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## Trial Transcript, Vol. V, Morning Session

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case # 4993

File # 112

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT WASHAKIE COUNTY, STATE OF WYOMING IN RE: THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION OF RIGHTS TO USE WATER Civil No. 4993 IN THE BIG HORN RIVER SYSTEM AND ALL OTHER SOURCES, STATE OF WYO-MING, 10 11 12 13 14 VOLUME V 15 Wednesday, January 28, 1981 16 Morning Session 17 18 19 **20** 21 22 23

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	•	API	PEARANCES
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مين الم	3	TOD MUT CMAME OF	MEN TOTAL MENOTICEMON
		FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING:	MR. JOHN TROUGHTON Attorney General
	4	•	Capitol Building
	5		Cheyenne, WY 82002
	3		MR. JAMES MERRILL, MR. MICHAEL
<u></u>	6		D. WHITE and MR. SCOTT KROB
<b>***</b>	7		Special Assistants Attorney
•	<b>'</b>		General 2900 Energy Center One Bldg.
· ————————————————————————————————————	8		717 17th Street
	· _		Denver, CO 80202
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	10	FOR THE UNITED	MR. CHARLES GRAVES
· =3	.	STATES OF AMERICA:	U.S. Attorney for the District
= <del>3</del>	. 11		of Wyoming Federal Building
	12		Cheyenne, WY 82002
=3	12		MS. REGINA SLEATER
<b>=3</b>	13		Attorney at Law
-3	14		Land and Natural Resources
	1=		Division Federal Building
<b>=</b> 3	15		Cheyenne, WY 82002
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_			MR. TOM ECHOHAWK Attorney at Law
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	20		MR. JOSEPH MEMBRINO
<b>=</b>	21		U.S. Department of Justice Washington, DC 20006
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1	APPEARA	NCES (Continued)
2		
3	FOR THE ARAPAHOE	WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BARKER
4	TRIBE:	1735 New York Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20006
5		BY: MR. R. ANTHONY ROGERS
6	FOR THE SHOSHONE TRIBE:	SONOSKY, CHAMBERS & SACHSE 200 M. Street, N.W.
7		Washington, DC 20006 BY: MR. HARRY SACHSE
8		DI ' LIK' HUMANT DESCRIPT
9	FOR THE ARAPAHOE & SHOSHONE TRIBES:	DRAY, MADISON & THOMSON 204 East 22nd
10	(LOCAL COUNSEL)	Cheyenne, WY 82001 BY: MR. WILLIAM THOMSON
11		
12	FOR THE PRIVATE WATER HOLDERS:	MS. RUTH YONKEE Attorney at Law
13		P.O. Box 1324 Thermopolis, WY 82443
14		MR. STEVEN AVERY
15		Attorney at Law 420 Washington
16		Riverton, WY 82501
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19		MR. MELVIN FILLERUP
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23		1201 Sheridan Ave. Cody, WY 82414
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APPEAR	VANCES (Continued)
DOD MUD DDTUAMD	MR. GEORGE RADOSEVICH
WATER HOLDERS:	Attorney at Law Lander, WY 82520
	MR. VAN WILGUS Attorney at Law
	1607 Draw Street Cody, WY 82414
	;
	FOR THE PRIVATE

مستاسه	1-1	MR-d	472
	······································	•	MUD CODOTAT Madmon Toddan and Contiemen.
وسياسي		1	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Ladies and Gentlemen,
فيعاشيه		2	will we please come to order.
ونسامه		3	Ms. Sleater, is is true and you and the State
فلعطمته		4	of Wyoming have agreed to a settlement and that you wish
فينعلنه		5	to announce.
وبيايي			MS. SLEATER: If only, Your Honor.
ويعيم		6	THE SPECIAL MASTER: If only is right.
-		7	MR MERRILL: Your Honor, before we begin, I'd
		8	like to raise a couple of matters that are sort of ongoing
		9	with respect to the trial. As you recall, we discussed
وم مراسية		10	some photographs belonging to Mr. Keith which were loaned
			to the United States, and Ms. Sleater informed me that her
		11	secretary is looking for those. We have prepared an order
-		12	requiring production of those, but thought we would hold
ويعاميع		13	off having you enter any such order until at least lunch
ويساميه		14	today to give the United States an opportunity to produce
وصفهم		15	those without being ordered to do so.
ويعليه		16	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Very well.
ويعاسه			MR. MERRILL: The second matter I'd like to raise
ومعاميه		17	is the tribes' position with respect to the technical con-
		18	
مستاسه		19	flict of interest matter that we raised earlier, which
		20	has been raised by the State of Wyoming and many private
		21	parties, and thought it would be good if the tribes had
-			made any decision at this time that they go on the record
		22	and state their position. If not, we may want to alter the
-		23	course of the proceedings based on their position.
-		24	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Rogers.
-		25	MR. ROGERS: We have met with our clients, the five
			members of each business

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council who are down here, which represents a quorum of both business councils; discussed the matter with them. No formal vote was taken, however, no objection was raised to your continuance as Master, and that is the client's position at this time.

And we, as I represented to the Court, had recommended to them that we raise no objection and that they have voiced none.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Very well. I'd like you to, Leo Salazar, my assistant, will show you the report that will accompany the schedule that's going into the mail today to all the attorneys of record and pro se, which carries out, I think, my requirements under this last discussion.

MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, may I ask if that waiver also extends to the Shoshone Tribes?

MR. SACHSE: What Mr. Rogers has just described is not a waiver, but that his statement does cover both tribes, both tribes.

MR. WHITE: Your Honor, I think it's important for all the participants in this trial to get this technical problem taken care of. I think we all recognize it's a technical problem. I think that the other participants are entitled to know whether or not the tribes are waiving any past--any objections based on any technical conflicts in the past or any continuation of those technical conflicts. We can't go on forever with the tribes sort of having the

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best of both worlds, saying that we've got no problem and yet saying it's not a waiver, so that later on if they lose some issue, they can come back in and open up the trial.

I think we are entitled to get an unequivocal waiver for those matters which were contained in your excellent disclosure both with respect to past activities and those which are continuing.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Just a minute. I know of no statute or procedural requirement that mandates a need 9 | for a waiver of such things. If the tribes have stated they have no objection as my continuing as a Special Master, you have indicated a waiver to the--

MR. WHITE: Yes.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: -- matters raised, I think we can leave matters sit as they are. I don't think any litigant or party to this matter can be required to sign off on objections to what I may do a month from now or three months from now or nine months from now. So up until now we agreed there is no objection to be filed in this new procedure, but that I believe all of you are reserving the right to raise an inquiry in the months to come or to raise an objection in the months to come to what might be some new activity of mine to which you might object.

I think that's right, Your Honor. MR. WHITE: The only point I'm trying to make is we ought to be able to get an assurance that the objection based on those matters which you describe which are either past in nature or continuing in nature will not be raised later on to defeat.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: Let me see if that isn't understood by all. It is my understanding, Mr. Sachse and Mr. Rogers, that the tribes are raising no objections to the matters that were raised in my conference regarding lobbeying activities in which I have engaged in behalf of the State of Wyoming. And I have made it explicitly clear if I would be asked to continue that effort by way of visit to members of the U. S. House of Representatives or Senate this year in behalf of the elected delegation in Washington from Wyoming or the Governor or any other state officials, I don't believe I can possibly say no to them, and God, believe me, it's not the return, it's the principle of federal government saying to a state we'll put a cap on what you can tax for resources for your impact troubles, and I don't believe Uncle Sam has the right to do that, and I think it's my duty to go back and try to defeat it, I would go back and try to do that.

I understand maybe I won't be asked to inasmuch as this trial is getting to be three weeks of a month, which means more than just full time, but I understand that any objections to that activity will not be raised. That doesn't mean you have to sign a waiver to say the Special Master has become a monopoly on virtue, so if I may quote General Haig, Senator, I don't think any of us have that, that includes counsel in this case as well as me.

So I think we got an understanding without requiring any more, and if that's true, let's proceed

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<b>(</b>	1	with the litigation. Does that pretty	much represent
<del>ع</del> خ	2	what you want to say?	
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MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, I have to say with respect to your continuation on that case,

I don't believe the members of my business council did take a position on that one way or another.

I think they regard that as something that would have to be considered if it, in fact, happens.

The whole matter was discussed, including the possiblility of your continuation if asked by the State, but they understood that. The whole matter was done in a -- as I said, no formal vote was taken, and I don't think that -- it's not clear in my mind if they have committed themselves to any future course of action on a position should you continue that employment. So I can't state anymore than that about that at this time.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I think that's fine.

I think that serves notice upon me that my activities are being watched by both sides, and I think that's good, and I think if my lobbying activities continue to defeat HR 6625 and it says nothing more than it did the last session, I can't see anybody objecting to my doing that, and I believe deeply in that.

As a matter of fact, I think it is a service to all of you if that can be defeated. I suppose if your name is Sam Gibbons and you are the

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ranking member of the house Ways and Means Committe of the United States House of Representatives, You take almost violent exception to what I just said, and he is carrying this battle on the basis that this nation cannot be vulcanized, and laws like what Wyoming and Montana have now are creating vulcanization of America on natural resources, and he is being adament on that and he is taking a position on this.

But I'm not working for Mr. Gibbons, I'm working for the Courts of the State of Wyoming to be a judge in pro tempore for these Proceedings, and these Proceedings involve water in Water Division Number Three, not the principle of the State of Wyoming taxing its coal, and I can't conceive of a conflict in there, and so far we have had no conflict by your admissions, and I will stop at that point.

MR. ROGERS: I will leave what I have said on the record, and I appreciate your feelings on the matter, but I do have to make one more comment about what Mr. White has said about removing the uncertainty from these Proceedings. I don't think any uncertainty can be removed about these Proceedings until all parties of the case have been notified of the matter and have had their chance to object, as well. We have to proceed in tandem with

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the procedure that has been developed for that, and as I understand, all have 30 days in any event to state objections. I think the Tribe's position is as I stated, and is set, but I don't think it's set by any means for what the other parties may say. THE SPECIAL MASTER: Is it until February 28th? Yes, all parties have until February 28th, and that's the notice going in the mail today. MR. SACHSE: Another statement I want to 10 make on the record, just so there is no lack of 11 12 13 14 15 16

clarity, the reason I objected to the word "Waiver," is that the Tribes have objected to the jurisdiction of the State Court to hear this case at all, and we have preserved that objection throughout all Proceedings here. Whether the objection is valid or not or could be convened in this case is something a court may have to determine at a later time. But we are not waiving any of our basic objections of jurisdiction of this Court, and part of the jurisdiction of this Court is the jurisdiction of the

MR. WHITE: Your Honor, that is a remarkable statement, because I can see the Tribes' argument now. The argument will go something along these lines:

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Wyoming Court should have no jurisdiction because
they will say, and it's not true, but they will say
it's impossible for them to get a fair trial in a
Wyoming Court because, look here, the Master has some
relationship with the Governor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: They have already said that once, and the Court sustained them. That the Master at the time being the State Board of -
MR. WHITE: I'm talking about you, Your Honor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I know you are, but let me say to you that objection was understandably raised once long before I got into the case.

MR. WHITE: I understand.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I believe Judge Joffe sustained that thing and said, who do you want for a special master, and all of you went and searched for a new special master, so I think the Pre-Trial Order sets that clear, and it is merely that the Indians have reserved the question of jurisdiction and reserved the right to continue an objection to it.

