

Oneida General Tribal Council

Special Meeting

6 p.m. Monday, April 11, 2011

Radisson Hotel and Conference Center, Green Bay, WI

Minutes

Present: Chairman Rick Hill, Vice Chairwoman Kathy Hughes, Treasurer Tina Danforth, Secretary Patty Hoeft, Council members Melinda Danforth, Ed Delgado, Ron "Tehassi" Hill Jr., Trish King, Brandon Stevens

1. Opening by Council member Ron "Tehassi" Hill Jr.

2. Announcements by Chairman Rick Hill:

Just made me think back when everybody spoke Oneida. That must have been kind of, far more, I don't want to say interesting, but it had to be a lot different when everyone spoke the language and how we spoke to each other and treated each other. That's what that prayer made me think of. I'm just going to do a couple of quickies here. I wasn't going to do this, but I'm going to do it. I think it's important. In terms of activity, you want to know what we are up to and one of the things we are trying to do is reconcile the Oneidas--our family in New York and our family in Canada. So Tehassi, Francine and Melinda, we went out to Detroit and we met with Ray Halbritter and a couple council members and we were trying to find something we can work on together. So we found a few cultural things we could work on. One is the wampum belt; it's at the Field Museum in Chicago. And we talked about a language program and we talked about recreation, in terms of golf, with the hopes of a golf tournament and another idea that just came a little more recently is an AG program. So there are some things we can explore, to work on and try to get this dialogue going and build a relationship. I found out this started back in 1846, with Chief Elijah Skenandore and Loretta taught, no, Dr. Carole taught me that. So this reconciliation has been going on for quite awhile. We're moving in those fronts. Tomorrow is the State of the Tribal Nations. It'll probably be online or somewhere, but Mike Wiggins is the Chairman at Bad River and he'll be doing the State of the Nations in Madison tomorrow morning around 11 a.m., and that's sponsored by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal. So the new Governor and new Secretaries, we're building relationships with, so these are kind of a couple of the highlights we wanted to give you tonight.

3. Call meeting to order and attendance

Rick Hill: We have a quorum here of 1,321 members signed in at 6 p.m. I'm going to go right to the business. Call the meeting to order, adoption of the agenda. Bill Cornelius? Use the microphone over here please. Maybe you can go down to the mic. If the runners could get the microphones for the elders, before they scold me again for ignoring them tonight, not giving them the microphone because they should be seated if they want a seat, or go to the microphone, but you guys should be ready to give the elders a microphone. That would be good. Bill?

4. Adoption of agenda

Bill Cornelius: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to ask that the agenda item which refers to Oneida Seven Generation Corporation be moved to the front of the agenda. I ask this because there are a number of people from out of state and non-tribal members, who had asked to come in and add to the presentation. They are here to answer any air emissions test, technology questions and the BIA loan guarantee questions. So I'd ask that the agenda item referring to the Oneida Seven Generations Corporation be moved to the front of the agenda and allow for non-Oneidas in--Latiff Majoob, Mark Zimmerman, Shannon Loeve and Dan Guido.

Rick Hill: You're moving to adopt the agenda with the amendment to move number 7.b to number 1, is that your motion? Sherrole Benton supports.

MOTION: Main motion by Bill Cornelius to approve the agenda and to move 7.b regarding Seven Generations to be first on the agenda and to allow four non-Oneidas--Latiff Majoob, Shannon Loeve, Dan Guido, Mark Zimmerman in attendance for the presentation, seconded by Sherrole Benton.

Rick Hill: Discussion on the motion. Do you want a time situation here or...Sherrole? Alright, there are microphones now, so...

Sherrole Benton: Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. I would like to make a motion that we put a time limit on presentations for 20 minutes per presentation and one hour for discussion on each presentation, before we take action. Thank you.

Rick Hill: Bill, on the second and on the first part, you have to add to your motion that you bring your guests in, as well.

Sherrole Benton: Right, ok, hold on.

Rick Hill: Sherrole, let's think of something like, maybe a half hour for the presentation and then half hour for Q and A, and then get to the rest of the business?

Sherrole Benton: Ok, Mr. Chairman, I'll amend my motion that each presentation will be 30 minutes then and then discussion on after each presentation; discussion will be limited to one hour. Ok, I'm hearing 45 minutes on discussion.

Rick Hill: I was only thinking for Bill's presentation, that that would be, our guests would have a half hour to explain this project and the technologies, treat them as guests for a half hour and then we could ask them to leave, and then we can get into our own business here. In terms of the other items, I think they will take their natural course and I was going to run it. We can get through these items tonight, kind of you know, move us along, so to speak.

Sherrole Benton: Clarification then?

Rick Hill: Yes?

Sherrole Benton: So in other words, the motion is adopted as it stands and we're going to hear Seven Gens first?

Rick Hill: Yes, if it's approved

Sherrole Benton: Thank you.

Tina Danforth: Mr. Chairman, just as a housekeeping, have been asked by several people if the microphones could move halfway back in the room because one, there are roving microphones in the front for the elders and two, people in the back have to come all the way to the front to speak. If we, maybe at a future meeting, can have six microphones-two in the middle, two in the back and a few in the front, so that the microphones are more accessible for people. It is really tight in some of the aisles in the back. By the time people get up to the mics, sometimes the discussion has ended. So if we could move the microphones back to at least halfway to the back of the room, that would be appreciated.

Rick Hill: Ok. Madelyn?

Madelyn Genskow: I'd like to make...there is a motion on the floor correct?

Rick Hill: There is a motion to adopt the agenda with, it's included in the adoption that we move item 7.b to number one.

Madelyn Genskow: I'd like to request that the petitioner be presented first, before the Seven Generations.

Rick Hill: Yes, this is your item so you need to come up and get the pass, you can present first. So yes.

Madelyn Genskow: Ok, thank you.

Rick Hill: You're welcome.

Unidentified: I'd like to ask the motioner, if he would also state in his motion that these people—Latiff Majoob, Shannon Loeve, Dan Guido and Mark Zimmerman, only be present during that portion.

Rick Hill: That's what we are going to do. That's appropriate. Alright, let's vote. Are you guys ready to vote?

Patty Hoeft: Mr. Chairman?

Rick Hill: Yes, Patty?

Patty Hoeft: I need to make an amendment to the motion, although I don't have the person's name, but we do have a tribal member here, who needs assistance from another person. That person who is assisting her is not Oneida and if that person could raise her hand so I could see where she's sitting. We could find out what the name is and include that in the motion. There they are in the back. The tribal member is a woman who's in a wheelchair and she needs assistance from her aide, so she'll need permission from the body to be allowed in.

AMENDMENT: Amendment to main motion by Patty Hoeft to allow one non-Oneida, Mary Franco, in attendance to assist with an Oneida member main motion in a wheelchair, seconded by Scharlene Kasee.

Rick Hill: Is that a motion, Patty? I think we did this before... helped the family out. Is there support?

Patty Hoeft: If we could amend the main motion with this request.

Rick Hill: Alright, let's vote on that. Second? Thank you. All in favor of allowing the individual to assist a family member in the wheelchair signify by saying aye. Anybody opposed? Any abstentions? So ordered.

VOTE: Amendment to main motion by Patty Hoeft to allow one non-Oneida, Mary Franco, in attendance to assist with an Oneida member in a wheelchair, seconded by Scharlene Kasee. Motion approved by a voice vote.

Rick Hill: On the main motion to adopt and move item 7 b. to number 1, all in favor signify by saying aye. Opposed? Any abstentions? Motion carries.

VOTE: Main motion by Bill Cornelius to approve the agenda and to move 7.b regarding Seven Generations to be first on the agenda and to allow four non-Oneidas—Latiff Majoob, Shannon Loeve, Dan Guido, Mark Zimmerman in attendance for the presentation, seconded by Sherrole Benton. Motion approved by a voice vote.

7. b. Petitioner Madelyn Genskow Resolution no. 2: Discussion on the Oneida Tribe's relationship with the Seven Generations and possible action.

Rick Hill: Alright. Let's see here. Madelyn? Madelyn is the petitioner, so it is her opportunity to talk about her petitions and what not, so... We'll do that and then we'll have Bill Cornelius from Seven Gens come up. Madelyn, go ahead.

Madelyn Genskow: Patty, I had given you a thing. Do you have that?

Rick Hill: I don't know who you are speaking to?

Madelyn Genskow: Patty Hoeft.

Patty Hoeft: Yes, we have a power point presentation from the petitioner and it's just coming up now.

Madelyn Genskow: Ok. First of all, I would like to say that so often the GTC does not have an opportunity to discuss or vote on investments of the tribe. Then we are angry when millions of dollars are lost. I am not taking a stand today against Seven Generations. I wrote this resolution to give the GTC an opportunity to demand information. One thing that I would like to point out, in the analysis, is that on page 58, the Chief Legal Counsel of the Oneida Tribe wrote that: *the corporation has the power to take actions that would otherwise not be approved by the Tribe; whether that be the Oneida Business Committee (OBC) or the GTC.* This is a real concern and I think it is something that we need to take very seriously and I would like to request Yvonne Metivier to give the remainder of my presentation. Mr. Chairman. Seven Generations has asked consultants to come in, different people to come and speak on their behalf, I believe that I can request Yvonne Metivier to speak for me.

Yvonne Metivier: Thank you, Madelyn

Rick Hill: Yvonne, you can have the floor.

Yvonne Metivier: First of all, welcome back. Welcome back to the Business Committee from the NIGA conference in Phoenix. I heard you guys made quite an impression there.

Rick Hill: Stay on point, please.

Yvonne Metivier: Ok, this really isn't a power point; this is just an overhead so you can see the seven categories that we're going to talk about. What I am going to try and do tonight is, I'm going to try to show you how from 1996 to 2008, what we knew about Seven Gens is what was told to us at GTC meetings, and then I'm going to tell you what happened after 2008. So I really appreciate you. This is long and drawn out but I'm going to make it as fast as I can. Resolution BC 10906a created Seven Gens so that we could make money and not have to deal with issues of sovereignty and government. One of the ways that that happens is that for instance, Seven Gens is a regular tribal department, but they created a state registered organization called Glory Incorporated. What we do then, is we can have shareholders, investors, holding companies and do business with non-tribals and individual tribals, who invest or have shares in these companies. The corporate charter has very strict reporting rules. If you look at it in your booklet and the GTC can review the action of Seven Gens anytime and dissolve it, anytime. The one thing I want to tell you about this presentation is that absolutely everything is documented and you can see it. I will tell you where to find it. Reports, audits, Business Committee meetings, GTC meetings, the press and so on. What does Seven Gens own? Well, Sevens Gens owns partially the post office, casino warehouse, Tower Foods, Glory building, lease to Schneider, Travel Center, partnership with Badger Sheet Metal, Babcock LLC, Bellin facilities, and all of that is approximately \$45 million and Seven Gens owns approximately \$26 million of that. The Tribe gives Seven Gens all the resources they need to go out there to make money and who are the players in Seven Gens? We have the GTC, the Business Committee, the Chief of Staff, the BC liaison, the CEO of Seven Gens, and various project managers and the CFO of Seven Gens. Now the role of the Business Committee is to get information from Seven Gens and pass it on to us. Now in November of 2008, so from 1996 to 2008 this is what an example of some of the things they told us. In November of 2008, at a GTC meeting, Seven Generations presented a film at the meeting in response to a petition to dissolve them. The new CEO presented a film and they showed wonderful pictures and the Chair partially narrated Bellin, Babcock, Nature's Way, with an appearance by the Chair and they gave the impression to GTC that all was prosperous. Well, what Seven Gens did not tell you, is that at very time Nature's Way had not paid their taxes to the State, they had not paid rent to the Tribe for two years, was losing millions of dollars and that the CEO of Nature's Way was getting \$35,000 a month and

access to unlimited Tribal cars. So up until this movie, all we knew is what they told us, but now at that meeting, Madelyn and one of her friends, put together a law that said that we could have access to information about all our money and previously we had been prohibited. So now we can go to the Internal Audit and look at audits. So here is what we found when we went and looked at the 2008 audit, the very year that you were told that everything was very prosperous. As a matter of fact, the resolution that made that happen was by Genskow and it was resolution 111508. Now the audit showed problems at Seven Gens. Certain bank accounts were not independently reviewed, unauthorized, were written resolutions to support property transfers were not found, checks written to some board members about stipends and more. Here was a very telling paragraph that is quoted directly from the audit. The internal audit also reviewed the semi-annual and annual reports filed with the GTC for 2007 and 2008. Those are the reports we get that tell us what's going on with Seven Gens and determine that the information submitted to the GTC was based on a request from the Chief of Staff and not the provisions noted within article 13 of the corporate charter. As a result, information regarding material changes and/or developments, material pending legal proceedings and financial statements through the corporation, were omitted from these submissions. In other words, the reports that came to us for two years did not tell us about the problems that they were having and the money that they were losing. So we really couldn't take any action about it. The 2009 audit was published, again, thanks to that Genskow resolution, in our annual report last July. The audit from Seven Gens had four pages that were generated by the current CEO, which the auditors wrote that they did not audit. That is not considered a good audit, when your auditors won't sign off on a part the audit. The audit showed that \$4 million in impairments, not losses, and \$2 million of that as money that the Tribe loaned to Seven Gens, that we will never see again. We went and asked the CEO where are those \$4 million coming from? They said it comes from us. Seven Gens gets resources from us and money from us. When they lose money, we just keep giving them more money. In 2010, the annual audited statement presented to the GTC by the outside auditors who came in here and they have special permission, in January. Their narrative, you can see that audit at the library, their narrative says that Seven Gens is the same as any department in the Tribe and should be part of the big audit, the big audit that's \$400 million plus. That is the recommendation and that's what I think we should do. Bill, why are you standing there? I would like you to sit down. I have a long way to go and I don't want you standing behind me like a ghou. There are no inaccuracies. These are all documented. You can read them. They are verbatim. Then in the spring of 2010, Seven Gens announces that we have a \$2.5 million grant and everyone's excited, because this is a great opportunity for the Tribe to take the leadership in biomass energy development. To really do something that's wonderful for our environment that really explains who we are and what we do. So it's a very exciting thing. As the summer went on, we heard more and more about it, in the Kali and the newspaper. Then in the fall, another little old lady and I, I won't tell you who, started thinking wow, some of this stuff sounds kind of not right. Let's go investigate. We were hearing that the \$2.5 was a grant, but it actually was grant money to the State of Wisconsin and a loan to us. We were hearing that Brown County was going to give us the trash free, but Chad and Chuck from Brown County who are in charge of that, said they never signed a deal. This is all last summer. We were told from the Kali, that Wisconsin Public Service had a done deal that we could sell them our energy. That again was not the case. So we kept having these inconsistencies, but the biggest inconsistency of all was that when I read the legal analysis for this meeting, our Chief Legal Counsel wrote that the Department of Interior has Ok'd the \$19 million loan and that was in February. I have an e-mail, which all of you can see, from the Department of Interior from Bill Miles, who signs off on that loan that says it has not happened yet. So the Business Committee has been told things are a done deal and they are not a done deal. How do we know? In the past, what we've done is we've listened to Seven Gens and just give them the money and not ask for explanations. I'm saying that we need to see these documents. We need to really be assured. Let me give you an example of some current happenings with Seven Gens. They have made it seem that we have a done deal with Green Bay. There has been no real estate transaction. We've checked the books for the property in Hobart. They changed Oneida Energy, which was supposed to be the corporation that's supposed to be tribally owned to Broadway Manufacturing. That was done in January and they did that without informing the Business Committee. There are other discrepancies, for instance with the Biomass project itself. My primary position is not so much is the Biomass project a

good project or not? My position is that after 16 years of little or no profit and a lot of very bad press in the last year. Are we really positioned to let them borrow another \$20 million? We really cannot afford it. This is the time of containment. I mean, for God's sake, the kids had to give up their Easter Bunny party and that's the only time he gets to work every year. I mean, we need to have...let me put it this way; there has been great damage to the reputation of the Tribe and to our gaming operation from the way this has been handled in the press. These other corporations don't appreciate saying they've signed paperwork when they haven't. They get flack from it, too. Some of the main things that I wanted to say about the GTC are that I have noticed in the last three years, since we've been on stipend, that this GTC has really learned about this Government. They're paying attention. They're passing laws that cause us to know about our money and where it's being spent. They're not standing by and just taking their word for it. We need to be shown, this is important, this is important for our Tribe. I do think that it is important...

