STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT COURT BR. 7 WAUKESHA COUNTY

State ex rel. REDDELIEN ROAD NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION, INC., ("RRNA"), et al,

Petitioners,

-vs-

Case No. 2010 CV 5341 **MOTION HEARING** 

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ("DNR"),

Respondents.

Proceedings held in the above-entitled matter on the <u>28th day of October</u>, <u>2011</u>, before the **Honorable**J. MAC DAVIS, Circuit Court Judge presiding in Circuit Court Branch 7, Waukesha County Courthouse, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

APPEARANCES:

ATTORNEY WILLIAM C. GLEISNER, 300 Cottonwood Avenue, Suite No. 3, Hartland, Wisconsin 53029, appearing on behalf of the Petitioners.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DIANE L. MILLIGAN,

Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Department of

Justice, P.O. Box 7857, Madison, WI 53707-7857, appearing on

behalf of the Respondent.

Gail M. Villwock
Official Court Reporter



1	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
2	THE COURT: I'll call State ex rel Reddelier
3	Road Neighborhood Association, Inc. and others versus
4	the Department of Natural Resources, Case 2010 CV
5	5341. The appearances, please.
6	MS. MILLIGAN: Your Honor, appearing on
7	behalf of the Department of Natural Resources,
8	Assistant Attorney General Diane Milligan.
9	MR. GLEISNER: Appearing on behalf of the
10	Reddelien Road Neighborhood Association, Attorney
11	Bill Gleisner.
12	THE COURT: All right, we're here on a
13	couple of motions. The Association wants the Court to
14	offer its preliminary relief I guess you would say to
15	remand this and direct the DNR to have a contested
16	case hearing and allow them some discovery as part of
17	that. The DNR opposes that.
18	The DNR wants me to strike an affidavit
19	by Dr. O'Reilly. I'm going to deal with that right
20	now. It's denied. It's an inappropriate remedy even
21	in this kind of context; in addition, to wit, this
22	Court's view is substantively mooted by the subsequent
23	affidavit by Dr. O'Reilly.
24	So, it appears the issue here is the
25	difference of opinion in the Court's view of

signi	fican	ce is	the	DNR	cl	aims	the	Court	does	not	have
the 1	egal	autho	rity	to d	do	what	the	Associ	lation	ı war	nts
me to	do.										

So, from the DNR's point of view we don't get to some of the other things that might apply if the Court were exercising discretion of some kind.

So, Mr. Gleisner, why don't you, it's your motion, tell me why I should grant it, tell me where I have the authority.

MR. GLEISNER: Certainly, your Honor. First of all, your Honor, we respectfully state that we believe there are three alternatives grounds for remanding this case for a contested case hearing.

As to the first alternative in its

October 13th letter to this Court the DNA admits that
it overlooked the fact that the, we did in fact file
our request for a contested case hearing. In that
same October 13th letter the DNR claims
the Association had to appeal within 30 days of
the date of the attempted denial of the contested case
request and cites Section 227.53 (1)(a)2m. That
section reads: "Petition for review of cases other
than contested cases shall be served and filed within
30 days after personal service or mailing of the
decision by the agency."

1	It's respectfully submitted that 227.53 (1)
2	(a)2m can be read to mean that the denial of a
3	contested case hearing request is not subject to that
4	30 day rule.
5	As to the would you like me to wait, you:
6	Honor, while you get there?
7	THE COURT: No, go ahead.
8	MR. GLEISNER: As to the second alternative
9	ground for remand, 227.42 contested case hearing is
10	how facts to determine under Chapter 227 so that the
11	trial court can conduct appellate review of the laws
12	applied to those facts through and by means of a
13	227.53 judicial review.
14	Besides expert evidence there are a number
15	of disputed facts that should be resolved before this
16	Court is called upon to conduct such a review.
17	For example, the DNR applied to itself for
18	storm water coverage, didn't advise the Hansons that
19	it was doing so in spite of the co-ownership of the
20	portion of the property, issued itself a decision a
21	mere three days later without seeking or considering
22	submissions by other interested parties including the
23	Hansons or experts that may call into question the
24	propriety of the DNR granting themselves a permit.