I suppose if they want to continue an objection to me as a Master, there is not much we can do about it. They will have to show some proof, but the thing that is important is that they have agreed on the record as of

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this morning that they will raise no objection to the Master having been employed by Wyoming to defeat HR 6625 in the 96th Congress. Now, Mr. Rogers said to me, and if you don't do it again in the 97th Congress we will have no objection, and I had to answer to Mr. Rogers and his Indians that I cannot in good conscience say to you I am not going to help defeat this bill. MR. WHITE: I just wanted to deal with the argument when the Tribes turn it around and say "Look 10 what the Special Master did" in their jurisdiction 11 12 argument. I think that ought to be put to rest, and 13 I'm doing so for the record now. 14 THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. Let me 15 respond that I have taken the position it's none of my business, that's none of my affair. That is up 16 to the Appellate Procedure if you argue jurisdiction 17 under the McCarren Amendment. I have nothing to 18 say about that. 19 Very well. Ms. Sleater. 20 21 22 23

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201 MIDWEST BUILDING CASPER, MY 82601 (307) 237-1473

## DIRECT EXAMINATION (RESUMED)

- BY MS. SLEATER:
  - Mr. Merchant in the course of your work, have you formulated any professional opinions regarding the water needs for municipal, domestic and commercial uses on the Wind River Reservation for the present and in the future?
- Yes, I have.

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Q.

- What are those opinions, please?
  - I concluded that the municipal, domestic and com-A. mercial needs on the reservation are approximately 1,041 acre-feet per year currently, that they would be approximately 1,524 acre-feet per year in the year 2000, and that they would be 2,226 acre feet per year in the year 2020.
    - In the course of your studies, did you also reach an opinion as to the source of that water?

Would you please tell us what that opinion is?

- Yes, I did. A.
- 19 MR. MERRILL: Objection, Your Honor, There 20 has been no foundation at all other than he says 21 he studied the source. How did he study the 22 source? What sources did he consider? We don't 23
- have any of that information in the record. 24

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: The objection is overruled. He may answer.

MS. SLEATER: Thank you, Your Honor.

A. From the Wind River serving the Indian population in Riverton, we concluded that about 18 acre-feet per year are necessary now, 27 acre feet per year would be required in the year 2000, and 39 acre-

feet per year in the year 2020.

From the Little Wind River serving Fort
Washakie by surface diversion, we concluded that
455 acre-feet per year are necessary in 1980,
666 acre-feet per year in the year 2000, and 972
acre-feet per year in the year 2020.

by means of an infiltration gallery, I concluded that 257 acre-feet per year are necessary today, or in 1980, 375 acre-feet per year would be necessary in the year 2000, and 549 acre-feet per year would be required in the year 2020.

From the Popo Agie River serving the Boulder Flat by an infiltration gallery, I concluded that 26 acre-feet per year was required in 1980, 37 acre-feet per year would be required in the year 2000, and 56 acre-feet per year would be required

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1		in the year 2020.
2	Q.	(By Ms. Sleater) I don't believe yesterday you
3		gave a definition of infiltration galleries. Could
4		you explain what an infiltration gallery is?
5	A.	It's my understanding that an infiltration gallery
6		is a horizontal pipe perforated and laid in the
7		alluvium of a water body, a stream in these cases,
8		serving a sump of some sort, and that sump serving
9		a water system.
10	Q.	Thank you. Do you have any other professional
11		opinions regarding the municipal, domestic and
12		commercial water needs on the Wind River Indian
13		Reservation?
14	A.	Yes. From groundwater I have concluded that River-
15		ton required 18 acre-feet per year in the year 1980
16		to serve the Indian population. It will require
17		27 acre-feet per year in the year 2000, and will
18		require 39 acre-feet per year in the year 2020.
19		Arapahoe required approximately 155 acre-feet
20		per year from groundwater in 1980, 228 acre-feet
21		per year would be required in the year 2000, and
22		in 2020, 331 acre-feet would be required per year.
23		In Pavillion, approximately 2 acre-feet per year
24		was required in the year 1980 to serve the Indian
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population, 3 acre-feet per year in the year 2000 would be required, and in the year 2020, 4 acre-feet per year would be required.

Throughout the rest of the reservation, people served by private wells would require approximately l10 acre-feet in the year 1980, 161 acre-feet in the year 2000, and 236 acre-feet in the year 2020.

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1	Q	(By Ms. Sleater continued) Have you formulated
2		any other professional opinions regarding the
3		municipal, domestic, and commerical water needs
4		on the Wind River Indian Reservation now or in
5		the future?
	A	I formulated the opinion that my estimate of
6		325 gallons per capita per day as a
7		requirement for Ft. Washakie is in fact accurate.
8		I spoke this morning with the former operator
9		of the plant who confirmed the information I had
10		before, from which l derived that estimate of
11		daily per capita water consumption.
12	Q	Thank you. And any other opinions?
13	A	No.
13 14	Q	Now, I believe when you started to testify on
		Monday you said you had worked in the three
15		areas, the third area which we have not yet
16	<u> </u>	discussed being present and future mineral develop-
17		ment on the Wind River Indian Reservation?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Could you briefly describe what work you did
20		in that area.
21	A	Yes, I can. I'd like to begin by saying that I
		consider mineral development different in character
22		from other opportunities for development on the
23		Reservation, and the reason for that is the mineral
24		development involved depletable resources, as
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opposed to the renewable resources that we considered for livestock, and that has been considered for What is a depletable resource?

Depletable resource is one that's once used is not available for future consumption.

How did you study these minerals?

Our basic approach was to review all the information we could identify concerning the mineral resources on the reservation, then investigate the characteristics of the mining and processing industries associated with those minerals. And then, then identify or evaluate trends into those mining and processing

MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, I'm going to object at this time to any further line of testimony or exhibits concerning mineral development on the Wind River Indian Reservation and water requirements for that activity. The objection evidentiarily is one based on Rule 6-11 of the Wyoming Rules of Evidence, which states that evidence must be shown to be relevant to an issue in the case before it is admitted. That rule should be combined with some fundamental tenants of the reserve rights doctrine as stated by the United States Supreme Court in Arizona v. California, and most recently in the United States v. New Mexico. One of the

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showing in the proving of the existence of a reserved water right of the purposes for which Congress intended to reserve water, and until the United States makes some showing in this case with competent evidence at trial, that Congress intended it to reserve water for mineral development on the Wind River Indian Reservation, I don't think any evidence as to amount of water or types of mineral development is relevant to these proceedings. The state has prepared a trial brief on this point which I would like to file now with the Court, and to serve copies on opposing council, and would ask for the Court to review the brief and authorities cited in the brief before ruling on this very important issue of evidence.

MS. SLEATER: Your Honor, if I could just respond briefly. I just looked up Rule 6-11, which is entitled Mode and Order of Interrogation and Presentation. I'll just read you the first part:
"a, controlled by the Court, the Court shall exercise reasonable control over the mode and order of interrogating witnesses and presenting evidence so as to, 1, make the interrogation and presentation effective for the ascertainment of the truth. 2, avoid needless consumption of time, and 3, protect witnesses from harassment and undue embarrassment."

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CASPER WY 826 JT 13071 237 1433 "Part B, Scope of Cross Examination" and Part C, "Leading Questions". Perhaps Mr. Merrill misstated the number of the rule upon which he was relying, but that rule certainly has nothing to do with the issue raised by Mr. Merrill.

MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, as I say, we have prepared a brief on the point. I'm serving copies

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Doesn't it point, belong on the issue of Congressional intent which we argued before and now.

on opposing counsel as well as filing one with you,

and would ask that you review that before ruling

on the threshold issue as to whether this evidence

MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, we have never argued the issue of Congressional intent and presented evidence on the issue of Congressional intent as to what purposes Congress may have had in mind. If it reserved any water for this indian reservation; that's the threshold issue, and until evidence comes in that Congress did intend to reserve water for mineral development, there is no foundation in which to tie evidence of potential mineral development on the reservation or the quantity of water--

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I am of the opinion that the

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can come in.

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Winters case rendered virtually moot
the Congressional intent because it stated,
in fact, and found as a Supreme Court finding
that Congress did intend to reserve water for
the use of the indians at the time of the creation
of a reservation; use raises a question again.
What you're saying now is
mineral extraction and the use of water there
goes farther than what you feel was the intent
of--

MR. MERRILL: Congress in this case, that's correct, Your Honor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: And you bring New Mexico in support of your position.

MR. MERRILL: That's right. The New Mexico case mandates that the first examination in determining the existence and scope of reserved rights is did Congress intend to reserve any water. If question--

THE SPECIAL MASTER: For the purpose of that question, it is answered "Yes".

MR. MERRILL: If that question is answered yes, then the second inquiry becomes for what purpose did Congress intend to reserve water.

Once that inquiry is answered by specific purposes,

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then the third inquiry becomes how much water is required to fulfill those purposes.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Merrill, if the second question is answered that there was included in the reservation water for a continuance of the arts of civilization does that overrule your objection at this time?

MR. MERRILL: I don't believe so, Your Honor. There has been many cases in which Congress has reserved water for the arts of civilization and yet the reserve water right has been quantified using a purely agricultural standard with no mineral development at all, and I would point the Court to the Arizona v. California—

THE SPECIAL MASTER: And your result being that the party to whom the water is reserved, wishes to use water for mineral enhancement, it must take it from its agricultural allocation, is that what you're saying?

MR. MERRILL: Yes, that's correct. And the real issue here is what is the proper yardstick by which to measure the reserved rights and the type of yardstick that ought to be used is determined by looking at Congressional intent, what purposes did Congress have in its collective

merchant-direct-sleater

1	mind at the time it enforced the Treaty and reserved
2	any water.
3	THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. I accept your
4	trial brief now, and will take it under immediate
5	consideration. I would ask for a short reply brief
	within two weeks if the tribes wish to put one
6	together, a responsive brief.
7	I will overrule your motion now only for these
8	purposes, to allow a continuation of this portion
9	of the evidence in the record. If I come down on
10	the position that the use of water for mineral
11	enhancement or recovery for secondary, tertiary
12	recovery for mineral resources, must come out of
13	other allocation, all this evidence then will be
14	subject to your motions then that it be stricken
15	and expunged from the record. Otherwise it will
	stay in the record.
16	
17	MR. MERRILL: Thank you, Your Honor.
18	MS. SLEATER: Thank you, Your Honor.
19	THE SPECIAL MASTER: I will look forward to
20	these briefs in the two weeks, Mr. Rogers, Mr.
21	Sachse.
22	MS. SLEATER: Your Honor, the United States would
23	like to respond also since it's our witness and our
24	testimony.

merchant-direct-sleater

1		THE SPECIAL MASTER: When I say them, I mean
2		the United States and tribes; capacity,
3		fiduciary and pro se.
4		MS. SLEATER: I just want the record to reflect
5		that we get to file one too.
6		DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTINUED
7	D. 140	
•	BY MS.	SLEATER:
8	Q	Have you previously, in your professional duties,
9		studied the development of mineral resourses on the
10		indian reservation?
11	A	Yes, I have.
12	Q	And how many times have you done that?
13	A	On four previous occasions.
14	Q	Which minerals did you study?
15	A	On the other reservations?
16	Q	No, on this reservation.
17	A	On this reservation; oil, gas, coal, uranium, phosphate
18		rock, gypsum, bentonite, iron ore, and to some extent,
19		zeolites.
20	Q	And was there a difference in the level of your
21		study of these various minerals?
22	A	Several we identified at an early stage as being
23		unlikely prospects for future development, we
24		eliminated.
25	mercha	nt-direct-sleater
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1	Q And which were those?
2	A Those were iron ore, bentonite and eolites.
3	Q Let's start then with the ones you furter studied.
4	I believe you mentioned oil.
5	A Yes. There'sthere is presently considerable
6	oil production on the reservation, and much of
7	this production is associated with water use
8	required for secondary recovery. In particular,
9	there are fields thatat Steamboat Butte, Winkle-
10	man Dome, and Lander that are under secondary
11	recovery operation.
12	MS. SLEATER: At this time, Your Honor, I'd
13	like that the witness be allowed to step down from
14	the witness stand and approach what has been marked
15	for identification as U. S. Exhibit WRIRC-22.
16	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Very well.
17	(Thereupon the witness approached (the plate.
18	Q (By Ms. Sleater) Can you identify U. S. Exhibit
19	WRIRC-22, please.
20	A Yes. It's a plate of the Wind River Indian Reservation
21	showing the location of the oil fields on the reser-
22	vation. Only a few of these oil fields are under
23	secondary recovery, however. And it's the ones
24	I spoke of, on the Lander field down here and
25	merchant-direct-sleater

