Commission, employees from the City of Green Bay, people who live in Green Bay, they don't want an environmental hazard in their back yard anymore than anyone else. They have absolutely no connection to Seven Gens, absolutely nothing to gain, people whose job it is to consider conditional uses like this. And what did all of those people say and say unanimously? That the process here was normal, that they knew it was going on, that they had all of their questions answered, and most relevant for today's hearing, Seven Gens did not misrepresent this facility. These are City of Green Bay employees and residents with no connection to Seven Gens whatsoever.

Why would they possibly say that if it weren't true? So we would submit, Your Honor, that the matter before you today is rather straightforward. The

Council did exceed its jurisdiction. It revoked the CUP even though Seven Gens was not violating any condition of the CUP or any other ordinance. decision to do that was arbitrary and unreasonable. Ιt was not based on substantial evidence, and for that reason, Your Honor, we would respectfully request that you reverse that decision and restore the permit. Thank you.

> THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Warpinski, do you care to make an opening statement?

MR. WARPINSKI: Just a couple brief remarks, Your Honor. It is right that this question is about whether or not the City had the authority in the first instance to even make the decision to revoke the permit, and then if it did have that authority, did it properly exercise that authority?

On the first question: Did the City have authority to revoke? The answer to that question is the City does have authority. Under what circumstances is the issue before us right now? And here the question is, we're not exercising that decision, was there an arbitrary and capricious act by the City in doing so? That comes down to a review of the record. Is there information in the record that supports the

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position that they took? And a review of the record will show that is the case. There is enough in there to show that statements were made by the Tribe to City officials, to the Council members regarding the nature of the facility. Those statements turned out not to be completely accurate. Things were learned after the fact that when brought to the attention of the City officials caused them to change their — to review and revoke the permit.

Reasonable minds may differ on the evidence. that is the point here. Reasonable minds can differ on what's out there, and in this situation, there is a certiorari action, we must defer to the decision made by the City. That's their discretion to make that. They had discretion in the first instance to grant the They could have denied it in March of 2011 based upon the information that was provided by Oneida Seven Generations. Instead, they granted it based upon that They relied upon that information. information. subsequently came to their attention that not all that information was accurate, and in reviewing what they considered to be the -- these inconsistencies decided to revoke the permit. That was within their discretion just as much as the decision to originally grant the permit was. There was no vested right by Oneida Seven

1	Generations does carry on this activity in this context
2	because they did provide the information to the City in
3	the first instance and that's what was made with
4	what the original decision was based on.
5	We can obviously respond to any questions you may
6	have about the record or about some of these legal
7	issues, but I think it does come down to whether or not
8	this was an arbitrary and capricious decision by the
9	City, and it was not. There is ample evidence in the
01:12:32РМ 10	record to support their decision. Thank you.
11	THE COURT: Thank you. Let me start with
12	you.
13	MR. WARPINSKI: All right.
14	THE COURT: Again, Mr. Warpinski.
15	MR. WARPINSKI: No problem.
16	THE COURT: These questions are really
17	based on my review of the record. And if I can cite to
18	the record to assist you in locating documents that I'm
19	concerned about, I'll let you know.
01:12:57PM 20	We know in this case that the Planning
21	Commission's initial recommendation was to approve the
22	CUP.
23	MR. WARPINSKI: The initial initial?
24	THE COURT: Yes.
25	MR. WARPINSKI: Yes.

THE COURT: And we know that later upon directed from the Council the City Planning Commission had a separate hearing, properly noticed, all interested parties were present. They provided the Planning Commission tremendous amount of information, and the Planning Commission found that there was no material misrepresentations of fact when they recommended that the permit be issued.

MR. WARPINSKI: Correct.

THE COURT: How do I reconcile the two separate findings from the body charged with determining whether or not it would recommend that permit be issued as against the City's decision, Common Council decision to revoke the permit?

MR. WARPINSKI: I think we go back to the first instance. In the initial Planning Commission approval, the City was not bound by that approval to automatically approve of the CUP. They retained the discretion to have denied the CUP, even though it was recommended by the Planning Commission staff.

And so in that first instance, they did not have to accept the Planning Commission recommendation, and I think by the same token they weren't bound to accept the Planning Commission recommendation in the review process as well.

THE COURT: Why did they use the review process? There's no basis.

MR. WARPINSKI: It was an opportunity to gather information, to allow the parties to present their information to the Commission. The Commission then made its recommendation, but the underlying basis for that is the record. And each Council member would have been free to have looked at that record themselves and make their own decision based upon that record looking at the recommendation of the Planning Commission, looking at what other information they had gleaned to make their own vote.

Ultimately, it comes down to the Council acts as a body and its majority vote. So we can't get into why each person made their decision, but it was a vote of the Council as a whole to make this decision and --

THE COURT: What information did the City Common Council have in front of it when it made the decision to revoke the permit?

MR. WARPINSKI: When it made the decision to revoke, it would have had all of the information that was presented to the Common Council. It would have been part of the record that would have been in front of it, and there were Council members at the Planning Commission hearing so people would have been

paying attention to overall back and forth that was going on.

THE COURT: Let me stop you. Is it your representation that each councilmen had opportunity to review the entire record of the Planning Commission before they cast a vote one way or the other to rescind the vote?

MR. WARPINSKI: I can't speak to what each Council member did or didn't do.

THE COURT: That wasn't my question.

MR. WARPINSKI: I understand that. My response I believe they all would have had an opportunity to be present at the Planning Commission hearing, to review the information that was being provided to the Planning Commission. There were, in fact, members of the Council who were at the Planning Commission hearing that night but others could have been there. I don't know whether anybody independently went and reviewed the record between the time of that hearing and the time of the vote or they relied upon the information that was again presented at the Council hearing when they made the decision.

There was -- there was an exchange at that time as well where some of these same issues were discussed in front of the Council at the time of the vote. So they

had opportunity, and I certainly can't speak to what each individual may have done, but certainly their decision as implicated by the certiorari action is based on the record, and we must presume that they were familiar with the record to base their decision on the record as well.

THE COURT: I'm assuming, Mr. Wilson, you would agree it doesn't matter what the Planning Commission recommended to the Common Council at least on the second instance in which the Council determined that the CUP should be revoked? They have no authority to bind the Council, their recommendations, Council can take, not take, do what they wish with.

MR. WILSON: That's certainly true, Your Honor. The recommendation of the Planning Commission is just that, a recommendation. It's ultimately Common Council's decision.

However, I would make two points.

One, we think that the recommendation of the Plan Commission is in and of itself evidence of the arbitrary and unreasonable action that the Council took in the sense that to answer portion of the question perhaps that you asked Mr. Warpinski, I do think that the record from the Common Council meeting October 16th demonstrates that the Council had a portion of the

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transcript from the Plan Commission meeting, I think about 24 pages, which was the last portion containing the portion we think is most relevant, where they make the recommendation and report that there had been no misrepresentations.

So we think that that conclusion is relevant to your decision today because there's no evidence, Judge, that the Council considered that whatsoever. This isn't a matter where they've got two competing views of the facts and demonstrate at the hearing, the Common Council does, okay, we're considering these two views of the record, but we're going to go with this view of the facts.

Now, here we have a situation where they've completely ignored the Plan Commission recommendation, and as our brief demonstrates, the other point I was going to make, Judge, is that it's our position given that Seven Gens was not violating the permit, was not violating any ordinance whatsoever, that the Common Council did not have the authority even, the Common Council didn't have the authority to revoke the permit given Seven Gens was in full compliance.

THE COURT: Let me stay with you for a minute. One of the thrust of your argument is, and you said it in writing, you said it here this afternoon, we

complied with all terms and conditions of the Conditional Use Permit, and as such, there's no basis for the City to begin -- for the City to execute actions in revoking it.

MR. WILSON: Correct.

THE COURT: The Conditional Use Permit, which is part of the record, it's at 198, indicates that this project is to comply with all other regulations at the Green Bay Municipal Code not covered under the Conditional Use Permit, including the building code, building permits, standard site plan review and approval.

As part of the building code, I presume the zoning code applies within that Conditional Use Permit. And I say that because that's where the Conditional Use Permit application process comes out of, out of the zoning ordinance for the City of Green Bay. And I looked at the zoning ordinance for the City of Green Bay. The zoning ordinance for the City of Green Bay addresses Conditional Use Permits. It says that it may be recommended by the Plan Commission with reasonable consideration of the following, and then it list things that the Planning Commission must consider before they can recommend anything to the Common Council.

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And the first thing it requires that the Planning Commission consider is the establishment, maintenance or operation of the conditional use that will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety or general welfare. That's the first requirement that the Council — that the Commission has to assess.

I have reviewed on multiple occasions the audio from the first meeting of the Planning Commission. I can't find in that audio, and it's part of the record, any discussion regarding the public health, safety or general welfare of the City of Green Bay in issuing that permit. Can you find it, because I can't?

MR. WILSON: I think that's implicit, Your Honor, in the condition that the Plan Commission attached the permit in that it comply with all state and federal environmental regulations.

THE COURT: I hear you but that's not what it says. It addresses other standards in a different portion of the code. But that's not what that provision says. And I could be wrong. If I'm wrong, I want you to tell me I'm wrong, but the audio does not talk about how is this going to impact the public health safety or general welfare.

MR. WILSON: Respectfully, Judge, I've reviewed it several times as well. There's a lot of

talk as we've pointed out in our brief about the emissions from the facility, lots of questions by various members of the Plan Commission about how are the emissions going to work, and I think that goes directly to the Plan Commission considering how this will be detrimental and endanger public health, safety and general welfare.

THE COURT: I have looked at the

Commission meeting minutes, which are in the record at

160 through 166. That portion is what I pulled. I

understand what you're saying. I can't find any

provision in the minutes that talk about an analysis at
that stage as to this action and its impacts on public
health, safety or general welfare.

And, quite frankly, I would be surprised if it were there, Mr. Wilson, because Mr. Cornelius indicated that there would be no hazardous material produced by this facility, and if there's no hazardous material produced by the facility, there wouldn't be concern regarding endangerment of public health, safety or general welfare. I wouldn't worry about that if I were a member of a body when someone says there's nothing hazardous to produce.

