1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
2	x
3	MONTANA, :
4	Plaintiff : No. 137, Orig.
5	v. :
6	WYOMING AND NORTH DAKOTA :
7	x
8	Washington, D.C.
9	Monday, January 10, 2011
L O	
L1	The above-entitled matter came on for oral
L2	argument before the Supreme Court of the United States
L3	at 11:02 a.m.
L 4	APPEARANCES:
L 5	STEVE BULLOCK, ESQ., Attorney General, Helena, Montana;
L6	on behalf of Plaintiff.
L 7	PETER KENNETH MICHAEL, ESQ., Senior Assistant Attorney
L8	General, Cheyenne, Wyoming; on behalf of Defendant
L9	Wyoming.
20	WILLIAM M. JAY, ESQ., Assistant to the Solicitor
21	General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on
22	behalf of the United States, as amicus curiae,
23	supporting Defendants.
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1	CONTENTS	
2	ORAL ARGUMENT OF	PAGE
3	STEVE BULLOCK, ESQ.	
4	On behalf of the Plaintiff	3
5	ORAL ARGUMENT OF	
6	PETER KENNETH MICHAEL, ESQ.	
7	On behalf of Defendant Wyoming	25
8	ORAL ARGUMENT OF	
9	WILLIAM M. JAY, ESQ.	
10	On behalf of the United States, as	
11	amicus curiae, supporting Defendants	42
12	REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF	
13	STEVE BULLOCK, ESQ.	
14	On behalf of the Plaintiff	52
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	(11:02 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument
4	next this morning in Case 137 on our original docket,
5	Montana v. Wyoming and North Dakota.
6	General Bullock.
7	ORAL ARGUMENT OF STEVE BULLOCK
8	ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF
9	MR. BULLOCK: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
L O	please the Court:
L1	The Tongue and Powder Rivers are the only
L2	significant water supply in a 10,000-square-mile area in
L3	Montana and Wyoming, and this Court is being asked to
L 4	decide whether the compact allows Wyoming to take the
L5	return flows that Montana farmers in that area have
L6	always relied on or, instead, affords protection to both
L7	States. Our exception should be sustained for three
L8	reasons.
L9	First, the plain language of the compact
20	preserves the water supply each State was receiving as
21	of 1950. Second, contrary to the compact's purposes,
22	the Master's interpretation would allow individual water
23	users to alter those amounts. And, third, the Master's
24	policy determinations about efficiency add ambiguity to
25	the principles underlying a century of western water

- 1 law. On that --
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: General Bullock, would
- 3 you please point to the precise language of the compact
- 4 that freezes consumption, as distinguished from the
- 5 amount of water diverted -- which freezes consumption as
- 6 of January 1st, 1950?
- 7 MR. BULLOCK: Yes, Your Honor. In the
- 8 compact, it's at the appendix of the Master's first
- 9 interim report. Two areas: first, the preamble
- 10 provides for an equitable division/apportionment of the
- 11 water; and then the operative provision, article V(A),
- 12 states that the uses existing as of January 1st, 1950,
- in each signatory State shall continue to be enjoyed.
- 14 JUSTICE GINSBURG: Well, the uses existing
- 15 is irrigation.
- I don't see where it says -- and so I can
- 17 understand, the amount of water diverted can't be
- 18 increased.
- MR. BULLOCK: Your Honor, the whole of
- 20 article V(A) and V(B) -- I mean, no one contests that
- 21 it's the full allocation of the water. So V(B) is water
- 22 after 1950; V(A) is prior. And in order for the status
- 23 quo to be -- remain -- for the appropriative right to
- 24 beneficial uses existing in Montana as of 1950, there
- 25 needs to be a water supply. And also operative to that,

- 1 it's within the definitions at article II(H), is
- 2 beneficial use. And that's a derivation or departure
- 3 from the general prior appropriation law, because it's
- 4 that use by which a water supply is depleted
- 5 when usefully used.
- 6 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But why doesn't the
- 7 language in article V(A) -- and this is not too helpful
- 8 -- simply restate the issue before us, what is a
- 9 beneficial use by the upstream owner?
- MR. BULLOCK: Well, Your Honor, it need not
- 11 because in article II(H) it defines what a beneficial
- 12 use is, and that's that use by which the water supply of
- 13 a basin is depleted. And it's that depletion that -- as
- of 1950, so it wasn't a full consumption of water in
- 15 Wyoming, and that depletion is the return flow upon
- 16 which Montanans rely.
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, that's the essence
- 18 -- that's the essence of the argument before us. The
- 19 depletion was the amount of water that was taken from
- 20 this water source to irrigate the crops. The -- the
- 21 issue now before us is whether beneficial use means
- 22 consumption or it means use, isn't it?
- 23 I -- you're begging the question in my mind,
- 24 because I don't -- what source do you have for the fact
- 25 that a return flow is beneficial use?