1		Winkleman Dome here, and Steamboat Butte at this
2		location.
3	Q	The Lander field is the one on the southern boundary
4		of the reservation?
5	A	Yes, here.
6	Q	Could you locate the other two in relation to the map,
7		please.
8	A	Winkleman Dome is north of Ft. Washakie on the road
9		to the Wind River, approximately ten miles. Steamboat
10		Butte is across on the north side of the Wind River,
11		approximately ten miles west of Pavillion.
12	Q	I notice that there are other orange areas on the map.
13		Could you please identify those.
14	A	Well, these are all oil fields. There's Cirle Ridge
15		at the northern end and I'll work south. There's
16	<b> </b>	Maverick Springs, Northwest Sheldon, Sheldon. Mines,
17		I don't know all the names. There's another one in
18		here, Pilot Butte that I recognize. And the
		Riverton oil field south, southeast of Riverton.
19 20	Q	I note there are also circles on the map.
21	A	These circles indicate the locations of existing
22		secondary recovery operations.
23	Q	And the arrows?
24	A	The arrows, I believe there's only one arrow, it
25	mercha	ant-direct-sleater

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1	MS. SLEATER: Well, Your Honor, I don't
2	believe that objection is appropriate in terms
3	of this particular exhibit, but if the Court
4	would prefer additional questions, I would
5	certainly
6	THE SPECIAL MASTER: I would like to know
7	where he got his information for inserting
8	those areas he calls the oil field. Is that
9	something the USGS had a hand in or
10	MS. SLEATER: Certainly, Your Honor.
11	Would you like us to tell you where the
12	information came from, Your Honor.
13	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yes.
14	THE WITNESS: It is from the USGS Administra-
15	tive Report, BIA-8. I think the title is
16	Mineral Resources on the Wind River Reservation.
17	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Do you have well,
18	it will come out a little later.
19	I would admit the exhibit for with the
20	restraints that I previously put on all the
21	exhibits on this phase of questioning. It is
22	qualifiably admitted.
23	MR. MERRILL: Well, Your Honor, I think Mr.
24	Webster may have had some voir dire on the
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merchant-direct-sleater

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exhibit, and if he doesn't, I certainly do.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: When I asked for objections, I thought everybody stood up. Go ahead, Mr. Webster, if you have more.

MR. SACHSE: Your Honor, I want to object to the procedure of the State of Wyoming speaking for the private individuals and asking if they have more evidence. If the State is handling the case by itself, then let the State represent the State and let the private individuals represent the private individuals, but if the State is using the private individuals to get two, three, four bites at the apple, then we object to that. We have some inquiry about the propriety of the State handling this case at all since the State has not asserted any water right of its own and private individuals are here represented by counsel. But if the State is to continue as a party in the case, then it should not also speak for the private individuals.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: We will try to avoid the duplication of the double bite.

MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, I would simply Merchant-direct-sleater

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point out Mr. Webster said before he was going to voir dire he had a foundation objection, which might have obliterated the need for voir dire, and I simply wanted to defer to him going first as we have done in the past.

In respect to getting three or four bites at the apple, I don't have the slightest doubt

Wyoming's experts and the other private parties' witnesses would be subject to rigorous cross-examination by both the United States and the attorneys for the two Tribes. Now, if they want to waive that right and allow only for the

United States to voir dire, then maybe we can

reach some agreement on it.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Please, gentlemen, we have done pretty good so far over the many, many months of confrontation, tribulation and controversy. If we can avoid it a few more months, that will be a joy, so let's try not to hassle.

Mr. Webster, I recognize you.

MR. WEBSTER: Thank you, Your Honor,

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VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION BY MR. WEBSTER: Would you tell me who was the author of the report you referred to? 4 I have to refresh my memory. 5 (Brief pause.) 6 I don't believe I have the information with me. Do you know the date of the report? 1975. 10 Do you know if the information in that report 11 accurately reflects the situation on the 12 Reservation at this time? 13 I believe it does. 14 And what is the basis for that belief? 15 I have reviewed this map with the lands 16 operations officer. 17 And you have some reason to believe that he knows, as far as mineral -- or the oil ex-18 ploration on that Reservation? 19 20 Yes, I do. And why is that? 21 Because that comes under his jurisdiction. 22 That is your understanding or do you have some 23 personal knowledge of that? 24 merchant-voir dire-webster 25

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		That's my belief.
2		Okay. And is the basis for that belief some-
3	}   	thing he told you?
4	A	Yes, and the basic familiarity I have with the
5		role of a lands operations officer.
6	Q	With regard to those red figures on the map,
7		are all those areas currently in production?
8	A	That's my understanding.
9	Q	How did you get that understanding
10	A	By reviewing the map of the lands operations
11		officer. I believe this reflects the producing
12		oil fields on the Reservation.
13	Q	It does currently?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	And the dimensions that are outlined in red,
16		are those the dimensions of the established
17		oil fields by the USGS?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	Are those the dimensions of the units, the
20		producing units?
21	A	I'm not sure I understand your question. Will
22		you rephrase it, please?
23	Q	Usually the USGS unit type is producing areas,
24		and my question was whether or not those were
25	mer	chant-voir dire-webster
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The circle indicates that there is a secondary
recovery operation in that area. That is not
the dimension of the field. If you will notice
the legend on the lower left corner, I believe
that explains that the circle represents the
fact that there are secondary recovery operations.

merchant-voir dire-webster

1	Q.	(By Mr. Webster) I recognize that, but in the
2		other areas where there are circles here and
3		here (indicating) they are all within the
4		dimensions of oil reserve area as outlined by
5		the legend. In this particular area it just
6		stands by itself.
7	A.	I believe it's adjacent to the producing oil
8		field?
	Q.	Pardon me?
10	<b>\</b>	I believe it's adjacent to the producing oil
11		field.
12	Q.	I guess the map will have to speak for itself
13		there, but it's obvious that that isn't true.
14		It stands by mitself.
15		Is there any other discussion or any other
16		reason that you have knowledge of?
17	A.	No, I don't.
18	Q.	Other than that secondary recovery area, are
19		there any other areas that are using secondary
20		recovery?
21	A.	Not that I'm aware of,
22	Q.	Do you know of any other identified oil reserves
23		other than those designated on the map?
24	A.	No.

merchant - voir dire - webster

1		MR. WEBSTER: I have no further questions,
2		Your Honor, except I would, I guess, at this time
3		enter an objection to the map as not reflective
4		of the situation on the ground ascindicated by the
5		witness. And, once again, I would renew the im-
6		proper foundation objection I raised earlier.
7		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Merrill?
8		MR. MERRILL: Thank you, Your Honor.
9		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
10	BY N	AR. MERRILL:
11	Q.	Mr. Merchant, did I hear you state that you re-
12		viewed a 1975 report concerning oil recovery on
13		the reservation?
14	A.	Yes.
15		Did you review any more recent sources?
	1	No.
16 17	ţ	On what then do you base your opinions that this
	*	map accurately reflects the current oil situation
18		and location of reserves and recovery operations?
19		Discussions with the land operations officer.
20	A.	
21	Q.	Is that Bob Robertson?
22	A.	No.
23	Q	Rich Harbour?
24	A.	Yes.

merchant - voir dire - merrill

1	Q.	I note that the top symbol on Exhibit C-22 says
2		"Oil Reserves". Is it your understanding that
3		that map represents the location of all of the
4		known oil reserves on the Wind River Indian Reser-
5		vation?
6	A.	That are currently being produced, yes.
7	Q.	So it should say oil reserves, current production,
8		or something like that, rather than just all oil
9		reserves?
10		THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's a little argumen-
11		tative, I think. It goes beyond it says what
12		it says and speaks for itself.
13		MR. MERRILL: All right.
14	Ğ	(By Mr. Merrill) Are you saying then, Mr. Merchant
15		that the areas designated as oil reserves are show-
16		ing the areas of current oil production?
17	A.	Yes.
18	Q	Did you verify the information portrayed on this
19		map with the United States Geological Survey?
20	A.	No.
21	Q	Did you consult with the Wyoming Geological Survey
22		in either preparing or proofreading the map?
23	A.	No.
24	Q	Did you consult with any private oil companies who
25	merc	chant - voir dire - merrill

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1		are conducting recovery operations on the reserva-
2		tion?
3	A.	Yes.
4	Q.	Who did you talk to there?
5	A.	I talked to Gulf and Amoco.
6	Q.	Did you show them this map and have them examine
7		whether or not it was correct?
8	A.	No.
9	Ø.	How did you plot the locations of the oil reserves
10		shown on Exhibit C-22?
11	A.	This is taken from a map that's contained in the
12		publication I referred to earlier.
13	Q.	Is that the 1975 report?
14	A.	Yes, and the proper title, I think, is "Status of
15		Mineral Resources on the Wind River Indian Reser-
16		vation".
17	Q.	Who was that report prepared by, if you know?
18	A.	The USGS.
19	Q	I notice the second legend symbol on the map says
20		"General Location of Enhanced Oil Recovery Opera-
21		tions". What does the word "general" mean in that
22	:	legend?
23	A.	The circle isn't meant to show only the area of
24		secondary oil recovery operations, because such
25	mer	chant - voir dire - merrill

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1		a designation would be too small for convenient
2		reading on a map.
3	Q.	You just wouldn't be able to see it in this scale?
4	A.	That's right.
5	Q.	Okay. Now, as I understand it, it's only the
6		secondary oil recovery operations that require
7		water to be injected into the ground; is that
8		correct?
9	A.	Yes.
10	Q	So all of the rest of the areas that are not design
11		nated as enhanced oil recovery operations are
12		simply oil reserves from which there is current
13		production, but not necessarily oil fields that
14		are using water; isn't that right?
15	A.	That's right.
16		MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, the State will ob-
17		ject to the introduction of Exhibit C-22 on the
18		grounds that the legend, "Oil Reserves", is im-
19		proper in that it does not show the locations of
20		all the oil reserves. Secondly, that the exhibit
21		shows the locations of oil reserves which have
22		nothing to do with water by the witness' own ad-
23		mission, only secondary oil recovery operations

25

are ones requiring water in this case, and yet

the map has all kinds of other extraneous information about oil fields that don't have anything to do with water needs: And, thirdly, that the legend itself admits that the locations shown for the secondary recovery operations are only general.

If the Court was to go ahead and admit this exhibit, I would ask that it be admitted only for illustrative purposes, and not for the truth of its contents.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: The objection that you first raised is overruled. I don't know that it is in the purview of the present status of the art of geophysics or geology to prepare any map of any given area showing all the oil reserves. There's a whole new world of potential reserves beneath certain areas that were considered unapproachable or unthinkable just a few years ago from elevations of nine to twelve on down to 25 and 30,000 feet, so that I would overrule that objection.

Secondly, I don't know what purpose this is showing except for illustrative purposes and can't try to show from the best obtainable evidence where there is now the use of water to recover oil, and I think for that purpose the exhibit would meet my test for admission within the

earlier stated qualification on all these exhibits dealing with this subject matter.

MR. MERRILL: Well, the exhibit was offered without qualification, which I understood to mean for the truth of its contents. And since its contents are not absolutely true, the Court should not accept it --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I'm not saying that there isn't some water being used to recover petroleum reserves. I believe it does show that. I have a few questions to ask about them, and this one I will ask now:

Where does the return flow water come to as it is recovered? You said there is one place where there is recovery of water. You said that to Mr. Webster. Is that returned to the flow of the Wind River?

to his question, I believe he asked if there were any other secondary operations on the reservation besides the three I spoke of earlier. There is one other one at Northwest Sheldon Dome. As far as I know, there is no water recovered from that secondary operation and, in fact, we were unable to obtain water use information on that operation

due to uncooperation of the oil company. So that operation is not included in the claim, but I believe it's minor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Did you report that to your client so the client might use the resources which the law permits for the United States to obtain that information if they wish it?