As to your authority, your Honor, pursuant

1	to 227.57 (7) a Circuit Court has both jurisdiction
2	and discretion to remand for a contested case hearing
3	regardless of whether a party requested such a
4	hearing.
5	227.57 (7) reads in part, and I quote: "If
6	the agency's action depends on facts determined
7	without a hearing, it may remand the case to the
8	agency for further examination and action within the
9	agency's responsibility."
LO	Under the Docks decision, which we've cited
11	in our briefs, a trial court has broad discretion to
12	remand so the facts may be ascertained and developed
13	and a record created.
14	In Docks the DNR argued that the
15	appellant Docks never requested a hearing before the
16	Department, and that there is no specific provision in
17	227.57 (7) that authorizes the Court to order the
18	agency to hold hearings.
19	The Court of Appeals responded: "We will
20	accept both facts as true but neither is dispositive.
21	Section 227.57 (7) empowers the Court to remand to DNR
22	for action within the agency's responsibility.
23	And the Department's own rules contemplates
24	hearing under 227.42, the contested case hearing rule.
25	The fact that Docks did not request a

hearing the first time around does not limit the

Court's power to order DNR action within the range of

its responsibilities."

Here, unlike in *Docks*, we did request a contested case hearing. And, in fact, we specifically included it as part of our petition for judicial review, and the gravamen of our prayer in our petition is for a remand.

And that brings us to the Association's third alternative ground for remand, your Honor. As the DNR itself has acknowledged in a brief in a companion case, and we have a copy of the brief with us if the Court or Counsel would like to review it, under 227.02 the Rules of Civil Procedure apply if they do not conflict with other provisions of 227. We respectfully submit that the petition for judicial review is like a complaint and should be construed according to the notice pleading standard under 802.02. As both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals have held when a document is attached to a complaint and made a part of it the attached document may be resorted to in determining the sufficiency of the complaint.

The request for contested hearing is attached to the petition for judicial review.

1	Also, the petition in this case was a
2	request in part for declaratory relief, or a
3	declaration of rights under 227.57 (9) asking that
4	this Court declare that the 30 day time limit on the
5	Hartsook decision does not begin to run until
6	December 16th of 2010.

The request for declaratory relief applied to the *Hartsook* decision and was not limited to either the petition for judicial review or the attached request for a contested case hearing.

There is nothing in 227.42 or Chapter 227 which forbids immediately asking a circuit court to utilize a contested case mechanism under 227.42 in order to assure that full and complete justice is achieved pursuant to the petition for judicial review.

Issue was joined in this case on January 6th of 2010 by the DNR's Notice of Appearance, which under 227.53 (2) is like an answer. That Notice of Appearance was filed four days before the attempted January 10th denial by the DNR. Other than objecting to the prayer for declaratory relief the DNR does not object to or raise any issues regarding the inclusion of request for a contested case hearing.

When the DNR did move to dismiss on February 7th it only did so on the grounds of

timeliness after the Court's August 11th of 2011 order, which we believe is in the nature of a decision on our request for the declaratory relief. The DNR did not seek to amend its Notice of Appearance.

With regard to one other point, your Honor, the reason we have asked the Court for discovery on remand is that we want to get to the bottom of some of the irregularities in this case that we mentioned a few moments ago; and also in order to be certain that we have the opportunity to depose the authors of the Kapur and Gestra reports and Mr. Hartsook. By reason of the DNR's motion to strike portions of Dr.

O'Reilly's affidavit, which you have already ruled on, we believe the DNR would also like to get to the bottom of some of these expert reports.

And for that reason, or for all those reasons, your Honor, we would respectfully ask that this Court remand this for a contested case hearing. Thank you, your Honor.

MS. MILLIGAN:

THE COURT: Thank you. Attorney Milligan?

Thank you, your Honor.

Reddelien Road did file a petition for contested hearing. The petition was denied, and they attached a copy of the denial letter to their pleading, to their motion papers in this case. It wasn't an attempted

denial, it was a denial. It was denied based on timeliness but also based on substance, because the petition raised legal questions not factual questions.

They didn't seek judicial review within 30 days of that denial. And under 227.42 (2) a denial of a request for a hearing shall be in writing, shall state the reasons for denial, and is an order reviewable under this chapter.

The denial letter was a separately reviewable decision by the Department of Natural Resources and it was not appealed.

They can't get a pre -- they can't get a hearing this way that they didn't properly seek administratively before the courts. And I have a case cite for the Court, Kosmatka versus DNR, 77 Wis. 2d 558 at 568, and in that case the Court said: Where an appeal is provided it is incumbent upon a litigant to pursue the statutory appeal to its conclusion. He cannot circumvent the statutory scheme by striking out anew and asking another tribunal to rule on the identical point at issue here.

