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Trial Transcript, Vol. 88, Morning Session

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case # 4993

File # 195

<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u>}</u>
1	1	IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
']	2	WASHAKIE COUNTY, STATE OF WYOMING
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4	4	IN RE:
3	5	THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION OF)
3 4	6	ALL RIGHTS TO USE WATER IN) THE BIG HORN RIVER SYSTEM) Civil No. 4993
9	7	AND ALL OTHER SOURCES,) STATE OF WYOMING.)
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ry M	15	VOLUME 88
9 9	16	
N)	17	
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.	19	BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 16th day of July, 1981,
9 9	20	at Room 302, State Capitol Building, Cheyenne, Laramie County,
- بو	21	Wyoming, the above-entitled matter resumed for hearing before
Þ	22	the Honorable Teno Roncalio, Special Master Presiding, where-
*	23	upon the following proceedings were had, to wit:
.	24	
3		PROCEEDINGS:
.	25	



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5	1	APP	EARANCES
ට බ්	2		
ଞ	3	FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING:	HALL & EVANS 2900 Energy Center Building
성 전	4 5		717 17th Street Denver, CO 80202 BY: MR. SCOTT KROB
취 본	6	FOR THE UNITED STATES	MR. THOMAS ECHOHAWK
	7	OF AMERICA:	Attorney at Law Land and Natural Resources Division Department of Justice
.당 당	8		1961 Stout Street Denver, CO 80294
فع	9		and
	10		MR. JOSEPH MEMBRINO
وع	11 12		Attorney at Law Land and Natural Resources Division Department of Justice
فيغ فيع	13		P.O. Box 7415 Benjamin Franklin Station Washington, DC 20044
ونو	14		
فيع فيع	15	FOR THE SHOSHONE TRIBE:	SONOSKY, CHAMBERS & SACHSE 2030 M. Street, N.W.
2) 4	16 17		Washington, DC 20006 BY: MR. HARRY SACHSE and MR. WILLIAM R. PERRY
2.	18	FOR THE ARAPAHOE TRIBE:	WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BARKER
يع ب	19		1735 New York Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20006 BY: MR. R. ANTHONY ROGERS
وليط	20		
ايت ويتو	21	CLERK TO THE SPECIAL MASTER:	MR. LEO SALAZAR Attorney at Law
وع	22 23		701 Rocky Mountain Plaza Cheyenne, WY 82001
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THE SPECIAL MASTER: We will come to order, please.

Mr. Echohawk.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, I believe there are several preliminary matters to bring up this morning, and as I mentioned to you before, we had stated the United States has only one additional witness to call and that is a woman by the name of May Echman, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Titles and Records. And she has a small conflict in scheduling. She won't be available until 1:30 this morning, so with the Court's permission, I think we can, we should just take up the preliminary matters and resume this afternoon.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: At 1:30. All right.

MR. ECHOHAWK: It's my understanding the two preliminary matters to be discussed this morning is the Motion to Strike the United States' Brief, supplemental brief regarding the Motion to take Judicial Notice, and also the United States has filed a set of interrogatories with a Motion for Expedited Discovery and the United States hopes to take that matter up also this morning.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Okay. I have them before me. There are one or two matters, one in particular I want to go off the record with right now for a minute.

(Off-the-record discussion.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right, back on the record.



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The two motions you mentioned are before me. Which do you wish to take first? The State of Wyoming has filed --Why don't we take the State's Motion to Strike the United States' motion in support of the amended motion to take judicial notice.

Has this worked itself out in the interim, Scotty? MR. KROB: No, I regret to inform the Court that it hasn't.

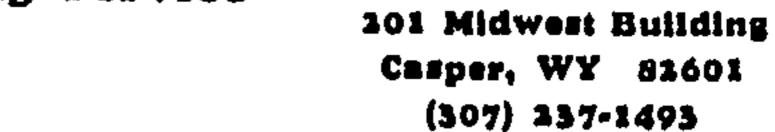
THE SPECIAL MASTER: Very well. Do you want to take and present some degree of argument on it and then hear the rebuttal?

MR. KROB: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Yes, Your Honor. Mr. Membrino will argue it.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Membrino will, very well.

MR. KROB: The controversy before the Court this morning is a curious controversy, not curious in the fact that it is legally intricate, but curious in its longevity and the number of times its come before the Court. Both sides seem to agree on what the issue is as far as the adjudicated lands go. As set forth in the United States' brief on the opening paragraph, the issue is really does the Board of Control in certificating a water right under State law make any determination as to the irrigability, as to the lands covered thereby.



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I say it's curious because it would seem to imply a relatively simple solution. It's not a policy question of what should be done, it's merely a question of what does the law require you to do in adjudicating water rights. It would appear to merely require --

MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, I know this is irregular to interrupt at this stage, but what is before the Court is a Motion to Strike, not the substantive issue that surrounds the argument, and I think it's appropriate to limit the argument to what is --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: How can I listen to a Motion to Strike if I can't determine what it is that's supposed to be impertinent, immaterial and scandalous, if it is in the brief and is being moved to strike?

MR. MEMBRINO: We would welcome his describing what it is, but that is exactly the point, we do not believe that the irrigability or non-irrigability of lands is impertinent or scandalous. We're trying to focus in on what, in the brief, surrounding the substantive act is alledged to be impertinent and scandalous.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I presume that we'll get to that.

MR. KROB: Yes, Your Honor, and you're right, we really can't talk about one without talking about the other. And the reason that it's immaterial and scandalous is because of the misplaced reliance on the

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substantive aspects of the law by the United States.

As I was saying, apparently a simple solution to this whole question is you look at the Wyoming law, and see what it says. Does it say anything about irrigability, anything about the nature of the land.

Well, the United States looked at the law and it adamantly said, yes, it does say something about irrigability and it inquired into the nature of the land. Wyoming looked at the same law and adamantly said, no, it doesn't. That's why it's somewhat of a curious controversy that it lasted this long. Perhaps today we can elucidate the source of that curiousity.

The problem seems to be that there are really two Wyoming Statutes dealing with the adjudication of water rights. There is a statute that consists of the series, series of statutes at 41-4-300 and the other series, the 41-4-500 series.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Will you cite those again for me, please?

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MR. KROB: Yes, it's 41-4-300.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. And 41-4-500, those are the chapter headings.

MR. KROB: Right.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Are you going to get to the specific section?

MR. KROB: This seems to be the source of the problem. The United States, in its memorandum in support of its Motion to take judicial notice, has relied only upon the three hundred series of statutes, but as we will show, the three hundred series of statutes is irrelevant to all but five of the two hundred rights that the United States seeks to have the Master judicially notice. So after the 195, there's where we get to immateriality, because their brief is completely immaterial.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: What basis are they completely immaterial to this statute?

MR. KROB: The basis is that they have set forth two hundred rights which they wish to have judicially noticed as to being prima facie evidence of irrigability, but the statute they cite says when you adjudicate that right under this statute, you necessarily consider irrigability applies to only five of those rights, that is the three hundred series applies to only five of the rights they are asking you to judicially notice. The

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other 195 are all adjudicated under the five hundred series, which the brief doesn't even address, so as to those 195, the brief is completely immaterial.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Now, can you get to the substance of those distinctions you made, rather than their numbers? Substantively, what is the difference between those five rights which you feel have a place under 4-300 and the 195 that have a place under 4-500?

MR. KROB: Okay, the difference is the difference in the statutes. Under one statute, under the statute cited by the United States, the three hundred series, there is admittedly a portion in there that you could make a good faith claim that the Board of Control --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Do you have that statute readily available?

MR. KROB: I do, Your Honor. That the Board of Control looks at the irrigability. I believe it's also referred to in the brief as 305(a) (x). Mr. Membrino can correct me if I'm wrong.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Just read it to me.

MR. KROB: Okay. 41-4-305(a) (x) provides -- Well, what (a) provides is that "Said division superintendent shall, in addition, enclose with said notice a blank form on which said claimant shall present in writing all the particulars showing the amounts and dates of

appropriations, to the use of water of said stream to which he lays claim; and the said statement shall — the said statement to include the following."

Subpart (x), "The character of sale and the kind of crops cultivated and such other facts as will show compliance with the law in acquiring the appropriation and in the rank of priority claimed."

THE SPECIAL MASTER: What does that have to do with irrigability?

MR. KROB: They talk about the character of soil, which seems to be one of the fundamental considerations in determining arability, which, in turn, is one of the first steps to determine irrigability. So there is a colorful claim under 305 for what they say is true, but remember 305(a) (x) applies to only five of the rights they have claimed.

We are going to put on Mr. Christopulos in a moment to show you why that is. In fact, even with regard to those five, as Mr. Christopulos will testify, what the Board of Control is looking at in (a) (x) is not to determine whether or not the lands are irrigable, but just as a source of general information, because the three hundred series or the general adjudication series, and they were enacted in 1890 with a purpose of getting a handle on all the territorial rights that were claimed

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before statehood, so the State Engineer then went around the State and got all those territorial rights settled. Any rights claimed subsequent to that were to be claimed under the permit statute, which is the five hundred series, 41-4-500 series, and as we shall see, the grounds is the United States makes no reference to any idea of irrigability in the five hundred series, but there is none in it.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: In the 195 rights that were granted by the State Engineer under the permit, these permitting processes, how many of those flowered to full certificated rights?

MR. KROB: Well, all of them that the United States has claimed theoretically they say have been certificated. If they are not certificated, they are simply not in the amended Motion to take judicial notice. So we can assume that all of those have been adjudicated. We have no problem with that. What we have a problem with is that since they were done under the five hundred statute, you have to look at that statute to see if in adjudicating them, they had to consider the irrigability of the lands et al, and what we find is that no, they didn't, they had to do it when they were looking under the three hundred series.

In support of their assertion, they do cite one case,



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which is the Nichols case. I don't have the cite in front of me, but it's in the memorandum. The problem Nichols case is, first of all, the issue that was before the court is whether the one cfs in seventy acres was the appropriate standard and could be proposed as a limitation. The issue there wasn't anything about irrigability, and as you will see, the only irrigability they are talking about there, and seeing what kind of problems there are —

THE SPECIAL MASTER: A battle on water duty instead of irrigability.

MR. KROB: Precisely. So what the United States has done is they have made a Motion for judicial notice of these adjudicated rights, and have relied for support on a statute which applies to only five of the two hundred rights. Now, as an additional scandalous nature of the brief, in reliance on the wrong statute, they have asserted that the Board of Control and the State Engineer have operated outside of the bounds of the law. The reason they asserted that is they didn't look at the right law, which is the five hundred series, which is what the Board of Control has been operating, and rightfully so, under.