Point of order called

Rick Hill: Sharon?

Sharon House: You can stand behind me. Thank you. With all due respect, we have individuals in here that are listening to our internal governmental arguments. This is not appropriate. We can deal with our own issues. We have all the people here that are to deal with these issues. I would request that the individuals leave until you get to their part.

Yvonne Metivier: Bye guys.

Rick Hill: Can we excuse you guys for a few minutes? This is a time certain presentation too, so could you finish your presentation, please?

Yvonne Metivier: I thought I had 30 minutes? In any case, the GTC has done a wonderful job and I rely on the collective wisdom of the GTC. What has happened is that we really need to know, we really need to demand answers. We can no longer say just tell us or show us up on the board. You have to really, really prove it to us. Please remember that many of the people, who are the major players in this, were the major players in the Nature's Way scandal. So they might have changed a player or two, but the game is still the same and I think you deserve to know what's going to happen with your money.

Rick Hill: Bill?

Bill Gollnick: Just very briefly, because this is really about Seven Gens and I don't want to take up their time. It's been represented by Ms. Metivier a number of times now, that I had somehow kept information from the GTC and requested a report that was different from what is required. The record should show that the Business Committee, as the board of directors for Seven Gens, or as the body that deals with the board of directors, has certain authorities and opportunities to monitor, on behalf of the GTC, what occurs. In terms of the reporting, the only thing that I had ever done in that process, because I don't have line authority over those folks at all, was to ask, because the GTC had asked, for a report like the reports that programs were obligated to present for GTC. So the GTC members would have the same information about those offices as they did about the programs. What was reported in the audit was that if the GTC relied on those reports rather than the ones that they presented to the Business Committee under their obligations, their responsibilities, then people could have made a wrong decision. That is not the same thing as us not sharing the information. That was two different sharings of information for different purposes. I think it's misleading, purposely, to bring it forward in a way that suggests that something is being kept from people, as opposed to two efforts to try to better educate folks. I just wanted to make sure that folks understood that. Thank you.

Rick Hill: Mike? You're going to get a chance to hear the other side of the story.

Yvonne Metivier: I have to respond to that because I asked that very question of the auditor who did this audit. I said, does this mean what it says and he said absolutely, it was intentional.

Rick Hill: Point of order. Mike?

Mike Debraska: I have a couple of questions here. Can everyone please turn to page 55? If you all go down to that fourth paragraph, where it starts out the Oneida Business Committee has authorized two types of corporate entities, jump down to the sixth sentence in there. It says the Oneida Tribe does not currently have laws regarding corporations in place. Why on God's green earth, are we supporting Seven Gens when you guys don't even have laws, rules and regulations in place to govern those people? That's first, ok. Secondly, look at a couple lines down from there in that paragraph that says, as indentified above, it says, where the corporation...in the second sentence, however, where the corporation has a small number of shareholders or in the case where the Tribe is the sole shareholder, liability, liability may pass through the corporation through the Tribe. You mean we're responsible for their blunders and their errors? That's my second point. I got about 20 others in here, because I've spent about 14 hours going through this thing and picking it apart. On page 58, if you notice, on the bottom there, or excuse me, go back one page, 57, letter H. If it says to elect or appoint officers or agents of the corporations and define their duties and fix their compensation, provided that such elections or appointments comply with the laws of the Oneida Nation and policies of the corporation. What laws? You just told me on the page before you have no laws, rules or regulations governing these people. This is what I mean about conflicting information. Bad, bad news. I can't make heads or tails of this and every time I've asked for information and had requests about Seven Gens, I've never gotten anything. I don't think we should be giving them one more dime.

Rick Hill: Kathy Hughes?

Kathy Hughes: On the question, I guess the first one, about the Tribe having no corporate laws, that is basically correct. Unlike the State of Wisconsin, they do corporate charters and they have laws guiding their charters, but if you look at their charters, they are really very basic; it doesn't have much information in them. Whereas, when Oneida grants a corporate charter, most of what you would expect to find in rules and regulations, you will find written out in the charter itself. It defines the makeup of the board. It defines the actions that the board can take, the authority that they have. It defines the oversight. GTC directed the Business Committee to refine those reporting requirements because you didn't feel satisfied with the information that was being provided, or not being provided. That was the direction that was given approximately a year and a half ago. I've reported out to the GTC on two different occasions the progress we were making with re-writing those charters. Not just for Seven Gens, but for every one of our corporate charters. The re-writing further defined the reporting requirements. They are to submit a narrative to the GTC and to the Business Committee. They are to submit financial reports to the GTC and to the Business Committee, and they are to submit disclosure information to the Audit Committee. So your request to have more reporting done has been taken care of. We did the modifications to those corporate charters in February of this last year. Now they haven't come around to the cycle yet to do that first report to the GTC that will occur in July. We will know then, whether or not there is enough information being shared with the GTC and the membership according to those charters. Mike is correct, there are no tribal laws regulating our corporations, it's in the charter itself.

Rick Hill: Judy?

Judy Cornelius: Thank you. I'd like to remind the GTC that sometimes you need to review your history and the way our big businesses are run. As the Treasurer back in '01, we had problems with Seven Gen. Subsequently, about four or five years later, tried to, well I did, petition and got a GTC meeting trying to make Seven Gens accountable. At that time, I believe Brenda Mendolla-Buckley was the chairperson of Seven Gens and basically told the GTC, and Tina was the Treasurer at the time, that she did not have to answer to anyone. So whether that has happened or whether the accountability has come forward or not... I hear Kathy saying one thing but I'd like to remind Kathy and the rest of this body that in the past, we have done a \$52 million Airadigm deal and the GTC knew it. So we have to be

very, very careful about how our business is conducted. I appreciate Ms. Metivier and whoever else did the investigation, because this body needs to know it.

Rick Hill: Kevin?

Kevin Cornelius: Thank you, first of all let me say back in 08, when Madelyn mentioned that, there was a different board over Seven Gen and there was a different CEO over Seven Gen. At that time, when she brought that up in November of '08, I had been at Seven Gens for one month. We had gone through the audit. The audit did not find any money missing, which she alleged was happening. Also, it's all been replaced. So, yeah, were there mistakes? There sure seemed to be and that's why I was hired and that's why there was a different board now over at Seven Gens. We have not denied the BC any information that they have requested.

Rick Hill: Ed?

Ed Delgado: I would just like to thank Yvonne. Her presentation contained information she received through documentation. She studied it extensively and I believe in her report and what she says and as far as someone saying that the law provided that GTC didn't have the right to have a report from Seven Gens, that is in the law, it is in the audit. You have a right to get a report containing all the financial information. The Business Committee has that right too, but it's supposed to be to you and that is all that is being requested here. I don't believe this meeting is to close down Seven Gen. If it was, I wouldn't support it. It's just to provide you with information at the next meeting, so that you can make informed decisions. \$20 million dollars, if it's a loan, if we go, if it doesn't work out, that's a very big financial downfall. We've done that before. Hopefully, we will not do it anymore and the only way we can avoid that is smart decisions from the GTC and GTC cannot make smart decisions unless you are informed. Thank you.

Rick Hill: Pat?

Pat Cornelius: Mr. Chairman, Ed Delgado... Pat Cornelius... I have a question for you. The presentation I just heard, I don't see, I hear hearsay. I don't see any of the documentation inside of this GTC packet. When you get up here and you're going to talk and say I see, I found, they are, it's here, it's there, I don't see it and that's just as fair to have that documentation in front of us as it is for somebody to get up and talk about it. The other thing Ed, is I understand that you have a spy that went to Washington with Elaine Wilman from Hobart. You told me that. You told me that yourself. Well, I'm just saying that's what was said and you were talking about business.

Point of order called

Ed Delgado: All that documentation, every General Tribal Council member has a right to go look for that information that is within our Tribal audits. You can make an appointment with my office, or with Internal Audit and you can research all of that. I think you would find it informative also, because you've always cared about the Tribe and our investments. You're devoted to this Tribe too, just like many of us.

Kevin Cornelius: Chairman, we'd request that we'd be able to have a chance to give our presentation. Several times we have talked to Councilman Ed Delgado and we have explained that the \$19 million loan guarantee is a guarantee by the Federal Government and not by the Oneida Tribe. I can ask the Treasurer. I think the CFO is over there. Have we come to you and asked you to guarantee any loan? No. So we told you that. We told you back in November, we told that in December. So really, all you're doing is putting out misrepresentation and fear to the GTC because we've explained it to you, over and over again, that this is a BIA loan guarantee in which the Federal government guarantees it. That's why I'm asking we give our presentation because we have somebody from the loan guarantee program who can answer that question. So if you don't believe me, you can believe the people who have come here and actually manage the program. So again, it's just pure mongering by one individual trying to scare

the tribal members saying, "Oh, we're going to have a \$20 million loan that we're going to have to pay", when it's not true.

Rick Hill: Brandon?

Brandon Stevens: I also would like to reflect that the Oneida Nation has not given Seven Gens a dime, since at least 2004. So to make it sound like we're giving them money, we haven't given them any money since back then. We want them to develop on their own and that's exactly what they are doing and using the resources that they have. That's why we set up corporations to allow them to do these things.

Rick Hill: Cathy?

Cathy L. Metoxen: Thank you. I have stood here on this floor and I've stood on the Business Committee floor on several occasions and I've questioned what I've found in the Brown County minutes. I never found it in the Oneida Tribe's business minutes, but I ran across it. Someone was telling me to research small businesses, by your self. You have two businesses, Mr. Chair and your wife has two businesses. They told me to research, so I did and I found Seven Gens under Kevin Cornelius' name. I never heard of this before and I stood here and I questioned it, I questioned the liability. I questioned who is going to be responsible for the liability. I was called out of order, I believe, that night, but I've still gone on and I still questioned it. I could tell you a lot of things that have been said.

Rick Hill: What's your point relevant to this discussion?

Cathy L. Metoxen: You haven't been telling us the truth all along.

Rick Hill: You haven't heard the whole story from Seven Gens. People are making innuendos, accusations, misrepresentations and you haven't heard the other side of what the Seven Gens board did to rehabilitate Seven Gens Corporation. You've yet to hear that.

Cathy L. Metoxen: Did I hear a point of order called on you?

Rick Hill: You've yet to hear from any of the people who represent the sharer at the shareholder's meeting and information they shared with the Business Committee and all of the above. So, you know this can all be sorted out. The GTC can be afforded the right information instead of trying to address hearsay information. There is a movement to try to stop this project. There is an opposition committee to try and stop this project. People are going to great ends to stop this project. This is a great biomass project and that's why we brought the people here today, so they can inform and educate the GTC about the technology, about their project, about the guarantee loan and so on, so you would get first-hand information from people who work directly with Bruce and Kevin and Pete and all those at Seven Gens, so that you can be informed. But yet, we started out with all this other stuff and so we haven't gotten to the point where you're going to get information from people who invented the project, the technology and the folks from the BIA, who stand behind this project. We should all learn enough about this project, so we can all stand behind this project, instead of trying to cut people down, so we look a little bit taller.

Cathy L. Metoxen: We should have learned enough about this project? You should have told us about this project.

Rick Hill: So, I would ask that the Seven Gens...I'm not going to sit here and argue with you. I'm going to ask that the Seven Gens would bring their people forward to make their presentation, and then we can go back to having this discussion once you get more information.

Point of order called

Rick Hill: Sharon, what's your point? What's your point of order?

Cathy L. Metoxen: I called a point of order, Mr. Hill. I called it because you are out of order and you are getting out of hand.

Rick Hill: That's your opinion. I'm trying to get the GTC some important information.

Cathy L. Metoxen: Maybe we need the Vice Chair to step in.

Rick Hill: Maybe you're out of order. You're out of order.

Mike Debraska: Can I make a comment please? Can I just make a comment briefly, please? Thank you. If you all go to the bottom of page 58, please, with me, take a look at that last paragraph there. It says the GTC has discussed reporting requirements. Jump ahead on November 15, 2008, they requested a resolution prohibiting further investments in Oneida Seven Generations Corporation until it had completed financial disclosures related to every subsidiary and partnership of the Seven Gens and a complete financial and operational audit have been conducted. The Oneida Business Committee recommended an alternative resolution, which was ultimately adopted. Now if you jump down to that last sentence in that bottom paragraph it says, the confidential and it goes on to the next page, the confidential report can be reviewed by members. When I read this, the first thing that ran through my mind is, I wonder how many people sitting in here feel like I do, like you haven't been given the total picture? If you're given less than the total picture, how do we as a governing body make sound financial decisions? If this is a report that only you guys see because it's confidential, given the past accolades of what has happened with Nature's Way, how are we, and don't take this offensively please, because it's not meant offensively, how are we supposed to trust of all of you?

Rick Hill: Mike, did you ask for a meeting with Seven Gens?

Mike Debraska: I'm sorry?

Rick Hill: Have you ever asked for a meeting with them?

Mike Debraska: With Seven Gens?

Rick Hill: Yes sir.

Mike Debraska: No, I've asked that information out of you guys. Isn't that my first link in my first step, as a GTC member?

Rick Hill: Well, I think you can get more direct information. I always tell people to call them up, get a meeting, if they need more information. Then you get it directly. So I would ask you to do that.

Mike Debraska: Well, ok. Well now you all have your answer. Thank you.

Rick Hill: Kevin?

Kevin Cornelius: First of all, I've seen Mike at meetings where he's talked about things like this and I've gone over to him personally and said, hey, if you have questions come to my office. I've given him my card and said, call me; we'll be willing to explain that. So I've reached out to him and he has not shown up. So he is correct, he hasn't had a chance to hear the full story because he hasn't come over. Now, if we can give our presentation I think you'll get the full story.

Rick Hill: That's what I'm hoping we get to. Sherrole?

Sherrole Benton: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I support the project. I know that it's going to be creating jobs and a lot of our young people need jobs. I think it's time to hear from Seven Gens because this isn't discussion yet, we're still in presentation, so I'm interested in hearing what Seven Gens has to say. Thank you.

Rick Hill: Kevin, could you ask your guests to come out and give their presentations?