So procedurally had Reddelien Road wanted a pre-review contested case hearing they should have appealed the hearing denial. They didn't do so, and they can't get there through the back door through

1 this Court.

Their pleading strategy, petitioners say that they put the demands for contested case hearing in their petition for strategic purposes. They strategically incorporate the demand for contested case hearing in their petition for review of DNR's decision because they wanted the Court to remand the case to DNR before the Court does its review.

But as I said before the contested case denial decision is a separate reviewable decision. They can't preemptively challenge that decision by incorporating the same complaints in their petition for judicial review of the decision on its merits.

THE COURT: You used the word preemptively, could you remind me of the dates of the sequence here.

THE COURT REPORTER: Your mic is not on.

MS. MILLIGAN: Sure, yes, your Honor, I can do that. The petition for contested case hearing was filed on December 20th and that was the same day Reddelien Road Neighborhood Association asked DNR for contested case hearing. DNR denied that request on January 10th as counsel just noted four days after we had already filed our Notice of Appearance in this case. So, they -- they're trying to preemptively challenge a decision made let's see, 11 --

1	21 days after they started this case. In other words,
2	you know, contrary to the arguments at pages 8 through
3	10 about complimentary and simultaneous requests, and
4	contrary to this notice pleading concept, 227, Chapter
5	227 demands strict compliance, and they can't
6	challenge the denial of a contested case hearing
7	petition before that petition was denied.
8	Regarding on the case law Reddelien Road
9	Neighborhood Association says it cited the RW Docks
10	case.
11	THE COURT: Could you back up?
12	MS. MILLIGAN: Sure.
13	THE COURT: So if we take any notice of the
14	Association's pleading, which contains the request for
15	contested hearing, in your view the fact that that was
16	made before the DNR had denied a request for contested
17	case hearing means we should ignore it. It needed to
18	come after the denial?
19	MS. MILLIGAN: Yes, if they're trying to
20	challenge that decision. It's a separate, a separate
21	standard for judicial review applies to denial
22	decision and to the substance of the storm water
23	permitting decision.
24	We have litigated this across the hall
25	regarding another permit for the same case. The

1	question before the Court for a contested case hearing
2	denial is: Did they meet the standards in 227.42?
3	It's a separate decision, a separate application of
4	law to the separate facts. They're perfectly
5	THE COURT: You just confused me with that
6	answer because I thought you were talking about the
7	timing of this, and now you went off and talked about
8	a different standard.
9	MS. MILLIGAN: Yeh, there is a timing
10	problem and a substance problem.
11	THE COURT: So you didn't want to talk about
12	the timing problem I asked you about?
13	MS. MILLIGAN: Oh, I tried to, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Go ahead.
15	MS. MILLIGAN: Okay. They sought judicial
16	review. They filed the petition in this court
17	21 days before their hearing request was denied. They
18	can't challenge something they can't challenge
19	something that hasn't happened yet by filing a
20	petition with this Court.
21	If they had wanted to challenge the denial
22	decision they had 30 days after January 10th to do so,
23	and they did not.
24	THE COURT: So what is this what is the
25	specific requirement paperwork of pleading-type

requirement to do the challenge? Is there any -- in civil courts there isn't much in the way of exact, you just have to make, get your point across, notice pleadings; is it somehow different for this?

MS. MILLIGAN: Yes. Chapter 227 is -strict compliance is required in order for the Court
to have jurisdiction, and there needs to be a
decision, and then you need to appeal within 30 days
or the Court lacks subject matter. It used to be
subject matter jurisdiction, now it is competency to
hear something.

So the Court can't hear a case that hasn't -- that hasn't, isn't even ripe. And you can really, you can only challenge one decision at a time in a petition for judicial review.

The Court is empowered to remand this case for a contested case hearing after it does its judicial review but not before it does its judicial review.

The RW Docks case that is cited by the petitioners the Court did its review on page 858 of that decision, it notes that the trial court reviewed the reports and evaluations supporting DNR's decision, and also considered Docks objections to several of the agency's conclusions.

After the parties briefed the case, after the Court looked at the record, the Court decided that there wasn't enough there and they wanted to remand.