The final element of pertinence and scandalousness is the United States has claimed these adjudicated rights

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are prima facie evidence of irrigability, despite testimony by their own experts that their studies show many
of the lands under these adjudicated rights are, in
fact, nonarable.

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That is what we plan to present to you this morning, is really three things: first of all, they relied on the wrong statute; second of all, they -- the assertions regarding the Board of Control are scandalous because they relied on the wrong statute, and third, even though they did all those things, they still ask you to judicially notice these lands on prima facie evidence of irrigability, in fact, when they have evidence or testimony from their own experts they were nonarable. To do that, we would, first, like to call Mr. George Christopulos.

MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, we will object to the calling of any witnesses in that regard. The offer of Mr. Christopulos is to interpret the meaning of the statutes at issue here, and it's not at all the position of the witness to construe the statutes, it's an issue of law, not fact.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: The witness, to have him interpret the statutes for us, it would be improper to have him for that and that only, but he has a right,

I think, to proceed and give such evidence as the State --Wyoming wishes to elicit regarding his procedures and

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MR. MEMBRINO: I would like to add, before we proceed, that Mr. Christopulos has already been asked to testify and has testified about this. We are not at all concerned with additional testimony by Mr. Christopulos. The State had the opportunity to present its view of this — through its witness and in its brief, and I think it has failed to be specific in putting on Mr. Christopulos' testimony, and it has failed to consider all the questions we considered in our brief.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: It may have at the time, but

I'm going to, in the interest of the wide latitudes that's

been my policy, I'm going to overrule the Motion and

proceed to let him be heard, providing he's not going to

give us a lecture on how we should be reading the statute,

and tell us how he operates under the statute.

MR. KROB: Your Honor, in fact, we will ask him how he operates under the statute, because that's where a lot of the scandalous nature of the brief comes in.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I think when it comes to deciding this subject matter, I'm going to have to be governed by these statutes and resign and resolve the conflict, if there is one, of these two statutes under which the State Engineer works. I'm also going to give

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the same legal significance to the presumption that a
State Permit had been issued on some land, as is now in
the law that we grant to the State of Wyoming waterholders
as to the presumption for truth of the certificates that
are on file, the presumption that we all agreed to at
Worland in litigation. This is still a question I got
to determine upon the law and upon the facts as you
present them regarding some of these -- regarding some
of the acreage in that area, and if you find some of it
has in fact been testified to as being nonarable, then
you should identify that by site and by acreage, because
that in itself would be sufficient to take it out of the
listing as land which has a right to a reserved water
consideration.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, in regard to that, to the last attempt of Mr. Krob to put on witnesses today regarding the arability or nonarability that's --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I don't think he has any intention to do that. Their only witness today is Mr. Christopulos, isn't it?

MR. KROB: No, Your Honor, we have two witnesses. First, we would call Mr. Christopulos to talk about how the laws have been operated under. Secondly, we will call Mr. Sommers to testify as to the study undertaken by the United States' witnesses showing that many of the



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lands are nonarable; the purpose being that if, in fact, their motion is not carried, that is the adjudicated do not need to be prima facie evidence of irrigability, then the burden is back on the United States to show their arability.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, it's totally ludicrous to have a witness for the State testify about what the United States has done. That is totally improper, especially --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Make your objections at the right time. It seems to me one of you is going to try to assert all of this land should be accepted as having a reserved water right, and the other side is going to argue none of the lands should have a reserved water right. I don't think that is the fact. I think some of these may have, in fact, a reserved water right, and others that have not been irrigated for 20 or 30 years ought not to have a right to water or they would have been irrigated all that time, even though they had a permit, because under equity, I know the state law doesn't apply to the Reservation and has no jurisdiction. But if it did, there would have been long ago action for abandonment under nonuse.

MR. KROB: Your Honor, if I can address one point you mentioned. The State of Wyoming does not say that none of these lands deserve a reserved right, that's not



our position. All we are saying is that it may very well be true that they do deserve a reserved right. All we are saying is that they should be put to the same test all these other lands have been put to, and they shouldn't be allowed to leapfrog from being adjudicated to having a reserved right because the fact that they are adjudicated simply isn't a probative inquiry of whether or not they are irrigable for the purposes of this case.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: To the extent -- I will agree with you to the extent you say with one breath what you just said, but then you assert also in the same breath, you say that because we have a certificated right that's been entered here, that is prima facie evidence that is a valid right and should be confirmed.

MR. KROB: Exactly.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: The State of Wyoming's issuance of a right to non-Indian has been adjudicated and, therefore, should be under a presumption of law confirmed, then that same basis ought not be denied from Indian land that has had an adjudicated water right at a particular time.

MR. KROB: We agree, Your Honor, and we welcome the Master confirming the state-awarded rights to the Indians as long as they are state-awarded rights, not federal rights, because that's a whole different ballgame.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: We are talking about two different things, but right now I will overrule your motion,
Mr. Membrino, and you proceed with Mr. Christopulos on
the stand and make your objections along the way with
his evidence. But I would like to hear what the State
proposes to have him testify to that isn't already in
the record.

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	1	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Christopulos, welcome again.
<u>-</u> -	2	You've been sworn much earlier in the case, have you not?
*	3	MR. CHRISTOPULOS: Yes, I have.
- -3	4	THE SPECIAL MASTER: You want to take the stand,
—ે ં —ે	5	please.
-3	6	DIRECT EXAMINATION
	7	BY MR. KROB:
	8	Q Would you please state your name.
	9	A I'm George L. Christopulos.
فيد	10	Q Are you the same George Christopulos who has previously
المطلع	11	testified in this adjudication?
المنظرين المنظرين	12	A Yes, I am.
لطائد الشائد	13	Q Are you still the State Engineer for the State of Wyoming?
نيكن	14	A Yes, I am.
	15	Q And are you still President of the Board of Control?
منطب منظم	16	A Yes.
نعير	17	Q Are you familiar generally with the statutes under which
يوتكي	18	water rights are adjudicated in Wyoming?
نونائوس 13.	19	A Yes, I am.
پيمالين استاليس	20	Q Specifically are you familiar with the set of statutes
	21	beginning at 400 or $^41-4-300$ and continuing through
يثلب	22	the 300's?
الطويد ط	23	A Yes, I am.
ويتمصط ويشور	24	Q Likewise, are you familiar with the statutes beginning
وسيني	25	christopulos-direct-krob



- with 41-4-500 and continuing through the 500's?
- A Yes.
- Q Would you briefly describe how the Board of Control has operated under those two statutes.
- Well, the 41-300 series is a set of statutes that was enacted in 1890 with the advent of statehood, and set out a procedure to adjudicate the claims to water that were initiated under territorial law and was intended to cover the water rights that were claimed prior to statehood.

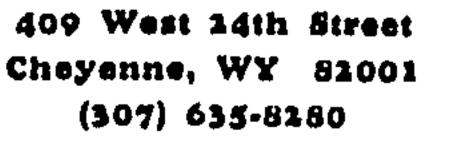
MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, I'll object and move to strike the answer that's been given so far. We are inquiring into Mr. Christopulos' personal knowledge of the statutes and their operation, not his, not his interpretation of what was intended by the legislature, enacted by them. The question, I believe, went to how the Board of Control operated under them, and I think the question should be limited to Mr. Christopulos' tenure on other Board of Control.

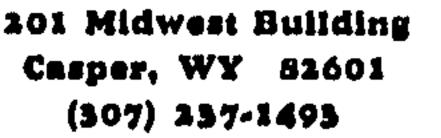
THE SPECIAL MASTER: There's been no harm done; let's proceed with the next question.

MR. KROB: Your Honor, it also --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: There is no need to argue with the Witness, there is no need to argue with Counsel, you've been sustained, proceed with your question. That christopulos-direct-krob

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will be fine.

- (By Mr. Krob) Okay. Would you continue with your Q answer.
- Well, as I indicated, the $41-30^{\circ}$ series was the basis A for adjudication of claims under territorial claims to water not covered by permit. The Board of Control in adjudicating these claims followed the process set out in the law whereby all the claims were invited in to submit their claims and the streams were adjudicated stream by stream. At the same time the law provided for surveys in identification of the irrigated lands that were irrigated under those claims.

MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, may we just require a continuing objection to this line of questioning?

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yes, continuing objection is granted.

The State was then adjudicated on that basis and all those claims were adjudicated as territorial water rights, and adjudication occurred during the period of about 1890 up until about 1912, under that type of adjudication. Simultaneously the legislation, legislature enacted the 41-500 series, which is a permitting process and set out that water rights acquired after statehood had to be acquired under application to the State Engineer and the christopulos-direct-krob

C)	1	granting of a permit by the State Engineer. It set out
	2	a procedure whereby certain steps were taken and a final
5	3	step was the adjudication of water rights under permit
	4	which was covered under $41-4-511$. This procedure said
` €	5	that after you've completed all the steps that are
-	6	necessary, then you submit a proof of appropriation to
•	7	the Board of Control for adjudication of that water right
.	8	under permit.
₽	9	Q (By Mr. Krob) When you refer to the permit statutes is
	10	that the series 500 , the $41-4-500$ series of statutes?
	11	A Yes.
	12	Q Likewise, when you refer to general adjudication, is that
نظر نشان	13	the 300 series?
- C	14	A Yes, it is.
التك	15	Q Does the Board of Control presently utilize both of those
	16	series?
ان ا	17	A No, then do not. As I indicated, the process that was
مصلت م نا کت	18	followed was the adjudication of all claims and they
فيسكر		were pretty well settled by 1912. And the orders of the
نيك	19	
متکر 	20	Board were entered, adjudicating each of these streams
مینگسر مینگسر	21	and that work was finished. Concurrently with the
رست. موشد	22	adjudication of the water rights under claim, the Board
المينار	23	was also adjudicating water rights under permit. There
	24	was a different process; that was following generally
	25	christopulos-direct-krob
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***	1		the same process, that was a proof process, but the
- (1)	2		adjudication was based not on a claim to water, but rather
- 	3		in the one instance, in the pre-statehood it was based
-	4		on the claim, on post-statehood water rights was based
	5	<u></u>	on permits.
-3	6	Q	Handing you what has been marked WRIR GS-4, can you look
	7		at that please. Can you identify that, please?
	8		THE SPECIAL MASTER: He doesn't have to identify it,
وتشن	9		we're familiar with it. If anyone isn't familiar with
- 29	10		this now they better drop out of the lawsuit, I think.
- E3	11		Go ahead.
الت	12		MR. KROB: For the record could we have it reflect
	13		that GS-4 is the amended motion to take judicial notice
وستلم	14		submitted by the United States.
	15	Q	(By Mr. Krob) Directing your attention to Page 3 through 6,
المنشند. المنشند	16		would you examine that list of water rights the United
فتشير	17		States offers as adjudicated.
المناسية	18	A	It's a listing of water rights from various sources in
ويسربر	19		various for a various number of acres under various
الماندر الماندر	20		permit numbers.
وسرر	21	Q	Now
وسر	22	A	And includes
الاست. المشد	23	Q	Go ahead, I'm sorry.
لاس ور.	24	A	It includes some rights that are shown as territorial
	25	chri	stopulos direct-krob