Amber Stoneburner: Can I say something quick? This is my first time here; I'm trying to reconnect with my inner-beast. I'm trying to do what's right and we all got in the mail, that we had to be here, because we're still trying to be here. We've been doing this for how long? These people have been through the struggles that we've been through, but their still hanging in there for us. We go through a lot of stuff and we still stick together and we come here. We're all confused right now, but he's making a good point. We need to listen to all the details before we get all confused and people are making assumptions, so if could just put all the business out there and then if we have questions later...then we can ask.

Rick Hill: Thank you. It's so refreshing to hear a voice of reason. All right, Kevin, you want to come up here?

Kevin Cornelius: Part of the presentation will be given down here, so we can read the screen. First off, I'd like to let you know who the Seven Gen board is. Our Chairman is Bill Cornelius. Also we have on the council, Nathan King, Mike Metoxen is our secretary/treasurer, and then we have Cathy Delgado and Shannon Hill, and those are our board members. Staff; we have Pete King, who is working on the project; we have Bruce King who's also our CFO; and we have Bernice Elm, who helps us manage our real estate. So those should all be names familiar to you, because they're all Tribal members. Now what we want to do is, we've invited Latiff to come up and to talk about the project. It is a renewable energy project and Latiff is the inventor. We've also invited Dan Guido and Mark Zimmerman, they are engineers who are working through the permitting and process and along with any emissions, so if there are concerns if the emissions are safe, they can answer that. We also have Shannon Loeve here, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) over the loan guarantee program. So Latiff, we would like you to get started and really tell about the project and after the end of the presentation, we will try to answer all the questions.

Latiff Majoob: Good evening. Number one, I am honored to be here, in front of you. I have been in front of classes, about 150 to 160 students, but this is outrageous, this is beautiful. I'm a mechanical and chemical engineer. I've a doctorate degree in chemical engineering and have been working in the environmental area for about 30 years. I've set the low emissions rules in Los Angeles and California and I am kind of proud of it. In 1990, I wrote the 1146 that required the emissions, the air emissions to go down, and since I've was able to bring it down four times more. Right now, if we present this most stringent emission on earth, it requires below 9 ppm nitrate dioxide emissions and below 50 ppm carbon monoxide emissions and as a result California is a better place. I've been working on basically cleaning the environment, all of my professional life. That's one of the things that I live for. For me the most beautiful thing is when I look at that analyzer and see 8 ppm nitrate dioxide emissions, I get mesmerized, I keep looking at it until somebody says stop looking at it, it's not going to change. So today I am in front of you here, to answer all of your questions about the technology we are presenting here. It is called the thermal conversion of waste to energy. What we will do is we take the waste, your garbage, your normal waste that you have at home and turn it into gaseous or liquid energy, which is presentable and acceptable by the environment. We have already in California; have two certificates that say that our technology is sound. We have the only certificate in California to change medical waste to energy inside California; otherwise all the medical waste goes outside of California. So being California, as the most stringent place on earth, we're kind of proud to be here today to present you something that really you deserve. Which would be cleaning your environment and at the same time give you energy you can put it use. I have to do this. Normally when I lecture I don't even look at things like that. That's the gasification system or one of the units and unfortunately right now it doesn't show much. The unit is, it consists of a retort. If you stay with me, a retort is like a tube, inside the box and it goes many passes depending on how long you want the material to stay there. We feed the material through this retort and you can see it a little bit, the two valves on top and they are called the gauge valves, because we don't want oxygen to go in there. If the oxygen or air goes in there, then it turns it into carbon dioxide, which is kind of combustion and we don't want that to happen. You want to produce energy. So those valves prevent the air to go in and then the material, if fed into the retort and only stays in that retort on the outside of the retort, is a flame that heats it up like a pressure cooker. It

heats it up. Once it heats it up, it's called an endothermic process. The material goes to a point where it changes to exothermic and the material is going to disintegrate into its components, original components, which would be carbon components and hydrogen components. So as a result we end up with hydrogen, carbon monoxide, methane, ethane, propane, butane...all the fuels and maybe a little bit of nitrogen which is originally with the material. As the gas travels through it comes out at the bottom. We capture the carbon and the ash. The carbon is still a very good product, a marketable product. There is a \$4 billion market for carbon and the carbon is a very marketable product. Then the gas is put through what we call is a venturi wash. It goes right there and you wash the gas. To wash this, we use water. We want to wash chlorine or maybe some sulfur out of it and also dirt and dust from the gas, so the gas would be clean. Then it will go through the de-mister, where we take the water out and we condense it down a little more and goes up through another de-mister and eventually end up inside that tank. From that tank, we can take the gas and further desulfurize it. We bring it down to zero sulfur and then we can use the gas for producing electricity or making liquid fuel from it, or turn it into hydrogen for hydrogen sale and if you turn it into (inaudible) we reform it into carbon monoxide and hydrogen. Used carbon monoxide in hydrogen to make diesel, gasoline, jet fuel, wax and these are a whole area of business where you can produce cosmetics from it. Wax is the mother of everything. If you want to produce electricity, we use the gas. We take the gas, we pressurize it, we put it into a genset and the genset will produce the electricity. Now, let me emphasize that this gas is very, very clean. This gas has no, the people are looking for furans or toxic gasses in it; there is no such thing in this gas because the gas has not been in a combustion; it has been just cooked. So the gas is only methane, ethane, propane, butane, so nothing out of ordinary. You don't look for furans and toxic gasses in this because it doesn't have any of that. It is also created in a very controlled atmosphere. If you look there is nothing, nowhere that this gas goes except that tank. We will not allow it to get out, it goes into that tank and from that tank we take it and pressurize it into a larger tank or a set of larger tanks. Now I'm not going to talk too much, because the more I talk, the more confused you become, so if you have any questions, any concerns, I'm right here and I'll be more than happy to answer. About 200 concerns? Ok. The fuel is transported by a compressor, so what you do is pressurize the gas and then the gas is transported through pipes, transported to the generator and it's going to make the electricity. The fuel is not practically moved from one place to another, but is like inside a pocket.

Warren Doxtator: My name is Warren Doxtator and I'm a pipe fitter and welder and I travel the country. At Disney world in Orlando, years back, they built a giant garbage to generation power plant and it only lasted six months. They spent millions and millions of dollars on it and I was at the job site to help tear it down because it didn't work. I don't know what you have for technology and how many plants do you actually have like this in the country, that are actually existing today and that are working and creating revenue?

Latiff Majoob: Thank you very much. We have 16 units that are in operation now. To answer your question actually more in general basis, yes, there are bad units there. I agree with you. If you go to Japan, there are about 700 to 800 of, not my technology, but other people's technology, that have been in operation for 10 years. This is really not a hard technology. For me, reducing nitron dioxide from a flame is much more difficult than this. This is very, very easy technology. You have to know chemical engineering, you have to know reaction, you have to know the resin time of the material turning into chemicals, and then you're ok. If you do this in your garage, I don't recommend that you use it anywhere, otherwise it will be dismantled.

Daniel Thomas: My name is Daniel Thomas and I am an operating engineer. I'd like to ask you about this carbon marketable product that you're talking about and also about the gas and the sulfur. Where does the sulfur go?

Latiff Majoob: Very good question. Sulfur comes out as H₂S, mostly. What we do is we catch the sulfur, two, three different ways. One way is with amino wash. The one that we are suggesting here is going to be with iron, iron ore, we catch the sulfur, hydrate sulfite and we regenerate it with air. When

we regenerate it with air, the element of sulfur falls out and then we wash the element of sulfur, capture it and then it's marketable. You can sell the sulfur.

Daniel Thomas: Ok, also what are the by-products of this operation and what is the ratio of the waste that you use to ratio of the product you produce?

Latiff Majoob: It depends on how pure your waste is. Normally in a 25 ton of MSW, you have about 5 ton of metal breaks stuff like this originally at the beginning we take them out and then we shred the material to bring the density up. We bring the density to 25 to 35 pounds per cubic foot and then we fit the material into the system. It still will have a little bit of metal, maybe a fork or knife or something like this, it won't hurt the unit. The conversion rate is about, depending on the material, would be about 75 to 85 percent of it turns into gas. In fact, some of the water that is in there also turns into gas and that's a different thing. Once the water sees a temperature of 1,500 degrees, by itself it breaks down into hydrogen and oxygen and the oxygen reacts with the carbon to make carbon monoxide and the hydrogen either makes hydro-carbon or stays separate and we capture it as hydrogen.

Noreen Smith: My name is Noreen Smith and I have a question. Where are the plants you've created in the United States?

Latiff Majoob: There is one, at a very, very important place that you will not miss. It is at the Los Angeles Sanitation Department, has been running for two and a half years, we have been turning human waste into diesel fuel. You are more than welcome to come and visit and I'll be more than happy to take you there.

Noreen Smith: How long did it take to build a plant?

Latiff Majoob: It takes, depending on how large the unit, it takes about between six to 12 months.

Noreen Smith: And how much did it cost?

Latiff Majoob: That I don't know. It really depends of the size of the unit. It's not like a TV, where I tell you \$559.99. It's a system. It has, depending on what kind of material is used, if it has a lot of sulfur we have to reduce, it takes a little more. It's basically around one to one and a half million dollars per ton.

Noreen Smith: Are you making profit at this time?

Latiff Majoob: We all are making profits. I am in a business to make profits, yes.

Noreen Smith: That's kind of not a good way to say that question anyway. How long did it take you to make a profit?

Latiff Majoob: That's, those kinds of questions you have...I'm here to answer technical questions, so that's kind of like...

Noreen Smith: Are there any complaints?

Latiff Majoob: So far we don't have any complaints; that's why I'm here.

Noreen Smith: Ok, all the answers that you give me and I trust you as a person, but I don't know who you are. Where can I go to get the answers that I asked for?

Latiff Majoob: Ok, my name is Latiff Majoob.

Noreen Smith: No, where can I go on the internet?

Latiff Majoob: Can I answer you? My name is Dr. Latiff Majoob. You go on South Coast Air Quality Management District, my name is written all over because I wrote all of their laws.

Noreen Smith: Well, I went on the internet to see where this program was and I went on from Madison and they just developed this in January, so the LLC. So that's why I was asking. And then I asked how many plants were here in the United States and they couldn't tell me. So I wanted to know, how many plants did you create? Are you creating these? Or are you just standing there telling us what these can do? Because I asked for how many plants are in the United States and you gave me one. Does that mean anything, or do we, where can I find the rest of the plants?

Latiff Majooob: I answer your question. We have one that I said is very, very visual that's why I tell you that ma'am. There is another unit that we turn cow manure into gas, producing electricity.

Noreen Smith: Where?

Latiff Majooob: It's in Chino, California. There is one unit in South Korea that is turning tires into liquid fuel.

Noreen Smith: In the United States?

Latiff Majooob: That's in South Korea. I just told you two in United States.

Noreen Smith: Two?

Latiff Majooob: Yeah, two units. We have a unit in Aruba, that's turning exactly MSW into electricity right now, as you and I are talking. We have a unit in Italy that turns plastic into liquid fuel.

Noreen Smith: We can't get the information from those plants there. I was looking for the ones here.

Latiff Majooob: I think you are being unfair because I can't bring a plant right in front of you. I'm inviting you to come and visit.

Noreen Smith: No. Where was this picture taken then, at what plant was this picture taken that you are showing us?

Kevin Cornelius: Let me—you're asking a question about due diligence. We went out, I'm going to just answer this as quickly as I can, we went out and we looked at units around the country. We looked at one in Indianapolis; we looked at one in Duluth. ...

Noreen Smith: He didn't say that.

Kevin Cornelius: This is what we did. We went out and looked at all kinds of different units across the country before we found Latiff's system. Once we found Latiff's system, what we did and we looked at it, we hired an engineer to come out and verify what he was saying. We then contacted the BIA, Department of Energy and Mineral Development. They sent out two engineers who came out and reviewed his system. They wrote a report that we gave to the Business Committee saying that the system works and does everything that he says it does and that it produces the amount of gas that he's saying. We also hired Sigma, and Sigma is an engineering firm. They are one of the best engineering firm's in the United States. They are also an international firm. We hired them to come out. They ran an eight day test, 24 hours for eight days, in which they ran municipal waste through and we took, we took air emissions, we took gas tests, we actually shipped garbage from here out to there, so that we are using Wisconsin's garbage because we eat a lot of cheese.

Noreen Smith: Why did Green Bay ask you to move the plant four times now then?

Kevin Cornelius: First of all Green Bay didn't ask us to move the plant. Green Bay approached us and asked us to move the plant to Green Bay. This is Latiff and we want to stick specifically to technology, but I'll answer that question later on in the presentation because that's a good question, when we get to that.

Noreen Smith: I have one more question. Where was this plant that he was showing us?

Kevin Cornelius: In Los Angeles County and that's the first one we went to go see. So after seeing a bunch of, a dozen or so of bad systems that don't work, when we saw this one we were very happy because it was doing everything that the inventor said.

Noreen Smith: Can we get the names, so we can do that research ourselves?

Kevin Cornelius: It's right here.

Noreen Smith: It's your name that's on these plants?

Latiff Majoob: Yeah, well ma'am, I design and I'm responsible for all of these plants. I'm the one you look at. There's a picture right there. That's the plant at Los Angeles Sanitation. Los Angeles Sanitation is a government entity and they are very picky about what they allow in their premises that works. This is, so far, the only one they allowed in there and it is working. I'd be more than happy to give you the reference of the gentleman who is there running it. You are more than welcome to call him and ask as many questions as you would like.

Noreen Smith: Ok, I would like to do that. Thank you.

Andrea Noes: I have a question. If something was to go wrong and there was like, it explodes or something, what would be the damage on the environment.

Latiff Majoob: Let me explain about the environment first. What you have in the environment, when you take your home waste and put it in the environment outside, it doesn't just sit there, so you know. It's going to decay and most of it in the form of gas is going to go the atmosphere. Technical results show that the emissions you get from a unit like this is 150,000ths of what you are already putting into the environment. So something like this cannot be blamed for the environment, because you are already putting a lot of garbage in the environment. What we want to do is clean up the environment.

Andrea Noes: Sir, that's not my question. I'm saying if you're running the machine and there's an accident during the process, what could happen to the environment in that process?

Latiff Majoob: Nothing happens to the environment. What kind of accident are you looking for?

Andrea Noes: Could there be a problem with the machine? Could they explode on accident? I mean, because there is pressure.

Latiff Majoob: Ok, you really do not know the machine to know there is pressure.

Andrea Noes: None of us know this machine, that's why we are asking these questions.

Latiff Majoob: That's the whole problem. The machine is running under vacuum, so it will never explode, so it's as safe as possible.

Andrea Noes: So it's a perfect machine? This is a perfect world, nothing can go wrong?

Latiff Majoob: Can I explain? You asked me a question. The machine is dual approved. I'm the writer; laboratory approved. It is under writer laboratory approved. It has redundancy of control. Just like you build a burner or a boiler; a boiler has to have a (inaudible) and a burner has to have...

Andrea Noes: Boilers explode. Pressure cookers explode.

Latiff Majoob: Right. This machine, a pressure machine; it is a vacuum machine. It's not pressurized so it won't explode. Beside, if it was pressurized, it would be designed for the pressure, so it would not explode, but it isn't.

Sayokla Williams: Hello, my name is Sayokla Williams. I have a technical question for Mr. Latiff. I was wondering how much water this plant uses per day?

Latiff Majoob: It doesn't use any water.

Sayokla Williams: In the presentation it said it used water.