Mr. Cornelius says to the Planning Commission that this scrubber takes away any kind of harmful toxin that

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might be in the gas and the rest is burned as natural gas. And so I think there's a reasonable implication from those comments that there isn't any toxins. It couldn't endanger the public health.

Now, you have made argument in writing that, look, the Council -- I'm sorry -- the Planning Commission and the Council knew or should have known there was going to be some type of emission. It would be unreasonable to conclude that there wouldn't be some type of emission particularly when the CUP supplemental application, the materials that attach to the CUP talk about emissions. I don't disagree with you.

There were questions from Mr. Cornelius at the first meeting what are the emissions going to be in Green Bay, Wisconsin, if we build this plant? And the response was -- I'm sorry. The question was even though you show it being emissions in other places and other different plants, you are simply saying that you are eliminating that. And then this alderman says he wants to see a table that shows the emissions that would be produced from this plant in Green Bay, Wisconsin. Mr. Cornelius says that the emissions that will be going out would be acceptable. There won't be any chemicals.

Representative asks if they could have a table

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ready for the next City Council meeting. The response was yes.

Now, when I read that, what that's telling me is that the Planning Commission knew there were going to be some type of emissions. They were suspect of the claim there would be no emissions, they wanted a better understanding of exactly what those emissions were and what would they be in Green Bay, Wisconsin, with this plant. I looked at the record. I can't find at any point in time other than the DNR report on emissions. I can't find anything else that the City Council or the Planning Commission would have had to talk to them about emissions when the CUP was voted. I could be wrong. Is there something that I'm missing?

MR. WILSON: Well, I have several responses to that, Your Honor. The first is just the factual correction. When you indicate that Mr. Cornelius said the things that are indicated in the record, he actually was not the speaker as we've pointed out in our brief. That's just one indication that it's risky to rely on the minutes for what was said.

We're not here today though arguing that we have to listen to the audio or I certainly will address what you've brought up in the minutes, but I think it's

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important for the record to reflect that Mr. Cornelius was not the person who said the things that you've indicated.

THE COURT: Sure. His mother indicated he was a truthful person. His mother has indicated he's a truthful person, who was, I'm assuming, a representative?

MR. WILSON: That's right. I think I'm pointing out for the record, because we're not here claiming it wasn't someone speaking on behalf of Seven Gens.

I think it's also important to point out, Your Honor, and I think one of the reasons that there's some confusion here is that there's a difference between talking about emissions from the chamber where the gasification takes place itself where there aren't any emissions going out into the environment from there and the emissions from the generator that uses the gas that comes from the gasification process. There are emissions from that generator, and so I think some of the confusion lies in talking about the emissions from the chamber where there are none as compared to the emissions from the generator that everyone understood, including the folks in the Plan Commission and the folks at the Common Council, that this place is going

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to have a generator. There has to be some exhaust coming from that.

And when you point out, you know, this alderperson who has to be on the Planning Commission and also on the Common Council is asking these questions about emissions, I think it's important to point out that that alderperson ultimately concluded that he wasn't misled.

So it's hard for us, I think, sitting here today, looking back at that meeting in February of 2011 before the Plan Commission to get the context of what was said. But I do think it's important to note that the person to whom the representations were made himself concluded that they weren't representations.

And so in the last point, Judge, because -- if I may?

> THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. WILSON: There's no question that some of those statements would raise an eyebrow, okay, if viewed in isolation. But I think it's important to note that in looking at those, we're talking about a couple of minutes from a hearing before the Plan Commission, and there's no evidence whatsoever that anyone in the Common Council relied on any of those statements when they themselves made the decision to

that they had these minutes before them in making the decision. And, in fact, the Common Council themselves had a lengthy presentation by Seven Gens in a public hearing in March of 2011, asked lots of questions, and so that would be my response, Your Honor, is I think for the Common Council to think that has the authority to revoke this permit based on representations made to the Council when granting the permit, they have to show that the misrepresentations were made to the Council. And the things you've pointed out and the City has pointed out in its brief there's no evidence that the Council considered any of that.

THE COURT: I would agree with you that the Council may or may not have had access to these minutes. Your comments today and your comments in the brief is, Judge, everybody said this was a go until the City Council said we're not doing this anymore.

And I want to go back to your first point, that being the first approval, and whether or not that first approval was a fully informed and not approval but recommendation, whether or not that recommendation was a fully formed and strong, well-grounded, based allegation? I have concerns that the Planning Commission relied on staff recommendations and reports

and did not independently assess the impact of this permit on public health and safety. And I'm looking --I'm searching the record to find that analysis, and I can't find it where it should be. I can't find it in the minutes of the Planning Commission's notes that said, yes, we're going to recommend approval of this CUP. I can't find it.

You're saying, well, it must have been there because the alderman never raised it again. Ι don't know.

I'm saying a little bit more MR. WILSON: than that, which is there are very clearly questions about emissions. If your question is did the Plan Commission consider the factors it set forth in the zoning ordinance that it has to consider when making a recommendation to Council, I think the evidence is there that they did because there are questions by Alderperson Wisbieske about emissions and those go directly to public health and safety. So I would respectfully suggest that they did consider that.

And there's also the PowerPoint presentation that was delivered to the Plan Commission and to the Common Council in March that also talks about emissions and the CUP application itself, which is replete with studies about emissions. There's a whole emissions

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study from U.C. Riverside that's part of the CUP application, so I think we have to assume that both the Plan Commission and the Council reviewed the materials submitted in support of the application itself.

Just talked about from California is labeled Emissions from Thermal Chemical Conversion Technology. It's part of the record. And that report, which is part of the record, indicates at the end of the report relative to quality emission limits, air quality emission limit, the actual impacts of specific facilities will need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as part of a local permitting process. It's on page 40 of the cert. record.

I, I would not be able to conclude that this packet says the emissions that are going to be produced from this facility are safe, they don't endanger the public health, when I read that language in the materials in the CUP.

MR. WILSON: And that's exactly -- because certainly, us sitting here today, the members of the Plan Commission, they're not experts on this stuff and that's precisely why they included it as part of the CUP, a condition that the federal and state agencies who are experts on these issues give everything the go

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ahead before this project can open. And so that is how, that was the initial response I gave to the Court's question, which is the way that they considered it is precisely the point that you've referenced here, Your Honor, about the study that said that -- I'm trying to read -- the actual impacts of specific facilities will need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as part of a local permitting process. Exactly.

So that's why the Plan Commission and then the Common Council in adopting that recommendation said we're not experts. What we're going to do here is this sounds like a very good idea, but we're going to leave it to the experts to make sure that all of the public health and environmental issues have been taken care of and that's why that condition is in the CUP.

THE COURT: That's not what was told the Planning Commission. They were not told we don't know. We know there's going to be emissions, but we can't tell you what those emissions will be and how it impacts the community until we refer this, until you grant us the CUP, and we can take the next step and refer it over to DNR or WDNR or DOE. They didn't say that.

MR. WILSON: They did say it was going to be subject to DNR standards, Your Honor, and the Common

1	Council meeting in March of 2011, the OSG
2	representatives present made very, very, very clear
3	that this whole operation is going to be subject to
4	state and federal environmental regulations.
5	THE COURT: They were going to be bound by
6	those regulations and interpretations.
7	MR. WILSON: Right.
8	THE COURT: And after the CUP was issued,
9	as we all know, after the CUP was issued and it was
01:34:14PM 10	sent to DNR for permitting, DNR permitted the facility
11	provided it had a 60-foot smokestack.
12	MR. WILSON: Correct.
) 13	THE COURT: That was inconsistent with the
14	representations made to the Common Council and made to
15	the Planning Commission when they secured the CUP.
16	MR. WILSON: Well, we respectfully
17	disagree.
18	THE COURT: Help me understand.
19	MR. WILSON: I'm sorry?
01:34:42PM 20	THE COURT: Help me understand.
21	MR. WILSON: With regard to the
. 22	representations about the stacks with the facility,
23	Your Honor, everyone, whether it was the Plan
24	Commission, the Common Council understood that this,
<u> </u>	these emissions from the generator itself had to be

vented somehow. And now the stacks, as the City has pointed out, were not in the elevation drawings that were initially submitted with the CUP, but the Planning Director of the City of Green Bay, a gentleman by the name of Rob Strong did a really good job of Planning Commission hearing on October 3rd explaining that that's not at all unusual. That — this is the person who is most knowledgeable about how this whole process works, and he would be the one who would set this up and say they pulled a fast one but that's not at all what he said.

THE COURT: Which meeting are you talking about?

MR. WILSON: I'm talking about
Mr. Strong's statements to the Plan Commission on
October 3rd.

MR. WARPINSKI: Of 2012.

THE COURT: After the CUP was issued.

MR. WILSON: Correct.

THE COURT: Well, I appreciate that, and it is my understanding that staff had consistently recommended this project move forward, so it doesn't surprise me that Mr. Strong says, no, don't worry about that, that's standard.

MR. WILSON: Well, the reason I'm pointing

it out, Your Honor, is because the City has pointed that there's these drawings that don't have stacks on them, and I was just simply explaining why it would be the case that with preliminary drawings submitted with the CUP that something like that might not necessarily be rendered on those drawings, and Mr. Strong explained that.

THE COURT: But that wasn't explained to the Common Council when they voted the CUP.

MR. WILSON: What was said to the Common Council, and this is important, Your Honor, because there is no misrepresentation here is that there would be no stacks like the stacks associated with coal-fired power plants. In other words, the Pulliam Plant.

THE COURT: That's what the PowerPoint said. The PowerPoint said there will be no smokestacks such as those associated with coal-fired plants. This is at the first City Council meeting in March of 2011. That's not what Cornelius said. Cornelius said the following. Cornelius said there are no smokestacks. Obviously, the system has to be pretty safe, pretty clean for that to happen. And in the CUP, as you and I both know, there's drawings that do not indicate any type of smokestack. In fact — and you know this. I'm not telling you anything you don't know.

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The record at 21-122-23 shows a flat roof warehouse building, which I think would lead any reasonable person to believe there are no smokestacks because it's a completely closed loop process. Nothing is going to come out of that building. There would be nothing -- there would be nothing to associate a smokestack with.

The other visuals in the CUP showing sites nowhere show any type of venting. They don't show any type of smokestacks. So, again, let me take you back, because I think this is an important issue. I'm not finding any evidence in this record that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that there would (a) be a smokestack or that (b) there would be a smokestack of this type of dimension, which is required by the DNR. The agency that you say is going to stop any concerns that one would have has to be Emissions. Help me to understand.