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	1	water rights.
	2	MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, may I interpose an
-	3	objection and point out that the United States has in
-	4	fact supplemented the amended motion with what we had
	5	marked as United States Exhibit 303-ADJ and 304-ADJ,
	6	which is a listing of adjudicated water rights that we are
Ą	7	asserting and
4	8	THE SPECIAL MASTER: How are they different than
	9	those in the document before us, Mr. Echohawk?
وگرد الاکر	10	
ويدر. (يكر	11	
ور ,	11	format and some of the numbers have been changed.
ولر	12	THE SPECIAL MASTER: But aren't they substantively
, M	13	MR. ECHOHAWK: It would be more appropriate to
	14	correctly reflect
(لي	15	THE SPECIAL MASTER: What is the difference
وکلید ویکید	16	substantively between this list and your list?
_G	17	MR. ECHOHAWK: Some of the numbers in the amended
4	18	motion have in fact changed.
ولي	19	MR. KROB: Your Honor
وكر	20	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Just a second, please.
وسير	21	MR. ECHOHAWK: Certain numbers listed in the
æ	22	amended motion
æ		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Numbers of permits?
J.	23	MR. ECHOHAWK: I think permit numbers, Your Honor,
- T	24	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yes.
- <u></u>	25	
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MR. ECHOHAWK: -- were changed and supplemented.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Did you move to withdraw the amended motion that was to take judicial notice? It is another second amendment.

MR. ECHOHAWK: With Exhibit 304 we supplemented it with the final list broken down by proof number and permit number so just for point of clarification, I think it's more appropriate to refer to Exhibit 304-ADJ.

MR. KROB: Your Honor, I think the representations made by Counsel at the time they offered 304-ADJ was that the only change is that they had added the proof number and photo number, for the benefit of discussion, and in fact, that was the only substantive change.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Is that what that difference was, was adding some different identifying numbers?

MR. ECHOHAWK: Yes, Your Honor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Acreage is the same, isn't it, and the location?

MR. ECHOHAWK: I think it is, Your Honor. The only point I'm trying to make is it's more appropriate to refer to the document that we are in fact relying on, that is broken down more clearly.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Well, if the permit numbers are the same and the acreage is the same, why should we cloud our discussion and our problem with bringing up another

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document that has proof numbers in it, something that has no substantive contribution?

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MR. ECHOHAWK: Take for instance a certain permit number, as an example, I'm not sure if this is quite true, Permit No. 8065, may in fact contain more acreage than the 57 acres of which we are asserting and that's why we broke it down into proof number because the proof number we are asserting does contain 57 acres.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: What does your permit number in the amended motion contain in acreage?

MR. ECHOHAWK: We are asserting the 57 acres of trust land, but in certain situations there may be more, in fact more acreage covered under the permit that is in fact non-trust. And that's why we broke it down into the exact proof numbers containing the 57 acres.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: If you'll let the record show that you got that distinction between the two, why I think that would be adequate.

MR. KROB: If it will make the Court's job any easier, I have copies of the ADJ, 304-ADJ and if it's going to make it easier for the Court, I'll go from it.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Do you have a copy you can hand the Witness?

MR. KROB: Yes, I have copies for everyone. It would seem appropriate, however, that the other motion should be

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stricken if they're not going to rely on it anymore.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's the problem before us,

Mr. Echohawk. The problem before me now is whether or not

I take judicial notice of and consider your brief in

support of the amended motion to take judicial notice.

Now, if there's something curative, some fault to the

amended motion to take judicial notice, then we ought to

strike it and get it out of our way, proceed to use the

documents 304-ADJ.

MR. ECHOHAWK: My intention, when I put in 304 was in fact to supplement and further clarify the point.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Let's proceed then and use 304-ADJ in place of the amended motion to take judicial -- the amended motion to take judicial notice.

Q (By Mr. Krob) Handing you what is marked WRIR SS-3, would you look at that document.

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1	Q. (By Mr. Krob) Again, looking at the water rights listed
2	in WRIR SS-3, also known as 304 ABJ SS-3, can you tell
3	from looking at that, that listing, which of the rights
4	were adjudicated under the 300 as compared to the 500
5	series.
6	A. Yes. Those rights that are listed here that have permit
7	numbers would have been irrigated under the 500 or
8	adjudicated under the 500 series, and those rights which
9	are identified as territorials would have been adjudicated
10	under the
11	THE SPECIAL MASTER: How is a right identified as
12	territorial in document exhibit
13	MR. KROB: If you look at Page 6, Your Honor, I
14	believe there are a few
15	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Why don't you let the witness
16	tell me.
17	MR. KROB: All right. I'm sorry.
18	THE WITNESS: On Page 6 at about the middle of the
19	page there are two water rights that are identified as
20	territorial. They have proof number 11,695 and 11,697.
21	On that same page towards the bottom of the page there
22	are three additional water rights.
23	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Those are the only five in the
24	entire document?
25	christopulos - direct - krob

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दे। दे।	i	THE WITNESS: I see some additional ones on Page 9.
⊕	2	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Four more?
	3	THE WITNESS: Four more on Page 9.
•	4	THE SPECIAL MASTER: How many more besides those five
∂ ∂	5	or those four?
e e	6	THE WITNESS: I see three more on Page 10. That
S	7	appears to be maybe all of them.
3	8	MR. KROB: Your Honor, at this time I would reiterate
₽	9	my request that their amended motion be stricken, as it
.	10	shows, I believe, only five territorial rights.
3	11	THE SPECIAL MASTER: That is probably the reason Mr.
9	12	Echohawk wanted to supplement.
9	13	MR. KROB: It just seems like we need to know which
(2)	14	one to go on. If it's the supplement, okay. If it's
Ð	15	just
D D	16	THE SPECIAL MASTER: The supplement is now before
9	17	us and I can hardly strike the amended motion because
3	18	the document is just a handout, it isn't in the form of
ə	19	a pleading, it's simply adjudicated acres. I suppose I
-	20	will use the list from 304 ABJ, which is also identified
	21	as WRIR Plaintiff's Exhibit what is that, SS-3?
•	22	MR. KROB: Yes.
ə ə	23	THE SPECIAL MASTER: SS-3, and we will in the report
i i	24	and decree, we will take our identification and items
Ť	25	from those in SS-3 rather than those listed in the





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(Whereupon the reporter read (back: "Q: Handing you what (has been marked Plaintiff's (Exhibit WRIR GS-1, would you (examine that document, please? (The record should reflect WRIR (GS-1, "The United States' (Memorandum in Support of the (United States' Amended Motion (to Take Judicial Notice and for (Order that Adjudicated State (Water Rights Are Prima Facie (Evidence of Irrigability in (Determining Reserved Water (Rights."

MR. KROB: Directing your attention to Page 4 of the exhibit -- I'm sorry, Page 6 of the exhibit, towards the bottom of the page there's the next to the last indenting quotation, there's a reference of the Section 41-4-305(a)(x) with regard to all of the rights listed in the United States' adjudicated acreage claims on trust lands. Other than those indicated as territorial rights, does 41-4-305(a)(x) apply to any of those?

MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, I object. He is -- the witness is not to be testifying about the effects -- about an interpretation of a Wyoming Statute.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. May I hear that question, please? Read it back slowly.

(Whereupon the reporter read (back: "Q: Directing your (attention to Page 4 of the (exhibit -- I'm sorry, Page 6 (of the exhibit, towards the (bottom of the page there's (the next to the last indenting

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	1 2 3	(quotation, there's a reference (of the Section 41-4-305(a)(x) (with regard to all of the (rights listed in the United (States' adjudicated acreage (claims on trust lands. Other (than those indicated as terri- (torial rights, does 41-4-305
3	5	((a)(x) apply to any of those?"
એ	6	THE SPECIAL MASTER: He has already answered the
)	7	question. Furthermore, I don't think it's applying to
)],	8	all of the water rights.
ح ن	9	MR. KROB: Excuse me.
رج	10	THE SPECIAL MASTER: I'm just addressing the objec-
e e	11	tion of Mr.Membrino. I can read this and know what to
Ų	12	apply it to and what not to apply it to, gentlemen.
	13	Q. (By Mr. Krob) Going on to Page 9 of that motion, would
න ව	14	you examine Pages 9, 10 and 11?
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ري	15	MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, we will object to the
2	16	witness being asked to argue or
;	17	THE SPECIAL MASTER: He is not being asked to argue.
>	18	You can't object to him being asked to examine Pages 9,
3	19	10 and 11.
	20	MR. MEMBRINO: This is a memorandum of law, Your
3	21	Honor. It is not appropriate to a discussion by a
	22	witness. If there are statutory references or other
Þ		things that they want to refer to, they can
<u> </u>	23	THE SPECIAL MASTER: I will overrule the objection.
5 	24	THE PERCEUT EWSTRY: I WILL OVERLATE GUE OBJECTION.
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He was asked to examine Pages 9, 10 and 11 of the memorandum that is supposed to be a pleading. You may be right, maybe the witness has no business looking at our pleadings and is not concerned with facts and evidence to which he should be testifying. The matters involving law and law only are our concerns and not his, but I'm going to overrule you in the hopes it can be done quickly.

Will you please examine Pages 9, 10 and 11 and then go to the next question.

Q (By Mr. Krob) Is that testimony you gave this past March?

A. Yes.

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MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, could we ask the question and the answer be a bit more specific. There is a lot more material on these pages than appears to be the transcript of anything Mr. Christopulos has testified to.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All he asked is are those questions to answers that were given, and I think his answer was "yes".