Latiff Majoob: The only water, the only water it uses is for cooling itself and it recycles through the system.

Sayokla Williams: Ok, the other question that I have is about the location of the other plants. Are there any other locations in Indian Country like this or are there any other proposals for these kinds of operations in Indian Country.

Latiff Majoob: We have a lot of proposals, but you know, it could be...I don't look at it like this is Indian, and this is non-Indian...it's a technology...

Sayokla Williams: The reason why I ask and this is one thing you should be very aware of is our people, Indigenous People, in Wisconsin, in the whole United States, in North America, we are targeted for products and projects of this nature. We have nuclear waste dumps, we have nuclear testing, and we have Yucca Mountain, which is on Western Shoshone land to store spent fuel. We have our sludge pond right behind us; we have major waste all around us. So I'm telling you Mr. Latiff, that we've experienced these kinds of proposals and projects before and because of that we have great concern over something like this, because it is new technology, because it is foreign to us and because we have a close connection to this earth we call Mother. We call her (inaudible) and that means our Mother, that's who gives us life and so when a project like this comes forward, I ask you to please have respect for the people and our way of life and our ways which we are immensely connected to this earth. So when I ask you about these kinds of things, please have respect.

Kevin Cornelius: Thank you, I would like to answer that. First of all, Mr. Majoob, we targeted Mr. Majoob. This is not Mr. Majoob targeting us. We went and we talked to the Faith keepers in the Longhouse, we talked to people in the community. This was not something that was targeted by us, there is a lot of woe is me...I'm a dumb Indian; well, that's not the case over here. We're the ones who went out there and went to find Mr. Majoob.

Sayokla Williams: Can I ask you a question then? If you did that, then why is it this type of proposal that you targeted for our own community; this waste to incineration, this new technology...or whatever it's called? Why did you target this type of project for our community, why couldn't you do something different than this? Did our GTC recommend this type of project for you to go after?

Bill Cornelius: We're looking at...the corporation is tasked with making money; that's what we've heard a thousand times here. If you look at our reservation, it doesn't take a genius to determine that we don't have wind or solar, at least not wind or solar to make a profit. We were looking at renewable energy and we hired a person, I mean this is kind of in the later presentation, but we hired a person from Wisconsin Public Service with 30 years of experience and that person went around the reservation, looked at the areas that had wind, looked at the areas that had solar and they did not have those. We looked at biomass, we looked at just straight wood, and we didn't have that either. But you know what? There is a dump there and that dump is putting pollutants in the air every single day. Not to mention that Brown County makes six to seven million dollars a year off of that garbage going through our reservation, which we have no control over. We thought this was an opportunity for us to look at that and have some sort of control over that, because whether we like it or not; it's going there. Not to mention that there is also paper sludge dump right over here that we have no control over either.

Donna Ysebart: I have a question. I am an Oneida elder; I work with senior elders and try to make their life better. I want to know why, how did this come to little Oneida reservation, instead of some metropolitan city? Why are we getting this?

Kevin Cornelius: Because we went out and looked for it. We looked at...the Federal Government put out a lot of funding to look at renewable energy projects. We looked at wind, just like Bill said, we

looked at solar, but we got here on the reservation, we got plenty of garbage; it comes here everyday, five to six hundred tons everyday. This is a solution to it, this is a great project that has a potential to make lots of money.

Donna Ysebart: Ok, if Disney had one of these and spent all the money that they did and then removed it, what does that tell us? We're small; we don't have that kind of money.

Kevin Cornelius: First of all, let me make this kind of scenario because I went to the ERB Board, and I've been there twice, and they approved this project. If I took and I had a bunch of different candy bars out here and I said, "Here's an Almond Joy" and you opened it up and you said, "Oh, all candy bars have coconut in it." That would be wrong. So the system that they have in Disneyland is not the system we have here, and to make that analogy and to say, 'oh they're the same', no that's incorrect.

Donna Ysebart: Well, I'm sure they are not the same. That's a pretty huge place that they are put in; this is a small place. So and why was so much time and energy and money spent on trying to put it in Ashwaubenon and then suddenly out of the blue, you had another place; but you wasted all that time, energy and money when they kept saying, no, no, no.

Kevin Cornelius: I think we want to get to that a little later. So we'll answer that question later, because...

Donna Ysebart: What's wrong with right now? What's wrong with right now?

Point of order.

Rick Hill: They're sticking to the technology for now and we'll get to the siting in the next portion of the presentation. So thank you. Hugh Danforth?

Hugh Danforth: Ok, thank you very much. This whole idea seems like they are putting something bad that's going on in our reservation, it's not in the reservation, over there in Green Bay. The other thing too, this technology, there's no bad effects from it. Everything is concealed, everything is you know, just not to be able to get out. I'm not quite sure if everyone knows that. If you would have been at some of these presentations, you would have heard what the technology was really all about. There are no emissions; everything is concealed. My question is: we are a profit making organization, which waste source would make the most profit—human waste or manure?

Kevin Cornelius: Well, that would depend on how much you are going to get paid to take the waste. I think what we'd like to do is, because there are questions that aren't on the technology, we'll continue with the presentation and then we'll be able to answer some of the questions that we've seen. I'm going to ask Pete if he would stay here and then we'll go through that and then I'll ask Shannon to come and say something. Ok, one of the questions we had...we had questions on the funding and what we'd like to do; there was an insinuation, actually it was not an insinuation; it was just plainly said that we shouldn't get one more dime, or we shouldn't invest any money in this. So the funding, the sources, the amount of money that we are getting from the Oneida Tribe is zero. We have not received money from the Oneida Tribe since 2004. So, for this project, we're getting no money to do this project. There was mention before that we talked about a grant and it wasn't a grant, but we have two grants. One from the state for \$2 million; we have another grant from the Federal Government for \$584,000, and we have that information you can see we've shared that with the BC and it is from the Department of Commerce grant. Also we have a loan guarantee from the Federal Government for \$19 million and that is a program set up by the Bureau. Actually, I'm going to get through this and then.... What we do also have from the state is a low interest loan from the ARRA funds, which is the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act and that is a low interest, non-secured loan. So we have a \$2 million low-interest loan which we don't have to put up any collateral for, and we also have a \$2 million grant. So that brings the total project, sources of funding that we have received up to \$24 million and that is the cost of the project. I would like to ask Shannon, she is here and she can maybe talk a little bit about the loan

guarantee program and the amount of, as far as somebody said there wasn't any kind of money guaranteed or committed. So I'll let her answer that question.

Unidentified: Can I get in, like to ask a question, right now?

Rick Hill: If you could wait until the presentation's over.

Unidentified: Alrighty.

Shannon Loeve: Hello my name is Shannon Loeve and I'm with the Division of Capital Investment. We are an agency under the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development. My office is responsible for administering the Loan Guarantee Program, and you've heard it referred here tonight as the BIA Loan Guarantee Program. It's the same thing. People are more familiar with the BIA Loan Guarantee Program. We are a federal agency. We provide a 90 percent loan guarantee to the lender. So we don't actually give any money, we don't fund the program. What we do is we provide an added insurance to the lender who is actually fronting the money, to give them an incentive to make the loan. The purpose of our program is to provide capital to Indian Country. Basically, the intention of our program is to help lenders make loans that they may not otherwise be able to make, simply because they are located on a reservation or because they are a start-up enterprise. There's generally something about the actual loan that's requested that prohibits them from making the loan that is specific to Indian Country. The general intention behind our program is to have an economic impact in Indian Country. With that being said, I'll go ahead and just take questions now.

Rick Hill: Any questions about the Loan Guarantee Program?

Kevin Cornelius: Question is, that was mentioned before, was the money committed to the Tribe?

Shannon Loeve: I think what's important to make note of right now is that the Loan Guarantee has not been approved. What we did is we obligated funds from last year's budget. To put that into perspective, I think what you saw here is \$19 million, is what we've obligated towards this project. We have to do our due diligence and we have to know the project is going to meet all of our requirements under our regulation, prior to making it an obligation. So the \$19 million that we're talking about, in the context of our budget last year, our entire guarantee ceiling was \$89 million. So that was a huge portion of what we were able to provide last year, so we wouldn't make that obligation, we wouldn't take that lightly. If we make the obligation to an organization to a borrower, those funds cannot be used by any other group. Because we know that we have limited resources, we wouldn't possibly make that obligation without knowing that this is a project that we wanted to see happen.

Rick Hill: Brandon?

Brandon Stevens: One of the questions that I got from a lot of Tribal members, over and over again was, in worse case scenario, what would happen in the case of a default?

Shannon Loeve: In the case of a default, what happens is the lender has the ability to make a claim for loss to my program. We pay the lender their 90 percent, 90 percent of their balance. At that point we take over the note, we being the Federal Agency, and we begin to see if there is some way that we can collect on the guarantee. Either it's liquidation; if we got a viable business, we will try to restructure the loan and so forth. I think the real question that we're getting at is whether or not the Tribe is on the hook for this. The answer to that is that our obligation is actually to a corporation, it is not the Tribe and in the event of a default, there is no recourse to the Tribe.

Yvonne Metivier: I need to ask a question.

Rick Hill: Where's the young lady who was over here, is she still in the room?

Yvonne Metivier: This is an elder speaking. This is an elder speaking.

Rick Hill: I promised the young lady over here...Yvonne, you can take the mic in a second. I'm just asking that this lady, we put her off before the presentation; we told her we would take her question, so I'm just asking if she's available. I'm asking if she's available and then we can go to the rest of the speakers here.

Cathy L. Metoxen: She showed me her question.

Rick Hill: Ok, do you want to handle her question?

Cathy L. Metoxen: Her question was about sulfur leaks. So that doesn't fall under what you're talking about right?

Rick Hill: Ok, then let's go to Yvonne. She's an elder. Yours is about technology, and hers is about finance.

Yvonne Metivier: This definitely is about the DOI/BIA Guaranteed Loan Office. Yes, Pat I was the spy who went to Washington D.C. at the end of February and I met with Phil Viles. Almost everything that you say is exactly what Phil Viles told us--it has not yet been approved. However, what is going on now is that Doherty Limited, the finance company, may have approved this loan but the DOI/BIA has not guaranteed Doherty and they may change that process. Phil Viles has sent us an e-mail that this is not a done deal. He also sent us an e-mail in September, which I gave to the Business Committee. Phil Vile is the one who signed off on this and he told me in person. I went, an old lady, dragging my bad foot...poor me, but I wanted to ask him in person--what is going on? He said yes, they do allocate the money but there other projects they may give it to because Seven Gens has not yet met the standards that they need to, to approve the loan. That is the bottom line.

Shannon Loeve: I would like to point out, you made the observation that the money has been allocated but the funding, the ability to provide a guarantee from those funds that have already been obligated, could go elsewhere. The answer to that is no. The obligation is specific to the borrower and because we are in a different fiscal year, we obligated from last year's fiscal year. So those funds cannot go elsewhere and because we knew that, I guess I want to reiterate that our due diligence prior to obligating those funds was extensive. We worked with the lender. We made sure that all of the documentation requirements were met. Again, we're governed by regulation. There are minimum standards that we have to meet.

Rick Hill: Cathy?

Cathy L. Metoxen: I had several questions for the other gentleman who was up there, but they are basically the same thing. You are talking about regulations and laws and such, I know that I heard too, I was told that there are industries in Europe, but there is only one here. It sounds like a high-risk project. When you look at providing monies to something such as this, do you look at, because I know the United States is a lot more strict and probably a lot more costly than something that's run in Europe. If they are so successful in Europe, I'm going to presume that you are expecting it to be really successful here. I guess my question is, again, with one of the ladies here, who was saying if it's going to make so much money, then why isn't Green Bay keeping their own garbage and the cost that falls in that. I'm wondering about the regulations and the standards and all that when you're looking at, you're going to get your money back whether we're successful or not, right?

Shannon Loeve: I just want to reiterate that we actually...I represent a federal agency. We don't actually provide the funding for the project. What we do is we provide a loan guarantee. So we work with the banks. The lender is actually providing the funding. What we do is provide insurance. The lender does have the full faith and credit of the United States government behind their guarantee and we are there to provide the 90 percent guarantee because we want a lender to make the loan.

Kevin Cornelius: I think the important part of that is we went out and secured that so that the Tribe would not have to put any commitment to it, so again this project is being funded without support from the Oneida Tribe.

Cathy L. Metoxen: So the lender is being guaranteed, but the corporation is not being guaranteed...is that what I'm hearing?

Kevin Cornelius: The loan is guaranteed on behalf of the corporation.

Cathy L. Metoxen: The loan is guaranteed on behalf of the corporation?

Shannon Loeve: Yes

Cathy L. Metoxen: So then, if we're a failure, we'll still get our money? I'm trying to understand what you're trying to say.

Mary Franco: What you're saying, the BIA is guaranteeing Seven Corp., because they meet all the requirements; regardless if they fail or not, correct?

Shannon Loeve: That is correct.

Mary Franco: That's what it is, because basically you're not liable. BIA is not liable, right?

Shannon Loeve: We are actually 90 percent liable. We are.

Mary Franco: But you don't care what they've done in the past, based on anything that if they failed in anything that they've done in the past, correct? You never looked at their credentials or whatever they proposed.

Rick Hill: Can I interrupt and let Tina...

Mary Franco: I'm sorry, my name is Mary Franco...let me just say something, sir. You are a very respected man and I really enjoy all of you, but I got to say one thing, all of these people and before these people, they're your people. You work for these people. They pay your paychecks. You sir, I am Native American, I am Sioux, I married a lovely Native American man.

Point of order

Mary Franco: I don't care if I'm out of order. I'm going to tell you something. I had in my Tribe that if we had a nuclear plant, a nuclear plant mind you, by a BC committee, like all of this BC committee, every one of you should be saying no, no, no.

Rick Hill: Alright, thank. Alright, calm down. We're going to get through this, just calm down. I wish people would have better behaviors when they speak, alright? Now I'm going to have Tina explain. There were questions about the guaranteed loan and how it works and where the liabilities lie, so we'll have her quickly do that so you got a fuller understanding of the Bureau Guarantee Program.

Tina Danforth: Good evening, everybody. I'm just going to be brief in my comments. I just wanted to explain that in order to apply for a BIA guaranteed loan, as Shannon said, they are guaranteeing the loan by 90 percent. Seven Gens is liable for the other 10 percent regardless, but in the case that we aren't able to make our obligations to the lender, the BIA makes that obligation for us. There was a lot of due diligence, a lot of regulatory requirements that have to go forward in order for us to even get a guaranteed loan. This is a good thing and one of the reasons why BIA has guaranteed loans is because a lot of Tribes, all throughout the United States, even gaming Tribes and Tribes with other resources of revenue, still have difficulty getting access to capital. So Oneida Seven Generations is a corporation of the Tribe, but they are separate from the Tribe for the reasons of liabilities. So that in the event that they're liable for anything, they are sued for anything, that it was the corporation that is financially responsible and obligated, not the Tribe and that's the difference between being a

corporation of the Tribe and the Tribe itself being liable. So I just wanted to explain that it's a very rigorous process and we are very glad that the BIA has guaranteed this loan on behalf of Seven Gens. And I know there's a lot of a historical problems with some of the past financials of Seven Gens, but that was before Kevin's time, that was before this current board's time. And so your comments are heard and I understand why they are being made, but I appreciate everybody's patience and I especially appreciate the attentiveness of our guests. Thank you.