MR. WILSON: First of all, with regard to what Mr. Cornelius said at the March, 2011, Council meeting, I think it's important any of us who have given PowerPoint presentations before know that there's what's on the slide and there's what you say in relation to what's on the slide.

The slide, as Your Honor has pointed out, said

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there won't be stacks like those at coal-fired power In connection with commenting on that bullet point on the slide, Mr. Cornelius said there will be no stacks. Implicit in that is what's on the PowerPoint. And then he quickly followed that by saying those of us in Green Bay know what that means. And I'm not a Green Bay resident, but I've been up here enough to know it's not only the Pulliam Power Plant, it's Georgia Pacific mill, its Proctor & Gamble plant, it's everything that lines the Fox River, there won't be stacks like that. And certainly the plan that was approved by DNR are nowhere near the stacks that tower over those -- there are a couple hundred feet tall there.

This, in contrast, was a stack that was 60 feet from the ground, not 60 feet above the building like he said.

But I think, more importantly, Judge, is that in October of 2012, the Common Council can't look at this Conditional Use Permit, which Seven Gens is in full compliance and revoke it based on a condition that there not be any stacks with the facility if that's not a condition in the first place.

If this was something that was really important that there be no stacks, and, frankly, I'm troubled by

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why that's important in the first place. It seems to me the issue is emissions, which the record is clear that everyone knew there was going to be emissions. It can't be an aesthetic issue, I don't think. So it was important enough to the Council in March of 2011 when it granted this permit that there be no stacks, that should have been a condition of the CUP.

THE COURT: It must have been an important condition to Seven Generation. They're the one that presented the PowerPoint. They're the one that added the drawings. They are the ones that said there are no stacks. That would be consistent with the drawing that they created and inserted in the CUP.

So I'm not so certain -- and I'm being a bit facetious with your argument. If I have to rate what's the most believable statement, a PowerPoint prepared by I don't know whom, and I can't respond to that or ask about it, a human being sitting there, who represents as the C.E.O. who has seen the technology, who is here to explain and answer any of my questions who says this is exactly what they're doing in California, and the CUP tailor made -- strike that -- the CUP application tailor made for this hearing, the PowerPoint is the last thing I believe. I want to hear from the guy who's here to try to sell me this project, and when he

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says no stacks, and the pictures show that, and he says that's why this is clean technology, I'm having a difficult time in reconciling statements no stacks and then the DNR permit that says in order to build this facility you must have a 60-foot stack.

And Seven Generation knows they can't do that because someone advised them of the building code that says it can't be higher than 35 feet. I imagine Mr. Strong advised them of that, although I don't know that, so they redesigned the plant.

Now we have no idea because there was never any evidence that I can find in the record that the redesigned building is going to work, has been tried and tested. Your client's earlier statement, this isn't new technology, this is done in California, is now inconsistent with the plans that are moving forward, inconsistent with the plans that were originally approved by the City of Green Bay when they issued the CUP.

Help me to understand. Because if my logic is faulty, I'm having a tough time figuring out where and I'm sure I'm missing something.

MR. WILSON: Well, it seems to me that this concern about stacks is a concern about emissions. It can't be anything else. And the record is clear

that Seven Gens throughout the process told not only the Plan Commission but the Common Council there will be emissions, and as the Plan Commission concluded after that October 3rd hearing this fall, it said that we did understand that there were emissions and venting as part of the system. Something was coming out of this building. And Seven Gens never, never ever misrepresented that.

And furthermore, if there ever was some concern that there be no stacks, now we've got a -- I don't know if you can call a stack. It's something that comes up that's only a couple feet above the roof of the building now. How can, if the Common Council is that concerned about a stack, whatever that is, they can't in October of 2012 revoke a Conditional Use Permit that doesn't have any?

THE COURT: Well, unless -- unless the DNR report, which you are arguing earlier is the measure of whether or not it's safe for the public, if the DNR permits it, then it's safe for the public.

MR. WILSON: And they reissued the air permit based on the revised height of the stacks, Judge.

THE COURT: But initially in order for Seven Generation to produce the energy they needed --

1	they designed to produce in this facility, the stack
2	had to be 60 feet high. That's what DNR originally
3	said; right?
4	MR. WILSON: Correct.
5	THE COURT: And
6	MR. WILSON: One of the stacks or a few
7	of the stacks.
8	THE COURT: I'm not being facetious. I
9	think one of the ten. I think ultimately at least some
01:44:24PM 10	advocates one way or another suggested this isn't a
11	one-stack operation, this is a ten-stack operation.
12	The biggest of the stack was a 60-foot stack.
( ) . <b>13</b>	MR. WILSON: Correct.
14	THE COURT: Seven Generation then
15	repetitions the DNR and DNR repermits on, presumably, a
16	new design. It's now a wider 35-foot stack.
17	MR. WILSON: Correct.
18	THE COURT: Am I correct that there is no
19	information that was provided to the Council or to the
01:44:51PM 20	Commission at any point in time showing a production
21	facility with this size stack with this volume of
22	material producing this amount of energy with this
23	stream of recycling materials anywhere?
24	MR. WILSON: Well, it's certainly true
25	I keep coming back to the fact, Judge, that the record

is replete with references from Seven Gens to the City that there will be emissions coming from this facility. Then the City back then in 2011 says emissions. That's a concern. How are we going to address that concern? We are not the experts.

Here's what we'll do. We'll require as a condition of the CUP that you meet all state and federal environmental regulations.

THE COURT: That's one requirement under the code. But that's not all the requirements because the code requires the City independently to -- evaluate independently to evaluate emission of smoke particulate matter, noxious gas, or other air emission in such an amount or such a degree as to constitute a hazardous condition or as to unreasonably interfere with the use and enjoyment of property by any person of normal sensitivities or otherwise as to create a public nuisance.

And I'm reading right out of the building code, general regulation, 13.540. Second provision in that code, specific standards: All uses shall comply with the standards governing air emissions as regulated by the local, state or other designated agency."

So, Mr. Wilson, you're right. The City certainly may rely on DNR measures in monitoring but that don't

absolve the City from its own responsibility in making sure the community is safe from a hazardous condition that may unreasonably interfere with the use and enjoyment of property by a person of normal sensitivity. Those are separate issues that the City is responsible for.

MR. WILSON: We actually make a preemption argument in our brief, Judge, that, actually, that isn't the City's job. The agency responsible for governing air quality here in the state of Wisconsin is DNR, not the City of Green Bay Common Council or the City of Green Bay Planning Commission.

THE COURT: You're saying a community is not responsible for its own -- for the quality of its own air?

MR. WILSON: That's not what I said,

Judge. Absolutely, the Common Council should consider

the public health and general welfare when deciding

whether or not to grant a Conditional Use Permit. The

way it did so here, Judge, was by specifically

directing that Seven Gens comply with all state and

federal environmental regulations.

THE COURT: Let me stop you. Let me turn to you, Mr. Warpinski.

MR. WARPINSKI: All right.

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anticipate that this thing is going to generate some type of emission. I mean, the packet is replete with information that there's going to be emissions. It's — and I realize I may be using an incorrect wording. It's a trash recycling facility. I mean, how can — how can you possibly take the position no emissions means no emissions. That's like putting your head in the sand.

MR. WARPINSKI: Well, I think the question first is who created the confusion in the first instance? Why did this happen this way? It happened because of the information was provided by the applicant, not because the City independently made threats, determinations that there would be no emissions. It's because they were told there will be no emissions, and, more importantly, they were being told no chemicals, no hazardous materials. They were being told the waste stream, the physical waste stream could be used in organic farming. They were being told there was a proven technology. These are the things that they were being told, and they're entitled to rely upon the applicant in good faith making those statements and being accurate. Now it turns out that not all those things were accurate. Does that mean

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that they're prevented from going back and saying, hey, had we known this, you know, would we have acted differently? No one is saying they can't come back and apply and make a full presentation of all this information and let it be a full presentation of information that's being considered.

The fact is there was confusion apparently about what was going on. Reasonable minds can differ as to what people knew or should have known at the time. And because of that, we have to defer the decision that was made by the Council here. That's within their discretion to do that. Because the confusion was being created by the applicant and going to the point of the DNR permit to be sure the City defers to the DNR to enforce the DNR's air standards but that does not mean the City lost its right to be fully informed about what the land use is going to be.

The issue here were they fully informed about what the land's use was going to be? And the information that was provided creates this problem, not because of anything independently, but because what was done, what was submitted, and the statements that were made that you have been discussing here. And this is exactly what was presented to the City. It saying, hey, did you know this was what was going on when it got to the

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DNR review process? The DNR acknowledged this was not a proven technology. It was a new technology. They didn't know what the emissions were going to be. They estimate what they were going to be, but they don't know for sure because they don't know what the waste stream is going to generate.

So a lot of this information didn't come out until the DNR process perhaps were these statements become evident to what was really going on. That's the information that would have been available to the City to make this decision. So, yes, obviously, they can point to evidence in the record that says there's emissions. There's other evidence in the record that says there weren't going to be emissions. There's conflicting information. Each one — reasonable minds may differ, and because of that alone, the decision must be affirmed what the City did here because that's their discretion to do that. There is information on both sides of the question, and for that reason, we must defer to the decision made by the Council.

THE COURT: You didn't respond to Seven

Generation's argument in writing regarding issues of
jurisdiction that this matter relegated to the Zoning

Commission and the Common Council or the City Planning

Commission is not the proper venue to address these

issues.

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MR. WARPINSKI: I believe we did address that because I think the threshold question is the standard that was presented to the Council initially by the concerned citizens that were raised here saying, hey, if you were provided with incorrect, inaccurate, misleading information, you're entitled to void this permit. That is the law. We've looked at that. I haven't found anything that says that's not the law.

There is case law to support that position that if there is misinformation, misleading information that's provided, the permit can be rescinded or voided and that's the authority upon which the City acted here. That's what they believe the authority, and I believe they were correct in making that decision. That was within their authority.

If they determine that there was a misrepresentation made, it was within their authority to void the permit. That's the question.

THE COURT: Let me turn to you. In your brief, you cite the **Betendorf** case.