But what the Court is being asked here is to remand before it looks at the record. Reddelien Road wants you to disagree with them that, that the record isn't good enough. And then in fact in their brief they say that there's no record has ever been created. But to the contrary, there was a record, we filed it with this Court.

The Court needs to review the record before it decides the record is inadequate and a remand is appropriate.

We cited the *Barnes* case that went past *RW*Docks and tried to explain that, yes, you can have a remand but only if the court doesn't -- only if the facts don't compel any particular action, and if the petitioner meets their burden of showing that summary affirmance isn't warranted.

So maybe we'll be in this position if the Court is not satisfied after review, but there is no provision in Chapter 227 for a pre-hearing review other than through 227.42, and they closed the door on that process themselves.

THE COURT: Now, well, that's -- I wanted to

1	ask you about how your first set of arguments relate
2	to your second set of arguments. If I agree you're
3	correct about the timing argument, do they still get
4	to get a judicial review and the possibility of a
5	remand? Or not?
6	MS. MILLIGAN: Most certainly, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Okay.
8	MS. MILLIGAN: And that's what 227.57(7)
9	contemplates.
L O	THE COURT: Explain that to me.
11	MS. MILLIGAN: So if we just go through
.2	227.57 sub (1) talks about the review shall be
L3	confined to the record unless leave is granted to take
L4	testimony.
L5	THE COURT: I didn't mean so much that.
L6	But, how it relates excuse my obtuseness but I
L7	don't do this kind of case very often, if they haven't
L8	made a request for contested case hearing they lose on
. 9	that but they still get to appeal what you have done,
20	the standards that apply are different, if they meet
21	the standards we might end up going back to a
22	contested case hearing. But they would have to meet
23	those different standards; is that your point?
24	MS. MILLIGAN: That's correct, yeh. 227.57
25	(7) has two different clauses. If the agency's action

1	depends on facts determined without a hearing, which
2	is where we are now, the Court shall set aside,
3	modify, or order agency action if the facts compel a
4	particular action as a matter of law. So that's the
5	Court's first option when there is no contested case
6	hearing.
7	Alternatively, it can remand the case, it
8	may remand the case to the agency for further
9	examination and action within the agency's
10	responsibility.
11	And the Barnes court goes on to explain
12	THE COURT: Mr. Gleisner's argument is
13	that the Court doesn't have to, doesn't really have to
14	do the first part if it can just jump right to the
15	second part because it says or; do you agree?
16	MS. MILLIGAN: No, I don't, your Honor.
17	THE COURT: What is your basis for claiming
18	you have to go through the first step to get to the
19	second step?
20	MS. MILLIGAN: The Barnes case.
21	THE COURT: Okay.
22	MS. MILLIGAN: The Barnes case walks
23	walks through the process where we start with you
24	review the record and sub (2) states: Unless the
25	Court finds the grounds for setting aside, modifying,

remanding, or ordering agency action it shall affirm
the agency's decision.

So, we start with the record, we start with the default where the burden is on them to show that the Court should not affirm.

And during that relief, or during that review when the Court is considering its options under 227.57 remand is just one option if it believes it further examination is necessary.

But what we have here is Reddelien Road is trying to tell you to jump to that before you even reviewed the record, before you've heard argument, before they have argued about the conclusions of the Department. We have a decision, we have a record, and the Court could also determine that the record we have supports the decision that was made, and then this case is over.

There were a couple of other points that counsel made that I would like to briefly address. The first is, you know, they would like to depose the engineers that wrote the reports that DNR looked at when they made the decision. And they -- they're using 227.57(1) as -- as a hook or as the grounds for that request. But that provision only says if there are procedural irregularities testimony may be taken

1 regarding those.

So, even if there were some irregularities with the service, even if they were supposed to tell the Hansons, that doesn't get them, that doesn't allow them to depose DNR's staff or DNR's experts on their conclusions about storm water.

They want to -- they want to have a substantive analysis, they want to have discovery.

The only way to get that was to have asked for contested case hearing before, or if the Court agrees after review that such is necessary it could ask as relief.

THE COURT: Would you explain that last sentence or part of the sentence again.

MS. MILLIGAN: Sure. If the Court when it is going through 227.57 (7), or, I'm sorry, 227.57 if it's separately analyzing legal questions, factual questions, procedural questions there are different paragraphs that give the Court options for ordering remedies for each type of action.

So during the Court's review, based on the record, if it doesn't affirm and if they make the proper showings then we could still end up with a remand under sub (7). But there are about three if's there before we get there.