Rick Hill: Matt?

Matt Powless: Thank you. I really enjoy meeting everyone and I enjoy all the comments, that's why I come whenever I can, to enjoy all the comments, all the fellowship of the Tribal people. For over 50 years, I worked power plants, nuclear, co-fired, co-gens, there's always been an after product. How long is this going to take for this, what we're talking about tonight; to pay for itself? That's the question. No matter how many guarantees you got, no matter how many loans you got, they all come due. How long is it going to pay for itself? What about by-product? There's got to be a by-product. He says there's no by-product? Unbelievable. You know yourself, for everything, for every process, there's a by-product. It's got to be dealt with. Is that why Green Bay don't want it? Because they don't want to deal with the by-product? I've worked in these plants, built them from out of the ground. I've been a master builder. I've been running these jobs. Installing machinery and anything else they had to offer. I've worked with the boilermakers, pipefitters, iron workers; they all worked for me and I worked for them. It was a joint effort. That's what it's got to be, a joint effort; whatever we're going to do. You can't have questions down the line. It's all got to be laid out. They call it work in progress. Everything is laid out before you start a project. Everyone knows what they're going to do. They got a timeline to do this, do that. Each timeline has to be met or there are consequences to pay at that time. There's always somebody who will do it, who will meet that timeline and if they can't do it, someone else will. They are standing in the wings, waiting. Another thing is, how big is this project is going to be? How long will it take to pay for itself? We know what they said about the cost--\$24 million. I've been on power plants that....

Rick Hill: Kevin, could you respond briefly to the business plan, briefly on the payback and briefly on the by-product?

Kevin Cornelius: The by-product is an ash, we've had it tested. When we ran the test and it was by an engineering firm, the ash came back as inert so you could use it as fertilizer or it can be mixed with cement, but it's safe and doesn't have to go into the landfill. So there is a by-product. We never said there wasn't. What we're saying is there is a use for it. It can be sifted and we can separate out the carbon and there's a market for carbon, so we can sell the carbon.

Matt Powless: Just like fly ash from in the power plant from a coal fire.

Kevin Cornelius: No, it's different. The fly...

Matt Powless: I'm talking about the by-product. It's a by-product that you can resell.

Kevin Cornelius: Right, right, we said there was a by-product and it can be used. We can sell it and we have that written into our financials.

Matt Powless: And what about the water?

Kevin Cornelius: There is, the water that comes up, the garbage is going through a distillation process and it's filtered and as it's done it's considered grey water; it can go right into the sewer system.

Matt Powless: What's the volume of the water for a plant like that? How much water are you going to use? Where are you going to get it from?

Kevin Cornelius: We don't use water, the water's already in the waste.

Matt Powless: I doubt if there's enough water in the waste to purify it. Look at how much water they got the wells going dry. Out in Oneida, the wells are going dry.

Rick Hill: Matt, can I get some other speakers in here?

Matt Powless: Pardon me?

Rick Hill: You going to let me get some other speakers, do you have another question or comment?

Matt Powless: No, that's all I got.

Kevin Cornelius: The payback is in 10 years, it's going to be a 10-year loan.

Matt Powless: 10-year payback?

Kevin Cornelius: Yes.

Rick Hill: Thanks Matt. Wes? Then Corinne, and Terry.

Wes Martin: Thank you. I'm Wes Martin. I guess a very simple thing from Kevin, I heard the lady the talk, and I've heard Yvonne talk. I'm a visual guy, I guess what I'd like to see, to have answered, is where are all these signed documents, or documents that says that the guaranteed loan has been signed? We got some commitment, as a visual, I guess us Indians are visual. I would just like to see the documents and see where there at and who they've been signed by, so we can quit arguing about...

Kevin Cornelius: And we have them here, so if you want to come up and see them, you can come up and see them or you can come by our office and see them, so.

Wes Martin: Well, I guess if somebody could see them, yeah, and they could guarantee them. I think that would answer a lot of questions.

Kevin Cornelius: And we've also provided them to the Business Committee.

Wes Martin: Thank you.

Rick Hill: Corinne?

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkahos: I have several questions. I'm not against this project, whatsoever, I'm not. The question that I have is about the chartering because we don't have all the laws and regulations in the charter all finished. On page 55 of your book it says, as identified above liability of a corporation is generally limited to the assets of the corporation, however where the corporation has a small number of shareholders or as in this case, where the Tribe is the sole shareholder, liability may pass through the corporation to the Tribe. Now if it's going to pass through the corporation in worse case scenario, we, I think, are liable and I really don't think...

Rick Hill: Corinne, we'll respond to you right now. The attorney wrote that and can explain that and how it works.

Parliamentarian JoAnne House: Thank you. I think when you're talking about the legal opinion and I know it's been pointed out on a couple occasions, you read the entire paragraph. Liability can pass through corporations to the shareholders, if the shareholders are imposing their will on the corporation and taking away the independent actions of the corporation and directing the corporation. If you read the entire paragraph, it says that they will look at the corporate actions and so far to-date, the Tribe has created a corporation and given its independent authority and independent ability to make decisions. I think, looking at all of the tests involved there, we're not talking about a corporation that the Business Committee, the Tribe, the Tribe's representatives, the Business Committee is directing the corporations to take actions. The corporation is taking independent actions within the authority granted in its

corporate charter. There's no liability or corporate veil, simply because this corporation is owned by one shareholder, the Tribe.

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkahanos: But she said that if the loan is defaulted that they go after the corporation or the corporation that they're going to loan to and according to the charter, the Tribe is that corporation.

Kevin Cornelius: No, she was pretty clear on that as far, there is a limitation and they will go after, we formed a corporation called Oneida Energy and that's where the corporation

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkahanos: I just don't want to end up giving the BIA our gaming compact to pay them back.

Kevin Cornelius: She was very clear that that could not happen. It's limited to the corporation. She was very clear that that's where they would go after...

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkahanos: So you are saying very clearly that our gaming compact will never be in, if we default on this loan, in jeopardy?

Kevin Cornelius: That is correct. Yes, that is correct.

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkahanos: Am I going to get that guarantee from all of you shareholders that are in Seven Gens, in writing?

Kevin Cornelius: It's in the regulations. It's in the regulations, correct? So...

Rick Hill: Kathy Hughes?

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkahanos: Can I hear from her that they are not going to come after us?

Rick Hill: Kathy?

Kathy Hughes: You know, one of the things that we've always had come before us, over the years with our corporations, something's going wrong, the corporation is doing something that you know, part of the community isn't happy. So they come to the Business Committee and say, "why are you letting them do that?" We are letting the corporations function autonomously because if we are going to step in, then just what she said, piercing the corporate veil becomes a factor and now we are not autonomous from that corporation, it is in fact the Tribe that is directing the corporation. If we are going to direct the corporation on how they conduct their affairs on a daily basis, then we don't need the board, we don't need the corporation. They might as well be operating under the Tribe's organizational structure. But the protection is, as long as the BC isn't making the decisions for the corporation, we don't have to be concerned about being liable for the actions of the corporations. That's why the guaranteed loan can only go to the corporation. We are instead asking them to report out to us and to GTC.

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkahanos: But I can't see that happening until the charter is done.

Kathy Hughes: The charter is done.

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkahanos: But I mean the laws and the by-laws and whatever isn't done.

Kathy Hughes: Have you read the charter?

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkahanos: You just got done saying Kathy that was not done.

Kathy Hughes: I said the laws aren't done because most of it right now is in the charter itself.

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkayos: That's what I wanted, I would like to know, why are we going into so much business that, if it's not finished, if it's not ready to go into business?

Kathy Hughes: I think the charters have been developed very well. They define the authority, the scope of authority that the board of directors can do in their business affairs. They define the liabilities that they can generate through their affairs. They limit their access to the Tribe, through their authorities and it also defines how they have to, how they have to pay their revenues back to the Tribe. So they can't absorb them for themselves. It's a protection for the Tribe that we have the corporations operating in this manner.

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkayos: Another question I have is if, for some reason, that, oh what I wanted to ask was, if, a little train of thought, who's going to, I know the BIA is guaranteeing the loan, but who are we actually getting the loan from? Who is Seven Gens actually getting the loan from?

Bruce A. King: I've been sitting there quietly down there, wondering when I was going to come up myself, thank you. The way the BIA works, the guaranteed programs, has kind of been explained. What happens is that we've gone to the BIA, gone through the process where they did their due diligence in order to give the guaranteed portion of it. Back in October, September, October, we were working with a lender called Doherty at that point in time. We'll explain a little bit of what went on when our guests aren't here; when they're not here we'll explain a little bit of what went on there. We're now gone through another process where we're talking to new lenders to get a different lender than the one we had. So we're in that process and part of what is going on with not being able to finalize that is that we have to complete some of the things that are currently going on, which include that completing our site that we already have the allocation for. We have to complete that project by actually buying that site. We have an offer. We're going to buy that, we have to get through this permitting process of which there is a meeting tomorrow night that will move it along much further and then we'll be in the position to finalize that agreement. We targeted June 15 to have all that in place. By June 15 is our time. By that time, we expect to have everything in place as far the financing, the lender and those types of things.

Corinne Robelia-Zhuckkayos: Ok, thank you.

Rick Hill: Terry?

Terry Cornelius: Hi, good evening. My name is Terry Cornelius, roll number 1038 and before I ask my question, I just wanted to make a comment that perhaps if the Sioux woman in the red vest, if she were still here, if she does not have a wrist band on her wrist it might be respectful of her to get up and leave these proceedings and any other adult who might be here without a wristband on who was not invited by the GTC action. Perhaps they should get up and leave as well. Thank you. My question regards profitability and use of resources to make this project work and Kevin you confused me a little bit. When the Doctor was speaking about the technology he had said that part of the process, part of the ending of the process is to 'wash the gases' using water and then you had said there is no water used other than what's in the garbage. So what is...are we using water, clean water to wash the gas and if so, what is the cost of our water usage to wash this gas per whatever your measurement is? And I have other questions regarding other resources.

Latiff Majoob: In the (inaudible) separation, in the beginning, we have about 15 gallons of water and that water is being filtered and re-circulated through and as we go, we make more water and the more water that we make, we clean that water and utilize for that. So we make way more water than we use from anywhere else. In fact, we make water if you need it for irrigation or other stuff, you can use that water because it will be very clean water.

Terry Cornelius: Ok, so there's not water inflow from the Green Bay water district?

Latiff Majoob: In the MSW or the material that you use has about 30 percent or 20 percent water in it. During the gasification systems, during the pyrolysis systems, what happens is when we make the gas two by-products. One is the ash that comes out. It was explained in the end it was water. We clean up

the water and before we take it out, we have to clean it up to be acceptable by the environment and we use some of that clean water. We use it for wash and we just recycle our water. Basically, it doesn't take any water from us, sir.

Terry Cornelius: Ok, I just wanted to make sure, because there was no water inflow from Green Bay water utility. My second question then, also, in regards to resources is the garbage. What is the tonnage of garbage we have to acquire everyday, and Kevin what is the cost, because once they know the garbage is valuable to us, they're not going to give it to us for free?

Kevin Cornelius: Ok, first of all we're not going to pay to take garbage. There's plenty of waste in Brown County. There's at least 600 tons a day that comes on the reservation and all we're asking for is 150 tons to produce 5 megawatts. We're going to negotiate that out, but we expect to get somewhere around \$30 per ton, that's what we'll get paid.

Terry Cornelius: So there isn't a tipping fee?

Kevin Cornelius: Yeah, we would collect a tipping fee: yes, that's correct

Terry Cornelius: We would collect fees for them to tip the garbage?

Kevin Cornelius: Yes.

Terry Cornelius: Ok, and then my last question is in regards to the actual heating. I understand it's not burning. You're heating the garbage to a point of gasification. What type of energy usage is involved to heat something that much and how does that energy usage compare to the output energy usage?

Kevin Cornelius: Initially, to get it started you'll use natural gas, but once it's going, approximately 5 to 8 percent, depending on the waste of that, of the gas that's created, will go back into the system to keep it heated.

Terry Cornelius: Ok, but how much, you mentioned your output was what, 5 megawatts per day, is what your target output is, of energy?

Kevin Cornelius: Yes.

Terry Cornelius: So in wattage, how much wattage are you using to heat the garbage to this point?

Latiff Majoob: Well, we use BTUs. What we use on this, is the gas that we produce, about 5 to 8 percent of that gas is re-circulated to make a flame to heat up the unit and keep it heated. Once the unit is heated to 12 to 13 hundred, it is an exothermic situation. So really, the temperature doesn't change the material inside, if you know a little bit about chemical engineering, it's in the reaction and it creates some of its own energy, so you have to heat it very little to keep it at that temperature.

Terry Cornelius: Ok, and the last question in regards to the by-products, I understand the ash and sulfur is something that is marketable, but is there, how much of that is actually produced and how do you store it until you take it to market and what does that cost?

Latiff Majoob: MSW has very low sulfur, and normally it's in the range of 400 to 500 ppm, which means .05 percent and when you take that, maybe like once every year, once every two or three months, you have about 50 pounds or 100 pounds of chemical.

Terry Cornelius: Thank you.

Rick Hill: Sharon?

Sharon House: Good evening, my name is Sharon House and I have to apologize for trying to table everything here. With all due respect, GTC, I have a question for the Board and I didn't want the individuals to leave before we ask it. Has there been a meeting set up where all these questions could

be asked about the technology? Because right now, I really appreciate this forum, but the issue is, I need somebody to explain what they're talking about here on some of the technology, but that's what I'd like to know. Is there a meeting being set up and did many of the individuals who asked the questions already, did they come to you and ask all of these specific questions that we're dealing with now and is somebody writing it down?

Pete King: Great question. All three of them were great questions. We actually held an open house here, based on some concerns that we heard and we had an open house here December 16. At that time, it was for Tribal members only. We invited all the technology folks out here, all the emissions folks, the BIA folks, everybody involved in the project; we had six experts here. At that time, six Tribal members showed up. Six Tribal members. So we spent a lot of resources to bring all these folks in here and the next night, we actually held the same open house, in the same format, in Ashwaubenon and 170 showed up. We can get to that later, I can tell you the answer to why that happened.

Sharon House: Ok, thank you, and then I'd like to go back to the corporation and the issue of there being no laws. I think I kind of remember when that was going on and I think the Law Office was directed to develop some laws for corporations. And what it came down to is before those laws were adopted, it became apparent that we needed corporate, an actual corporation charter to protect the Tribe better than it would be if you had laws that were for just generic and very, very vague and they weren't detailed and they weren't as protective, when you're talking about, they were much more protective than if you take a look at the State of Wisconsin. It became apparent that the Tribe is more protected if they do corporate charters for each individual corporation, then if they did a blatant umbrella corporate law type of situation. But thank you for your response and I'm just curious as to, so then some of us came here when we had the opportunity to be able to ask these specific questions previously? Is that right?

Pete King: Yes.

Rick Hill: Alright. Ed?