MR. WILSON: Correct.

THE COURT: I read it. And my initial perception of that case is that the fact pattern is substantially different. But I want to give you a

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chance to challenge my analysis. In **Betendorf**, and I have it, because, fortunately for me, both of you cite very limited, very relevant cases and you talk about them in your respective brief.

From the Betendorf case, board approved without conditions an application for a truck repair shop and a transfer point. The dispute before the Court of Appeals, our district, was whether or not the board can add a condition as an alternative to revoking a Conditional Use Permit with no conditions, because in that case plaintiff allegedly improperly used their adjoining property.

I'm having a difficult time in suggesting that this case is on point, **Betendorf** is on point in this case, because I'm not hearing the City argue their implied conditions or that there are additional conditions. But, obviously, you believe that they are suggesting that.

Now, listening to what you're saying today in oral argument it sounds to me you're saying, well, Judge, they're adding an implied condition regarding the size of the smokestack or the emission of the smokestack and wasn't anything that was talked about in the CUP and we're bound to the terms of the CUP; correct?

MR. WILSON: That's a good summary, yes.

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THE COURT: Your thoughts? I mean, it's not in there.

MR. WARPINSKI: It's not in there, vou're But that doesn't take away the underlying legal principle about the reliance upon information that was provided. It's not a matter of implied or express condition. It's a matter of whether or not the information upon which the decision was made to issue the CUP in the first instance was accurate, not whether or not they made a decision to add or not add a condition because of the information.

The issue here is did the City have authority to rescind or void the permit if it determined the information it was provided in first instance was inaccurate. They're not adding a condition. saying this is not the land use that we approved.

THE COURT: So you're saying if there was a material misrepresentation that the City reasonably relied upon, then Betendorf analysis doesn't take hold. It doesn't apply.

MR. WARPINSKI: Well, that's the law that we're relying on. That's the law the City relied on in making its decision. Clearly, I think the question is to the, you know, materiality becomes a guestion of this discretion you have to look at in terms of the

materiality of that information, who gets to decide how important the information was to the City in their process. But, yes, that is correct, that is the standard that we are relying upon here is that if there were misrepresentations made through the fault of the applicant, then the City is entitled to void or rescind the permit. They require no vesting in that permit.

MR. WILSON: If I may, Your Honor?

Um-hum.

THE COURT:

MR. WILSON: With regard to the **Betendorf** case, here's why it's on point. In that case, the word "granted the permit" apparently anything that they were granting a permit for this property, and then the use sort of spilled out onto an adjoining property and they wanted to revoke it because they were spilling out into this other property.

Now, what the court said was if that's what you wanted them not to do, you should have put it in the permit. And so it is really two sides of the same coin. What they're arguing, which is they made these misrepresentations applying for the permit. That's why we can go back and revoke it. It doesn't matter what the permit says.

What they're really saying, a way to interpret that argument is that having no emissions, having no

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stacks was important to the City. Had you told us that, this would have cone differently. Well, if that's the case, they should have put it in the permit in the first place, because imagine the implication now, for business developers coming to the City of Green Bay, you go to the City Planning Commission, you get a CUP approved, you go to the Common Council, CUP approved. Invest millions and millions of dollars in your business based on the reliance you have a valid CUP. It's five years later. You're in perfect compliance with the CUP and all Green Bay ordinances, and some neighbor, someone who doesn't like what you're doing, points back to the original CUP application and says there was something misrepresented in here. that mean the City can go back and revoke the permit? It's got to be in the CUP. No.

And so, you know, the result the City is suggesting this court reach really opens the flood gates of uncertainty for anyone looking to develop a business here in the City of Green Bay and it proposes arbitrary decision making by the Common Council who at any point in time can go back and revisit a decision. Who knows how long ago, who knows how much money has been invested by the business. If they're in perfect compliance with every single rule and regulation,

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state, local, federal, doesn't matter, as long as the Common Council can find some hint allegation that they cherry picked that they think was misrepresented, they can revoke the CUP. That doesn't make any sense.

THE COURT: I wouldn't disagree with you, although when I look at the zoning ordinance, which is what we're governed by, and I look at the provisions in issuing Conditional Use Permits at 13-205, and I look at conditions and guarantees within the CUP, it says -the zoning ordinance says in all cases in which Conditional Uses are granted, the Council may require such evidence and quarantees as it determines is necessary as proof that the stipulated conditions are being complied with.

Now, you would argue, Judge, I agree with you, but my concern is one of the conditions is a general maintenance of the general regulation, and the general regulation talks about no structure being operated so as to constitute a dangerous, injurious or noxious condition because of . . . and it lists other things, including air pollution. No use shall unreasonably interfere with the use or enjoyment of any property of normal -- of normal sensitivities.

What I'm hearing you saying is, Judge, we don't disagree but that's not measured by anybody or anything

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other than DNR. That's not what --

I'm sorry. MR. WILSON:

THE COURT: Go ahead. If you think I'm wrong, stop me.

MR. WILSON: That's not what we're saying actually. If there's some evidence that a permit holder is violating some City ordinance, say, they're creating a nuisance, for example.

THE COURT: Isn't that exactly the evidence that the Common Council had at its last meeting to revoke? They had all these people come and talk to them before they took that action, and I watched that videotape. In fact, I watched it a couple times, and it was a long session that those people work at. But in that meeting in which the Council ultimately voided the CUP, they heard from a bunch of people. Some of them were citizens voicing their fears and frustrations. There were people getting upset that really, quite frankly, were venting their will and not their judgment. But there were some presentations there that were, in my opinion, exercising the right to point out valid concerns.

The president of the Clean Water Action Council spoke and talked to the Council about what information he thought was misleading. And, more importantly, what

information he thought would create a dangerous environment for the City of Green Bay. And he added some written documentation to support his comments because he only had a few minutes to speak. I don't know his name. I just wrote down his title.

Mather Heights Association who talked about his concern that there were no other plants built like this plant as it currently sits. And that the concern he had, he had some information that I think would lead a reasonable person to believe that this particular plant now as reconstructed after it had to be repermitted because DNR initially said you had to build a 60-foot stack, that there are real questions about what this plant would produce.

MR. WILSON: And, Your Honor, all of those concerns were considered very thoughtfully and in a detailed fashion by the folks with the expertise to respond to them. And those folks are the experts at the DNR and the experts at the US Department of Energy. The record contains very lengthy and detailed responses to each and every one of those concerns that were raised.

THE COURT: I -- let me stop you because

I'll forget if I don't stop you. His argument is, hey,

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look, if we complied with the experts, what more can we possibly do or we're going to be subject to the whim of a neighbor who says I don't want my children playing next to the trash recycling center?

MR. WARPINSKI: Your Honor, you go back to the initial decision that was made. The City could have decided that despite experts' recommendations they just were uncomfortable approving this land use in the initial application. They could have done that. That would have been a reasonable exercise of their decision making authority to say we understand you're going to comply. There's concern we're not sure we want this kind of a use here. They could have said that at the time.

So it was within their discretion to have used their own judgment as to what land use they want for this community. They didn't have to defer to the DNR in saying, well, if you can get all the approvals, everything is fine. That's not the way that this law works as I think you're working your way through here. They don't give up that authority to look at local land use in how it might impact their constituents. That's something within their authority to do and that's what I think they did here.

THE COURT: You wouldn't disagree with

1	Mr. Wilson you have a conditional permit granted, you
2	build a facility, it's up and operating, and someone
3	has concerns about what they're producing or what
4	they're not producing or their impact on health and
5	that at any point in time the City could pull a
6	Conditional Use Permit if the City believes it's
7	violating its obligation? You wouldn't disagree with
8	him?
9	MR. WARPINSKI: You're saying if they're
02:03:10PM 10	operating under a permit and they violate that
11	permit
12	THE COURT: Right.
, 13	MR. WARPINSKI: can they pull the
14	permit? Certainly, I agree that's within their right.
15	MR. WILSON: And so, Your Honor,
16	Mr. Warpinski's point about how the City could have, in
17	its considered judgment, decided, you know what, we
18	understand what you're trying to do, but we don't
19	really want that here. We don't want that in
02:03:32PM 20	Green Bay. Could they have done that? Yes. The point
21	is they didn't. Those aren't the facts. The facts are
22	that they considered the facility, granted the
23	Conditional Use Permit. Oneida Seven Generations
24	THE COURT: Let me stop you because I'll
25	forget.
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1 MR. WILSON: Sure. 2 THE COURT: They didn't consider the City. 3 They considered the site. They were consistently told 4 at that meeting, look, all we're doing here is saying, 5 yes, this would be an appropriate site. 6 MR. WILSON: For great use. 7 THE COURT: Well, the words that they were 8 given when they were asked what are we doing here, we 9 are -- because the aldermen starting to get off track, 02:04:06PM 10 and they wanted to talk about tipping fees and how it 11 would affect the Tri-County agreement and staff was 12 very clear in explaining to them all you're doing when 13 you vote to approve that CUP is indicates this is an 14 appropriate site. Clearly -- go ahead. 15 MR. WILSON: It's a Conditional Use 16 Permit, Judge. 17 THE COURT: Well, I know what it is but --18 MR. WILSON: They're approving a use. 19 They are approving that that particular site is going 02:04:32PM 20 to contain a waste to energy facility. 21 THE COURT: With other representations. 22 MR. WILSON: I'm sorry? 23 THE COURT: With other representations, 24 I'm assuming. When you're saying, Judge, they're doing 25 more than saying this site is an appropriate site,

1	okay, I don't necessarily disagree with you, although
2	if you go back and you look at the record, my
3	recollection is that's not what they were told they
4	were actually voting on. They were voting on a CUP.
5	What does that mean? That means the City say, yes,
6	there is an appropriate site for this type of building.
7	What type of building? The building that was explained
8	to them by Mr. Cornelius and supplemented by the Power
9	Plant.
02:05:10PM 10	MR. WILSON: Not this type of building.
11	This type of business. This type of operation.
12	THE COURT: You're right. This type of
	business that this site is appropriate for this type of
14	business.
15	MR. WILSON: Right. And at that point in
16	time they could have said no thanks, but they didn't.
17	They voted to approve it, and as a result, my client,
18	Oneida Seven Generations Corporation, invested millions
19	of dollars to pursue this business and had the rug
02:05:32PM 20	yanked out from under them 18 months later.
21	THE COURT: You're arguing the vested
22	property right?
23	MR. WILSON: Exactly. There's a reason,
24	Your Honor, why these cases that deal with
25	misrepresentations, all of them have a common thread

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some way has -- is not in compliance with the CUP or some local ordinance. And if that's the case, you can't say that I have a vested right because you're not in compliance with all the local laws and regulations. The situation here is much different.

going through them, which is that the permit holder in

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you. I understand what you're saying if that's your starting point by the City, starting point is a little different.