MR. MEMBRINO: He hasn't specified what.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I don't think he has to. What was the -- the question was just: Are those answers, is that the transcript of what you testified? And he said,

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yes, it was. MR. MEMBRINO: But, Your Honor, on Page 9 there's a lot more material. THE SPECIAL MASTER: He wasn't talking about the material. He's talking about questions and answers. MR. MEMBRINO: No, he didn't state that, Your Honor; he just said to examine the Pages 9, 10 and 11 and say if those are your answers, and there's also text --THE SPECIAL MASTER: Well, the text is obviously -where it says "The Special Master", that's not him, he's 10 the State Engineer, that's me; and we are getting a little 11 bit carried away. I will overrule --12 MR. MEMBRINO: There's legal argument as well there, 13 Your Honor. 14 THE SPECIAL MASTER: I will overrule your objection. 15 Go ahead with your question and let's get this over with. 16 (By Mr. Krob) Directing your attention to the last full 17 paragraph on Page 9 beginning with the words, "The United 18 States believes," would you please read that paragraph to 19 the Court? 20 THE SPECIAL MASTER: Now, that's not necessary. I will strike that. I can read the memorandum. 22 MR. KROB: Your Honor, the reason I want that is 23 because that's the very heart of the scandal, that is 24 25 christopulos - direct - krob



T)	1	where he accuses this witness of operating outside the
- T	2	scope of the law.
-6	3	THE SPECIAL MASTER: It does nothing of the kind.
-6)	4	It shows I should rule notwithstanding the testimony of
-43 -40	5	this man. It has nothing to say about ruling outside the
-43)	6	scope of the law. Your statement is just as scandalous
4	7	as you allege this petition is.
لين الم	8	MR. KROB: I'm sorry, I was quoting the wrong para-
جھر ب	9	graph. The one I meant to refer to was the last full
مدير دار	10	paragraph on Page 11. I'm sorry.
,. (3	11	In that paragraph he is directly accused of operating
ن ئر	12	outside the scope of the law.
جانب جانب	13	MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, we will object to any
مين مين مين	14	further reading of that document. It speaks for itself.
چند انتو	15	It is for the Court to determine this issue, not for the
<u></u>	16	witness to argue it.
المصلفة. المتعشفة.	17	MR. KROB: It is for the Court to determine.
من المستند. المن المستند		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Please, Mr. Krob. Your objec-
خشند	18	
فتشند	19	
<u>جي</u> س	20	MR. KROB: Well, I don't want to overstep my bounds
ت ح	21	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Let me read it, please.
	22	MR, KROB: All right.
	23	(Brief pause.
	24	
	25	* * * *



THE SPECIAL MASTER: I think that's an argument, that's not scandalous, they're making citations and want to support what they claim, the facts.

MR. KROB: It says either one or two things. It says if his testimony is truthful they operated outside the scope of the law and by implication the only way they can operate inside the scope of the law --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: You want to bring an action against the attorneys and disbar them because what you claim is an immoral act or something, go ahead and do it, but I'm not going to make any big hassle out of this lawsuit.

MR. KROB: But to accuse the State Engineer based on the wrong statute is to operate outside of the scope of the law and --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: If he is the only man that gets an accusation in this case he's a lucky man. We'll all be in the same category, including Mr. White and me and the attorneys for the United States, we're all getting near the end of a difficult complex massive lawsuit and the shouting and the pushing is getting to shoving, but I'm not going to strike these matters. I'm going to read them and make my adjudication and judgment accordingly.

I recognize the difference between those rights given under a territorial review or the 300 series and those

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water rights that were granted since then and that have not been -- and that have gone to an adjudication and may still be in permit for all I know. My problem is I've got to be even-handed, to treat the Indian who has a state water right the same as I treat a non-Indian who has a state water right, and that's going to take a little doing because a non-Indian, since he is subject to state law, if there is no use after five years it can be terminated.

Now, I'd like to ask some questions, but not today, later in the case when Mr. Christopulos will spend a day or two on the stand, while I ask a few questions about the permitting process, and may well have to go into some hearings on the permitting because that's part of my job too. I was hoping to get relieved of those two paragraphs that deal with permits and not have to have an adjudication of the status and nature of permits, but maybe we will.

I'd like to think that each of these matters can be reviewed and can be either confirmed a reserved right or denied a reserved right, depending pretty much on the facts of the irrigation and non-irrigation of the acres over the years, and that's how I would like to determine that matter.

MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, is it then your ruling that the alledged material in the memorandum is not scandalous? I think if that's the case --

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: Right now I want Mr. Krob to finish up with his witness, and if you have any questions you wish to ask you can.

MR. MEMBRINO: Well, I think we could save the Court and the parties time if your ruling is that that it is not scandalous, there is no further reason to continue with this examination. The only other issue is the pertinency of the material.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I'll make my conclusions when I'm through. I'm not going to strike anything that's been filed so far from the purvue of the Court when it comes time to make a conclusion. So in that instance I'm not going to remove any documents as having been scandalous.

MR. MEMBRINO: That's all that's before the Court today, Your Honor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Let's proceed.

MR. KROB: I'm probably going to get in trouble for going this way, but let me try it.

(By Mr. Krob) Referring to Page 11, does the United States' characterization of the Board of Control, "as operating out -- questionably in violation of the expressed statutory responsibilities" strike you as a fair representation of the manner in which your Board has operated?

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MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, I object.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: I would sustain the objection on that. The assertion doesn't deal so much with a personal attack on how this man's running his office, it's dealing with the difference between two sets of statutes and whether or not there is to be a presumption that would bind me as to the fact that a land is entitled to a water right because it has, because it has — that lands should be determined to be irrigable and therefore entitled to a reserved right because it has a water right on it. And it does not directly reflect on him, and I think you're overreacting to the arguments that are raised in the case.

MR. KROB: If I might respond to that briefly, Your Honor. This memorandum is not a comparison of the two statutes. There is not a single citation of the 500 series in this whole memorandum. This memorandum was written in apparent ignorance of the 500 statute without a single citation --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Let's be careful, let's not call each other too many more things. You're calling their lawyers ignorant and they're calling the State Engineer careless, so let's terminate that. This can go on and on.

MR. KROB: All right. I just didn't want you to

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think this was a comparison of the two because it clearly is not.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: We may be back to a day of argument on this when we come to determining it, but it's one of the less -- Well, it's not one of the lesser important issues, I guess it's one of the more important issues on determining the total acreages that is PIA.

Well, all right.

MR. KROB: I just have a couple more quick questions.

(By Mr. Krob) Mr. Christopulos, when you testified in

March, on the questioning of Mr. White regarding whether

or not the Board looks at the nature of the land, chemical,

physical natures, things like that and that, and you gave

your answers, were those answers based on series 300

statutes or the series 500 statutes?

MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, I object.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I would sustain that objection. We'll go back and look at what he said. He was under oath then.

MR. KROB: At that time the two statutes weren't made known.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: You better hand him a record, hand him the page you're talking about, and the exact specific questions and exact specific things because your question is way too vague and too general.

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3	1	MR. KROB: Okay.
ත ත	2	THE SPECIAL MASTER: You see, for an answer now.
	3	Q (By Mr. Krob) Okay. Let's limit it to that portion of
-10	4	your testimony which is shown on Pages ⁹ , 1 ⁰ and 11 of
***	5	this memorandum.
*+3	6	MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, the testimony speaks for
-43 -43	7	itself, so I'd object to the Witness being asked
4)		THE SPECIAL MASTER: Objection's overruled.
44	8	
, D	9	Q (By Mr. Krob) When you gave those answers and that
(1)	10	testimony, were you talking about the statute contained
-4)	11	in the ³⁰⁰ series or 5 ⁰ 0 series?
دید. دید	12	A Well
رب رب	13	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Or does it make any difference?
.4)	14	A Well, I was going to say I believe it applies to both,
	15	really. I think the answers that were given here were
روار والمر	16	primarily in connection with the 500 series.
زهر	17	MR. MEMBRINO: Well, if that's the case, Your Honor,
.	18	I believe the matter should really be put to rest. Our
	19	position is vindicated, really, by the Witness' own
جے جے	20	testimony.
ودر	21	MR. KROB: The Witness' own testimony is that there
	22	was no inquiry made by the Board into the nature of the
	23	land or the irrigability of the land.
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	24	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Gentlemen, I thought we were
	25	christopulos-direct-krob
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going -- If we're going to have an argument between you two, we'll have it, but that's not the nature of this thing, let's proceed and he's answered the question.

Next question, Mr. Krob.

- Q (By Mr. Krob) If you're asked those same questions today, would your response be the same?
- A Yes, they would be.

MR. KROB: I have no further questions of this Witness.

MR. MEMBRINO: May we have a moment, Your Honor?

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Sure. Let me ask a few questions while you're here, maybe help me in my work. If you can't answer these, just say so. If you need to check your records and get back to me, just say so, please.

How many uncanceled permits do you feel there are on file in the Office of the State Engineer?

THE WITNESS: Within Water Division 3?

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Within Water Division 3.

THE WITNESS: I do not have that information at hand.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: If you get that for me, and you'll be around again soon, if you have it next time that will be fine.

Have all of those permits, no matter what their number, have all of the permits which have been issued by christopulos-direct-krob

the office of the State Engineer carried with them a right to use some water in the Big Horn River System or have some been just permits for construction or for other purposes?

THE WITNESS: I don't believe I understand the question.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: There have been permits applied for and granted as late as the last few years on the taking of water from numerous streams in Wyoming, some within our jurisdiction, some without. Does -- Do those -- Is there such a thing as a permit issued by your office which does not carry with it the right to use water immediately? Can I file a permit next week and immediately have a right to use water that I file a permit on?

THE WITNESS: If you file -- You would first file an application and if the application were approved, you would then have a right to take the water if it was there for that priority.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: If your office concludes that there's not a prior right?

the system works, if there is a prior right and there's not enough water -- only enough water for the prior right and not for the later right, then the later right does not christopulos examination—the special master

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get water.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Does your office still grant -receive applications and have hearings and grant permits
on -- in Water Division No. $\frac{3?}{3}$

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: In view of the fact that it seems -- it would appear from the evidence that there is a massive over appropriation now of water with yet a right to be determined of reserved rights, which may be quite substantive on the entire capacity, is it -- is it prudent that that policy continue or is that something beyond the scope of your office or is that something for somebody else to determine?

THE WITNESS: I think the availability of water,
laying aside the question of what might happen as far as
reserved rights are concerned, the availability of water
is a vagrant thing, and it's going to be available one
season one year and it's not going to be the next; it's
going to be available part of a year and not the rest of
the irrigation season or period, so that to say that there
is not water available, that we're fully over-appropriated
is not true. There is water available some places and
sometimes and basically I guess the way the system works
is that if somebody wants to expend the funds, their own

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money on diverting or storing water and later it proves out there is no water there, it's their loss. As I say, I don't believe it's a proper statement to make that we're fully over-appropriated.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: In your opinion then you would, you probably want some time to, certainly to confirm the statements of this kind once -- before the case is over, but you would feel that the water of the Water Division No. 3 are not over-appropriated?