MS. SLEATER: Your Honor, if I could at this point state that due to situations which have arisen with regard to the oil resources on the reservation and with respect to various things which I'm sure Your Honor is well aware of just from reading the paper, it was felt inappropriate to pursue.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Well, I'm not supposed to take notice of what I see in the newspapers to be a good Master, but I understood there's a rhubarb going on now as to who reads the meters and all sorts of problems. But that should not detract from the right you have to know how much water is being used and where does the water go.

I don't think you mean to tell me that of the three places where you testified to there is no recovery of water as well as oil?

THE WITNESS: No, I'm not saying that. There

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1	is some recovery of water.
2	THE SPECIAL MASTER: I'd like to know if the
3	water is returned to the flow of the Wind River.
4	THE WITNESS: I believe at Winkleman Dome
5	there is some recovered water that is allowed to
6	flow down the watershed. As to whether it reaches
7	the Wind, I can't tell you.
8	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Or goes back into the
9	aquifers from which it comes?
10	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
11	THE SPECIAL MASTER: You say this comes from
12	the alluvium?
13	THE WITNESS: That includes Steamboat Butte.
14	THE SPECIAL MASTER: What happened to the
15	water at Steamboat Butte as it's recovered?
16	THE WITNESS: I don't believe it's reinjected
17	into the oil field.
18	THE SPECIAL MASTER: So it's a cycling of the
19	waters used?
20	THE WITNESS: Yes, that's my understanding.
21	THE SPECIAL MASTER: With the addition from
22	time to time of a few acre-feet or a few cubic
23	feet?
24	THE WITNESS: It's more than a few, but
25	yes.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. Mr. Webster asked one more question I wanted the answer to, too. Well, very well. I'm going to overrule the objection to this and admit it for whatever probative value it has, though I'm not satisfied it gives us the figures we would like to have had on the uses for a secondary recovery operation. I'm not sure it's possible to humanly 9 arrive at those figures. 10 MS. SLEATER: We have a couple figures, 11 Your Honor, that we are going to get to. 12 THE SPECIAL MASTER: I'll bet you do. 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION (RESUMED) 14 BY MS. SLEATER: 15 Did you make a determination of what water was Q. 16 being used at the various sites for secondary 17 recovery? 18 Yes. A. 19 Would you please tell us what your study indicated 20 in that respect? 21 Yes, at the three fields I spoke of earlier, A. 22 Winkleman Dome, Steamboat Butte and Lander, 23 there's approximately 6,580 acre-feet being used 24

merchant - direct - sleater

1	Q	(By Ms. Sleater) (Continued) Did you make
2		any determination regarding future needs for
3		water for secondary recovery?
4	A	The best we could do on that was to determine
5		that we believe this level of use would
6		continue for some time while these fields were
7		under secondary recovery. We investigated the
8		possibility of forecasting new discoveries
9		and new use of secondary water, but decided that
10		there wasn't a sound enough basis for present-
11		ation of evidence. So our claim is limited to
12		existing use of water for secondary recovery.
13	Q	And that is that is 6,580 acre-feet total,
14		combined groundwater and surface water?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Broken out as you previously testified?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Is there anything else you did with respect to
19		the oil investigation?
20	A	No.
21		MS. SLEATER: If I could have a brief
22		moment, Your Honor.
23		(Brief pause.)
24		MS. SLEATER: Tribal Council is providing
25	mer	chant-direct-sleater

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1	assistance today, my co-counsel is otherwise
2	involved.
3	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Incidentally, while
4	Mr. Rogers is doing that and we have a moment,
5	I would like to announce that I have been asked
6	to be a pallbearer Friday afternoon at one
7	o'clock at a funeral. I'd like to oblige that.
8	Does that meet with anyone's disapproval or is
9	there an objection if we do not meet Friday
10	afternoon? I've been asked by several counsel
11	to not meet Friday anyway.
12	MS. SLEATER: No problem with the United
13	States.
14	MR. MERRILL: No problem.
15	MR. ROGERS: No problem with the Tribes.
16	THE SPECIAL MASTER: We'll meet Friday
17	morning, we may meet Friday morning if we wish,
18	but in any event we will not meet Friday after-
19	noon at one o'clock.
20	All right, Regina.
21	MS. SLEATER: I have to write this down so
22	I don't show up.
23	Q (By Ms. Sleater) I believe the next mineral
24	you mentioned was natural gas.
25	merchant-direct-sleater

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1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Could you please briefly describe what you did
3		in relation to your study of natural gas
4		resources and water requirements on the Wind
5		River Reservation.
6	A	Yes. We investigated the location and pro-
7		duction of existing gas fields on the Reservation,
8		and those water uses presently associated with
9		natural gas production. We also investigated
10		the possibility of using natural gas for pro-
11		duction of anhydrous ammonia. And concluded
12		that approximately six acre-feet per year would
13		be required for, is presently required for the
14		processing of natural gas reserves in the East
15		Riverton field.
16		MS. SLEATER: At this time I would ask if
17		the witness could approach what has been marked
18		for identification as U.S. Exhibit WRIR C-23,
19		and perhaps identify the exhibit and indicate
20		the areas as he is describing them?
21		THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right.
22		(Thereupon the witness approached
23		the plate.)
24		THE WITNESS: In the Riverton East field here
25	me	rchant-direct-sleater

1	Q	(By Ms. Sleater) First, Mr. Merchant, if you
2		could identify the exhibit.
3	A	Excuse me. This is a plate showing the boundaries
4		of the Wind River Indian Reservation and within
5		those boundaries the location of the natural
6		gas fields that are presently under production,
7		and also showing the approximate locations of
8		those processing plants associated with natural
9		gas, and the three processing areas are here in
10		the Riverton East field. There is a natural gas
11		sweetening and dehydrating plant.
12	Q	That's the circle that appears furthest east
13		on the map?
14	A	Yes, it is. Here, southwest of Riverton is the
15		sulfuric acid plant and northeast of Riverton is
16		a circle showing a possible location for an
17		anhydrous ammonia plant, although I must say that
18		we haven't determined a specific location for
19		that. This, we feel the Riverton area is an
20		appropriate location, but within that we haven't
21		investigated the precise location of such a plant.

So you're saying that circle is merely meant to represent the Riverton area as a whole?

Yes, it is. A

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25 merchant-direct-sleater

1	Q	Could you describe the other notations on
2		that exhibit, please?
3		(No response.)
4	Q	Perhaps the question was ambiguous. Could you
5		explain what the larger areas are?
6	A	Well, these are locations of the various gas
7		fields, the Pavillion field, and Steamboat
8		Butte Pilot Butte, excuse me, and this is
9		the Argo Butte. The other gas fields are
10		fairly minor, I don't know their names.
11	Q	If you could resume the stand, please.
12		(Witness complied.)
13	Q	I believe you were telling us the six acre-feet
14		used for refining purposes currently.
15	A	Yes. For the natural gas processing plant,
16		the anhydrous ammonia plant would require
17		approximately 4,250 acre-feet per year, and the
18		sulfuric acid plant, which is presently located
19		on the Reservation requires approximately 95
20		acre-feet per year.
21	Ω	Now, of these, is the anhydrous ammonia plant the
22		only one not currently existing?
23	A	Yes.
24	Q	How did you determine it was appropriate to consider
25	mer	chant-direct-sleater
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an anhydrous ammonia plant on the Reservation?

A We considered it feasible by looking at longterm trends, and the use of nitrogen fertilizers

in the market area that might be served by such
a plant, which includes not only the mountain
states, but the west, north central states such
as the Dakota's, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri,
Nebraska.

We determined that a market for such
production existed, and that it was not only

We determined that a market for such production existed, and that it was not only technically but would be economically feasible to construct such a plant.

- Q Did you determine the cost and returns from such a plant?
- A No, because we were looking into the future, we thought it more appropriate to look at trends and industry supply capacity development and not to supply and demand development, and not to look so much at the prices and costs involved because that is more speculative.
- Ω Have you determined the water sources for the various water needs you have indicated?
- A The natural gas processing plant and the sulfuric acid plant both rely on their own groundwater

25 merchant-direct-sleater

1		systems.
2		The anhydrous ammonia plant water requirement
3		was determined by us, but the water source was
4		determined by Oliver Page.
5	Q	Is there anything else you did with respect to
6		the natural gas
7	A	No.
8	Q	resource development or any professional
9		opinion you have formed relating to that?
10	Α	No.
11		MS. SLEATER: At this time, Your Honor,
12		I would ask that U.S. Exhibit WRIR C-23 be
13		admitted into evidence.
14		THE SPECIAL MASTER: I have some questions
15		before I ask for voir dire from other parties.
16		EXAMINATION
17	BY	THE SPECIAL MASTER:
18	Q	Did your studies, in order to proceed did
19		your studies proceed to the comparison of
20		other alternate methods or secondary tertiary
21		recovery other than the use of water and gas
22		fields?
23	A	Your Honor, we have projected no use of water
24		gas fields.
<b>25</b>		chant-direct-sleater chant-examination-the special master

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1	Q	This is merely on the sulfur plant and anhydrous
2	**	ammonia plant?
3	Α	And the natural gas processing plant, which
4		removes the sulfur and water.
5	Q	Sweetening plant?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	And that total was six plus 95?
8	A	Plus 4,250 for anhydrous ammonia.
9	Q	4,250 acre-feet a year?
10	A	Yes.
11	Q	For a proposed plant?
12	A	Yes, sir.
13	Q	Do your studies show whether there is sufficient
14		gas source to justify a plant of that size and
15		capacity?
16	A	The production on the Reservation exceeds the
17		requirement of such a plant.
18	Q	The life of the reserves, do you have evidence
19		of that affect other than your statement?
20	A	I have evidence of present production exceeds
21		or historic production, I don't have current
22		records, but I have it up to the last year or
23		two.
24	Ω	Do you have any studies of De Golyer or other
25	mer	chant-examination-the special master

1		authorized or qualified competent experts in
2		the field of oil and gas reserve figures to
3		sustain that conclusion?
4	A	Sir, if the natural gas reserves prove to be
5		insufficient, the coal gassification plant which
6		I will discuss later would provide
7	Q	I see. So this request is locked into the coal
8		gasification future as well as gas future?
9	A	That's a possibility. If the future gas reserves
10		would prove insufficient in the future to
11		support such a plant.
12		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Very well, Mr. Webster
13		or Mr. Merrill?
14		By the way, Mr. Webster, we've been at it
15		for an hour and fifteen minutes. Should we
16		adjourn for a fifteen minute break for the
17		Reporters?
18		All right, we'll take a ten minute break.
19		(Thereupon a ten minute recess was taken.)
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1	Q	Is it your understanding that these are all
2		the gas fields currently in operation on the
3		Wind River Reservation?
4	A	Yes.
5	Ο̈	And how did you reach that understanding?
6	A	By reviewing the map with the land operations
7		officer.
8	Q	I was particularly interested in the area over
9		here (indicating) near Morton, and so forth.
10		Why would the gas fields have a hole in the
11		center?
12	A	That
13	Q	If you know.
14	A	If you know.  Yes. That was to indicate that those are joint
15 16 17		oil and gas fields. The combined map of the
16		two would show both colors, and this map just
17		shows one of the two colors.
18	Q	I guess I still don't understand. You are
19		saying all of this is one gas field?
20	A	May I approach the exhibit?
21	Q	Yes. I'm pointing to the area near Morton.
22	A	Yes. Each of these are one field. The white
23		area in the middle signifies that it's also
24		an oil field.
25	mer	chant-voir dire-webster

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1	Q	It's an oil field?
2	A	Oil and gas field.
3	Q	I see. Okay, thank you. I misunderstood that.
4		With regard to the proposed anhydrous
5		ammonia plant that you have located somewhere
6		near Riverton, I understand, how did you make
7		a determination of the amount of water that
8		would be necessary for that plant?
9	A	That was based on conversation with the plant
10		engineer at an ammonia plant in California.
11	Q	Who is that?
12	A	May I refresh my memory?
13		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yes.
14		MR. WEBSTER: Sure.
15		(Brief pause.)
16		MS. SLEATER: Your Honor, at this time I
17		would like the record to reflect this question
18		has nothing to do with the exhibit that the
19		voir dire is directed to, as that exhibit shows
20		no water requirements and does not portray that
21		information.
22		THE SPECIAL MASTER: The objection will be
23		overruled. The witness testified in answering
24		my questions that he had 4,250 acre-feet per year
25	mer	chant-voir dire-webster