They're arguing this Jelinski case, which doesn't have much to do with compliance, but, rather, misrepresentation and fraud. And the Jelinski case says, "Zoning ordinance -- Jelinski is an old case, 34 Wis.2d 85. Quoting Leavitt, and that case says: "Zoning ordinances are enacted for the benefit and welfare of the citizens of a municipality. Issuance of an occupancy or building permit which violates such an ordinance not only is illegal per se, but it is injurious to the interests of property owners and residents of the neighborhood adversely affected by the violation. When the city acts to revoke such an illegal permit, it is exercising its police power to enforce the zoning ordinance for the protection of all citizens who are being injured by the violation and not

to protect some proprietary interest of the city.

These citizens have a right to rely upon city officials not having acted in violation of the ordinance, and when such officials do so act, their acts should not be afforded a basis for estopping the city from later enforcing the ordinance. This is true regardless of whether or not the holder of the legal — strike that — of the illegal permit has incurred expenditures in reliance thereon."

Now, I understand what you're suggesting. We didn't violate the CUP. We didn't violate the ordinance. My concern is adding or layering the City's argument that there's a misrepresentation and that the outcome is the same. You can't assert a vested interest or vested ownership argument if it is premised upon a material misrepresentation of fact. I'm assuming that's what you're arguing?

MR. WARPINSKI: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me deal with this issue because not you, but a lawyer from your office appeared at one of the meetings, I think it was the last City Council meeting, tall fellow, and he said we've spent a lot of money on this project, very similar to what you're saying now. With all respect, I understand

that. The parties just spending a lot of money right in front of me right now. Isn't that issue of damage? I mean, you're saying we spent a lot of money. We didn't intend to make that a gift. We have a right to a vested interest in this property. Well, you have rights if you spend money, maybe, but isn't that an issue of damage?

If I grant the City's request, you may very well sue the City of Green Bay and that may cause the City of Green Bay a heck of a lot of money but that's a damage issue. Why the fact that you spent money do I automatically assume there's a vested right in property? Help me to understand.

MR. WILSON: Your Honor is correct to point that absolutely that's an issue of damages, that's a separate lawsuit in the event that the City Common Council's action is sustained. That's probably where this is headed. But that is not an issue that should concern the Court today.

The reason I pointed it out though was to point out how sort of the slippery slope before the Court of what the City is asking the Court to do, which is the uncertainty that's created when a business has a Conditional Use Permit, acts in reliance on that permit, and then 18 months later is told I know you're

in full compliance, I know you're doing everything right, but we don't care. We are going to revoke the permit anyway.

THE COURT: Do you think that reliance was reasonable on behalf of your client?

MR. WILSON: Absolutely.

THE COURT: What happened in Ashwaubenon?

MR. WILSON: Well, my reaction to that first is it's not in the record.

client's reliance and you're making an argument of reliance that we reasonably relied on the representations of the City based on Schmitt signing the CUP, and we spent five million dollars on that piece of paper. I'm being a bit facetious, but you had a similar experience in this county with, I think, I don't know, because, you're right, it's not part of the record, but what I'm hearing you say is wait a minute. We would have -- we couldn't have reasonably foreseen that after the CUP was issued we'd have problems with the municipality in completing this project. And I don't know anything about the Village of Ashwaubenon's project.

What I know is that one day it looked like it was moving forward and the next day the farm was back there

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and I don't know how that happened, but I'm having a hard time when you say wait a minute, you know, this is unjust because we reasonably relied when in Brown County, we know that facility, I presume at least it is scheduled to move forward. Again, it's not part of the record. If you can help me to understand?

MR. WILSON: Right. I think a couple of points are important. First of all, the City in a footnote in its opposition brief incorrectly describes what happened in Ashwaubenon. That project wasn't rejected. Oneida Seven Gens chose not to proceed on the project based upon some conditions that had been applied in that municipality.

I think what's constructive about the fact that this project was tried in other locations and, frankly, was, you know, reported in the Press-Gazette quite heavily when it was before Ashwaubenon supports that the City of Green Bay new exactly what it was getting into here. This was not something that flew under the radar screen where Seven Gens pulled a fast one on the City of Green Bay. Green Bay knew that other municipalities had chosen not to go forward with this project, yet they decided that they wanted to do it in Green Bay.

And I think that getting back to the Jelinski

case, Your Honor, the thing that that case was not decided on the alleged misrepresentation, that case was decided because the guy tried to claim that I've got a building permit and that's all that matters. And I said, no, it doesn't. You're in violation of the local zoning ordinance. That's why the case is different than this one.

THE COURT: He's making an important -- I think an interesting point that's not on the record. I mean, it's hard for me to believe the City wasn't aware this was a hot topic and they went ahead and approved it anyway.

MR. WARPINSKI: Well, the question what did they approve though? What did they approve? Sure, there was -- it was a high profile project. It had press before this. But you still have to go back to what, what was it that they approved? What were they told when it was being approved? We don't know anything about what they told Ashwaubenon.

THE COURT: But isn't the argument, look, you're claiming arguably that Seven Generation misrepresented something when they applied for the CUP; right?

MR. WARPINSKI: What I'm claiming is that there's sufficient evidence in the record to show that

they are the reason why there was misinformation that was created. It was because of information they provided and it was --

THE COURT: It was misrepresentation.

MR. WARPINSKI: And the City was entitled to look at that information and judge whether or not it was what it was what they thought.

THE COURT: But I think the argument, if I can borrow from it, is let's concede for a moment you're not. I'm going to. Let's concede for a moment there was a misrepresentation of material fact. The next element that has to be met is that the City's reliance on that misrepresentation was reasonable. Was it? Was it reasonable to assume there be no emissions? Was it reasonable to assume that Seven Generations stopped in Ashwaubenon because the City of Green Bay was offering them such a great deal and they could foresee that a year down the road? They said, well, let's abandon all the money we pumped into Ashwaubenon. Let's move to the City of Green Bay. Is that reasonable?

MR. WARPINSKI: I think that, that this

Council believed it was reasonable. And their

consideration of the information was that it was a

reasonable decision. It was a reasonable reliance upon

that information.

THE COURT: Nobody picked up the phone and called Mike Aubinger in the Village of Ashwaubenon and say why aren't you building that, Mike? What's the problem with this thing?

MR. WARPINSKI: I do not know that. Your Honor, could I jump in? I want to correct one statement I made earlier.

THE COURT: You may.

MR. WARPINSKI: You asked about the City could revoke the permit if they were not in compliance with the permit. I think the answer is she should enforce the permit rather than revoke it automatically. There is a procedure that would have come into play there.

THE COURT: Thank you. I'm sorry. Do you have -- I have a question.

MR. WILSON: I'm interested in the code provision that lets them revoke it then because I can't find one without some enforcement proceeding, but as Your Honor is well aware, that would be a procedural argument and we are here to argue about the substance.

THE COURT: I don't disagree with either of the things you just said. I've looked. I can't find that. I can't find that process that you've just

made inquiry.

I want to go back and ask a couple more questions on the basics. So let me pull you out of this legal argument. At least I'm hoping to pull out a legal argument. I want to go back to representations because this is really a representation case and expectation on representation.

I'm looking at my notes on the first City Council meeting where the CUP was issued. Representations made by Mr. Cornelius was that this technology is, quote, "not new" and, quote, "not experimental." The system is operational in California. And I'm not talking about the modified system. I asked you questions earlier about the modified system, but I'm not doing that because there's no way anybody could have reasonably foreseen that the system would have to be modified, I'm satisfied of that, when the CUP was originally applied for.

My question is -- I'm not clear, and maybe there isn't an answer, maybe I'm not there because it isn't there -- as the Green Bay facility was originally designed, I can't find a duplicate model anywhere. I, in other words, let's say hypothetically Cornelius says because the plaintiff like this in California and it's working and producing energy and it's safe and it's

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clean. I'm not finding that in the CUP application. Is there one? Am I missing something?

MR. WILSON: And what is the particular alleged statement that you're pointing to?

THE COURT: The statement was Mr. Cornelius suggested this technology is, quote, "not new, " closed quote, and, quote, "not experimental," closed quote.

> MR. WILSON: Right.

THE COURT: What he said was this system is operational in California. Now, he didn't say an identical and duplicate plant is operating in California. He didn't say that.

What I think he's saying, look, this isn't new. There are other places that are doing this. And this particular type of system is exactly what they're using in California but not a duplicate facility, not the same dimensions, the same width, the same volume. just want to make sure I'm not incorrect in that regard.

The Council was not presented with a statement that said this exact facility is producing energy successfully and safely in another state. I'm not seeing that anywhere.

> MR. WILSON: That's not I don't think what

he said. He said this technology isn't new.

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THE COURT: Right.

whether there's a misrepresentation.

THE COURT:

authority to revoke the CUP.

let me just go back to the premise of the Court's

question, if I may, which is that the issue here is

Correct.

that the analysis starts one step earlier, which is was

the CUP violated? Okay. Because if the CUP wasn't

violated and Seven Gens isn't in violation of any

MR. WILSON: And the question then -- and

MR. WILSON: We would respectfully suggest

I just want to make that

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clear.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

ordinance, it's our position, Judge, that there was no

MR. WILSON: But with regard to the alleged misrepresentation with regard to whether or not this is a new technology, if the issue is was that a misrepresentation as opposed to -- which I think it is -- as opposed to what information did the Council have, you need only look at a lengthy white paper that was included as part of the DOE's environmental analysis in Appendix D. It's pages 562 through 568 of the record. And we quoted a portion of it in our reply brief, but it goes on and on about, I think, that provides support

for the fact that that is a truthful statement, and I think the issue is was there substantial evidence that it wasn't? And, respectfully, we don't think that there was.