THE WITNESS: In certain places they're fully over-appropriated and in certain places there is --

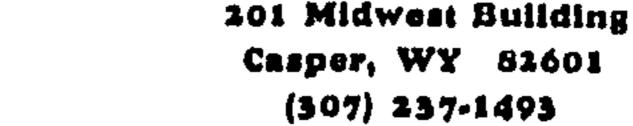
THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mainstem of the Wind.

THE WITNESS: Mainstem of the Wind, there is certain water there under the present circumstances, but most of that would be waters that are available during high runoff periods, there would be some surplus there.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: And if those could be stored from year to year, what would be the result regarding the evening out of low water years to serve everybody's rights that are now certificated?

THE WITNESS: Certainly if you store surplus waters, water surplus at this time under today's circumstances, any water that's stored there certainly is going to help even out and level out the demand or meeting the demand christopulos-examination-the special master

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: Has your office cancelled any permits in the last five years?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I believe we have.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: About how many?

THE WITNESS: I couldn't tell you that.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Will you put down as Question No. 2 how many permits have been cancelled, and for what amounts of water or acres, in the last five years?

Has your office proceeded to have -- Has your office engaged in hearings for the determination of certificated water rights in the last five years?

THE WITNESS: Probably.

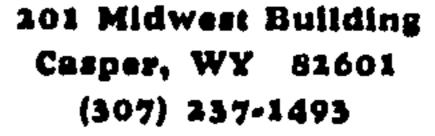
THE SPECIAL MASTER: Would you make that Question No. 3, Mr. Christopulos, and if so, how many?

Off the record for a minute.

(Off-the-record discussion.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Okay. Thank you. I have no further questions.

MR. MEMBRINO: Your Honor, if you are prepared to rule on this without further evidence, we don't have any -- we'll not have any further questions of Mr. Christopulos. We would point out only that from what has been adduced so far, the material in the brief regarding -- as regards the scandalous nature of it is clearly not the case. Mr. Christopulos has



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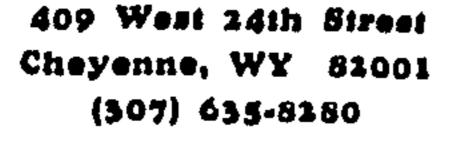
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testified that his testimony applied to both the three hundred and the five hundred series, and the five hundred -the five hundred statute, I believe it's five hundred, speaks for itself -- or the three hundred statute speaks for itself in what it considers, and that includes the character of the land. As to the pertinency of this material, it's clear that as to twelve of the permits, it is pertinent. We believe it applies across the board. We did not distinguish the statutes between three hundred and five hundred, because there was nothing in the testimony that specified one statute or another that Mr. Christopulos was referring to. The bald statement was made that the board does not consider the character of the land and things such as the chemical and soil analysis. We have presented in our brief Supreme Court, Wyoming Supreme Court, decisions or a decision that clearly speaks to the contrary. We are not here to cast any personal aspersions on Mr. Christopulos, we just think that the original testimony was nonspecific. We have responded to that very point of whether or not the character of the soil is considered.

I believe Mr. Christopulos has testified that it doesn't; the statute shows that it does, and we are prepared to leave it there, remembering that all that is before the Court right now is a Motion to Strike.

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It is up to you to determine the weight, the relative weight of our arguments once you rule on the Motion to Strike. We think the material should not be stricken, it should be left to your consideration to what weight they should be given.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Do you want to sum up, Mr. Krob?

MR. KROB: Your Honor, before you answer that, we do have another witness we are prepared to call, if we would be allowed to, and in addition, we do have a closing statement to make.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Proceed with your argument, if you have one.

MR. MEMBRINO: As to any further testimony from other witnesses, Your Honor, I think you have already stated that the question is whether the certificates and adjudicated rights are entitled to prima facie weight in the case. It is fine if the State, with that understanding, wants to put on evidence, but we'll rebut our prima facie evidence, that's standard practice. But as far as the relevance of that testimony to a Motion to Strike, we have no use -- we see no use for it at all, and believe it's much more appropriate in the State's case in chief. That should be the way those things are done. We presented our case, we have a ruling from you

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this is prima facie evidence of irrigability, and it's up to the State, as you said, to show that it isn't.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Okay. Do you wish to ask any questions?

MR. MEMBRINO: We don't, Your Honor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. You may proceed with the other witness then, and then your closing argument.

MR. MEMBRINO: It is understood that they will put on their other witness at this time?

THE SPECIAL MASTER: They are going to put on their other witness at this time, unless you object.

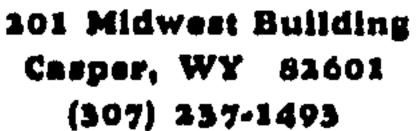
MR. MEMBRINO: We do, Your Honor. We object to any other witness testifying as to the Motion to Strike. The question of irrigability and evidence that would rebut your conclusion that these certificates represent prima facie evidence of irrigability is something for the State to put on, not now in the consideration of a Motion to Strike, but later in its case in chief. That goes to the substance of -- this witness will go to the substance of our argument, not to the Motion to Strike.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: What is the purpose of the other witness?

MR. KROB: Yes. If I may make a suggestion, I

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فاتشرسا، فانتشرسا فانتشرسا think we can alleviate the problem; that is, if I describe to you why I want to call the witness, if then you rule on it, if you are not going to let me call him, we will go on to an offer of proof, and we can be done with it. The purpose of calling the other witness is to show the impertinence of their Motion, and the impertinence stems from the fact the United States has offered these adjudicated rights as prima facie evidence of irrigability at the same time they had evidence and had a study done by their own experts showing that many of those lands were nonarable.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Now, if you have -- this is important -- if you have evidence of studies, either done by them or by you to show that there is a serious question of the lack of -- of the qualification necessary for an irrigable acre to some of these acres, it's up to you to assert that.

MR. KROB: I understand that, but our position -THE SPECIAL MASTER: The time to do that is up to
you, not up to me.

MR. KROB: Our position is it's impertinent for the United States to file the brief claiming these lands are arable when they have studies showing they are not.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: No. Both sides are fighting

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for every inch you can, and both sides are fighting for every drop of water you can, and I'm not going to rule that's a impertinent pleading. We recognize it for what it is.

MR. KROB: Okay, then it's best I go to my offer of proof then, Your Honor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right.

MR. MEMBRINO: I should point out, Your Honor, that impertinence means it does not pertain, it does not mean it is a rude kind of presentation, and I think we have clearly shown this is pertinent to the case.

I'm trying to get to -- I wish everybody was here, counsel for everybody. I'm trying to get to the conclusion of this matter before it results in a continuing disarray, lack of confidence of people of our society in the legislature -- in the judiciary process. We have already, if I may say so, consumed probably more of a record than was taken up in Nebraska vs. Wyoming, a serious and the largest lawsuit in the history of the West on a water adjudication. We are about there now on the number of pages and exhibits, and I'm just trying to shorten this process, if I can, without doing serious damage to the substantive rights of the parties involved, but I

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would say to you, you make your offer of proof now, and let's move on to the next point.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, before Mr. Krob proceeds in his offer of proof, I would strongly request the offer of proof be made in writing and submitted to the Court, just be made part of the record, and not be made orally, as to unduly prejudice the Master.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I won't -- I won't --

MR. ECHOHAWK: My concern is, Your Honor, there are going to be certain allegations made by Mr. Krob, which he has previously alluded to, about certain studies conducted by the United States. As we have all pointed out, that testimony, if it is ever to come, is to be within the State's case in chief, and the position of the United States will be then that there will be -- there is no foundation for such allegation, and until those allegations can be substantiated at the proper time, that any information relating to that should not be before the Master.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Krob is a professional, and I think we all are, and I think you can have some respect for his feelings. You may make your offer of proof within the confines of being a professional.

MR. KROB: The State of Wyoming's offer of proof is as follows: If allowed, it would call Mr. Craig Sommers

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to testify in regards to the soils studies survey and classification study undertaken by the experts of the United States with regard to the adjudicated lands.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Which ones, which parcels, which tracts, which acreage?

MR. KROB: I believe it covers all the adjudicated lands, Your Honor; that based on testimony of the United States' experts, both at depositions and at trial, as well as the exhibits from both the depositions and trial, if allowed, Mr. Sommers would testify that he has a professional opinion as a soils scientist that of the 17,411.1 acres claimed as adjudicated lands by the United States, 5,011.9 are Type II; 2,108.6 are Type IV, V and VI; three thousand --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Just a minute, please. How many acres are Type II?

MR. KROB: Excuse me, 5,011.9.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right.

MR. KROB: Type IV, V and VI is 2,108.6, that's

IV, V and VI; Type VII, there are 3,035.5 acres; Type

VIII are 13 acres; Type IX are out, which Mr. Sommers

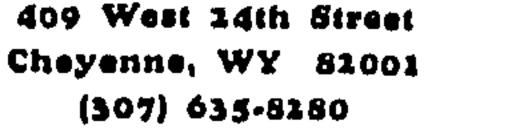
would testify, and the United States' experts have

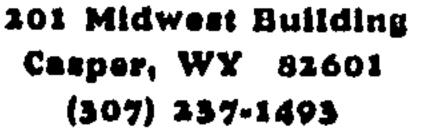
testified; Type IX are nonarable, out, and Mr. Sommers'

testimony would also indicate that those nonarable

lands of those Type IX or out lands, there are 796.9 acres;

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Class 6, which also has been defined as nonarable, 2,944.7 acres as untyped, and Mr. Sommers would testify that that implies nonarable, 2,529.8; and as a special category referred to as untyped, though previously typed --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Untyped or unclassified? MR. KROB: Untyped.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: You went from untyped to unclassified, and now you went back to untyped.

MR. KROB: Well, unclassified. They are not classified by type or by class. The last category is unclassified, though previously classified as six paren six by Mr. Waples, there are 970.7 acres; there are 195.5 acres of fee lands, and 1,926.0 acres of lands outside the boundaries of the Wind River Indian Reservation, and that --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Well, Mr. Krob, I tell you that's going to be one thing we are going to have to take some time with when we get to the State's case.

MR. KROB: I understand, Your Honor, and it may be that we will reassert that at that time.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: I can't see why you can't sit down with the engineers from the Reservation and go over this acreage and if you got a couple thousand acres of obvious Class 6 lands, I don't believe you can assert, in good conscious, that's entitled to a reserved right, gentlemen.

MR. KROB: Well, I haven't finished my offer of proof.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Go ahead and finish your offer of proof, I'm sorry.

MR. KROB: The remainder of the offer of proof would be a presentation, including one piece of adjudicated land that was viewed by the Master on his trip to the Reservation, showing that it was classified as Type VI nonarable.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: That has little to do with the case, you know, that's -- that's overreaching. I don't know whether what I saw was Class 6 or nonarable or not.