1	THE COURT:	And if we get there what is
2	your what were you	saying about depositions?
3	They're allowed, or no	ot?

MS. MILLIGAN: Well, I was trying to say they're not allowed under 227.57 (1), which is where they're asking. If the Court does remand under sub (7) it is the -- it is up to the ALJ to decide the manner of discovery.

And briefly on that point in the petitioner's brief they talk about a contested case hearing that is currently pending before an Administrative Law Judge on another aspect of this same boat launch, and they argue that, DNR's attorneys argue the discovery wasn't warranted and kind of leave the Court hanging there. But I want the Court to know that there have been depositions in this other administrative part tribunal.

And the case, the code that I cite in my response brief, it's a DNR, it's an NR Administrative Code provision sets forth the rules that that -- that that ALJ followed.

So, just in conclusion, the way to get a contested hearing before the Court conducts its review is to file a request. And if that request is denied then they need to petition for judicial review and

work their way through that process.

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2.1

The Court may order remand as relief if the

facts don't compel a particular resolution,

and if Reddelien Road Neighborhood Association meets

its burden. But there is no legal basis for getting a

pre-review remand in this case. So, the State

respectfully requests that you deny their motion.

THE COURT: Mr. Gleisner?

MR. GLEISNER: Thank you, your Honor. Your Honor, first of all, I'm glad that counsel has conceded that there can be a remand for a contested case hearing.

Now the issue is the timing of that. We would respectfully observe that it is probably in the best interests of judicial economy if that occurs first.

We would also note that counsel for the State has not answered the issue that we have raised with regard to 227.53 (1)(a)2m, which was raised by them for the first time in their October 13th letter to us and to the Court. That provision says:

"Petitions for review of cases other than contested cases shall be served and filed within 30 days after personal service or mailing of the decision by the agency."

1	I would respectfully submit the legislature
2	in its wisdom did not put a time limit on seeking
3	contested case hearing review. It did put a time
4	limit on other cases, such as, for example, a judicial
5	review.
6	I would also respectfully note that I don't
7	think that a remand is an issue of jurisdiction for
8	this Court.
9	THE COURT: Shouldn't it be kind of hard for
10	me to swallow the idea that there is no time limit on
11	the time to petition for a review of an uncontested
12	case? Is that what you're arguing?
13	MR. GLEISNER: I am, your Honor, because the
14	legislature hasn't provided one. I would be eager to
15	hear, and I would interrupt my argument to hear what
16	counsel for the DNR
17	THE COURT: Attorney Milligan, if that's
18	where he is citing it does say: Other than contested
19	cases, where do I look for any limit on contested
20	cases?
21	MS. MILLIGAN: Sub (2) deals with contested
22	cases, and 2m deals with other than contested cases.
23	And when I was talking about how they had
24	30 days to appeal the hearing denial decision, I
25	didn't cite 2m but that's where it comes in. They had

1 30 days after January 10th of 2011 to appeal the
2 hearing denial decision because there was no contested
3 case hearing on the hearing denial decision.
4 So you combine 222.42 (2) and 22 -- I'm

So you combine 222.42 (2) and 22 -- I'm sorry, 227.42 (2) and 227.53 (1)2m say they have 30 days.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Gleisner.

MR. GLEISNER: Thank you, your Honor. Just for the record I disagree. But going on beyond that, 227.57 (7), your Honor, says that: "If the agency's action depends on facts determined without a hearing, without going any further, your Honor, I don't believe that there is any dispute that there wasn't a hearing.

The application to Mr. Hartsook occurred on the 1st of November of 2010. He issued his decision on the 3rd of or 4th of November of 2010. And, of course, it goes without saying that there couldn't have been a hearing because nobody knew about this until long after the time for appeal had passed.

227.57 (7) goes on to say that if there is a hearing -- strike that, if the agency's action depends on facts determined without a hearing one of the options of the Circuit Court as a matter of discretion is it may remand the case quoting now, "It may remand the case to the agency for further examination and

action within the agency's responsibility."

There is nothing there that says that it must wait until after there has been an adjudication, and I respectfully submit that I don't believe *Docks* says that.