Ed Delgado: We're not here exactly to close down. This petition is not asking to close down or stop our process to try and get some jobs here. This biomass project would bring very needed jobs and I'll say that. So I don't know if I'm a fear monger or not, but it will also bring very important financial resources that the Tribe has. All that is good, but I don't believe we have enough information yet. I'm not saying we need to close down. Part of this is all dependent on a study done by the Department of Energy. They've completed that study, I understand. Tomorrow, none of the BC has received that study, tomorrow is the first public hearing in Green Bay or Ashwaubenon, somewhere, regarding the Department of Energy environmental study. This whole thing is intended to bring 40 jobs for Oneida. That's a great thing. These are our people; these are our children and grandchildren who will work there. We have an obligation to ensure that it is clean. We haven't read the Department of Energy study. We haven't heard the public hearing comments. I think that all that Madelyn is asking for is some reporting to GTC so that we can make smart decisions. I would hope that very soon, we would allow Madelyn to make her motion and vote on it.

Rick Hill: We're going to allow them to finish their presentation. It might answer some questions and if people still have questions, we'll get to them after the rest of the presentation.

Pete King: We're going to ask to excuse our partners here and thank them for their time and their consideration and thanks for coming in, I appreciate it. And then the gloves can come off.

Kevin Cornelius: The next thing that we want to talk about is the plant revenue sources. We already have a signed power purchase agreement with Wisconsin Public Service to sell the electricity. We have tipping fees, which will bring in about a million dollars. We have the sellable recyclables. We know that from a study from the State of Wisconsin, 8 percent of all garbage that goes into the landfill can be recycled. Based on current market prices, we know that we'll be able to generate how much money we

can generate from that. We also have a signed agreement with Wisconsin Public Service to buy, that they will buy from us the renewable energy credits and along with the carbon sales, which will generate approximately \$5 million in revenue for the plant. I'm going to let Pete talk a little bit.

Pete King: Ok, we talked about due diligence. For two years, we looked at doing renewable energy projects. Wind and solar, they all need Tribal subsidiary. They need the Tribe to kick in the money. So what we came across was biomass. We looked at different feed-stocks. We don't have the woody feed stocks. We don't have the medical waste. One thing we do have on this reservation is a lot of garbage. Unfortunately, we don't control any of it. We may laugh about that, but that's \$42-a-ton, 600-tons-a-day that goes through our reservation. Brown County reaps the benefits to \$5 to \$6 million. To me, that's frustrating. That's a revenue source going on our reservation, we don't have a cut. We asked them to put 150 tons into our project so we could see some of that and realize some of that profit. That got political. We first had our first site in Hobart and I'm going to tell you where the politics came in here. We had our first site in Hobart; we worked with them for nine months and they strung us along the whole time saying, "You're just a business. Come to us for a conditional use permit, like any other business. It has nothing to do with government-to-government relations. This is all a business." We get to the nine month process and they said, "You can have the conditional use permit on two conditions. Number one, you waive sovereign immunity. That was exactly how we reacted. Never would we ever waive sovereign immunity, nor could we. Number two, as long as you don't put the land into trust. Pretty tough conditions. We were just like you guys, no way. We immediately notified the Business Committee. We were in front of them, had a special meeting with those folks and they said the only way you get that done is through litigation, which would take 10 years. You'd never get the project done. We weren't willing...this project is far too important to do that. We've lost the fact about jobs. Creating revenue streams, this is what this project really does. It became at that point an anti-Oneida project. We can talk about the loan guarantee, we can talk about the technology and all the issues of the emissions and that we were just over here just running around like a bunch of crazy Indians, that's not the fact. We have a lot of environmental folks in the house here who make laws that we all had to abide by.

Kevin Cornelius: I just want to interrupt for a second. When we went back to the village of Hobart, after we said we cannot accept those two conditions to do this project, they then held a special meeting, which they got together, all of these people who are anti-Oneida and they were very strong in saying we don't want any project that Oneida's doing anywhere in the village of Hobart and made it very clear that they were not going to support anything that we did, no matter what the project was.

Pete King: From that site, we then went to the Oneida Business Park, along towards Tower Foods, or the former Tower Foods, we have that under our hospice. We looked at doing the feasibility on that site. We came to a point where we're not in WPS, which is where we're selling the energy, Wisconsin public service, which we have signed documents for. We provided those to the BC. It wasn't in their territory. We tried to negotiate with those folks in WE Energy's. We couldn't come to a resolution. It would have cost us over a million dollars to run a cable over to WPS's territory. So then we packed up and again each time we pack up, somebody earlier said, "You're spending a lot time, money and resources". You're correct in that. We packed up. There's no reset button. Everything restarts itself. So we packed up. We went to our industrial park over on Packerland. Trust land. Zoned appropriately and we started hearing the anti-Oneida starting to just, it was a little pebble and started to grow a bit little more, so that's when we had the meeting here, the open house for Oneida Tribal members. Six people showed up. Let me talk to about the next night, when we had the Ashwaubenon meeting. Again, it was--I hate you. This is what we're hearing. We hate you. We gave you gaming. You don't pay taxes. That's what we got in our face. It wasn't even about the technology. There were some BC members there. If they want to speak to it, they can tell you about the hate. For me, I'm a young person, I didn't experience the hate that's still out there, but it is and it's running rampant in Hobart right now, as we speak. It's unfortunate. You know we have different Tribal members who are taking trips to Washington, D.C. with Elaine Wilman who is out to kill Oneida, kill our projects. She works for Hobart. That's what this is about, that's why we're here. Think about that as you start making your decisions. Think about it where

it's coming from. It's divide and conquer. They're doing a good job at it, because here we are questioning ourselves, again.

Melinda Danforth: I don't know, Pete had asked me to just speak a little bit about what had occurred at the Village of Ashwaubenon. As one of the very few BC members that went there and actually wanted to answer questions for the Village of Ashwaubenon folks. Because the proposed site was over here, by Packerland One-Stop and I went there because I felt this project was an awesome project. It was a project that was going to bring revenue to the Tribe. It was going to bring jobs to the Tribe and that it was going to clean up some things that we didn't even want on our own reservation. I meant, I don't know how many of you remember, but I had to actually do some research because when the sludge ponds came to Oneida, nobody listened to us when we said no. We actually had to buy stock. Yvonne actually asked me to look into this. We actually bought stock from Fort Howard, just so we could have a voice. Just so we could have a voice to say no against this project and apparently they didn't listen to us because now it's sitting over here by our casino. When that landfill came to the reservation, people picketed, our people picketed. Did anyone listen then? No, they didn't. So I felt an obligation to go and defend their project. You know, that project was right around the corner from my parent's house and there's no way, if that project was safe, if it was going to explode, if it was going to provide some hazardous materials on our reservation, no way would I have supported it. I went to their offices. I asked the engineers. I went to all the community meetings on behalf of the Tribe. To understand what this project was going to do for our people and for our community. You know what? We have all that garbage, all that, you know the garbage sitting in the landfill is even toxic to our people. The people here were talking about babies getting sick, about the people getting sick from high miscarriage rates and you know what, everybody ignored that then. Now we're trying to clean it up, through extravagant financing packages that contain zero dollars from the Tribe and now we're getting the racist remarks? There were a couple people that were at that meeting that were pointing their fingers in my face and saying that "we're liars and you know what, I don't care if this project is good for Oneida. I don't care if this project is here. Not in my backyard." But what they failed to remember that day was this is my backyard, too. That's my land. That's our land. That's trust land. That's Oneida land. You know it was evident to me that it was all about racism. You know they had their signs out there, saying, "Mother Earth is mad at you", "What about my Seven Generations?" "What about me, me, me?" And I'm like, what about us? What about the Indians living next door when you didn't care about us in the seventies and you called us savages and you wanted to blatantly come out and kill our people and put us on a reservation that is so small, that had no roads or running water. So going back to all that was actually very, I was very hurt by it because I had thought that we had built some great relationships over the years with the non-Indian people and our surrounding communities. And to come to find out that these people had no respect for us, they didn't care if the project was good. They just cared that it was Oneida and they were not willing to support us. Unfortunately, that was charted by some of our own Tribal members, some of our own people are out there getting these people riled up and telling them stories and spreading the mistruth on behalf of the non-Natives in this community and I find that very sad. We're trying to do a good thing for our people here on this reservation and trying to clean up our reservation and unfortunately, the racism that was present that night, I haven't felt that since I was a child. I lived on this reservation my whole entire life and I have never felt that type of racism or blatant acts of racism like I have for a lot of years.

Ron "Tehassi" Hill: I attended both the meetings too, the one here at the Radisson for Tribal members and the next night the one in Ashwaubenon that Melinda just spoke of, and I, too, felt that that racism. It was pretty blatant. We were there and there were maybe 15 to 20 Oneidas there and the rest of 150 or so were non-Tribal, of course. All the people that were there, as part of the presentation, no matter how much information you could give these people, they still were in your face, pointing fingers and pretty much yelling at you. You know, "why are you doing this?" I had one person come up and say, "You know, I don't have a problem with Oneidas doing this project, it looks like a good project" and that was one person. All the rest of them, it was blatant and it was kind of scary being out there, being surrounded by all these people pointing their fingers at you and telling you that it doesn't matter what type of technology it is and the information that you gave them, because they weren't even going to

listen. They weren't even going to listen. They didn't even have an open mind to even hear the facts that the technical team that were there to share that information with them. They pretty much didn't want to hear anything, anything about it. It was kind of disheartening, because I too thought we had good relationships with our local people around the area here and that really showed the difference. It was time for our other community people to step up and support Oneida; they weren't willing to do it. Even though we tried to support other communities around the area and they weren't willing to return the favor.

Pete King: Just to dovetail on that a little bit. If this project was a failure, we wouldn't hear nothing from Hobart. Nothing. They want us to fail. This is going to be a successful project. That's why the State put their money where their mouth is. That's why the BIA is behind us, the Federal Government's behind us. If we keep listening to Hobart and keep drinking their cool-aid, it's only going to keep taking. Back to the timeline here. We met with the BC over this last two years, 15 times, eight quarterly meetings, two annual meetings, two special meetings, and three community development planning meetings. That's very important as we set this up and start talking about this, because they've had our information. The problem with that, we have a few folks on the Committee who think its ok to share that information. Whether it be with the opposition. Whether it be with Elaine Wilman, with Hobart; with Brown County, or with folks who have ulterior motives against Oneida. That's the real truth, that's why it happened and that's why we're sitting here today.

Kevin Cornelius: I just want to take a little note on our summary here. What the first bullet point is saying, that the BC was not united going through this process and I want to make a point here. We went to the BC. We shared our business plan, we showed our power of purchase agreements, we showed our financials, not only once but several times we went through all the due diligence and shared it to the Committee. We got a resolution passed by the Committee supporting this project. Then we started to negotiate with Brown County to get the waste and this is what was probably the most difficult, this is one of the hardest things about this whole project is, then we get a call from Tom Hinz who's a County Executive, and he says listen, I just met with one of your elected officials and I was told that the BC does not support this project. We said wait a minute, and so we had to meet with Tom Hinz, and we said, wait a minute, we have a resolution here passed saying that they support it. And he goes, I'm just telling you somebody from the BC called me and said they do not support it. Then we were meeting with Chuck Larscheid. You can ask them, they're sitting here today and then we met with Chuck Larscheid, who's the equivalent of the General Manager of the Tribe, and he was negotiating with us and he said, I just again talked to a BC member who said, "The BC does not support this and we want to withdraw from our negotiations on the waste agreements".

Pete King: I sat in a Hobart meeting and I watched one of our Committee members stand up in the Hobart meeting, opposing the project, at a Hobart meeting, on record. If you want to do your homework, look at those minutes. They take an oath of office to represent the Oneida Tribe first, first and foremost.

Kevin Cornelius: So then we're working with these different units of governments to try and get this done. Elaine Wilman, who works for the village of Hobart, formed a group called the Opposition Committee. That's the name they gave themselves. The Opposition Committee, one of the members, his name is Dick Rankin, we were on the phone with him trying to talk to him, saying here's the information about our project and he goes, "Oh, I just talked to a member of your Business Committee, who said they don't support the project," and I got this information from him. So not only were they saying they don't support it, they were giving information that we were giving to the BC, to the Opposition Committee. You can ask them, they're here. I don't know if they want to speak to it.

Rick Hill: Come on. Order. Stick to the project, you guys.

Kevin Cornelius: Green Bay, as far as the resolution today, it said are there any, one of the questions is; 'did we ruin the relationships with other communities?' We have a letter from Mike Aubinger, the village president of Ashwaubenon, he said we were professional and courteous and he said we have a

very good relationship with the village of Ashwaubenon. We also have a very good relationship with the city of Green Bay. It took them two weeks to pass our conditional use permit.

Pete King: As far as the reporting mechanism, like Vice Chairwoman Hughes said, we had the approval of the BC of the new reporting system and we'll be coming out with that in mid, I believe, it's early July and adhering to all of those.

Rick Hill: Brandon?

Brandon Stevens: The whole purpose of this meeting is you elected the body up here to represent you and this is the accountability that we need to report to you. Seven Gens is given you a good courtesy of bringing the people in and to talk about the technology and what's going on with the loan guarantee and you know, probably a lot of us don't even understand that yet. We want to make sure, as a body up here, we are the ones responsible to you and that's why we create the corporations, so they can do the business as they need to do. The Tribe is not liable and our assets aren't liable. This is why you elect us every three years, to represent you the best possible way that we can. I just wanted to make that comment that this is our accountability to the GTC, to this body here. So if you need information, come to us and this is exactly what we're doing, we're providing a forum for the questions that are being brought up today.

Rick Hill: I just want to say, despite all of the politics and people posturing and misinformation and what not, I got to take my hat off to these guys for weathering the storm and still continuing on with the project. This is a national project. So when I go to D.C. or wherever there's national meetings, this project is talked about. It's widely known that this project is here in Oneida, for whatever reason. I know there's interest from other; it was asked about, other Indian nations or communities, interested in this project. Not only that there's other municipalities wanting to give these guys their supply of garbage, locally and they want to be a part of this project, as to participate in, because they see it as a lot of value for a lot of different reasons. Anywhere you go, in any community, when you mention the word biomass, you're going to have controversy; about the project and about the legitimacy of the project. So that just comes with doing these types of projects and you know we're weathering that storm. The former Governor Doyle supports the project. He was here recently on the reservation and once again he supported the project. When he was in office, Secretary Lienenkugel would sell the capacity of the Tribe after he toured our light industrial park and got familiar with Seven Gens and their capacity; supported the project. Now Governor Walker, we got a letter from Governor Walker who supports the project. His staff, Paul Jadin supports the project. I'm just trying to mention to you, despite all of the politics and all the whatever is happening, there is a large support to move forward. I don't want it to be misunderstood that they went to some of these meetings and there was a lot of hate. Despite that, we still have friends that support this project because it's a legitimate project. Alright, we'll take some more questions from the floor and we'll try to get this thing with some closure here. Yes, ma'am?