MR. KROB: We were going to show a parcel you had landed on and we were going to show how the United States had classified it as Type VI, nonarable. That would have been our offer of proof.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I thought the purpose of the trip to the Reservation was not to try to use that type of influence on the Special Master, just to observe a

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general understanding of what is type -- what is adjudicated, where are some examples of adjudicated lands, where the projects are, what the projects are, a few people involved.

Now, if you're going to come back and say to me what you saw is a proof of the fact that --

MR. KROB: No, we did not want to rely on your observations as the proof. What we would offer to do is show you that parcel you had landed on and then show you the proof by the United States that it was shown to be nonarable, and then finally we would offer these materials to show that at the time that it filed its amended motion for judicial notice it was aware that many of these lands were in the categories as indicated.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. Your offer of proof is in.

MR. ECHOHAWK: On the nature of a counter offer of proof by the United States, I would merely say that Mr. Sommers was not employed by the United States and did not take part in any land typing or classification.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: We'll be hearing more from Mr. S mmers.

Okay. Mr. Krob, thank you. We go to the -MR. KROB: I'd like to make just a conclusion
statement.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: You're entitled to one, I'm sure I want to hear it.

MR. KROB: What that statement is, we've heard a lot of objections from the United States and tried to hear some testimony from the State of Wyoming about these two sets of statutes. And as Your Honor said, you can read the memorandum and as usual, I've asked that you read this one with particular care because that memorandum makes not a single cite to the 500 series of statutes. It cites only the 300 series of statutes, that is the only basis asserted by the United States that's in the record to support their motion to take judicial notice of these claims. Yet that basis applies to only 12 out of roughly 200 of the rights that we want judicially noticed. As for the rest of those, they provide the Master with no basis, no discussion of the series 500 under which those rights were adjudicated, nothing to give you an inkling of information from which you should conclude that when the State Board, under Mr. Christopulos, adjudicates a water right, they look at the irrigability of the lands. In fact, the basis they relied on hasn't been used since 1912. The majority of claims they asserted are after 1912 or were adjudicated after 1912.

So what we have is we have two statutes, one that deals with 18° some of the rights, one that deals

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with 12. One that deals with 12 they rely on, and the one with 182 we rely on. And the testimony in the record is that of Mr. Christopulos' which clearly shows the difference between the statutes, and that the series 500 does not consider the irrigability of the rights when they are adjudicated.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: And if it doesn't, Mr. Krob, then is not the duty upon the State of Wyoming to rebut the presumption that they do when you get to your case?

MR. KROB: No, sir, Your Honor, because it is the burden of the United States to show three things.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Whose burden is it to show that a water right down on Hanover Canal in Worland or one of Mr. Radosevich's clients in Lander is invalid because there has been nine years of non-use or using it on undesignated acres?

MR. KROB: That's open to the challenge of anyone; it's an objector that could come in and challenge that.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: In this case the United States is the only one around to do any objecting of that kind, but there's a presumption that says that once they've agreed to an area, that if they get a certain adjudicated right on the Reservation, they will abide in the confirmation of all those water rights.

MR. KROB: And that presumption only goes to the fact

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that they have a state awarded right on that land that they can use the water. It doesn't go to irrigability at all, not one iota.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's a hollow difference, that's a distinction without a difference. The only argument here is that they got a right to put some water on some land, but what you're saying is if that land is not irrigable then they do not have a right to that water, you're saying that a presumption in your case takes a different test than an identical presumption in the United States' case.

MR. KROB: Yes, it does, because the burden that's borne in the State's case is borne entirely by the individual. When the State awards a right and says okay, this is irrigable, you're going to have a right on that land forever. He's saying I want a right on that land.

If it doesn't work out I bear the burden, I bear the loss.

I'm not claiming that's irrigable, I'm claiming I got a right to use that water and put it on there.

What the United States is claiming under the reserved right is those lands are irrigable, therefore we have a right indefinitely to put water on it.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I understand this much of what you're saying, that you can't have it both ways on a piece of adjudicated land, this Tribal land that's trust

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land, and if you're going to go with a water right, then you ought to have a law that says if you haven't used it for 20 years you're not entitled to a reserved right, I buy that and I will probably rule that way. But that's a pretty small percentage of the total acreage invovled, and if you're saying that there is additional acreages that ought not have any because its been — and you give other reasons that they are unclassified or something else or maybe idle for a few years, that, I don't know, I think we're trying to generalize too much with too many parcels of land, gentlemen.

MR. KROB: Well, that's what we're asking, is that they not be allowed to generalize and to say that these lands are adjudicated, therefore ipso facto they're irrigable. We're trying to say, that look, they've already done the study, determined the irrigability of those lands, why can't they go through and determine arability, engineering feasibility and economic feasibility, just like they did with the --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: With the futures?

MR. KROB: Right.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's a pretty good question, and we're going to get to that, I think pretty soon, right after the Tribal case.

MR. KROB: The motion to strike can be on three



bases -- Well, it can be on several, but three in particular are impertinence, immateriality and scandalous nature. All right. Now, I think you've already pretty well let us know what you're going to say about the scandalous natures. We understand. We interpreted it differently and presented the evidence accordingly.

As far as the impertinence, that goes to our offer of proof and it's not before the Master therefore, but as to immateriality, we have shown that at least with regard to all but 12 of the 200 rights, the motion, the memorandums submitted by the United States is completely immaterial. The only case they cite is based on that same statute they were relying earlier on, and all it talks about is whether or not 170, or one c.f.s. per 70 acres is reasonable or not.

If you look at the legislative history, at the series 300, what they're talking about when they said you need to let them know about the kind of soil, the nature of the land and crops you're growing, that was merely intended to gain general information, because these rights have been under territorial claim for years, they're not going to look at that point to try and determine whether it is irrigable or not.

So the point is with regard to the vast majority of the rights claimed, the brief, the memorandum of the

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of the United States is immaterial and should therefore be stricken.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I thank you for your argument, and it was very competentely and capably presented, and tenacity of both sides. I'm ready to rule on the Wyoming Motion to Strike, and I will move that the Motion to Strike the United States' brief is denied. I'm not familiar with cases where motions to strike a brief are granted, but I believe because of the nature of all of us involved in this matter, I can overlook certain matters that may be overstatements or of charges in enthusiasm, and I'm convinced that neither Counsel nor anybody involved here is questioning the ability or the integrity of any State official, and I think Mr. Christopulos recognizes that as well as everybody else. So I will rule that way, Mr. Krob.

MR. KROB: Thank you.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: And I thank all of you for a good argument on it. I think we've opened up one of the very fascinating parts of the State's case to which we'll all apply and we'll all pay particular attention to, and to the adjudicated lands.

I've been so absorbed in not so much the historic but to the futures, those three, four, five big futures that I have frankly have not given much thought lately

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to the adjudicated lands on the Reservation, as is certainly now will have to be required.

Okay. So you want to stay and sit over there.

MR. KROB: Your Honor, if I may make one request.

Wyoming has the continuing right that if you do finally decide not to change your ruling and do agree that these are prima facie evidence of irrigability, I think the State of Wyoming record reflects that the State still has the right to respond to the specifics as to whether they have the right ditch indicated and the right proof number with the right adjudication.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Oh, yes. You always got a right to that, I believe. Once again, I'm aware of the massive complications and technical detail and size really of what we're working with.

Okay. Thank you both for that, and now let's proceed to the Motion for Expedited Discovery on the United States' Fifth set of Interrogatories and requests for production directed to the State of Wyoming.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, before we move on to the discovery, I'm not quite sure, you've indicated back and forth that you're not quite sure, but at this time, Your Honor, you're aware that this afternoon the United States will rest its case in chief?

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yes. The United States will



rest about 1:30, two o'clock, after the lady, two, 2:30.

MR. ECHOHAWK: The United States would request at this time some specific ruling regarding our Motion to Take Judicial Notice. As you know, we first brought this up in March of this year, hopefully early enough to where we could get it resolved, so in case we did not prevail we could put on some additional evidence to cover it.

Now, we've come to the close of our case which would be this afternoon, and the United States needs to know whether or not additional evidence is required. If that is the case, Your Honor, we will have no choice but to move for a continuance in order to prepare.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I'm not ready to rul on whether or not I -- I can take judicial notice of the fact that there have been rights on them, that you have a different set of different type of water rights on the adjudicated lands, of course. And I will take that, but I'm not going to make the final determination within the decree at this time as to each and every parcel of those lands.

MR. KROB: If I may address that. The State of Wyoming's position has been clear, and that if they just want to rely on the adjudicated lands, that's fine, it's up to them to present their own case in chief, and to ask for a ruling that early is somewhat premature.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I will sustain that observation.



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I want to hear Wyoming's case before I make the final adjudication.

MR. ROGERS: May I add something in support of Mr. Echohawk and the situation he is in? I would -- It would seem appropriate to me and prejudices no party here that I can conceive of, if the Master would officially grant the motion to take judicial notice of these adjudicated rights and they are prima facie evidence of irrigability.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Let's stop right there. That is obvious. I have to, I have to recognize them judicially, I'm bound to because they are records of the State of Wyoming.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: Secondly, and there is a presumption which abides in their correctness, but what you are asking, and that much I will do, period. I don't conclude from that that every acre that is there, ipso facto is a practicably irrigable acre and is entitled to a reserved water right, that I will not do.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, that is the point that we are somewhat caught by, we don't quite understand what the Court's ruling is. On Page 5190 of the transcript you stated, "The fact that the water rights were issued in 1905 creates a prima facie fact situation that these lands are irrigable lands. That is not to say that the State cannot refute that, but the burden, in my opinion, is not upon the United States to prove the irrigability or arability. Now, we are having briefs on that because you may be in error." We did file the briefs on that.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Do you say upon the State of Wyoming?

MR. ECHOHAWK: Right. What we want to know is whether or not we have, in fact, got a prima facie case to shift the burden to the State where they can attack those lands in their case in chief, and if that is the situation, then on our rebuttal portion of the case we can come in and try to refute what they said.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: Mr. Krob, doesn't that fairly state the situation?

MR. KROB: I don't think it does, Your Honor.

MR. ECHOHAWK: That's the fact we are seeking.

MR. KROB: What he is seeking is to have you say, look, did we carry our burden or not. He wants you to rule that right now. Well if they didn't, that's their problem. Their decision is to decide how much evidence they are going to put on. They should read the law and they should be able to determine from the law how much case they need to put on. Now, if they think they presented enough and the Master is going to rule on that, fine, but to have the Master say, "Well, you presented a good enough case that you get past this stage," is completely premature.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I have to -- I have to abide in what Mr. Krob just said and pretty much sustain it. What will determine whether or not all of this acreage is going to carry with it a reserved water right is if it is a practicably irrigable acre, and I'm going to determine that from all the evidence in the case, not just from the presumption a water right was filed on it back in 1905, 1909 or 1912. That is what you just read to me.