Mr. Warpinski? I mean, I don't think at any point in time Mr. Cornelius said this plant is operational, it's in California, it's making money, it's making energy, and it's complying with all health concerns of that community. I don't think he said that. I think what he said is, look, this technology isn't new. It's not experimental. It's successful. There's some -- the base of the system we're using here they're using in California. Those aren't misrepresentations, are they?

MR. WARPINSKI: If that's how you take

those statements?

THE COURT: How else can I take them?

MR. WARPINSKI: I think you have to take it all in context. When he was referring to those sites, he was also saying we're not going to have any emissions. If those sites had emissions, he was trying to compare the two projects at certain occasions. It's the overall context of all the information. You can look at one piece and say, oh, one person will look at that evidence and say I understand exactly what he's

saying. And you go to another piece of evidence and you say I don't understand what he means by that. Here he is saying there is no emissions. Regardless of what these other facilities are going to do, this one isn't going to have any emissions, no hazard chemicals, no hazard materials. These byproducts will be used for organic farming.

Yes, you can go in and look at each one of them, and if you dig deep enough, it's not exactly like this. There were no -- it turns out there were no facilities like these, a commercial production type facility. These were experimental facilities. If you dig into the record, you look at the DOE and the DNR discussions of that, they talk about it as being unproven. They don't really know what the emissions are going to be, so there is -- this information came out after.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question. Do you agree with the argument or what's wrong with the argument that the DNR issues a building permit that requires a 60-foot stack in order for this facility to operate and that event materially changes the nature of this entire project because the project was approved and the CUP was issued with a belief they would be absolutely no stacks? Now, DNR says, well, there has

But what the question is what were they saying?

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to be a stack for this facility to be built. Do you believe that, that event literally changes the nature of this operation?

MR. WARPINSKI: I think that event gave grounds for the Council to ask them to come back and to void the permit and say come back. If you want to look at this land, you come back to us again with the full plan as you're talking about now. That gave them the right to make that decision is what I'm saying. Those facts along with the information that was provided originally by the applicant in total provided them with enough of a basis to make the decision that they did.

THE COURT: But they fixed the problem.

THE COURT: The height of the stack.

MR. WARPINSKI: If they fixed the problem, but the question still is what problem did they fix?

MR. WARPINSKI: They reduced the height of the stack. Did they address -- but it brought to light other questions that, that, that people were looking at at that time which was --

THE COURT: DNR said that's all okay. Everything is okay.

MR. WARPINSKI: The City does not lose its right to look at the full land use implications just because they're going to comply with the DNR permit.

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THE COURT: Under what authority?

MR. WARPINSKI: Under what authority?

Because that's the first requirement under what they

must consider. The general health and welfare of a

community is part of issuing a conditional use.

THE COURT: You like that argument. What about that? What about that? I mean, isn't there an material change from no stack or a stack to a 60-foot stack?

MR. WILSON: Two responses to that. One is why would that be important? The only reason that could be an important is if no stacks was important to the City. And if it was important to the City, why isn't it in the CUP? That's the first response.

The second response is, as Your Honor has pointed out, it can't be a response -- it can't be a basis in October of 2012 to revoke the permit because there's no stacks anymore.

THE COURT: You think that every statement that Cornelius issued in selling this project should have been a condition in the CUP? There won't be any stacks, it will be, quote, unquote, "clean." The slag you can put it into farm fields. Every one of his statements should have been a condition.

MR. WILSON: No, I would turn that around,

1 Judge. I would say to the extent that he said something that was important to the Plan Commission or 2 3 important to the Common Council in approving the CUP, 4 yes, absolutely that should have gone in as a condition 5 of the CUP. 6 THE COURT: Don't you think everything he 7 said was important? 8 MR. WILSON: I can't agree with that 9 statement. I think there are varying degrees of 02:25:11PM 10 materiality of the statements that were made. 11 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Wilson, if I ask you 12 a question, and you give me an answer, I'm going to 13 rely on your answer. You're an expert, and you're 14 coming to me and saying, I want you to do that and I'm 15 going to have questions. I mean, how in the world 16 would the Council be able to figure out, well, that's 17 really important but that's not important? 18 MR. WILSON: When you're considering my 19 arguments, I think some of them have probably been more 02:25:35PM 20 persuasive than others. 21 THE COURT: Persuasive but not less 22 important. 23 MR. WILSON: I think respectfully, yes. 24 In making your decision, whether you agree with the 25 City or you agree with Oneida Seven Generations

Corporation, there are certain aspects of what we've told the Court that are going to be more important to your decision. And I think that similarly when a applicant for a conditional use is making representation of the City, if there are aspects of that presentation that are critical to granting the CUP, they better be in the Conditional Use Permit.

THE COURT: What about that? If it was that important, why not put it in? What's the harm by putting it in the CUP?

MR. WARPINSKI: Think that's placing a pretty heavy burden on the City to parse through every statement and then have to say this is what happened. This is a unique situation. Let's not, you know, let's not forget about that. There is not case law out there that talks about cases like this and so we have to look at what actually happened.

THE COURT: Well, the situation may be unique but the process certainly isn't.

MR. WARPINSKI: Yes. But to ask the -- to ask the City to say look at every statement that's made, we have to make a decision, that's going to be an express condition of the permit. We're not talking about the conditions of the permit. We're talking about what was being used to grant the permit. The

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permit contains conditions going forward that must be complied with, not con -- not representation that must be proven to be true.

I think what we're seeing here is in making the decision, if there was misinformation provided in making the initial decision to grant the CUP, that they're entitled to look at that just like any other agreement people make. If there's some sort of, I'll call it, sort of fraud and inducement, if you want, we don't make those conditions of contract. It's not condition precedent. This is something that sort of widely formed the disagreement to begin with.

THE COURT: I'm still not satisfied. Τ asked you earlier, and you answered my question. I found a different spot in my notes. At the first Council meeting, somebody -- I thought it was Mr. Cornelius, but I could be wrong. I don't want to misspeak -- someone from Seven Generation indicated tonight Seven Generation, I think it may have been Mr. King, tonight Seven Generation is asking for a Conditional Use Permit approval so that Seven Generation can get the CUP to the Department of Energy. Once the Department of Energy receives verification of the CUP, then the Department of Energy and at a public hearing to address public concerns. That's a

quotation. I can't attribute that to Mr. Cornelius. I think that was Mr. King. I mean, when I hear that, I'm wondering if Seven Generation and the Council had a belief that this is the first step in a long process that public concerns had not been fully addressed at that point in time and needed to be fully addressed at a public hearing. It leads me to believe that the City did not meet its mandate at that point in time in assessing public health and safety, but the intent at from -- the request from the Seven Generations and the action by the City Council was to accomplish the first step and to allow subsequent comment from the public.

What are your thoughts on that? Why would that language -- why would King say that: Give us this thing so we can take it to the next step and let the public in on this?

MR. WILSON: Right. I think that's right.

That's exactly what the Common Council wanted to do.

It intentionally and purposefully deferred to the agencies to seek input about whether or not these permits were going to be granted. And, in fact, the record shows that the DNR issued a preliminary air permit in July of 2012 and then sought a bunch of public input. There was a public hearing at the end of July and the air permit that eventually gets issued

does change in some respects based on that input. And so the Common Council in issuing the CUP, it said here's our one -- there are several conditions, but the condition that's important for today's purposes is this has got to comply with all state and federal regs.

Now, please, let the agencies that are experts in that figure it out with public input.

THE COURT: And once the City indicates
that it should comply with all federal and state
regulations, the City no longer has any responsibility
-- and this is an argument that we talked about before
-- then the City has no responsibility to itself
ensure, to itself measure the impact of the facility on
the health of the citizens of the City or the impact on
the property immediately surrounding the City.

MR. WILSON: I think that overstates it, Your Honor, because the City always can exercise its police power to enforce its own ordinances.

So to the extent there's some aspect of this project that's not in compliance with local ordinances, that's a condition of the CUP.

THE COURT: That's the remedy -- let me interrupt you -- that's the remedy put forth in the building codes not revoking the CUP. There's a very specific remedy if somebody violates the CUP. If

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somebody violates the CUP, they're fined, but not, not have the CUP pulled.

MR. WARPINSKI: If you properly obtained a CUP and then violate the CUP, that's the mechanism. The question here is whether or not in the first instance the CUP was properly obtained. I think that's what we're talking about here, not post, post permit remedies. We're talking about should they have received this permit in the first instance? Was it properly obtained?

And what we're saying here is the Council determined it was not properly obtained, that it was based upon misinformation that was provided, and that misinformation came to light, albeit during these common periods with the Department of Natural Resources and Departments of Energy, that the inherent inconsistencies between some of the statements being made to the Council and the Plan Commission and statements that were being made are fleshed out in front of the DNR and the DOE.

And I think one of the comments that was made to one of the competitors to the DNR said, hey, what about the fact that this project that was presented to the City is different than we're talking about now, and the DNR punts on that and said we're not going to get into

that. We're not going to look at that issue. That's one of the comments that was in the record at 266, I believe it was.

So, you know, there are -- we have to go back.

What is the context within which we're talking about?

What's the decision that's at issue here? There's a

certiorari action reviewing the decision by the City to

void the permit and that comes down to the question:

Do they have a right to void the permit under the fact

assuming everything we're saying is true. If there was

a misrepresentation, did they have the authority to

void the permit? So if you say, yes, they did, of

course, they had to have authority to void a permit if

they're being misled about what was being approved.

If you reach that conclusion, then we have to defer to the decision because there's enough evidence in the record to support that conclusion if you agree in the first instance that they had legal authority to make that decision, which I think they did.

MR. WILSON: May I offer one additional point?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. WILSON: In response to that, I think it's interesting to note that after this process takes place, the public hearings with DNR and DOE, after that

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the City issues a building permit further confirming
Oneida Seven Gens' vested rights to proceed with this
project.

THE COURT: I don't disagree with you. Ι mean that -- I don't know they would have had any choice but to issue the building permit. Mr. Warpinski is saying, Judge, you got to go back. Ιn fact, I'm assuming you would say, of course, they had to because they had to. They wouldn't be able to say we don't issue a building permit because we don't want The only way, the only legal way I'm assuming you would argue to me that this project stops is by an argument that the CUP was issued based upon either misrepresentation or misunderstanding, but if the agencies indicate the satisfaction of their standards, building permit has to issue.