Debra Ushakow: Listening to everything and working in the hospital and seeing a lot of waste there and seeing the hospital paying lots of money for bags of garbage to be taken and they would weigh it by the pound and it would be sent down to Chicago, the hospital paid for all of this. Also, there's a gentleman down in Milwaukee, his name is Will Allen and he has a farm in the city. He now takes garbage from the restaurants and anybody who wants to get rid of their garbage and he started, on a small scale and now he's on a larger scale, with this big, huge round thing, which is probably like about 20 feet by 50 feet. He puts all the garbage in there and he creates energy with it. As far as this bio project, I think people are asking a lot of questions because they don't know and understand all of it, just as well as I don't understand all of it. I think we're looking for a project that is going to be profitable for the Tribe, yet not only profitable but also is saving our people from death. We have many deaths up here from cancer and all other things and I think we have to start looking at that because guess what? It's only going to get worse. So, as far as this project goes, and I think why everybody is so hesitant about any type of project of Seven Gens and I'm being respectful in this manner, we have seen Seven Gens invest in several things which didn't turn out so well. Ok, so now we have this project that's facing

us and I think people want to be sure that this is going to be, not only profitable, but it's going to be saving our children and our elders and all of our people down the road. Fighting isn't going to help it. I think this discussion is really good because it's bringing out a lot. Also, Seven Gens did come down to our area and Seven Gens has presented. We have chances to ask questions. Now this is a suggestion. So we have, I've heard several men here and possibly women, that are in physiology, environmental and engineers who know a lot about some of these. I've heard some of them speak tonight and they were just like, wow, asking some great questions. I think that a core group of folks that have this mindset of how these things work, it would be beneficial to take possibly five of those general men or women, who know this with Seven Gens, to look at these. These guys are asking viable questions that we want to know. I'm sorry that this trust happened, this mistrust happened throughout the years but I think that if those folks came back and just made a listing of all these questions and everything was documented and they said, "well, we're asking this and we're asking this", I think we're just looking for the best project because we have to do something because this environment is not getting any better and it's going to get worse. Thank you.

Pete King: Let me respond just a little bit. With respect, we have the best in the nation and I don't just mean in the Oneida Tribe. We have the best in the United States working with us. We have the best in the world, which we just brought in. We appreciate the help. If there's folks out there that have engineering backgrounds, come on over. We'll explain the technology to you if you don't understand it completely or if you have questions on it. Give us a call.

Unidentified: I just have a couple questions. The first one is, can we choose what type of energy that is created to sell? You know what I mean because I'm just hearing power energy and they said something about gasoline.

Kevin Cornelius: Because we have a power purchase agreement with Wisconsin Public Service, this has to be sold as electricity.

Unidentified: So it can't be really converted into anything, just that one option?

Kevin Cornelius: For this one, yeah, it has to go as electricity, but it can be converted to a liquid fuel, yes.

Unidentified: Ok and the next question is, because you said it takes 10 years for the payback, what happens in the meantime, if something breaks? Who covers that cost?

Kevin Cornelius: There is a regular schedule maintenance and it's actually, anytime you handle municipal waste, you have to have a redundancy system. So that means that you always have to always have a back-up system that's working. So when in this system there will be three different units that will be operating. So one unit goes down, actually one unit will go down for the maintenance, the other two will continue to operate at that level. So there will be a systematic rotation of units where they are maintained.

Unidentified: Ok and the last one is, because they said it takes 10 years to pay itself back. Why would it take so long?

Kevin Cornelius: That's the loan that we're going to get for the \$19 million. We'll pay it back in 10 years. So that's a pretty good payback.

Rick Hill: Madelyn?

Madelyn Genskow: As I set to start out with, I didn't write this resolution to bring Seven Gens before the GTC, to turn Seven Gens down, but to bring out important information to give our people a chance to clear the air and so that they know how they feel about it. I'll tell you one thing that caught my attention, that is, when I was observing this before as it was going along over the last two months, you broke ground, had a ceremonial breaking of the ground something like three times, and to me that

signaled poor planning. Because to me it meant that you had not dotted all your i's, you had not crossed all your t's, and you didn't get signed agreements before you broke ground, and that doesn't make no sense to me. I think we've had a good airing of discussion tonight. I'd like to make a motion that Seven Generations provide documented answers on a complete financial report and audit to the General Tribal Council at the July 2011 semi-annual GTC meeting and that the GTC will then carry out this motion to determine whether or not to retain Seven Generations Corporation.

Point of order.

Rick Hill: Who's got a point of order here? What's your point?

Sherrie Benton: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My point of order is I'm not quite sure that the GTC can vote whether or not the Seven Gens continues to exist. Can we get some clarification on that? Thank you.

Patty Hoeft: Mr. Chairman did you recognize a second to that motion?

Rick Hill: No, I called a point of order. I wanted to see what that was because it was different than the resolutions in the book. The different motion than what was requested originally, is that correct? It's not the one that's in the book?

Madelyn Genskow: I didn't have a motion in the book.

Rick Hill: There's a resolution to be considered, is that correct?

Madelyn Genskow: Yes, we met tonight and we considered the situation.

Rick Hill: So you're withdrawing this resolution, is that what you're saying?

Madelyn Genskow: Pardon me?

Rick Hill: You're withdrawing the resolution?

Madelyn Genskow: No, I'm making this motion that I made.

Rick Hill: And what is the impact of your motion?

Madelyn Genskow: She took my paper. The impact of the motion is that Seven Gens will provide documentation for any Tribal member that wants to see it. Secretary, could you please read the motion back?

Patty Hoeft: Yes, it is being typed as we speak, if you'll just give us a couple seconds here.

Rick Hill: Read it back and I'll look for a second.

Madelyn Genskow: I'd like to also say that I know that there was racial...

Rick Hill: There's a point of order. Get it up on the floor and then I'll ask for a legal opinion on it.

Madelyn Genskow: I'd like to also say that we've needed this discussion. I don't want us to make our decision on racial hatred. I want us to make our decision in a business way, for our own business interests.

Patty Hoeft: Mr. Chairman, did you recognize Mike Debraska as the seconder? Could you project that up on the screen? Motion by Madelyn Genskow that Seven Generations will provide...Fawn if you could change the word to, to the word will, that Seven Generations will provide.

Madelyn Genskow: She brought it back to me. It says, I make a motion that Seven Generations provide documented answers on a complete financial report and audit to the General Tribal Council at

the July 2011 semi-annual GTC meeting and that the GTC will then carry out this motion to determine whether or not to retain Seven Generations Corporations.

Rick Hill: Mike, are you going to support that? Alright. Legal council, is that appropriate?

MOTION: I make a motion that Seven Generations provide documented answers on a complete financial report and audit to the General Tribal Council at the July 2011 semi-annual GTC meeting and that the GTC will then carry out this motion to determine whether or not to retain Seven Generations Corporations, seconded by Mike Debraska.

Parliamentarian Joanne House: The question is whether or not this motion is in order, in front of the GTC. I don't believe that it's in order for two reasons. The first is, I'm not entirely certain what Seven Gens is reporting on in this motion. So, it's not clear on what the response is that Seven Gens is supposed to get back to the GTC. The second is, is that I don't know, I'm presuming that whether or not retaining Seven Gens means whether or not it will continue to exist. I'm not entirely certain that the GTC can do that under the corporate charter, so they're acting outside the scope of their ability. Notwithstanding that, determining whether or not Seven Gens should or should not exist is a very complex action and I don't know that it's within the authority of the GTC or the ability, with no disrespect, the ability of the GTC to try to dissolve Seven Gens given the number of contracts, agreements, loans and other documents that's entwined in that particular corporate entity. It would be my opinion that the motion is not in order.

Madelyn Genskow: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? So in other words, we can never dissolve Seven Generations? I'd like to ask Chief Legal Counsel if that is correct. We can never dissolve Seven Gens? I'd like an answer.

Rick Hill: Can you tell the process for dissolution of a corporation?

Parliamentarian Joanne House: The corporate charter that is included within the materials identifies how the corporation can be dissolved. Yes, the corporation itself can be dissolved. I don't believe that the GTC can dissolve the corporation. It can direct that action be taken to dissolve the corporation, but that's not something that occurs overnight. Those are actions that the BC, the Treasurer, the Chief Financial Officer, among other people, would need to become involved in, in order to make sure that dissolution occurred properly. I'm not entirely certain that that's an action of the GTC. Not having had the opportunity to research that question, to look at the documents and understand what's going on, that is my general opinion. It may be subject to change given further research.

Madelyn Genskow: Mr. Chairman?

Rick Hill: Go ahead, Madelyn.

Madelyn Genskow: In my motion, I did not say that GTC would decide to dissolve it at that time. I said that could, and if you could be ready by that time to tell us whether or not we can.

Rick Hill: I'm going to rule the motion out of order based on legal advice here and if you want to modify. Sharon, you still have a question? We had a point of order. What you got? Privileged question? Microphone please.

Ruling on I make a motion that Seven Generations provide documented answers on a complete financial report and audit to the General Tribal Motion Council at the July 2011 semi-annual GTC meeting and that the GTC will then carry out this motion to determine whether or not to retain Seven Generations Corporations, seconded by Mike Debraska. Motion ruled out of order by Chairman Rick Hill.

Privileged question.

Sharon House: These chairs are getting bigger and bigger.

Rick Hill: I thought it was me.

Sharon House: Good evening, GTC, BC. Thank you for allowing me to speak. My issue goes to exactly to what Joanne was saying. To me, if the GTC would take this action, it defeats the whole purpose of why you have a corporate charter and doesn't it pierce the veil, the corporate veil, which would put the Tribe liable if we would do something like that?

Rick Hill: Cathy Metoxen?

Cathy L. Metoxen: I would like to make a motion that we take Seven Gens and have them come back with a more clear analysis and that we bring them under the GTC and that all documentation be provided of all financial obligations and such, to include...

Point of order

Rick Hill: Point of order, what's your point?

Sherrole Benton- Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Cathy is raising the very same question that we just discussed with Joanne. It's not within the GTC's best interest to take on the responsibility of Seven Gens because then that makes the Tribe responsible for anything that happens with Seven Gens. So, thank you.

Rick Hill: Good point. Motion's out of order. Mrs. Hill?

Michelle Hill: Can I ask the Seven Gen to stand up, all the young men that are, could you please stand up? Now look at them. They're all Oneida. Those are our young men and they're trying to lead us and we're sitting here badgering them. They're educated. They're educated like how we want to be and they're our very, very own and we're treating them like how Hobart treated them. Hobart is our enemy. I don't know if you guys realize that and we got people infiltrating, our own people, for Hobart, that are going and giving Hobart information. You can find that out. You can ask them. Ask them right now. Who? Who? Can someone tell me who it was that was...

Rick Hill: Point of order, Michelle. Trying to wind down. We're trying to find some support here for Seven Gens and I think the Vice Chairwoman described on the reporting that would come before the GTC in July. Is that correct? It's somewhat of what's being requested and in some sense, demand, in terms of the type of the reporting that will be brought forward. Excuse me.

Michelle Hill: I would like to know, right now Chairman, I would like to know who is committing treason on our Business Committee? I would like to know who is committing treason. Who is representing us? Oneida, you're elected Oneida, you're representing us and when you're siding with Hobart and you're...Tina, I love you. I'm sorry, I love you.

Rick Hill: Point of order now. If we could ask the Committee members if they want to comment on these remarks. We'll go down the row here real quick and get it done. We have other agenda items here.

Michelle Hill: Ok. and that, I just want to say; this is our own people and this is a new face of Seven Gen. This isn't Seven Gen six years ago. This isn't Seven Gen 10 years ago. This is a new face of Seven Gen. Also, this is a different Committee. This is a different BC than the Nature's Way Committee. So come on people, come on. I make a motion to accept the report.

Rick Hill: Parliamentarian, is that in order?

MOTION: Motion by Michelle Hill to accept the Oneida Seven Generations report, seconded by Sherrole Benton.

Privileged question.

Rick Hill: Go ahead, Mike.

Mike Debraska: You never went back to Cathy. Cathy was in the process of making a motion before you cut her off.

Rick Hill: Do you want to amend the motion?

Cathy L. Metoxen: Yes, I want to make an amendment to the motion.

Rick Hill: Alright.

Cathy L. Metoxen: That all documentation with regards to financial payouts of monetary that go to finders fees and such, for any of the individuals, those young men that are trying to get this business put through. Far too many times, this is the problem that we have had over the years.

Rick Hill: Do you have your amendment drafted here?

Cathy L. Metoxen: Yes, I'm working on it right now.

Rick Hill: There's a privileged question. Sherrole and whoever else over here that had a privileged question.

Point of order.

Rick Hill: One at a time. Ed, you can be next on your point.

Sherrole Benton: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My point of order is that Seven Gens is a corporation, and the board and staff of Seven Gens operates together as a corporation. I'm not sure why Cathy wants to investigate each one of them individually? So, that's my point of order.

Cathy L. Metoxen: It's not an investigation. I didn't ask for an investigation.

Sherrole Benton: I don't understand her motion. I think she's not making any sense. She's really unprepared.

Patty Hoeft: Mr. Chairman, will you please have Cathy read her motion when she gets it written, when she's done writing it.

Rick Hill: Ed, do you have a point of order?

Ed Delgado: My point of order is that there were allegations that somebody on this Business Committee is treasonous. I think we should have a right to defend ourselves. You know when something... No it was not, no it was not. Nope. Absolutely not, I would never go, because I told you a little while ago, I'm hoping that this biomass project is clean. I'm hoping it will provide jobs, jobs that will be beneficial to our people. I'm hoping it will provide resources for our Tribe. But I do have questions and I've asked the questions about that to many people. But that doesn't mean that I don't support this project. So if Seven Gens wants to make allegations against this Committee, I'd like to know what they're talking about.

Rick Hill: There's a motion on the floor addressing the motion and there's an amendment being considered here.

Cathy L. Metoxen: What's just been brought to my attention is that I can't do this because she's not doing what she brought this here for, so it's like it's not meeting the 10-day notice. Is that true? The motion that's on the floor...

Rick Hill: The motion is to accept the report.

Cathy L. Metoxen: Is that what was on the floor?

Rick Hill: That's what's on the floor, yes.

Patty Hoeft: The motion that's on the floor was seconded by Sherrole Benton. So if you could write that on the screen and put that up on the big screen, please. Now we're in the process of possibly hearing an amendment.

Cathy L. Metoxen: All documentation be provided for all monetary payouts such as finder's fees, under the table payouts, that may go to individuals, whether board members or consultants.

Rick Hill: That's totally inappropriate, putting the language like that. We're going to vote on the main motion. You guys prepared to vote on the main motion?

Patty Hoeft: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to make an amendment.

Rick Hill: Go ahead Patty, go ahead.

Patty Hoeft: The amendment is to answer to the questions that so many people have today, which is the reason why we are having the meeting, is to get good information, third party information to our people. So there are two reports that we need and this is the motion--Amendment to the main motion by Patty Hoeft to 1. Direct the Treasurer and CFO to provide the GTC at the semi-annual meeting July 4, 2011 with a report of their due diligence of the project's profitability and a recommendation of support, if this is their conclusion, and 2. Direct the BC to work with the Tribe's Environment Department at the July semi-annual meeting to provide the GTC with a report of their due diligence on the impact to our environment and a recommendation of support, if that is their conclusion. I think, Mr. Chairman, if we can get information from our own Tribal departments and there was some reassurance that our own experts agree that this is good for us and it's done and they will serve as our third party, I think everyone will want to embrace this project.

Point of order

Rick Hill: Point of order, Tina?

Tina Danforth: Point of the order on the amendment. I don't believe it's my job or the CFO's job to do the job of Seven Gens Corporation.

Patty Hoeft: Mr. Chairman, we're not asking the Treasurer and the CFO to do (Seven Generations) job. We're asking them to analyze a project on our behalf, as a third party, because Seven Gens is separate from the BC and we need to make sure that they are separate. All the decisions about how to handle this project were done by Seven Gens, as a board and as staff, and needs to be separate like that. Well, we need to know is just whether we can support it or not and that's the call for this information.