MR. KROB: The State has no problem with the Master

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taking judicial notice of those rights, they have been certificated.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: You have no problem with the fact the presumption is they are irrigable acreage, but you are going to have to rebut that presumption.

MR. KROB: That is where we have the problem, because that is a presumption of irrigability.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: What you are saying is that's true on 12 only on the character of this soil type thing and so on, and you are saying because there's no evidence — you are saying that a granting of a permit on land doesn't necessarily prove it's a practicably irrigable acre, whether it's to Indian or non-Indian.

MR. KROB: Right. And it's their burden, if they are claiming it is a practicably irrigable acre, is to show if the adjudication shows it, to show where in the law it says that if you get it adjudicated under the 500 series, as they adjudicate most of them, that that necessarily implies they're arable.

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, it seems to me the procedure is perfectly orderly for you to recognize through judicial notice that these Certificates of Appropriation show that it's proof of irrigability, then shift the burden, as Mr. Echohawk has said, to the State to come in and show that is not the case, then the United

States and the Tribes may rebut that in their rebuttal case to the extent they can. That will conclude the necessary proof as to what is either in or not. Mr. Echohawk is in a position this morning of either having to rely on your recognition of judicial notice or to come forward with considerable additional proof at this time, which he has indicated will cause a continuance or cause him to ask for a continuance of the trial to prepare that. He brought the motion --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Gentlemen, what you are doing is asking me to make decisions or judgment calls on how you proceed with your own lawsuit, and I don't think that is part of my job.

MR. ROGERS: But the United States had asked this, Your Honor, back in March when it would have been, you know, we thought we had had that ruling as Mr. Echohawk quoted on Page 5190 at that time. It became slightly --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: What he just read is still exactly what I feel is my place, and I would sustain it again today.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, I think the point is that all we want to find out, and I think it's certainly proper to do that by way of motions, which we have done, is whether or not there is enough evidence in to defeat a Rule 41-B motion which we assume the State is going to

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file. That is all we want to know now, is whether or not we have enough evidence in to cover that particular portion to shift the burden to the State, and that is the only thing we want to know.

MR. KROB: Your Honor, that's entirely a decision to be made by you after you hear the Rule 41 motion.

MR. ROGERS: No, he can decide that now, and you know he can.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Gentlemen, please, one at a time and it will help everyone involved.

MR. SACHSE: Could I be recognized? I haven't said a word all morning for the record.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. Mr. Sachse.

MR. SACHSE: The reason the State asked you to rule a number of months ago on whether the proof of a State adjudication would be a prima facie case of practicably irrigable acreage is that the -- did I say "State"? I meant to say United States -- is that the United States had to make a decision, to either take another several of trial to present proof as to all these tracts of land, or is it sufficient because of the State adjudications to assume that these lands are good unless the State comes in and proves otherwise? You ruled on that. You ruled that this was prima facie evidence, only prima facie, rebuttal, clearly rebuttal, but prima facie evidence that



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this was practicably irrigable acreage and that you were not going to use weeks of trial having us prove again what the State had already agreed to in its adjudication.

Now, based upon your ruling at that time, the United States did not present evidence on this issue.

Now, it seems to me that there's only one ruling that you can make — there are really two choices of rulings that accord due process: One is that you stick with the ruling that you made, which is what I recommend, and what that then means is not that you have agreed that all land that has an adjudication is going to have a reserved right, but it's up to the State to come in and show you which of that land should not have a reserved right, and then the United States, if it has any rebuttal to that, can put that on in its rebuttal case. Now, that is precisely what I think you have already ruled and what should happen in this case.

What the State is trying to do is very tricky here. They want to let the United States close its case, then have them not put on any evidence at all, you see, then the United States would have been sort of -- I'm trying to remember the word in poker, but I can't quite think of it -- but the United States would have been faked out on this. Then the State would present absolutely nothing, and you would be left with no evidence except the

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adjudications themselves on that land, and the State would move that you have to not grant a reserved water right for it, and the United States would have completed its case and would have no chance to do it.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I pretty much indicated to the State of Wyoming there's obviously going to be a good portion of this land that will have a reserved right on it.

MR. SACHSE: What I'm saying is on the day that the United States is about to close its case, it's no longer good enough, and I think you have already ruled on this, that the adjudications are prima facie evidence that that is practicably irrigable acreage.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Which is rebuttal.

MR. SACHSE: Which is entirely rebuttal. The State would have its opportunity in its case in chief to present whatever evidence it wants to the the contrary, and that is your ruling, and you should not be vague about it.

vague about it, and I'm not qualifying or second quessing what I said in the record that was read earlier by Mr. Echohawk. Let's review this much of what we are dealing with, gentlemen: The test to whether you get a reserved water right on land that you claim through land that is irrigable and arable, and therefore, should have a reserved water right is a strong test. It required

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excellent expertise from a lot of engineers on arability, depth to barrier, permeability, economic feasibility, and its been a very, very strong test that we have required to add to the historic and to the adjudicated a bunch of land that claimed new water rights for us in some new areas. I don't believe you have the same test to prove something that has on it a water right that has on it a water right that's been granted for many years and sometime or another had been irrigated. So there's a distinction between what that test is, and that distinction is I have taken judicial notice of the fact there was granted to these adjudicated rights water rights which presumes as prima facie evidence that they are irrigable acres, but it's rebuttable by you. Now, if the United States has abstained from presenting evidence because they have the benefit of presumption flowing in their benefit, that's their business. I am not going to give you a ruling on what you asked this morning, Mr. Echohawk, because it's not my job to make judgment calls on the strategy of your lawsuit. I'm going to deny your motion to strike the brief because I have a right to read whatever you gentlemen are filing, and I'm mature enough not to be blind-sided on what is being read.

MR. KROB: Two points I would like to make -THE SPECIAL MASTER: Let me finish.

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MR. KROB: I'm sorry.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: I believe that leaves you to move ahead, and you are the captains of your own ships in the direction you are going to take in the strategy of your own lawsuit.

MR. KROB: Two points, Your Honor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Let Mr. Krob speak now.

MR. KROB: In response to what Mr. Sachse said. First of all, I don't think he can claim that we have exactly sandbagged the United States, that the Master has, by leading him to think there's this presumption when there isn't or it's a different presumption that what you set forth in the record. They have obviously gone ahead and studied the lands, they have obviously gone ahead and briefed the matter time and time again.

The second point, which is almost a question. What they are saying is that the fact that a water right has been adjudicated under state law is prima facie evidence of its irrigability. My question is where in the record, and that's all we can go on is what's in the record, where in the record is the evidence that says when a water right is asserted under the series 500 statute, which most of them were, where in the record does it say that necessarily -- they considered facts that would lead you to the conclusion of irrigability?



THE SPECIAL MASTER: I will make the assumption that I can take judicial notice of the fact that a permit was granted and an adjudication made, and when an adjudication is made upon a permit granting a water right, you are going to have the burden to fall on your shoulders to argue me out of the fact that's irrigable acreage.

MR. KROB: That's the point. The statute, I believe, is 41-4-512 that deals with adjudication under the permit system. Nowhere in that statute does it talk about the nature of the land, physical nature, chemical nature or --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I don't think it needs to to support Mr. Christopulos in an adjudication; either does he, or he wouldn't have granted the adjudication.

MR. KROB: Right. All he has to do is say the water will replace -- the statute will replace him.

MR. KROB: According to the United States' own experts, that is what you have to do to determine whether the land is arable or not. You have to look at the land.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I said there is a difference in tests. The United States comes along now and says, okay, we have to prove up to get the water for the Indians over and above what is historic, what they need for their new areas, and I agree with you, there's a new test on their shoulders on that, and it's a pretty hard one, and

we have been watching and listening for low these many



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months and months and weeks and weeks of cross-examination on it, every foot of it, every out-house, literally. You say there is 40 acres, how about this road, how about this fence, so the test is a hard one when it comes to saying we have got new lands that we want to consider and add to and claim a right for, used a different test compared to historic. There is no question about what is being used now. The State isn't questioning that. I don't believe you are anyway.

MR. KROB: We are, but --

THE SPECIAL MASTER: But it's mild, it's a relative minor thing. But on this type of land it's a test far less I think than the severity put on the United States or to the Indians because that permit was granted 40 or 50 or 60 years ago.

MR. KROB: Even if it's a lesser test, the fact is they presented nothing other than the fact it's adjudicated. They haven't done anything with regard to the lesser test even.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I'm going to rule I can take judicial notice of the fact the water right at issue could include the adjudicated lands, and in my opinion, that constitutes a prima facie presumption of its irrigability.

MR. ECHOHAWK: So we accept that, Your Honor. Thank you.

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MR. SACHSE: Let's have a five minute break. THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yeah, we will take a short recess. Frontier Reporting Service

THE SPECIAL MASTER: We'll come to order, please.

Just a half a second, Mr. Echohawk.

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Okay. The motion next before is for expedited discovery, and the United States moves for an order requiring the State to respond to the fifth set of interrogatories within 20 days from the service, and when were they served?

MR. ECHOHAWK: July 9th.

MR. KROB: Your Honor, the State of Wyoming objects to hearing the motion at this time since it is not within the 10-day rule and is not set to be heard.

MR. ECHOHAWK: I believe it's been seven or eight days, Your Honor. A matter such as this just merely, I don't think requires the entire 10-day period.

MR. KROB: The problem is we are under a 10-day rule. We modified the rule with regard to exhibits, but you were asked at that time if it applied to motions and you said it did not. We're still under the 10-day rule and the problem is this is Mr.White's motion because he relied on the 10-day rule and didn't think we'd hear it today.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, we've all -- there are several lawyers attending the case, and the understanding has been that various lawyers for various parties could also, could handle whatever situations came up.

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MR. SACHSE: Your Honor, it's my understanding that we never had a 10-day rule for motion to expedite anything. It's almost a conflict in terms. If you need to have something done quickly, you can't wait 10 days to get to the judge to see if you can get it done quickly. I can think of a number of instances where we've all got together within a day or two because there was something that had to be resolved at that time. Some of those were motions by the State, some by us, but it's not ingenuous to invoke a 10-day rule on a motion to expedite.

MR. KROBE: Well, Your Honor, the problem is it either applies to motions or it doesn't, one. Secondly, if it doesn't apply to a motion for expedited discovery for the unique nature of a motion for expedited discovery, they should have at least set it. This wasn't even set.