MR. WARPINSKI: That's what happened and I think we have to look at -- that's what they did. They did issue a building permit because at that time they hadn't made a decision that there was a reason not to.

THE COURT: Okay. Um, I have listened to arguments of counsel. I have tried my best to review this record. It's a long record. A lot of it was complicated and technical and scientific, and as to those individuals who understood all of the emission

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control reports, give them a lot of credit. They understood it better than I could have.

I spent some time reviewing briefs of counsel.

They were extremely helpful and extremely well written.

I have reviewed case law both cited in the briefs and independently, including the Jelinski case, which I have referenced on this record, Betendorf case, which I have referenced on this record, and the Ottman case, which I'll reference in a moment.

I have had the opportunity to review the videos that were provided. In addition and outside of the record, I had reviewed relevant portions, I perceived to be relevant portions of Chapter 13 of the City of Green Bay zoning ordinance, and I paid particular attention, so the record is clear, because I'm satisfied this is a body of law, to introduction, Chapter 13-100 to Chapter 13-500, general regulation, and to Chapter 13-300, definition, as well as the general regulations that reference conditional use.

In this case, I am satisfied that based on what was asked of me in terms of this cert. action to conclude that either the issue of the City's jurisdiction is not before me and/or the City for purposes of today's proceeding had the jurisdiction, the authority to rescind the permit, that this is not a

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matter that at this point in time is before me as to whether or not the matter would go before the Zoning Commission, Zoning Committee or the Common Council.

Seven Generation argues that the City did not proceed on a correct theory of law that the City is requiring the imposition of implied conditions to the Conditional Use Permit or additional conditions in the CUP. They relied on **Betendorf**. I have reviewed it. I am not satisfied that the City has proceeded in a way that would suggest the addition of terms or implied terms. I'm not satisfied that is the basis upon which the theory proceeds today.

I believe the City is clearly proceeding on a theory of misrepresentation and/or failure to disclose material fact and/or a lack of understanding, a failure to have a mutual meeting of the minds regarding the subject matter of the CUP.

As to whether or not the City deprived Seven

Generation of a vested right to develop the facility,

the City would argue that there is no vested right if

the CUP was acquired by misrepresentation or fraud.

That's not exactly what the Jelinski case says, I would

agree with that, however, the Jelinski case is

instructive and it's informative. I think it is

disingenuous to suggest that if the CUP was acquired by

a fraudulent -- strike that. If the CUP was acquired by a misrepresentation of material fact or a failure to disclose or a failure of meeting of the mind, that it's difficult to conclude that any party would have a vested right to develop the land.

In addition, I view this argument as I suggested as one of damage. And Council has respectfully, quite frankly, indicated that's an interesting point and that may be left for a different day, and Seven Generation may pursue damage, and, obviously, the City proceeds in voiding CUPs at the risk of someone bringing an action that may or may not have validity or value. That's not for today. That's something for these parties to take up after today.

The Seven Generation organization argues that the Common Council's action to rescind the CUP was arbitrary, oppressive, unreasonable, represented the council's will and not its judgment.

Further, Seven Generation argues that the City's action was not based on substantial evidence.

Substantial evidence is evidence that is relevant, credible, probative and enough for a reasonable fact finder to base a conclusion.

Based upon my review of the record, I am satisfied that there was substantial evidence that the City had

when it took its action to rescind the CUP. I'm satisfied based on my review that at the meeting upon which the City Council approved the CUP, Mr. Cornelius made representations. I placed some of those representations on the record and they are in the videotape.

I'm satisfied that those representations simply were not correct. I'm satisfied that the City relied on them in part and/or in whole but certainly as a part of the basis to approve the CUP.

I am satisfied that the CUP contained conditions which required the City of Green Bay to initially ensure and to continue to ensure appropriate air quality for its citizens and appropriate safeties or assurances that the land adjacent to and surrounding the facility would not be harmed by its production.

I don't think that the City was accurately and fully appraised. If anything, there is inconsistency, but to be frank, I think there was a misrepresentation.

The Seven Generation Group, plaintiff, makes argument that no deference should be given to the Common Council because they did not consider the evidence that the Planning Commission had considered. I don't find that argument persuasive. The Planning Commission has no authority but to recommend the

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issuance of a Conditional Use Permit. That is where their authority ends.

The fact that the City of Green Bay Common Council referred the matter back to the Planning Commission for further evaluation or analysis in no way limits or compromises the ability and really the obligation of the City of Green Bay to independently assess the information it has, the information it had, and make a reasoned decision based on its judgment and not on its will.

I don't know why, quite frankly, the City of
Green Bay sent this matter back to the Planning
Commission because they simply had no authority to do
anything. But they're simply not bound by that
decision, and, quite frankly, I think what happened in
this case is two organizations processing very similar
pieces of information came to different conclusions.
That doesn't mean either one of them is right.

What it means, quite frankly, is that two individuals can come up with differing conclusions and both of them are equally plausible, and the question is whether or not it's reasonable? It's based on the substantial evidence.

I'm satisfied that the City's action was based on substantial evidence. I'm not bound by the Planning

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Commission's findings and neither is the City of Green Bay Common Council.

Seven Generation argues that they simply did not make representations that they told the Common Council there would be emissions, that it was unreasonable for the Common Council to assume no exhaust vents as part of the smokestack, and that the system was, in fact, closed.

I'm satisfied that the Planning Commission initially and the Common Council subsequently were left to believe there would not be the type and nature of the emissions that ultimately were identified and approved by DNR. And I base that simply on the comments that I placed on this record, the representations made in PowerPoint, the representations made by representatives of Seven Generation to the Planning Commission initially and to the City Council repeatedly.

I'm not satisfied that the Common Council adequately considered public health and welfare by requiring Seven Generation to meet federal and state standards. They did require that. That was part of the CUP. But in addition, as part of the CUP, the City has a responsibility to require compliance on all zoning ordinances, and the zoning ordinances are

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crystal clear that the City is responsible to ensure safe air quality and land quality for the citizens of the City of Green Bay. And that is not abdicated by the fact that the ordinances reference in addition that any operation has to comply with state and federal regulatory agencies.

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Seven Generation argues that the City made no effort to substantiate the statements that were made by the project opponents. Those individuals who came to City Council meeting, at least the second meeting, and who came to the Planning Commission meeting, the ordinances in this case indicates that the Council may require evidence and guarantees that all conditions are complied with. I think it would be remiss for the City to ignore those individuals. They are the residents of this town. They're the ones that truly do have a vested interest in the quality of air and the quality of the land in the City of Green Bay. And I'm not so sure that the ordinance doesn't allocate the responsibility of substantiation of other statements actually to the CUP applicants as opposed to the City of Green Bay.

These individuals that have come in opposition to this project are not new. They're not unknown.

They've made these arguments longstanding relative to

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these projects. It has, quite frankly, nothing to do with who proposes it, whether it's Seven Generations or the Broadway, LLC Company or two individuals that sign off on the CUP. The concerns remain the same regardless of who is on the dance floor.

And I'm not satisfied that the City has an absolute obligation to substantiate all statements made by project opponents and to what extent those statements have to be substantiated. I'm not satisfied that's the legal burden that the state carries -- or the City carries. The City carries the burden to act based on reasoned judgment and not its will, and those individuals provided the City of Green Bay with the basis to exercise their reasoned judgment.

I am satisfied regarding the standard of review in this case the Ottman decision is most helpful. It's referred to from both counsel. The Ottman case makes clear the Court's review today is limited to whether the municipality kept within its jurisdiction? I have addressed it. Whether it received it on a correct theory of law? I have addressed it. Whether its action was arbitrary, oppressive, or unreasonable and represented its will and not its judgment? I'm satisfied I have addressed it. Whether the evidence was such that it might reasonably make the order for

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determination in question? I've addressed it.

Our courts according to Ottman have repeatedly stated that on certiorari review there is a presumption of correctness and validity to the municipality's decision. On cert., the petitioner, Seven Generation, bears the burden to overcome this presumption of correctness. The presumption of correctness and validity is appropriate because it recognizes that locally elected officials are especially attuned to local concerns.

It does not follow, however, that affording a municipality's presumption of correctness it eviscerates meaningful review.

The court's acknowledgement of presumption does not mean that the presumption will never be overcome, and I agree with that statement of the law and attempted to maintain it in my analysis.

The Court may be asked to review a municipality's findings of fact and to determine whether the evidence was such that the municipality might reasonably have reached the decision it reached. A certiorari court may not substitute its view of the evidence for that of municipality.

On cert. a court will sustain a municipality's findings of fact if any reasonable view of the evidence

supports them. And I am satisfied today that the record supports the municipality's findings of fact.

In other circumstances, however, the language of a municipality's ordinance appears -- strike that. In other circumstances, the language of a municipality's ordinance may appear to be unique and does not have a parrot -- I'm sorry -- and does not parrot a state statute, but, rather, the language was drafted by the municipality in an effort to address a local concern. And I am satisfied that the zoning ordinance is more of a local concern than a state statute.

In such a case, the municipality may be uniquely poised to determine what the ordinance means. Then applying a presumption of correctness, we, the Court of Appeals, will defer to the municipality's interpretation if it is reasonable. I think it's a reasonable interpretation in terms of what the City did today.

And so in light of the law, in light of the state of this record, the Court today denies Seven Generation's its petition for cert. review.

Mr. Warpinski, you may draft an order to that effect.

Is there any other record that you need to have this court consider or make in an effort to draft that

order?

MR. WARPINSKI: I don't think so. I can get something submitted.

THE COURT: The order should be -- it is my presumption and intent the order be a final and appealable order.

## Mr. Wilson?

MR. WILSON: I would respectfully suggest that we do need to make an additional record before that order can be drafted. I think it's important, Your Honor, that we identify the particular misrepresentations that the Court relies upon as the basis for its ruling.

In listening to the Court's opinion, and my inference is there will be no written decision, that the ruling from the bench will be the Court's decision; is that correct?

THE COURT: That is my intent, and I indicate that because you had asked when we started this process for a speedy resolution. And I gave you an expedited hearing date and I reviewed these materials as soon as they were received.

So in an effort to accommodate both parties' request that I act as promptly as a court can, I was not planning on issuing a written decision. I have no

problem in reviewing what I had indicated on the record if you are asking that be inserted in the order.