1		for an ammonia plant.
2		THE WITNESS: His name is Andrew Chasey
3		(phonetic), and he is the chief chemist, not
4		the plant engineer.
5	Q	Where at?
6	A	At Valley Nitrogen Producer in El Centro,
7		California.
8	Q	Is he the only one you consulted about the
9		amount of water required?
10	A	He's the only source we relied on in determining
11		this estimate.
12	Q	Other than his designation as chief chemist,
13		are there any other qualifications for him that
14		you are aware of?
15	A	No.
16	Ω	You don't know what his educational background
17		is?
18	A	No, I don't.
19	Q	How big a plant are you anticipating putting in
20	; ;	there at Riverton?
21	Λ	A thousand ton per day plant.
22	Q	And why did you reach that determination?
23	Α	Because that is the smallest size at which
24	<b>1</b>	economys of scale in that industry are achieved.
25	mer	chant-voir dire-webster

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1	Q	I'm sorry, what was that?
2	A	It's the smallest plant at which economies
3		of scale in that industry are achieved.
4	Q	Why did you pick the smallest plant?
5	A	Because that is also the typical plant size for
6		a new plant, new ammonia plants.
7	Q	Isn't it true you also picked the smallest plant
8		because of the availability of natural gas?
9	A	That was an element in our decision, yes.
10	Q	With regard to the economies of scale, and as
11		I understand it the smallest plant that is
12		economically feasible at all any place is about
13		a thousand ton per day, is that correct?
14	A	I wouldn't go so far as to say that, that is
15		the smallest plant feasible anywhere, but the
16		a plant smaller than that size would be at a
17		competitive disadvantage with plants that were
18		a thousand tons per day.
19	Q	And where did you get that information?
20	A	From several sources, but I think the primary
21		one was a USDA publication on the U.S. fertilizer
22		industry.
23		
24		* * * *
25	mer	chant-voir dire-webster

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1	Q.	Does that publication and your determination
2		take into account the factors in Northwest
3		Wyoming, such as transportation costs and market
4		location?
5	A.	That publication did not.
6		Did you?
7	A.	Yes.  And how did you take those into consideration?
		And how did you take those into consideration?
9	A.	By examining the probable market area for produc-
10	1	tion and its location relative to the major cen-
11		ters of ammonia production in the United States,
12		looking at long-term trends in ammonia production,
13		and discussing these factors with people in the
14		Department of Commerce, with a person at the
15		Department of Commerce.
16	Q.	Did you make a marketing analysis with regard to
17		the marketing potential of an ammonia, anhydrid
18	A.	Anhydrous ammonia.
19	Q	Anhydrous ammonia plant; is that right?
20	A.	To the extent I just described, yes.
21		MS. SLEATER: Your Honor, I would request
22		that the record show that I would like to object
23	- - - - -	to this entire line of questioning as being
24		cross-examination and not proper voir dire of

merchant - voir - webster

1	the exhibit, please.
2	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Well, the exhibit shows
3	actual gas fuels, but shows one proposed operation
4	or function. I think the questions follow along
5	with the direct relations of the exhibit. I'll
6	overrule it.
7	MR. WEBSTER: Would you mind reading my last
8	question, please?
9	(The following question and (answer were read back by the
10	(reporter as follows: Q: Die (you make a marketing analysis
11	(with regard to the marketing (potential of an anhydrous
12	(aπmonia plant? A: To the (extent I just described, yes
13	
14	Q (By Mr. Webster) Where would you feel that the
15	fertilizer produced by this plant could be mar-
16	keted?
17	A In the mountain and west, north central states
18	area.
19	Q Anything more specific than that?
20	A. Well, this is a plant that would serve a market
21	area in several states, so I think it would have
22	a regional market and not just a Wyoming or a
23	reservation market.
24	Q Is there a need for it?
25	merchant - voir dire - webster

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1	Ā.	There will be, yes.
2	Q.	When?
3	A.	It's difficult to say, but in the I think I
4	,	would conclude that within the next twenty years
5		that would be a feasible operation.
6	Q.	Based upon current availability of this type of
7	 	fertilizer, the need for this plant would come
8		about within the next twenty years?
9	A.	I believe it would.
10	Q.	What about potential competition in the next
11		twenty years from other plants? Did you make
12		any study as far as potential increase in com-
13		petition?
14	A.	No, but it's a well-known fact that natural gas
15		reserves are a precious resource and that it
16		won't be as easy to build new plants in the
17		future as it has been in the past.
18	Q	Well, surely you are not saying that because they
19		have some natural gas reserves here in the Wind
20		River Reservation that that's a better location
21	!	for an anhydrous ammonia plant than someplace
22		else that has natural gas reserves, are you?
23	A.	Most of the ammonia production in this country
24		takes place on the Gulf Coast, and this area
25	me	rchant - voir dire - webster

1		would have a competitive advantage with respect
2		to the market area that I stated.
3	Q.	Would it have any better competitive advantage
4		on the Wind River Reservation than it would have
5		in Park County, Wyoming?
6	A.	No.
7	Q.	Did I understand an answer to a previous question
8		that you have some reservations as to whether or
9		not there is sufficient natural gas production
10		to handle this type of a plant?
11	A.	No.
12	Q.	You have no reservation about that?
13	A.	No. And its current level? Yes.
14	Q	And its current level?
15	A.	Yes.
16	Q.	Would that take all of the natural gas production
17	Q.	from the reservation now?
18	A.	No.
19	Q.	What percentage of the natural gas production would
20		it take from the reservation now?
21	A.	Approximately three-quarters.
22	Q.	Would the uses of the natural gas now existing on
23		the reservation be supplemented if you took out
24		three-quarters of the existing gas production?
25	mer	chant - voir dire - webster
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MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, may I join in the objection previously made by the United States to the fact that this is, in fact, cross-examination? It goes far beyond the voir dire of the particular exhibit, and what my concern is is that we are going to be subjected to the repetition of this when the parties on this side of the room have an opportunity to actually cross-examine.

There's not going to be a sensible way of weeding out what questions they have previously asked under the rubric of voir dire, and I don't think we should have to be subjected to cross-examination of the witness twice.

In addition, it strikes me that it is an unfair disruption of the direct testimony of the witness. Obviously, it's perfectly appropriate to voir dire the exhibit, but this goes far beyond that and disrupts the flow of direct examination.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I believe the questions were proper and I permitted them up to the one about where would the supplemental gas come from to take care of the three-quarters that went into their plant, and that one I would sustain as being beyond the exhibit.

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1		MR. WEBSTER: For the record, I will waive
2	;	any cross-examination of this witness;
3		THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's all right.
4		MR. ROGERS: Then that strikes me as an
5		admission that he is cross-examining the witness.
6		MR. WEBSTER: I don't intend
7		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Please, gentlemen.
8		You are just being kind this morning and trying
9		to move it along. The point has been made and
10		sustained, Mr. Rogers.
11	Q	(By Mr. Webster) I believe you testified in con-
12		nection with this exhibit that you didn't know
13		where the water resources were going to come from
14		for that anhydrous ammonia plant; is that correct?
15	A.	That's correct.
16	Q	Did you make any kind of a Who has that in-
17		formation?
18	A.	Mr. Oliver Page.
19	Q	What was the date of the records you relied upon
20		to get the information about the existing gas
21		production?
22	A.	It's the time series of data. The last year in
23		that time series was 1978, a full year production,
24		MR. WEBSTER: Your Honor, I have no more
25	merc	hant - voir dire - webster
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voir dire, and I would just say to the Court that
I have to leave now, and that's why I so graciously
waived any cross-examination to Mr. Rogers. I
appreciate the Court's indulgence.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Thank you very much, Mr. Webster.

Mr. Merrill?

MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, I think Mr. Webster has exhausted the voir dire of this exhibit through the witness.

The State of Wyoming would object to the introduction of Exhibit C-23 for the truth of its contents on two grounds: Number one, that the anhydrous ammonia production, which is portrayed on
the map, doesn't even exist, as Your Honor is well
aware. And, secondly, that the gas fields that
are shown on the map, there's been no connection
between the operation of those fields and the
consumption of any water. And I think that the
water is what this case is all about. And, therefore, I would object to its introduction.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I will allow it to be introduced for whatever its value is and would recognize that in evaluating it the two objections are valid and well-taken, to which the truth of

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its contents -- one is it's necessary for the continuation of natural gas production and, two, that the proposed plant is well into the future, as much as twenty years. So with that understanding, this exhibit is admitted into evidence. (The instrument hereinbefore (identified as Exhibit C-23 (was received into evidence. THE SPECIAL MASTER: Before we proceed, may I ask a question? I am taking the liberty of reading beforehand the trial brief submitted to 10 me about a half an hour ago by the State of Wyo-11 ming on the proposition that the acceptance of 12 evidence of this kind is improper if it's accepted 13 before evidence of creation and purposes of re-14 served water right. 15 I would like to ask a question about this, 16 and I'm going to do so now so I can be in a 17 better position to do my work. Mr. Merrill? 18 MR. MERRILL: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE SPECIAL MASTER: How do you describe 20 evidence of creation and purposes of this right? 21 What are you talking about? 22 23

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MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, I think in the reserve rights case that has gone to trial in the past, the proponent of the existence of reserved rights in this case, usually the United States has put on evidence through acts of Congress, committee debates, records, the various kinds of documents which you yourself participated in creating.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Which we used in the dates and boundaries?

MR. MERRILL: Yes, of that type evidence, that type of evidence which would tend to show or make it more likely than not that Congress did intend at that time to reserve water for the reservation, and that evidence might also show the purposes which Congress contemplated.

that that is my belief, that that was an accepted and understood and disposed of facet of this litigation, in that we concluded that the -- that the key Winters case of 1908 established the Congressional intent to a reserved right of water.

MR. MERRILL: With respect to the Fort Belknap reservation in Montana, that's

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correct, but we have never acquiesced in the proposition of that Congressional intent is thereby confirmed for every reservation that has been created.

With respect to each new federal reservation for which a reserved right is sought, the Court, in the United States versus New Mexico stated quite clearly that the proponent must show that Congress intended to reserve water and the purpose for which they intended the water, and without water, therefore how much water is required.

saying that until the United States Supreme

Court passes specifically on the locus in quo

that we're looking at on in these maps, that

there can be no further movement of accepting

evidence regarding water uses on the reservation?

MR. MERRILL: No, Your Honor, I'm not.

I am suggesting that before we begin taking evidence with respect to the quantification of the various amounts of water to fulfill purposes, that the record should contain some evidence by the United States that Congress intended to reserve the water for this particular

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a societation in the

reservation, and the purposes which Congress had in mind in reserving that water. Then once there is evidence as to those two questions in the record, I think it's proper to receive evidence as to quantifications, but not before.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: You further stated that the Court will have no basis for understanding and regulating proof on quantity. I fail to find that that is true. If there's no intent, the evidence is all inadmissible and stricken, no longer of any -- what difference would it make if the intent is decided before we hear what we're hearing now?

MR. MERRILL: Well, Your Honor, as Ms. Sleater pointed out, the discretion lies with you as to the order of the presentation of proof. What I'm suggesting is until such proof is adduced at trial, there is no foundation for the quantification question, and that it should be admitted subject to later being tied into evidence which they could bring on at a later time showing intent. And if it's not so tied in, that it ought to be stricken later.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's what we're working on now, the subject of a brief in the time

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that I asked for from the United States.

MR. SACHSE: I'd like two minutes on that.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Let me hear from Mr. Sachse for two minutes.