I would like to skip to one other point that Counsel made, and that is with respect to what can be done on a remand. 227.57 (9) provides, and I'll just read the entire thing because I think it is easier, your Honor: "The Court's decision shall provide whatever relief is appropriate irrespective of the original form of the petition. If the Court sets aside agency action, or remands the case to the agency for further proceedings it may make such interlocutory order as it finds necessary to preserve the interest of any party and the public, pending further proceeding or agency action."

I think that does afford the Court latitude with regard to the ordering of discovery. And so I would respectfully argue that irrespective of (1)(a) 2m we did seek a contested case hearing. We did seek a declaration. Because as to both of the contested case hearing and as to the petition for judicial review because counsel for the DNR present in court informed us that it wasn't timely and they were going

to object. And so we combined the two. I don't see anything in Chapter 227 that prevents that. And I think it would be, especially in view of the irregularities that we discussed in our briefs, beneficial to the Court to have some insight into how this matter was handled in terms of timing, and in terms of not giving Mr. Hanson notice, and in terms of the experts, before the judge is called upon, before your Honor is called upon to make a decision. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Could I ask you to go back to Attorney Milligan's argument that because you filed your petition for contested case hearing before there was a denial of that by the DNR, that you lost out on that point?

MR. GLEISNER: Your Honor, I think that the fact is that we did request a contested case hearing, we did make that part of our petition for judicial review. And we viewed the attempted denial on the 10th of January as to be outside of the pleadings as it were. DNR counsel did not address or in any way object to the attachment of the request for a contested case hearing at all in this matter and in this court, and didn't seek to amend its notice of appearance, which I say is like an answer.

1	We respectfully would suggest in short, your
2	Honor, that we did timely ask for a contested case
3	hearing. At best there it's muddy as to whether or
4	not 227.53 (1)(a)(2m) has any effect on the timing of
5	an appeal.
6	And beyond all of that, your Honor, I do
7	think that this Court is not facing a jurisdictional
8	issue as it would be if we were dealing with a
9	petition for judicial review because 227.57 (7) allows
10	the Court the latitude to remand for a contested case
11	hearing. And, Ms. Milligan, I'm sorry, DNR counsel
12	has already conceded that that is one of the options
13	the Court has.
14	Thank you, your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Anything else, Attorney
16	Milligan?
17	MS. MILLIGAN: No. Other than it is just
18	one of the options that the Court has after it hears
19	our arguments and while we're reviewing their decision
20	that is being challenged.
21	THE COURT: All right. I'm not going to be
22	able to rule on this motion today. I need to go back
23	and look over it again. I'm going to set another

date. Either or both of you are welcome to appear by

phone the next time. My goal is to rule from the

24

25

1	bench on that occasion.
2	And depending on what I do that date
3	schedule or plan our next steps here.
4	MR. GLEISNER: As the Court reviews its
5	calendar November is pretty difficult for us.
6	We prefer something in December, any time in December
7	would work actually.
8	THE COURT: I guess that's okay with me. Do
9	you have any problem with that, Attorney Milligan?
10	MS. MILLIGAN: No, your Honor.
11	THE COURT: What about Monday,
12	December 12th, in the afternoon, 3:00 o'clock?
13	MS. MILLIGAN: That works for me, your
14	Honor.
15	MR. GLEISNER: Just give me one quick
16	second, your Honor. I think that is good. But give
17	me one quick second.
18	THE COURT: I thought seconds were
19	consistently the same length. But you say some of
20	them are quick and some of them aren't.
21	MR. GLEISNER: I'm there now, your Honor. I
22	apologize. It's pretty fast, but I'm old, I
23	apologize. Yes, the 12th. But what time did you say,
24	your Honor?
25	THE COURT: 3:00 p.m.

1	MR. GLEISNER: Yes, your Honor, that is
2	Monday the 12th.
3	THE COURT: Yup, Monday, December 12th.
4	3:00 p.m.
5	MR. GLEISNER: I apologize for the delay.
6	THE COURT: Either of you want to appear by
7	phone that day just let the clerk know and we'll
8	arrange that.
9	MS. MILLIGAN: Thank you.
10	MR. GLEISNER: Thank you, your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Okay.
12	(Hearing concluded)
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STATE OF WISCONSIN)
) SS
COUNTY OF WAUKESHA)

I, Gail M. Villwock, Official Court
Reporter for Br. 7 Waukesha County, State of
Wisconsin, do hereby certify that the foregoing
transcript is a true and correct transcription of my
stenographic notes reported on said date, to the best
of my belief and ability.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 2011.

Lail M. Villwock, RMR