Those instances where we have had emergency hearings, and there have been instances, it has generally been agreed upon by all counsel to set a date. There has been no such agreement.

MR. ECHOHAWK: If we don't do it today, we'll merely have to set it for next Tuesday.

MR. KROB: That's fine.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: If the motion for expediting discovery is denied, what will the time run on the discovery on these set of interrogatories?

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MR. ECHOHAWK: First week of August, I believe.

MR. KROB: Even that may be unclear.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: You're only talking about one week's difference.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Talking about expediting production within ten days, answers within -- ten days early.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: You want answers by the 29th of July, to 220 questions, if I grant the Motion to expedite.

MR. ECHOHAWK: That is correct, Your Honor.

MR. KROB: Three hundred questions, counting subparts, Your Honor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Pardon?

MR. KROB: Three hundred questions counting subparts.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right, three hundred questions counting subparts. If I deny the Motion, if I refuse to hear it by honoring the ten-day rule, which I've been pretty strict on, then you will want, you will expect your answers and want them at the end of the first week in August?

MR. ECHOHAWK: I believe that's correct, Your Honor.

And the reason that we're asking for the ten-day

difference is we discussed last time, in which we will

bring it up again, is the depositions scheduled that

the United States wants to conduct, we got to get these

interrogatories, get with the experts, digest them and go to our --THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. I am ready to sustain the objection of Mr. Krob that this is -- a 4 ten-day rule is a ten-day rule, on these matters, and 5 we've been in it too long to object now, so I will not 6 be hearing the Motion for expedited discovery today. MR. KROB: Thank you. 8 THE SPECIAL MASTER: If I were to hear it, I 9 would doubt, frankly very much, if I would grant it 10 because I think a few more days into August isn't going 11 to be all that much of a burden on these set of interroga-12 tories of this size. So --13 MR. ECHOHAWK: Well, is that your ruling, if we're 14 going to argue it, I would like to --15 THE SPECIAL MASTER: It's not my ruling, but that's 16 going to be the substantive result of this, because we're 17 not going to get into the Motion today, and we won't 18 get into it tomorrow, because it's only nine days, is it, 19 tomorrow? 20 MR. KROB: Eight. 21 THE SPECIAL MASTER: 22 MR. KROB: Eight. 23 THE SPECIAL MASTER: Today's the seventh day? 24 MR. ECHOHAWK: It was filed one week last Thursday, 25



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seven or eight days.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Well, in that event, gentlemen, I can't hear it till the ten days are up, period.

Let's put it that way.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Could we have a hearing set on Tuesday then, Your Honor?

THE SPECIAL MASTER: No, and the reason for that,
Mr. Echohawk, is that crazy week in Cheyenne when there
is no rationality. You can't get to the courtroom,
you got to have a pony and a saddle, and take in a
rodeo. And that, for me to try to set it for then
only to have somebody answer any questions during
Frontier Week is totally --

MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, doesn't that mitigate the reason for waiving the ten-day rule at this point?

It's almost an impossibility, at this point, in order to do it, the United States is, in effect, being denied its Motion for a lack of opportunity to argue it.

MR. KROB: For lack of filing it earlier, Your Honor.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I've ruled on it, and I will not change my mind on it now.

If the parties want to ask me to please modify the ten-day rule for Motions as well as we did for exhibits because we are getting near the end of the lawsuit now,



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I'll gladly entertain that suggestion and cut the notice to a five-day period, especially through October, November, when we'll be in session almost every week. I may change the ten-day rule fairly soon myself, but it would not be wise to do it now, it would not be fair to do it now, in my opinion, but we can bring it down to a seven-day rule, six-day rule, in view of the fact that we are compressing everything else towards the conclusion of the case to comply with the order establishing a schedule, which I mean to adhere to. And I'll give you some reasons why I mean to adhere to it when we review the analysis made that Miss Edwards made on the case so far; the witness examination, total summary of days spent so far, of witnesses, of time for each witness, time consumed by the various parties, and you will see that we are quite, we are in good shape.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, if I may speak to this additionally. It's vitally important to the United States to have some determination on the expedited matter and furthermore, the reason for that is during the depositions that were conducted of the Tribal experts this past week, Mr. Merrill, attorney for Wyoming, has indicated that he was not intending to answer the United States' interrogatories, and I specifically heard him instruct one of his witnesses not to worry about answering

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6.5	1	these interrogatories. If we are
	2	MR. KROB: Your Honor, I'd object to that as being
5 5	3	privileged.
6-6	4	MR. ECHOHAWK: He said it to me in open Court I
	5	mean during the deposition.
	6	If we are to wait the entire thirty-day period
	7	and have Mr. Merrill come walking in here, object to
	8	the interrogatories and not answer it, the United States,
المست	9	we're caught short again.
	10	THE SPECIAL MASTER: No. I thought I understood
3	11	from you the interrogatories will be answered some time
و و	12	in the first week in August.
	13	MR. ECHOHAWK: That's when the thirty-day period
	. 14	will run. Mr. Merrill has indicated to me and to his
فلمه	15	witnesses that he was not intending to answer these
هزروا	16	interrogatories. There needs to be a determination,
	17	and the only way to do it is to expedite that matter.
	18	MR. KROB: He's arguing a Motion now that you've
فندد	19	already ruled that we're not going to hear the Motion.
فنسر	20	MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, I implore you to either
	21	set the Motion for next Tuesday or waive the ten-day
	22	rule in this instance and to argue it today.
	23	THE SPECIAL MASTER: I can't do that, Mr. Echohawk,
	24	I've already ruled on it.
٥	25	All right. That clears the deck until about 1:30



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this afternoon for your next witness.

MR. ECHOHAWK: No, Your Honor. When will the Motion for expedited discovery be heard, on the 27th?

THE SPECIAL MASTER: It will be heard on the 27th of July.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Okay. One additional matter, Your
Honor. Yesterday the United States and the State of
Wyoming had reached partial agreement or reached agreement
for --

MR. ROGERS: Excuse me. May I make one point here on this? Since the Master has now agreed to hear the Motion for expedited consideration on the 27th, could we, at least on behalf of the Arapahoe Tribe, move that the Court require the State at that time, at the time of the hearing on the Motion to expedite, whether they intend to either answer the interrogatories or to make objection to answering at that time so we would know whether we would be in a position of getting answers within whatever time is set, or whether we're going to have to be faced with a Motion to compel discovery, because we are under a very tight time limit of getting these answers by the time the depositions begin.

MR. KROB: Your Honor, it hardly seems appropriate that the Tribes move to essentially amend the United States' Motion. If the United States wants to make that

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amendment, that might be all right.

MR. ECHOHAWK: The United States amends.

MR. KROB: Additionally, it seems a little out of time to ask the State of Wyoming to make commitments that have never been imposed on the other side, that is make commitments with regard to interrogatories before the time has run.

MR. ECHOHAWK: But no one has ever openly stated that they did not intend to answer anyone else's interrogatories.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yeah. I would assume that they propose to answer your interrogatories, but they don't want to be hurried in them, that's what I assume.

Now, if there's some substantive reason that you don't care to -- that you're not going to respond to the request for production, I would presume you would raise that, in good faith, right now and not use it as another dilatory tactic.

MR. KROB: If we have any substantive objections, we will bring it to the Court's attention as soon as we have them.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's the best assurance I can give you, Mr. Echohawk.

MR. ECHOHAWK: As I stated yesterday, Mr. Krob and I reached an agreement for deposition schedules of certain

I believe there are still of the State's witnesses. about seven others that we haven't yet set to be conducted in the free periods where we do not have any trial. The only condition that affects this agreement is set out in the first sentence, and that is "subject to the Special Master permitting depositions during the month of August", and if we could get a resolution of that, of that from you at this time, Your Honor, then we can proceed with the depositions.

It's the position of the United States that we have made every effort to not conflict with the vacation schedules of the State's experts. We, in fact, have gotten their vacation schedules as to when they're available. They have agreed to the schedule, and it's just merely, Your Honor, a determination by you as to whether or not the depositions will be permitted.

Mr. Krob is available, the lawyers for the United States are available, and the State's experts are available.

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THE SPECIAL MASTER: I'm not going to deny the taking of depositions in the month of August or any other time. MR. KROB: May I respond to that before you make 4 5 your final ruling, Your Honor? THE SPECIAL MASTER: Yes. 6 MR. KROB: Mr. Echohawk and I have reached the agreement before and appreciate the indulgence of the 8 United States in arranging around the various vacations 9 The objection of the State is a general one, scheduled. 10

THE SPECIAL MASTER: I never told you you would be taken away from the adjudication; the only thing I said was we wouldn't have hearings in August. And what you do with your time in August is up to you.

and that is the taking of depositions during the month

and had represented to its experts the month of August

was a month you were to completely take yourself away

of August. The State of Wyoming had been led to believe

MR. KROB: We understood it to be a time meant to be spent with families. And essentially, if we are going to be sitting in depositions rather than a hearing room, I think the purpose of the August break from hearings is defeated.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: That's hardly my concern. I

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from this adjudication.



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can't help that. I have accommodated everybody, every lawyer in this case, at least once on personal family matters of deep importance, of hunting and fishing trips, on other lawsuits which required you being somewhere for other clients, and I sure can't hold now -- you must agree with me because you signed it, Scott. You agree with me, but some of your co-counsel don't, right?

MR. KROB: I'm the one that signed it, I'm the one that handled the whole thing. All I'm saying is that we generally do not want to have depositions at all and we thought it was a time away from the case. But if we do have to have them, I appreciate the indulgence of counsel in working with us to arrange that schedule that you have done.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: All right. I will not intervene to prohibit depositions in August.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. KROB: Thank you.

MR. ECHOHAWK: Your Honor, I believe that takes care of all the preliminary matters, and we will have our witness regarding the title information on the Reservation available at 1:30 this afternoon.

THE SPECIAL MASTER: Does anyone want to do any discussing regarding the possibility of settlement talk? We are favored this morning with a good representation of



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1	tribal members and tribal officials. Do you want to see
2	if Do you want to discuss some settlement possibility,
3	gentlemen, or is it not in order?
4	MR. ECHOHAWK: I don't think it's in order, Your Honor
5	I believe the only way we could discuss it is probably with
6	Mr. White.
7	THE SPECIAL MASTER: Or the Attorney General.
8	MR. ECHOHAWK: Right.
9	THE SPECIAL MASTER: What we need is the Governor
10	and the President of the United States for about an hour
11	and maybe that would work.
12	MR. KROB: I would be happy to listen, but I don't
13	think it would be agreeable.
14	THE SPECIAL MASTER: We will be in recess until
15	1:30.
16	(Whereupon the noon recess was (taken.
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