MR. SACHSE: I just want to point out to Your Honor that this is a red herring that was dragged before you at the pre-trial conference, and that you ruled contrary to. The evidence is in, the treaty which sets up the reservation as a permanent homeland is in. We -- there's -this case the United States Supreme Court in United States versus Shoshone Tribe, 304 U.S. 111, has already mentioned the mineral resources on the reservation as unimportant assets of the Indians on the reservation. And our pre-trial brief that we filed on April 7th, page 7, we have the following two quotations from -- one from an early description of the reservation right before it was set up, where it said "The country abounds in game, has a very mild climate, possesses agricultural advantages which make it a great desideratum to the white man. Numerous oil . springs have been discovered and located in the valley of the Popo Agie, but this tribe is strong --

but this tribe strongly opposes any invasion of their territory by the whites."

And on the same page --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Did you use the term "whites"?

MR. SACHSE: That's what was said in this early -- I'm quoting from an 1860 some odd statement.

On the same page we quote from the Supreme Court which said "When the treaty of 1868 was made, the tribe consisted of a full-blood blanket Indian who was unable to read, write and speak English. Upon consumation of the treaty, the tribe went and has since remained upon the reservation. It was known" — this is the United States Supreme Court — "It was known to contain valuable mineral deposits; gold, oil, coal and gypsum. It included more than 400,000 acres of timber, extensively well grassed bench lands, fertile river valleys conveniently irrigable."

I think there's no point -- we'll give a brief in two weeks as you requested, but for the State to continue to say that there has been no proof presented in this case that it was the

intent of Congress to reserve water for minerals and all other purposes is simply not so.

You may believe the proof or not, you may

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weigh it one way or another, but the treaty itself and the decision of the United States in the U.S.

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versus Shoshone Tribe are the strongest possible

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proof, stronger than any kind of testimony that

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we could present to you.

MR. WHITE: Your Honor, the red herring --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Just a second,

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Mr. White.

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Regina.

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MS. SLEATER: Your Honor, I would like

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to address this briefly because I think there's been some, we consider inaccurate readings of

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the law; just a brief perusal.

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case or Rio Membres case. The Court in that case

There's been reference made to the New Mexico

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was considering an area of national forest, never

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before had the Supreme Court had to address the question of reserved rights for a national

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forest we do this: The Supreme Court has

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previously, on numerous occasions, addressed

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itself to reserved rights for Indian tribes.

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As you know, they felt in both Winters and

Arizona versus California that goes without question that when an Indian reservation is established there is water reserved. It's for purposes of the reserve in this case, which was to establish a reservation for the Shoshone, and then at a later time the addition of the Arapahos is identical to the purpose of the reservations described in both the Winters case and in Arizona versus California, which were also to establish Indian reservations. That is the purpose. The tribe involved is not the purpose. The purpose is an Indian reservation.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I believe there's no question about all of that. What Mr. Merrill is raising is that has not yet been stated and proven by you, and therefore there is a fault in moving ahead.

MS. SLEATER: Your Honor, I would like at this time to address -- We've addressed this question in earlier briefs. The Courts have very clearly said there's a legal implication from the documents themselves. In this case already is the treaty which establishes the purpose. The legal implication arises from that document, therefore, the evidence is already

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before the Court. There is -- I think there is no question but that there are reserved rights.

Further, even if the document was not before the Court, it is a public document that the Court is entitled to take judicial notice of under the Wyoming rules. This argument which has been brought up numerous times, and I thought was disposed of this summer, is dragging out and injecting an element which is not necessary because the fact is that under the Supreme Court's ruling a legal implication arises from the public documents, and whether or not there is direct evidence on this, the Court can take judicial notice of this, and the issue has been resolved by the United States Supreme Court.

And as Mr. Sachse rightly points out, the United States Supreme Court has also told you exactly what was given to the tribes when it was made their home; minerals, timber, wildlife, all the land, if to develop these any water is necessary, the law is clear, that water should be and was reserved.

Now, that part has gone on already. We're at the part now of trying to determine if water is necessary to develop any of these resources,

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and if so, how much.

I think that Your Honor has very appropriately called for briefs on this issue. I think that the sooner this issue is put to rest the better for the orderly progression of the case, and I think the orderly progression is we look at all the resources that the Supreme Court has recognized as being given to the tribes and determine if they need the water.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: Well, I appreciate that. It has been put to rest, but it is a little bit like Banquo's Ghost, it's with us again, and I want to hear from Mr. White, and then we will wait and get your briefs. Do you want to speak on it? MR. WHITE: I just want to say, Your Honor, 6 the reason we raise these issues now is to make a record that they were raised during the evidentiary 8 portion of the case. I cannot expect that you would make a sweeping decision to exclude evidence based 10 upon these issues. Our full expectation is you would 11 reserve on these issues, and however you decide the 12

It is our feeling that the analysis suggested by the Justice Department and Counsel for the Tribes simply doesn't reflect what the case is now, but we need to make the record. I apologize if it seems like we are being contentious, but we need to do that.

facts, and if there is an appeal, well, this issue

needs to be reserved for the basis of appeal.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I appreciate that, and I'm glad we have had the dialog because it helps me, but I will look for that brief at an early date.

Proceed, Regina. This Exhibit C-23 was earlier admitted.

1	MS. SLEATER: We are a little slow on
2	the exhibits today. I think we are all getting tired.
3	THE SPECIAL MASTER: I think we made good
4	progress this week.
5	MR. ROGERS: The attorney for the Tribes
6	has not been as well coached in this as the attorney
7	for the State, Your Honor.
8	MR. MERRILL: You are a good prop man,
9	Tony.
10	MS. SLEATER: Large exhibits, while they
11	are very nice because they are clear, they certainly
12	present problems in maneuverability.
13	THE SPECIAL MASTER: They do, indeed.
14	Off the record.
15	(Off-the-record discussion.)
16	Q (By Ms. Sleater) I believe the next mineral
17	you mentioned that you studied was coal, Mr.
18	Merchant?
19	A Yes, it was. We mentioned the coal deposits
20	on the Reservation and located two that were
21	potentiably suitable for development, the one
22	at the northern part of the Reservation in the
23	Muddy Creek area and another in the southeast
24	corner in an area called Alkali Butte that are
25	merchant-direct-sleater

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both suitable for future development.

MS. SLEATER: At this time, Your Honor,
I would like permission for the witness to
leave the stand and approach U.S. Exhibit
WRIR --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: That won't be necessary to ask each time. You can proceed and can do that without having to ask.

MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, while he is doing that, I might as well make an record on another point I feel obligated to do on behalf of my client. While Mr. Merchant may be an expert in the field of economics, we don't feel he is qualified to testify concerning future mineral development on the Reservation simply because that is not within the field of economics. If a party were to bring in a coal mining engineer and put him on the witness stand and start asking him questions about economics and benefit costs analyses and feasibility of economic development, people would be screaming left and right and they would say that's beyond the field of that expert's knowledge, skill, training and experience.

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Well, what you have is exactly the converse of that situation here. You have a witness who is going to tell you what mineral deposits there are out there, he is going to tell you where they are, how he located them, how they can be brought out, what is going to be done to them, how big a plant it can be, all of these sorts of things that are all beyond the field of general economics.

We have prepared a trial brief on the point, and I would like to file it and serve it on opposing counsel.

Your Honor, I am simply making a record on the point because we feel it is a very important one, that expert witnesses be limited in giving professional opinions and conclusions in a field that is strictly limited by their expertise and the way they are qualified as experts.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I am happy to accept
the brief. I agree in spirit with the observations
you have just made. Although they may be
anticipatory, they are nevertheless valid. The
economist on the stand may continue to testify
to those things his expertise gives him a right
merchant-direct-sleater

1	to, but I would doubt if it would go to telling
2	us what that coal field contains unless he has
3	had some first-hand knowledge of the core
4	drilling necessary, hundreds and hundreds of
5	core drills, the ash content, the market, the
6	feasibility for moving it from the field, the
7	vastly complex difficult problem of taking a
8	body of coal and turning it into an economical
9	viable asset, and with those constraints I will
0	watch out for that as we proceed into the .
1	questions to be asked. Mr. Merrill, I think
2	you made a good point.
3	MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, I simply make it
4	for the record with the understanding you are
5	going to let the testimony in, and perhaps I
16	will make a motion to strike at the appropriate
17	time.
18	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Surely. I appreciate
19	that. Proceed.
20	(CONTINUED) DIRECT EXAMINATION
21	BY MS. SLEATER:
22	Q Will you please identify what U.S. Exhibit
23	WRIR C-24 is?
24	A Yes. It is a plate showing the boundaries of the

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1		Reservation and the location of two coal
2		fields that are suitable for exploitation.
3		There is also a circle in the north part of the
4		two coal fields showing the possible location
5		of a power plant utilizing the coal from the
6		coal fields, and the line drawn to the Wind
7		River indicating that the source of water used
8		in cooling for that power plant would be the
9	 	Wind River.
10		There is also a circle in the Alkali Butte
11		coal field in the southeast corner of the
12		Reservation indicating the location of under-
13		ground coal gasification operations.
14	Q	In the course of your professional responsibilites
15		as an economist, have you been paid money
16		from people to determine the feasibility of coal
17		deposits and coal developments in other
18		locations?
19	A	Yes, I have.
20	Q	You may resume the stand.
21		(Witness complies.)
22	Ω	(By Ms. Sleater) You said these were two
23		locations of coal suitable for a development.
24		Are there other coal deposits on the Reservation?
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1	A	Yes, there are. There are coal deposits near
2		the surface in the Hudson area, and deep coal
3		deposits underlying the Reservation between
4		two locations indicated on the map.
5	Q	Has there been any mining of the coal on the
6		Reservation?
7	A	There has been small-scale mining of coal in
8		the Hudson area before.
9	Q	Where did you get the information regarding the
10		coal deposits on the Reservation?
11	A	This is from several sources; one is, "The
12		Status of Mineral Resources on the Wind River
13		Indian Reservation." Another is a report by
14		Bolmer & Biggs of the Bureau of Mines entitled,
15		"Mineral Resources of the Wind River Reservation."
16		A third is a document by Berryhill of the
17		Geological Survey of Wyoming entitled, "Coal
18		Deposits of Wyoming."
19	Q	All right, let's move to the next area you
20		examined after you identified the location
21		of deposits. How did you determine that these
22		locations were suitable for development?
23	A	The Alkali Butte field in the southeast corner
24	} } {	of the Reservation appears to be technically
25	mer	chant-direct-sleater

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1		suitable for underground coal gasification
2		processes. The coals are of sub-bituminous
3		rank. They are at least the reserves we
4		counted are at least five feet thick and they
5		appear they are overlayed by sufficient
6		overburden to appear suitable for underground
7		coal gasification. The product of that gass-
8		ification would be natural gas, and it could
9		be shipped by way of pipelines off the
10		Reservation, whatever was not consumed on the
11		Reservation.
12	Q	What is the source of your information concerning
13		the gasification process?
14	A	Primarily a compendium of articles by professionals
15		in the underground coal gasification field
16		entitled, "Symposium on Underground Coal
17		Ga sification," and this is an annual publication
18		I have referred to four I have referred to
19		four or five of these, the most recent four or
20		five.
21	Q	Did you determine well, could you please
22		discuss the northern developments of the
23		attendant generating plant?
24	A	Yes. The coal in the Muddy Creek area is
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1		shallower than that in Alkali Butte, and
2		appears suitable for mining. The coal that
3		would be mined would be sufficient to support
4		a power plant of the size of 150 megawatts,
5		and that power, whatever was not used on the
6		Reservation, could be added to interstate
7		transmission lines.
8	Q	In the course of your studies did you determine
9		what water is necessary with respect to the
lo		coal reserve, both in the present and in the
11		future?
12	A	Yes. I determined that the mining in the
13		Muddy Creek area would require 25 acre-feet per
14		year for dust control and surface reclamation.
15		The power plant would require about 2,490 acre-
16		feet per year, while the in situ gasification
17		would require approximately 2,800 acre-feet
18		per year.
19	Q	Is there any authority for considering reclamation
20		as a water need in terms of mining?
21		MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, I am not sure I
22		understand that question. Perhaps Ms. Sleater
23		could rephrase it and I wouldn't have any
24		objection, but I am not sure I know what authority