Tina Danforth: Then I think I need some clarification on the amendment.

Kevin Cornelius: Is there a discussion?

Rick Hill: Well, we're taking points of order. Hugh, you're going to be the second, so we can get this on the floor here. Go ahead.

Sherrole Benton: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate Patty's interest and support on this project, but I'm wondering if the way she has phrased it, pierces the corporate veil and then makes the BC liable for the corporation. Could I get a legal analysis on that? Thank you.

Rick Hill: JoAnne, what's your view on that?

Parliamentarian JoAnne House: The question is whether or not the amendment on the floor pierces the corporate veil. It's...no.

Tina Danforth: What is the amendment?

Parliamentarian JoAnne House: The simple answer is no, it does not. The motion, as I'm understanding it, simply requests the Treasurer and the Chief Financial Officer and the Environmental Department to review the existing material of Seven Gens and provide a recommendation to the BC on whether or not this project should be supported by the Tribe, not whether or not it should be done which should be supported. Two different issues and I believe that's well within the Business Committee's ability.

Privileged question.

Tina Danforth: There's a privileged question by Sharon House. I'd like to hear it.

Rick Hill: Sharon? It's already supported by resolution by the BC, right?

Tina Danforth: More or less

Patty Hoeft: Mr. Chairman, the GTC is questioning the BC right now.

Rick Hill: Sharon, you can have the floor right now.

Sharon House: Privileged question. Why don't you just ask them to do that and present the information? Why are we going to...then you don't pierce the veil, you're making a request to them and then if the BC wants to support it or not they can do that; based upon the information that you're being provided by the Seven Gen, then you're not piercing anybody's veil and I think you are by this motion.

Tina Danforth: Thank you, Sharon.

Patty Hoeft: I don't think this is piercing the veil, because we are not directing them. We're only asking to evaluate this project, because as a community we want to be able to support it. It's not...The BC is being questioned here because, as we said tonight, that you've gotten BC support for this project, but a majority of the people in the audience still are not sure if they can support it or not, and this is a way for our own experts, internally, to evaluate...

Yvonne Metivier: Can you call security? Amelia is attacking me verbally and calling me names. Call security. Amelia is calling me names.

Rick Hill: You can't have the floor Yvonne, you're out of order. Sharon?

Yvonne Metivier: Call security, Amelia is calling me names. Call security.

Rick Hill: Calm down, please.

Yvonne Metivier: No. Call security. Amelia's out of order. She's calling me names

Rick Hill: Security, come down and address this situation please.

Sharon House: Mr. Chairman?

Rick Hill: Can you guys take that out in the lobby, please, so we can finish the meeting here, please. Sharon?

Sharon House: I'd like to respond to Patty. I agree with what she's saying except, take it out of the amendment. Take the amendment out because that's what becomes formal action of the GTC and we're just recommending, just recommend to them Patty that they do what you're just asking them. It

doesn't need to be in an amendment. If they fail to respond, then that says something. That's where your red flag goes up.

Kevin Cornelius: We already have the BC support. They've asked us for that and we've provided it.

Sharon House: Ok, Kevin, I understand what you're saying but based upon what happened tonight, there were a lot more questions and so what it seems the simplest thing to do is to have the BC say, hey can we look at this. Do what Patty's saying without the motion, then you're not piercing the veil. They're making a request and that's it and then supply them with what they want and if you want to bring it back, that's up to the BC to say we'd like to present something. Then you're not piercing the veil.

Patty Hoeft: We already have an opinion that this is not piercing the veil.

Rick Hill: Kathy Hughes?

Kathy Hughes: The BC made a decision a few months back to support this project. I haven't heard anything yet to say that I've made a wrong decision then. I have heard a lot of questions and a lot of answers here tonight and some questions that still have not been answered. I think the BC can follow up with getting a more detailed report to GTC. Without having to have an amendment and a direction given and raising other issues that aren't necessary to be raised in this manner. I think, as a member of the BC, when the Committee as a whole makes a decision, I no longer have an individual opinion. My opportunity to object is before that decision is made. Once it's made, I have a responsibility to uphold that decision of the Committee until I'm told differently and I haven't been told differently, yet. There's nothing that we have heard to say that the Committee should not be supporting this project. We do have a handful of individuals who are saying we don't know enough about the project. I'm not an engineer, I'm not a physicist, and I'm not a chemist, so I don't have thorough understanding of all the technical aspects of this project, but I read, rely on the experts who have been brought in and their knowledge and expertise. That's what I'm relying on to back up my decision. If it's wrong, well, we can be wrong once in awhile, that has happened, unfortunately. But we are doing the best we can with the due diligence that has been done thus far to make certain that our recommendation to go forward is a good recommendation and I have heard nothing, absolutely nothing. Except Hobart has tried to convince me that it's a bad decision. I don't think we need the amendment. I think this body up here is responsible enough to see that if you have more questions, if you want more information, we should know how to get it to you.

Patty Hoeft: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to respond to the Vice Chairwoman's remarks. The motion is simply to ask for information from our own internal experts. Why there is such disagreement to provide us with information has been the battle of this project since the get-go. All the decisions here are about whether the project was planned appropriately. All the mishaps in the media were because of planning. In the beginning, we all supported this project and still support the project, but there is a lot of information we still need to know. Now I opposed the project when it was on Packerland Drive. I said I support the project but not on that site because you know when this project first started out, it started out by the landfill. Seven Gens went to the Land Commission to ask for a parcel of land. Unfortunately they didn't get trust land. I don't know why, but then they were given fee land. Knowing that we have a terrible relationship with the village of Hobart, they still decided to use that piece of property and go through permitting processes from both sides--Oneida and Hobart. Knowing that on the Hobart side they're going to play negatively with us, and that's what exactly what happened,...and we act surprised. This isn't about racism and don't let that cloud your views. It's true, Hobart wants to disestablish the reservation, but it's about power and control. It's not about racism. This project can be successful but if we are going to support and embrace it, let our third party experts evaluate it. That's all. It's very simple.

Rick Hill: Pearl? Good evening, Pearl.

Pearl McLester: Good evening, all you folks out here.

Rick Hill: Pearl, get a little closer to the mic, because I know your words are going to be valuable.

Pearl McLester: I'm 89 years old. I've been watching these programs for years and years and I think it's time that you people get some sense in your heads. When you come to a meeting, act like people and not like a bunch of wild Indians. We're not wild Indians.

Rick Hill: You go girl. Aye.

Pearl McLester: I went to the meetings when these boys presented us about this program and I'm 100 percent for it. We've got enough crap coming for us... a long time now. I think these young men have done a wonderful job. It's hard for me to speak, because I've had a couple of strokes, but damn it you people out there, do something! Do something now, that's good for everybody around here! These men have gone to school. We send them to school so that they can come back here and do something for our Tribe and then they get to a meeting like this and what do you do? You tear them all to pieces. Let's support them. We've lost... a lot of things happened in the Tribe, but I think this is one of the biggest things that's come down the road in a long time. Thank you.

Rick Hill: Amelia, can you top that?

Amelia Cornelius: Yes I can. I can't follow Pearl much more than say that we should really call for the question. First, I want people to know my name is Amelia Cornelius. Kevin is my son, Pete's my friend, Bill's my friend, I like Nathan, I don't know him very well. Shannon is the other person, I work with him, too. These are educated young people who are trying to do what's best for the Tribe, financially. Kevin knows I live on this reservation and he knows I'm very active. He's not going to do anything that's going to hurt the Tribe. He's only here to help the Tribe, the same as Pete. I think I'm going to call for the question.

Rick Hill: Question has been called for. You guys ready to vote on the amendment.

Terry Cornelius: A point of order on the amendment. I'm sorry, I think the amendment is out of order because it's asking for a recommendation from the Treasurer and the CFO to give to the BC. If I'm not correct, I think that there's already standing BC resolution that has approved this project. Doesn't that render this amendment mute?

Tina Danforth: Yes, I guess it would be redundant for myself and the CFO to do more diligence on a project that we have not been involved in from day one. We can probably do a financial one, but I don't know that we can do an environmental one. I believe Seven Gens corporation, its' board and its' staff have done their job for due diligence on this project. It's unfortunate that this project has become a political football between the Tribe and Hobart and whoever else jumped in on the bandwagon, but I don't appreciate that I'm being asked to do something that is redundant, is mute, and is not necessary. I have a lot of things on my desk that I need to get taken care of. I'm trying to get this budget compiled within in a short time frame and you know, I support the project so I don't know how you would expect me to say or do anything differently.

Rick Hill: So the motion is on the floor and I asked Legal Counsel was it in order? She reminded me, it is in order. Sharon raised the issue that it's going to pierce the corporate veil. I'm going to call it out of order, but I'd like you to take these remarks into consideration before your vote and think in your mind, is this an abundance of redundancy as you vote? Bruce?

Bruce A. King: This still on discussion yet?

Rick Hill: They called for the question.

Bruce A. King: Oh, they called for the question already?

Rick Hill: Yes.

Bruce A. King: I wanted to be able to tell what's been going on all along is that we've been fighting the question of whether or not the Tribe supports this project. That amendment keeps it going and going, again and again and again, and it helps those who are against us and against this project, by approving the amendment it suggests yet again that the Tribe is not behind this project. Which again, makes it very difficult for us to follow through with your direction of what we should be doing. If you want to pass the amendment, that's your wish, that's your decision. But I do want you to understand that it prolongs the attack that we have to go and face. There's action by the Committee already that we have to give a report in July, they detailed it out. We are going to be doing that report. But this particular amendment continues the question of whether the Tribe supports the project. Thank you.

Rick Hill: We'll vote on the amendment now. All in favor of the amendment, signify by saying aye. Those opposed the same sign. Motion fails on the main motion.

VOTE: Amendment to the main motion by Patty Hoeft to 1. Direct the Treasurer and CFO to provide the GTC at the semi-annual meeting July 4, 2011 with a report of their due diligence of the project's profitability and a recommendation of support, if this is their conclusion, and 2. Direct the BC to work with the Tribe's Environment Department at the July semi-annual meeting to provide the GTC with a report of their due diligence on the impact to our environment and a recommendation of support, if that is their conclusion, seconded by Hugh Danforth. Motion failed by a voice vote.

Rick Hill: Question called for on the main motion. Let's get it up here. Patty, can you read the main motion?

Patty Hoeft: Yes, the main motion is by Michelle Hill to accept the Oneida Seven Gens report, seconded by Sherrole Benton.

Rick Hill: All those in favor of supporting the main motion, signify by saying aye. Those opposed? Any abstentions? Alright, so ordered.

Vote: Main motion by Michelle Hill to accept the Oneida Seven Gens report, seconded by Sherrole Benton. Motion approved by a voice vote.

Rick Hill: You have a privileged question, sir? What is your name?

Mike Emmanuel Sr.: My name is Mike Emmanuel Sr. I'm Oneida, no. 1876.

Rick Hill: Thank you for coming.

Mike Emmanuel, Sr.: I'm from Milwaukee. I'm glad I am here to observe what I have heard and seen. Seven's the number of completion. I've believe that these young men should be able to complete what they are doing. It would be good for the Tribe. Forty jobs is 40 jobs. \$24 million is just \$24 million. I myself would like money to just put solar panels on my own home and be self-supportive and energy efficient. This is very, very interesting to me and I also noticed that any house divided amongst itself falls. We shouldn't be arguing here. We are Oneidans, we are not Hobartans. Who cares about Hobart? We own what we want to own and we fight for what is right. I believe that to have strong leadership, we're going to hear opposition, people are going to point fingers, we have the right to know our accusers. There's always going to be someone to cause a problem before something good can happen. I believe these problems are coming because of the adversary and I believe we will, our Tribe, will overcome it. I respect all you people here and I'm honored to be here and am blessed to be Oneida and am proud of that. Thank you.

5. Tabled Items

a. Personnel Policy and Procedure Amendment to Strengthen Indian Preference in Hiring

Excerpt from Jan. 3, 2011 GTC Annual meeting: Motion by Cathy L. Metoxen to table for 60 days, seconded by Lois Powless. Motion carried.

Rick Hill: Thank you for your good words and thank you for coming down from Milwaukee. Alright, tabled items. Number five? The Personnel? Take it, you have to take it off the table, if it's your desire. Who made the motion? Trish? Off the table. Tehassi supports.

Motion: Motion by Trish King to take 5.a. off the table, seconded by Ron "Tehassi" Hill.

Rick Hill: All in favor of taking it off the table signify by saying aye. Anybody opposed? Any abstentions? Alright so ordered. You may have the floor.

VOTE: Motion by Trish King to take 5.a. off the table, seconded by Ron "Tehassi" Hill. Motion approved by a voice vote.

Sandra Schuyler: I want to make a motion to table the rest of this, it's getting very late. Please?

Rick Hill: There's a motion to table the rest of the agenda. Is that what your motion is?

Sandra Schuyler: That's what I'm proposing.

Rick Hill: Any support of the motion?

Trish King: I'd like to vote on the motion to table please, to determine whether or not we should table. I mean, I don't know if it's appropriate because of the agenda.

Rick Hill: There's a motion to table and there's a second and there's no discussion on the motion, is that correct? Who supported the tabling motion? Seconded by Ira? Kerry? You look just like your Dad, man, and I loved him too, so there we go.

MOTION: Motion by Sandra Schuyler to table the rest of the items on the agenda, seconded by Kerry Cornelius.

**5. b. Personnel Policy and Procedure Amendment to Vacation and Personal Day
Accumulation personnel policy and procedure**

Excerpt from Jan. 3, 2011 GTC Annual meeting: Motion by Madelyn Genskow to table 8.b. Personnel Policies and Procedures amendment to Vacation and Personal Day accumulation until all Oneida Tribal members who are employees of the Oneida Tribe receive a 10-day notice, seconded by Elaine Duxtator. Motion carried.

6. New Business

a. Personnel Policy and Procedure Amendment to Trade Back for Cash of Vacation and Personal Time

7. Petitioner M. Genskow: 7 resolutions (Remaining four resolutions will be presented at a later meeting)

b. Resolution no. 1: General Tribal Council voting will not require a 2/3 majority to change a law, a simple majority will be the rule

c. Resolution no. 3: Double the size of the grass-fed beef herd at Tsyunhehkawa Farm to meet the request to purchase.

Rick Hill: All in favor of tabling the rest of the agenda, please signify by raising your hand with the wrist band on. All those opposed, the same sign. Any abstentions? Looks like the ayes have it. The motion is tabled.

VOTE: Motion by Sandra Schuyler to table the rest of the items on the agenda, seconded by Kerry Cornelius. Motion approved by a show of hands.

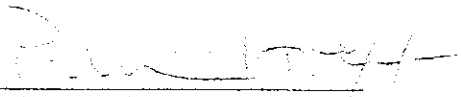
8. Adjourn

Rick Hill: The motion to adjourn would be in order.

Motion: Motion by Brandon Stevens to adjourn at 9:10 pm, seconded by Kathy Hughes.

Rick Hill: All in favor of adjourning signify by saying aye. You guys got to wait a minute on the exiting process. All those adjourning, signify by saying aye. Any opposed? Any abstentions? So ordered.

Minutes Approved as presented/corrected on July 4, 2011.



Patricia Hoeft, Tribal Secretary
ONEIDA BUSINESS COMMITTEE