MR. WILSON: Well, I think it's important that the -- either the Court's order or the record reflect exactly which alleged misrepresentations the Court relies upon to base its ruling, not only the statements, but where they were made and to whom.

THE COURT: I can attempt to do that.

MR. WILSON: Okay.

THE COURT: You indicated that you took some notes. You were getting ready to recite them to me. Let me be selfish and recite them to you, and if I have missed one, I ask that you advise because I don't want to have the court reporter prepare a transcript and slow you down.

From the first City Council meeting of March 1, 2001 (sic), based on my videotape review, City Councilmen were specifically told that the purpose in approving the Conditional Use Permit was to confirm that the site on Hulbert was a "suitable location for the facility," closed quote, period.

Mr. Cornelius at that first City Council meeting provided a PowerPoint presentation. That PowerPoint presentation indicated that, quote, "There be no emissions during the baking process," closed quote.

Quote, "Emitted gas goes through a scrubber," closed quote. Quote, "There are emissions from the system. All emissions will be subject to WDNR and EPA approval."

There were representations, and I believe this was by Mr. Cornelius, not on the PowerPoint, that this technology is, quote, "not new," closed quote, and, quote, "not experimental," closed quote. This system is operational in California. Mr. King at that meeting indicated "Tonight Seven Generation is asking for a Conditional Use Permit approval so that Seven Generation can get Department of Energy approval. Once the Department of Energy receives verification of the CUP, the Department of Energy can have a public hearing to address public concerns.

The video presentation indicated, quote, "There will be no smokestacks such as those associated with coal-fired plants," closed quote.

Mr. Cornelius represented the following: Quote,
"There are no smokestacks, period. Obviously, comma,
the system has to be pretty safe, comma, pretty clean,
comma, for that to happen," closed quote.

As I'm reading, and I'm remembering you want me to identify the precise misrepresentations as to opposed to what I perceive to be significance in issuing my

. 1	decision. I apologize, because I was reading
2	everything from my notes.
3	MR. WILSON: That's correct.
4	THE COURT: So the statement that I just
5	read from Mr. Cornelius I believe was a
6	misrepresentation.
7	MR. WILSON: If I may, Your Honor? Just
8	so the record is clear, and certainly appreciate you
9	are going through this, but with regard to the
02:53:50РМ 10	statements you've already made, were there any of those
11	that you have deemed to be misrepresentations?
12	THE COURT: There was a statement
. 13	again, my hesitation is I can't tell you from my notes
14	if it was out of Cornelius' mouth or out of the
15	PowerPoint presentation.
16	I can say I'm satisfied both were relied upon in
17	making the decision from the Common Council. One
18	statement that was made either by Cornelius or from the
19	PowerPoint was there were, quote, "No emissions during
02:54:22PM 20	the baking process," closed quote, period. I'm
21	satisfied that was a statement of fact.
22	MR. WILSON: And a misrepresentation?
23	THE COURT: I'm satisfied that that may
24	have been a misrepresentation. There was a photograph.
25	MR. WILSON: Okay.

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THE COURT: Sorry. There was a photograph of the proposed facility that was included in the PowerPoint. That facility clearly showed no stacks of any sort or kind as part of the operation. I'm satisfied that was a misrepresentation. That's in the record at record pages 21, 22, 23.

MR. WILSON: Just so the record is clear, Your Honor, our position is that the baking process, the gasification process is, in fact, a closed system and there are no emissions from that process as opposed to the generator.

THE COURT: Thank you. The record includes minutes from the City Planning Commission. I compare those minutes to the audio that was available to me on the record and as part of the record.

I'm satisfied that the following misstatements were included in the minutes and on the audio tape.

Mr. Cornelius stated there are no hazardous material.

I don't think that's true. The system is closed so there is no oxygen. Once it is baked, all the gas is taken off by a, quote, "cherry scrubber," closed quote, so it takes away any kind of harmful toxins that might be in the gas and the rest is burned as natural gas.

Anything that is left over will run back through the system. The ash that comes out can be dumped in a

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landfill or mixed with cement as road base.

Now, the last sentence I'm not satisfied is a misrepresentation. I don't know. I'm satisfied that comments regarding "once it is backed out, all the gas is taken off, it takes away harmful toxins." I'm satisfied these aren't true statements. Mr. Cornelius indicated at the Planning Commission hearing that there are no smokestacks, no oxygen and no ash. satisfied that's a misstatement. There is carbon and ash which actually could have been tested and go right into organic farming. I'm satisfied that's not true. There are no fallout zones. I have no reason to challenge that. There have been some dioxins but no PCBs. This all goes into slag here. I'm not satisfied that is a truthful statement.

Mr. Cornelius in response to a question -- the question was from an alderman, and he said, in the report under emissions, it refers to some particulate matter, also hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, mercury and dioxins. The alderman asked if all of this was in the ash. Mr. Cornelius stated this is all taken out in the process, is all scrubbed out. A lot of this stuff is destroyed when it goes through the energy process at the end. I'm satisfied that's not true based on my interpretation of what was said.

MR. WILSON: And, again, Your Honor, apologize to interrupt. Just so the record is clear, Mr. Cornelius was not the one who made those statements. It was Seven Gens representative but not Mr. Cornelius.

THE COURT: And you are correct. I remember the voice. You're right. Any objection to that correction?

MR. WARPINSKI: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think that's a true statement. And I believe that those were all of the material misstatements. I believe those are all the material misstatements that I relied on in making my ruling today.

MR. WILSON: I think what we'd like to do from our perspective is to attempt to incorporate those into the order with the consultation with Mr. Warpinski and then for the Court's review.

MR. WARPINSKI: Right. I suspect the question would be whether or not the whole transcript gets incorporated as the basis for your decision and not in limited statement because you did make a lot of comments and I haven't had a chance to compare all of the statements that you've made, all the statements that were presented versus the ones just listed.

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So my perspective would be is for the reasons stated on the record, you've made your decision. stated, it will be added to the transcript which will be incorporated into the --

THE COURT: I understand what you want. And I understand what you want. What I'm wondering if it makes sense to issue an order and order a transcript. The court reporter needs substantial time to prepare this size of transcript.

Do you want an order that you, I presume, want to file an appeal to maximize your options? Nothing wrong with that. Why don't I issue an order as set forth in the record of proceedings, give my court reporter some time to get that transcript together so that you can move forward in whatever remedies, if any, you intend to pursue.

Well, respectfully, Your MR. WILSON: Honor, if we're not going to get a written decision, we need that order to be as precise as possible for purposes of appeal. And so, you know, if we need to wait for the transcript to issue the order, and have just a preliminary bench ruling today, but I do think we need a written order that incorporates with particularity what are the particular bases for the Court's decision.

THE COURT: Sure.

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MR. WARPINSKI: Well, I don't know that's needed for him to commence an appeal. I think it's sufficient to say for the reasons stated on the record and have the transcript be incorporated as part of that record, obviously. I will defer to you, obviously, to how you want to handle this.

THE COURT: I'll issue a written order -strike that. I'll entertain you forwarding to me a written order denying Seven Generation's request for cert. subject to the record -- subject to the record of hearing.

I certainly don't have a problem signing a supplemental order if you want to prepare one. can stipulate as to the content of that order, I'll sign it. If you can't -- and my concern is you may not be able to -- quite frankly, reasonable minds may differ in terms of what goes into that order, attach the entire transcript as part of the basis of the Court's reasoning. I share to some extent your concern.

We have been at that now for two hours and there's a lot of things that I said for me now to exclusively enlist the basis upon which an appeal is taken, I'm a bit concerned about that.

MR. WILSON: That's incumbent upon us here in the lower court to give the Court of Appeals -- this is the time to do it, frankly.

THE COURT: Well, sure.

MR. WILSON: And it's going to take some work between counsel. I think that it's, you know, sifting through several hundred page transcript is doing the Court of Appeals no favors. And I think that we ought to — it's not rocket science. We can take the reasons you've listed and put them in the order. I think we can get that done in a couple of days so that's what I would suggest how we proceed.

MR. WARPINSKI: Well, I think I agree with you. It's just dangerous for us to try to identify everything, so if you want to try to prepare something, we can try to work that out, but I kind of sort believe we must proceed in the way we just referenced the transcript.

THE COURT: I understand you want to compare the record for appeal. Nothing wrong with that. To some extent that's a concern from the Court of Appeals, not necessarily my concern. If you want to order, I'm not being facetious, you want an order, I'm giving you an order. That's what you're entitled to. I'm satisfied the order is based properly. I'm just

concerned that, you know, we can look at things. If we miss something, it's simply going to create havoc in the Court of Appeals when Mr. Warpinski, if it goes up, if it goes up to the Court of Appeals and says, wait a minute, this is what he also said, and it is part of the record. So I don't have a problem with you trying to identify though bases that I placed on the record, you now, and that I have referenced.

Before I can sign that order, I want Mr. Warpinski to have the opportunity to confirm, yes, that's what was on the record. If you can't, we'll have to wait for the transcript. If you want me to hold the order for whatever reason, I will. I assumed you wanted me to sign the order immediately, but if you said, Judge, give me a little bit of time --

MR. WILSON: Can you give us five court days, Your Honor, to try to work something out before the order is entered?

THE COURT: Sure. I was asking for an expedited order for your benefit.

MR. WILSON: I understand that, Your
Honor. I appreciate that, but I think the bigger
picture is here is such that we at least like to try to
have that order be as precise as possible.

THE COURT: Sure. I'll ask for the order

1	in ten days.
2	MR. WILSON: Okay.
3	MR. WARPINSKI: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	and cook!. Anything further,
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6	MR. WARPINSKI: Nothing, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Mr. Wilson?
8	MR. WILSON: No, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: This matter is concluded.
03:03:57PM 10	Thank you.
11	(End of proceedings at 3:04 p.m.)
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STATE OF WISCONSIN)

CLERK OF COURTS BROWN COUNTY, WI

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CERTIFICATE

COUNTY OF BROWN

I, SHERI L. PIONTEK, certify that I am an official reporter for said county; that the foregoing pages have been carefully compared against my stenographic notes; that the foregoing 97 pages is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings taken on January 9, 2013.

Dated this 14th day of January, 2013.

Sheri L. Piontek, Official Reporter