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for reclamation is. (By Ms. Sleater) On what did you base your opinion that there would be water necessary for reclamation? On several authorities. One was the Surface A Reclamation Act -- I believe that's the right title -- of 1975, which requires that all coal mines reclaim any surface area disturbed by the mining. 9 10 Another one is the federal regulation of giving the Department of Interior authority to 11 require restoration of any area disturbed by 12 13 mining. MS. SLEATER: At this time, Your Honor, the 14 United States would request that the Court take 15 judicial notice both of the Surface Mining Act 16 and the regulations contained in Title 25 of the 17 Code of Federal Regulations relating to the 18 mining of coal on Indian Reservations and, in 19 fact, any mining activities on Indian Reservations. 20 THE SPECIAL MASTER: Having given about four 21 years of my life to that Act, and all its ram-22 ifications, I can't avoid taking judicial notice, 23

merchant-direct-sleater

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so I will judicially notice the Act and its

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1	statutes within the section of Indian mining
2	on the Reservation.
3	MS. SLEATER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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1	Q.	(By Ms. Sleater) In the course of your studies
2		or investigation, did you determine the sources
3		of the water requirements that you have stated?
4	A.	I determined in consultation with Oliver Page that
5		water was available for these activities. However,
6		it was he who determined the source.
7	Q.	Then the source is groundwater, as far as you know?
8	A.	The source is groundwater, I believe, for the
9		Alkali Butte area. For the power plant at Muddy
10		Creek the source is surface water from the Wind
11		River.
12	Q.	Did you formulate any other opinions as a result
13		of your studies of the coal reserves on the re-
14		servation?
15	A.	No.
16		MS. SLEATER: At this time, Your Honor, I
17		would like to move U.S. Exhibit WRIR C-24 into
18		evidence.
19		THE SPECIAL MASTER: I have questions before
20		I call on other counsel.
21		Do you have authority from the tribal councils,
22		the managers and owners, mostly from the owners, of
23		these lands, that they propose this type of a power
24		plant?
25	mer	chant - direct - sleater

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1	THE WITNESS: No, sir, I don't. I'm simply
2	determining what the development potential of
3	these resources are.
4	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Right, When you stated
5	that the water source for mine-mouth plant at
6	Buffalo Creek, is it?
7	THE WITNESS: Muddy Creek.
8	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Muddy Creek, you would
9	look to a source of water to the river. Have you
10	excluded that also being an excellent source of
11	water if drilling were carried to certain under-
12	ground aquifers?
13	THE WITNESS: I think I should allow Oliver
14	Page to answer that, but my recollection of what
15	he told me was that he wasn't certain that the
16	aquifers in that area could sustain that yield,
17	but
18	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Do you know of anyone
19	who could provide us with accurate, reliable and
20	thorough geological evidence of the underground
21	aquifers under the reservation as to potential
22	capacity, recharge capacity, involved?
23	THE WITNESS: I think Mr. Page would have
24	the best information available on that.
25	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Very well. Other voir

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1	dire now. Mr. Merrill? Mr. Radosevich?
2	MR. RADOSEVICH: Your Honor, I just have a
3	few questions relating to the nature of the power
4	plant, one of which you pointed out, that it's
5	highly speculative that this plant might be con-
6	structed.
7	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. RADOSEVICH:
9	Q I would like to know when you projected the poten-
10	tial of this plant to be constructed.
11	A. I haven't ascertained a specific date. The time
12	horizon we used in all these mineral studies was
13	the next forty years, just as a convenient stopping
14	place because we felt unable to forecast the con-
15	ditions beyond that period. But certainly within
16	that period such developments would be feasible.
17	MS. SLEATER: Your Honor, at this time, for
18	the record, I would like to renew my objection to
19	any questions which go beyond the scope of the
20	exhibit that is being voir dired.
21	THE SPECIAL MASTER: We will keep it in mind,
22	and we thank you for the observation.
23	Q (By Mr. Radosevich) You indicated, Mr. Merchant,
24	that the power plant would take up to 2,040 acre-

merchant - voir dire - radosevich

1		feet of water per year?
2	A.	Yes.
3	Q.	What is the calculation on the return flow
4		from that plant?
5	A.	There's no return flow from that plant. This is
6		recirculated cooling water, recycled, and the
7		loss any loss or this loss is makeup water re-
8		quired to replace that loss through evaporation.
9	Q	So it's totally consumptively used?
10	A.	Totally used.
11	Q.	With respect to the gasification plant, the 2800
12		acre-feet per year, is this also totally consumed?
13	A.	Yes.
14	Q	You also alluded in your answer that there's a
15		possibility of a coal slurry pipeline
16	A.	No, I said nothing about coal slurry.
17	Q	You indicated that the coal might be piped off
18		of the reservation?
19	A.	No. I hope you misunderstood me. I don't mean
20		to say that.
21		What I meant to say was that any natural
22		gas produced by the coal gasification plant
23		which was not consumed on the reservation could
24		be piped off the reservation as natural gas, not
25	mer	chant - voir dire - radosevich

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1		as coal.
2	Q.	As far as the construction of the gasification,
3		plant, is this also in a 40-year time horizon?
4	A.	Yes.
5		MR. RADOSEVICH: Thank you, Your Honor. I
6		have no further questions.
7		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Merrill?
8		MR. MERRILL: Thank you, Your Honor.
9		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
10	BY N	MR. MERRILL:
11	Q	Mr. Merchant, in developing the areas shown in
12		green for coal resources selected for recovery,
13		isn't it true that you didn't conduct any tests
14		firsthand of the coal resources on the reserva-
15		tion?
16	A.	Yes.
17	Q.	You didn't do any drilling tests for core sampl-
18		ing or chemical analysis of samples or anything
19		like that, did you?
20	A.	No.
21	Q.	You relied entirely on studies performed by other
22		people, isn't that correct?
23	A.	Yes, by: the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau
24		of Mines.
25	1	chant - voir dire - radosevich chant - voir dire - merrill

1	Q I	In outlining the areas outlined in green, in investi-
2		gating those areas, did you pay attention to the
3		boundaries of the Arapahoe Ranch cattle operation?
4	A.	No.
5	Q.	So is it possible that some of those green areas
6		intrude into what is known as the Arapahoe Ranch?
7	A.	Yes.
8	Q.	Did you compare the boundaries outlined in green
9		with the map that's been introduced earlier into
10		evidence as outlining the aesthetic areas of the
11		reservation?
12	A.	Yes, I have compared those.
13	Q.	Now, you stated that you had placed the location
14		of the coal gasification plant at Alkali Butte
15		because you thought it would be technically
16		feasible for underground coal gasification in
17		the next 40 years; is that correct?
18	A.	Yes.
19	Q	In making that determination, did you consult
20		with personnel at the Laramie Energy Resources
21		Technology Center, known as LERTC?
22	A.	Through their publications, not in person.
23	Q	In making the determination that coal gasifica-
24		tion could be carried on at that location, did

merchant - voir dire - merrill

1		you take account of the fact that the federal
2		government is spending millions of dollars right
3		now to determine the technical feasibility of
4		coal gasification?
5	A.	Yes, I did.
6	Q	And in determining the water sources for these
7		operations, if I understood you correctly, you
8		said you relied on Mr. Page; is that correct?
9	A.	Yes.
10		MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, we would object
11		to the introduction of Exhibit C-24 on the grounds
12		that all of the information contained in the exhi-
13		bit is based on secondhand information of one
14		sort or another, and none of it represents the
15		original work of the witness who laid the founda-
16		tion. He did not do any of his own coal resources
17		studies.
18		This information is stuff that appears in
19		other publications which can be brought into
20		court, but haven't been brought into court. And
21		it's based on speculations and neither the coal
22		gasification plant or the coal-fired electric
23		generating plant even exists.
24	,	He admitted that he has not obtained the

merchant - voir dire - merrill

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be located in that area. I think that the developments that are proposed which don't even exist are purely speculative, and if the exhibit is to be admitted at all, it ought to be only for illustrative purposes, and I have reservations about that.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Well, I will agree with many of the criticisms or observations you made regarding the exhibit, and it will be admitted with an understanding that much of what you said is true towards its invalidity here and there.

It is, nevertheless, a part of the studies which the witness has done along the same scholastic, economic, professional basis he has the others. And, to that extent, I will admit it, although even I have some questions I want to ask if I may.

MR. MERRILL: Absolutely.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: You said, Mr. Merchant, that the Alkali Butte coal was to be five foot in thickness?

THE WITNESS: The thicknesses of the seams there vary between approximately, the ones reported,

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1	at least between two and a half feet and teh
2	feet.
3	THE SPECIAL MASTER: And ten feet with a
4	five feet median average?
5	THE WITNESS: We chose only the reserves
6	that were in the five to ten-foot category be-
7	cause those seams, thinner than five feet are
8	technically unsuitable for coal gasification.
9	THE SPECIAL MASTER: And you were stating
10	that this coal gasification operation was to be
11	in situ, naturally?
12	THE WITNESS: Yes.
13	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Who said to you that a
14	five-foot average thick seam could justify a coal
15	gasification operation no matter how vast it is
16	or how big?
17	THE WITNESS: It's reported in the literature
18	I have cited.
19	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Would you cite that
20	literature again for my edification, please?
21	THE WITNESS: It's reported in the symposia
22	on underground coal gasification.
23	THE SPECIAL MASTER: None of this is surface
24	mining? It's deep in situ
25	THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Now, to move up to the area in the center of the map and up north on what you referred to as Muddy Creek, do you know how much overburden there is in that area and who made the feasibility studies that that lends itself to surfac mining?

varies for this seam quite considerably. The depth of the ranges from surface outcrops to 3,000 feet deep, and for the purposes of this we chose only to evaluate the coal reserves that were shallower than 1,000 feet deep, and even of that we feel that only perhaps the top 100 or so feet would be surface mined, that there would also be some underground mining connected with this power plant.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right, Despite the objections raised, the exhibit is admitted into evidence.

(The instrument hereinbefore (identified as C-24 was (received in evidence.

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MS. SLEATER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, I was just noting that it's now approximately twenty to twelve. Would you like to continue with the next mineral or break for lunch? THE SPECIAL MASTER: We can go on til noon. Why don't we? MS. SLEATER: All right, fine. DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont'd) BY MS. SLEATER: Mr. Merchant, I believe the -- I believe the next 0 10 mineral mentioned was uranium? 11 Λ Yes. 12 Could you describe how you determined whether there Ω 13 was uranium deposits on the reservation which might 14 require water for its development? 15 Yes. I should say at the outset that there are Α 16 indications of uranium deposits on the reservation, 17 but the basic fieldwork has never been done to locate 18 the extent or the quality of the possible deposits 19 in that area. We felt, however, that with the in-20 creasing interest in uranium, it's inevitable that 21 such fieldwork will be conducted in the future, 22 because there are, as I said, indications of uranium 23 deposits in this area. The indications are such that 24 uranium deposits are reasonably likely to be found,

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but again, I have to say that the data for this isn't as good as it is for other minerals. With that caveat, I'd like to say that there are indications of uranium deposits in the Aycross formation, in the northwest corner of the reservation; that indications are that the quality is about one-tenth of one percent of uranium content, and that if such deposits are documented, then mining would very likely be underground mining, and the ore would be beneficiated or refined on site into yellowcake, and then shipped off the reservation for further processing.

The water sources associated with this, as you can see, is surface water from Crow Creek.

O I was going to ask you what yellowcake is.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's obvious, I think.

MS. SLEATER: Okay.

- (By Ms. Sleater) How much water would be associated with the mining activities?
- 19 Approximately five acre-feet per year simply for dust control and incidental uses.
  - n Five acre-feet per year?

Yes, for mining. There would be an additional -
I'm sorry, fifteen acre-feet per year; lots of

figures. Fifteen acre-feet for mining, and an additional

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1		475 acre-feet for processing.
2	Õ	And the source of that water again, please?
3	Λ	Crow Creek.
4	Ω	And those numbers are as a result of your studies?
		Yes.
6	Ď	I'd like you to please approach what has been marked
7		for identification as U.S. Exhibit WRIR C-25 and
8		ask you to identify that exhibit, please.
9		(Witness complied.
10	λ	The exhibit is a plate showing the boundaries of
11		the Wind River Reservation, and within those boun-
12		daries showing the location of the Aycross formation,
13		and within that formation, the circle indicates a
14		likely location of yellowcake processing plant.
15		The arrow from the circle to Crow Creek indicates
16		that the water used in that processing plant would come
17		from Crow Creek.
18	Ŭ	I ask you, is that circle a general representation of
19		locations?
20	Λ	Yes, it is.
21	Û	Were you responsible for the preparation of that
22		exhibit?
23	Λ	Yes.
24	Ç	Can you state that that exhibit farily and accurately
25	mer	chant-direct-sleater

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1	represents the information that you have just
2	described?
3	A Yes.
4	MS. SLEATER: At this time, Your Honor, the
5	United States would ask that U.S. ExhibitWRIR C-25
6	be admitted into evidence.
7	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Merrill.
8	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. MERRILL:
10	Ω Mr. Merchant, I presume as before that the area show
11	as the uranium resources selected for recovery is
12	again not based on your studies, but on the reference
13	that you looked at; is that correct?
14	A It's based on references that I looked at and the
15	transfer of that information to a geological map
16	and from thence to this map.
17	O And in determining that uranium resources could be
18	recovered, did you consider the fact that Rocky
19	Mountain Energy Corporation began uranium mining in
20	that area and closed down sometime ago when the pric
21	of uranium was \$43.00 per ton?
22	A No, I wasn't aware of that.
23	MR. MERRILL: I have no further questions, but
24	would incorporate the previous objections and I pres
25	merchant-direct-sleater voir dire-merrill

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they'll probably be overruled. THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yes. I could appreciate those, I think the witness called his prefatory remarks a caveat upon the entire uranium industry at the present time, and puts this one in the realm of less certainty certainly than the other industries. Can you tell me why you based 450 future uranium--475, did you say? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. THE SPECIAL MASTER: What did -- What did you 10 base that on? 11 THE WITHESS: If I could check, I'll get the 12 specific reference for you. 13 That's from a Cameron's Engineers Report on 14 Mineral Industries of Wyoming. It's their reported 15 water requirement for --16 THE SPECIAL MASTER: Small to modest? 17 THE WITNESS: For, it's per ton water requirement 18 for yellowcake processing. 19 THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. Well, C-25 is 20 admitted into evidence. (Thereupon the plate marked WRIR 22 (C-25 was received in evidence, 23 You did say this is all THE SPECIAL MASTER: 24

proposed underground? THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. THE SPECIAL MASTER: Would not be leaching -leaching is contemplated, that you know of? 4 no THE WITNESS: Sir, I don't think enough is known about this deposit to determine whether leaching is 6 possible. Leaching. THE SPECIAL MASTER: 8 THE WITNESS: Yes, that is certainly a possibility, 9 but much more has to be learned. We could propose that. 10 THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's in a tremendously 11 sensitive area to things like East/West Dubois, some 12 of the lovliest area in the United States and world 13 borders on this particular area, and I would suspect 14 that the Tribes would be very careful before any 15 leaching would be permitted in that area, jeopardize 16 underground water for themselves and all others. 17 MR. RADOSEVICH: I still have one question. 18 Mr. Merchant testified as to the use of water. Are 19 there going to be any return flows from the processing 20 of this plant? THE WITNESS: I don't believe so. No, I don't 22 think even that's allowed under regulations, 23 MR. RADOSEVICH: Okay. 24

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THE SPECIAL MASTER:

Regina, proceed.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont'd.)

BY MS. SLEATER:

- The next mineral was phosphate rock. Could you please describe how you analyzed the possibility of phosphate rock recovery and processing on the reservation?
- A Yes. We reviewed the available information on the phosphate deposits on the Wind River Reservation, determined that there was -- there were extensive phosphate deposits on the reservation. Then we investigated the characteristics of the phosphate industry and examined trends and production of phosphoric acid, and in a technological suitability of grades of phosphate rock for processing.

We concluded that it's very likely that this phosphate deposit could be profitably mined and processed in the future.

- Ω And what categories of future development do you have -have you determined based on your studies that phosphate
  resources could be developed?
- Nell, the phosphate rock would first be mined, then shipped to a beneficiating and wet acid process plant in the Riverton area. So there are three stages in the processing -- mining and processing of phosphate rock. The rock is a fairly low grade, and it's only merchant-direct-sleater

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1		been recently that this grade was capable of the
2		beneficiation required before it could be used in
3		a wet acid process.
4	δ	I take it from your statement that today it is possible
5		to so process the quality of rock that occurs?
6	Λ	Yes.
7	Ò	In your studies, did you formulate an opinion relating
8		to the amount of water that would be required, attended
9		to the mining of this reserve?
10	λ	Yes. I concluded that five acre-feet per year might
11		be used for dust control and incidental purposes as-
12		sociated with mining; that 425 acre-feet per year would
13		be used in beneficiation, 400 acre-feet per year would
14		be used in production of phosphoric acid.
15	ΰ	And do you Have you also formulated an opinion
16		with respect to the source of the water for those
17		various uses?
18	Α	The incidental water for dust control, and related
19	` i	purposes would be from on site wells near the mine.
20	1	The water required for beneficiating and wet acid
21		production would be obtained either through wells
22	t	or from surface water in the Riverton area. And
23	; ;	I know Oliver Page was considering both of those.
24	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	I am not sure which he concluded was the best or the
25	mer	chant-direct-sleater

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1		better source for water.
2	Ω	So you're deferring that to Mr. Page?
3	λ	Yes, I am.
4	ΰ	I ask you to pleaseapproach what has been marked for
5		identification as U.S. Exhibit WRIR C-25.
6		(Witness complied.
7	Ω	I ask you if you can please identify that.
8	Λ	Yes. This exhibit is a plate showing the location of
9		the Wind River Indian Reservation boundaries and
10		within those boundaries the location of the phosphate
11		rock deposits that we have chosen for development.
12		I should add that there are other phosphate rock deposits
13		in the Owl Creek Mountains, but these are the ones
14		that seem superior for exploiting.
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1	Q	(By Ms. Sleater) There is a brown circle which
2		also appears on that exhibit.
3	A	Yes. The brown circle in the Riverton area
4		is a general area of the beneficiating processing
5		or wet acid production plant that would utilize
6		the phosphate rock.
7	Q	And is that again an approximate location?
8	A	Yes, it is.
9		MS. SLEATER: At this time, Your Honor,
10		I would ask that U.S. Exhibit WRTR C-26 be
11	<u> </u>	admitted into evidence.
12		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Before other counsel
13		voir dire, I have just one or two questions.
14	; ;	Mr. Merchant, are you familiar with the
15		fact there has been a claim filed in this case
16		by the United States and in that claim a
17		phosphate rock development matter was given
18		a total requirement of 318 acre-feet per year?
19	:	You said a total of over 800 acre-feet per
20	•	year for the same thing. How did that figure
21	•	change from 318 to 800 in the course of the
22	•	last nine months?
23		THE WITNESS: Your Honor, the earlier
24		figure was based on some preliminary work we
25	mer	chant-direct-sleater

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did in our investigations of phosphate rock and other minerals. We have since uncovered much more reliable information that we have substituted for our preliminary work. 4 THE SPECIAL MASTER: Well, it is unfortunate that it is such a gap in such short of time on figures I would like to think had some reliability on both ends. Okay. Mr. Merrill. 9 MR. MERRILL: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. MERRILL: 12 Mr. Merchant, is it fair to say, as with the Q 13 earlier mineral resources, that the information 14 on which you based your location of the re-15 coverable reserves of phosphate rock are not 16 your own studies, but studies performed by 17 others, geological surveys and companies? 18 Yes. On the location, that's correct. Λ 19 20 Is this going to be an underground or surface Q 21 mining operation?

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Underground.

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In determining the location of the phosphate

rock resources selected for recovery, did you

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1		take into account the fact that the United
2		States claims the same area within a so-called
3		aesthetic area of the Indian Reservation?
4	A	No, I did not. But I recognized that there is
5		an overlap in those two areas.
6		MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, I have no further
7		questions, but I want to incorporate my
8		previous objections without belaboring the
9		Court.
10		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yes. And the Exhibit
11		C-26 any further voir dire?
12		MR. RADOSEVICH: Your Honor, the only
13	<u> </u>	question I have got specifically to ask on
14		behalf of my client is:
15		VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
16	BY M	R. RADOSEVICH:
17	Ω	With respect to the time table on what is
18		projected on when this mining might go into
19	1	operation of the various plans.
20	<b>A</b>	I would say that we determined that it would
21		be feasible within the 30-year framework of
22	•	our analysis. Also, I would say that it is not
23	1	feasible today, but within those two boundaries.
24	) 1	I can't be too much more precise.
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1	Q	And in the three areas of water use that you
2		have set out for us, what is the rate of
3		return flow or the return flow from any of the
4		two processing plants processing activities
5		or your dust control?
6	A	I did not determine that for dust control.
7		There may be some minimal return flow, but I
8		imagine most would be evaporated. For the
9		processing plants it will all be consumptive
10		use.
11	Q	You also indicated this was an underground
12		operation. Was there calculations made as to
13	! ! !	the amount of water that might flow from this
14		mine as a result of this activity?
15	A	Yes.
16		MR. RADOSEVICH: Thank you, Your Honor.
17		THE SPECIAL MASTER: I have one more
18		question, too. I don't want to get into these
19		age old Wyoming problems between Powell and Cody
20		or Lander and Riverton, but why do you go to
21		why do you propose this plant in Riverton when
22		you are just a few miles from Lander, where there
23		is a potential for a lot more groundwater than
24		you have at Riverton?

merchant-voir dire-radosevich

THE WITNESS: That is -- the Riverton

location is chosen for two reasons: One is to

provide the Indians with an on-Reservation

opportunity for development; the other reason,

and more important, is that Riverton has access

to rail and Lander does not.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: They just lost it within the last few years, yeah.

THE WITNESS: Yeah.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. I guess you answered the question.

C-26 is admitted into evidence.

MS. SLEATER: Thank you, Your Honor.

Your Honor, I would like to clarify something in view of the earlier question you asked the witness about the discrepancy between the Claims Statement and his testimony today. If Your Honor will recall at the time the Statement was filed, I believe it was filed on March 6th and we had a hearing in this matter approximately March 15th, and at that time I represented that the work of the experts was continuing and on-going, and although what was presented was the best indication we had at that time that the continuing work would be done; and

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I would also like to indicate that the State of Wyoming has deposed Mr. Merchant twice since the time of the filing of the Claims Statement, so they have been aware of the fact that some figures had changed and that — that a table representing the amounts as testified to by Mr. Merrill (sic) has been provided to the State of Wyoming.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Very well.

MR. MERRILL: Your Honor, we join in the Court's distress concerning the discrepancy between the amounts testified to today and those stated in the record for two reasons: Number one, the Rules of Procedure provide for an amendment of pleadings, and then upon learning the larger amounts of water were going to be required, the United States should have amended its Statement of Claims to so indicate. And that leads to the second problem, which is that some of the private parties might have based their participation on the amounts of water claimed for these various resources and their respective locations. And as we point out on cross-examination, some of the amounts as you have already observed have changed by quite a bit.

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1	THE SPECIAL MASTER: The observation is
2	meaningful, and it would be much, much more
3	vital, of course, if this were in something
4	other than the phosphate or uranium fields,
5	because I do believe they are the lesser Reser-
6	vation or mineral-orientated developments
7	on the future. In any event, it's admitted.
8	It is now lunch time, so why don't we
9	adjourn until 1:30.
10	MS. SLEATER: Thank you, Your Honor.
11	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Thank you all.
12	(Whereupon, the Proceedings were recessed for the noon
13	hour.)
14	(End Volume V.)
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