1	MR. BULLOCK: Your Honor, the return flow is
2	the basis of Montana's water right, so that the return
3	flow under the compact isn't actually beneficial use.
4	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's not actually
5	true. Their water right was the beneficial use that
6	your pre-1950 consumers used, meaning you had consumers
7	who were irrigating their own crops, who were doing
8	other things with the water. The rights protected are
9	their pre-1950 uses. You're putting you're you're
10	still equating consumption as as being their use, but
11	I don't know where you get that equation from.
12	MR. BULLOCK: The equation, Your Honor, that
13	consumption is the same thing as
14	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: As use.
15	MR. BULLOCK: as use?
16	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Uh-huh.
17	MR. BULLOCK: Well, we could go actually to
18	the Special Master, who himself had stated that when
19	exploring I mean, the beneficial use reflects the
20	historic consumptive use. It's from his own textbook.
21	It's on page 82. The Master says that a senior's right
22	is limited to the amount he originally beneficially
23	applied and consumptively used; that is, the amount
24	received at the point of use minus the runoff.

Could someone pre-1950

JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR:

25

1	who irrigated crops change the crops?
2	MR. BULLOCK: It's it's an open question,
3	Your Honor. Yes, they certainly could, but not if it
4	impacted a downstream appropriator, as per this compact.
5	JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: How in the world do any
6	States monitor that? The change in crops, the change in
7	irrigation methods, the change in anything that would
8	cause a difference in return flow? Let's assume global
9	warming in some form or another evaporated more water,
10	and so some crop area did some solar heating that caused
11	a greater evaporation. Is that a breach of the compact?
12	So two questions embedded in there. How
13	does any State monitor that, the change in crops or
14	change in irrigation methods? And, second, how far does
15	it go in terms of the pre-1950s right to use their
16	water?
17	MR. BULLOCK: To the first question, Your
18	Honor, even as of 1950, the drafters recognized that
19	this was a fully appropriated river; it had reached its
20	maximum practical limit. So each individual downstream
21	knows how much water they should be getting. I mean, we
22	have 80 years of measurements on one of these rivers

alone, and you could go online right now and find out

what the flow is at the State line occurring as of this

23

24

25

morning.

- So a piece of it that this is something
- 2 we've been doing for a long time in the west as far as
- 3 knowing what water is in the river, where it is, and
- 4 throughout, you know, downstream appropriation.
- 5 To the second question --
- 6 JUSTICE GINSBURG: But would --
- 7 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But all that shows is --
- 8 or might show in a particular case, is that the amount
- 9 of water is reduced. Now the -- then the question is
- 10 have the senior appropriators or the upstream
- 11 appropriators reduced it in a way that's inconsistent or
- that's an overuse of their beneficial rights, and you're
- 13 right -- again right where we started from. And then
- 14 you have to regulate exactly how each irrigator is using
- 15 the appropriative right.
- MR. BULLOCK: And, Your Honor, you don't --
- 17 JUSTICE KENNEDY: So the -- so the flows
- 18 don't necessarily answer the question.
- MR. BULLOCK: Well, Your Honor, it's
- 20 ultimately up to each State to administer their rights
- 21 and their water intrastate. But this is a compact among
- 22 sovereigns. So what we need, what Montana needs, is to
- 23 get that supply of water that it was receiving as of
- 24 1950.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But you -- this is

- 1 where it's been talking about beneficial uses. What the
- 2 compact said -- says is appropriative rights to
- 3 beneficial uses. And to me that suggests, which I
- 4 always understood to be the way water law worked in the
- 5 west, is you have a right to pull out, you know, water,
- 6 and the appropriative right is you have the right to
- 7 take out however much you were taking out. And the fact
- 8 that less comes back, that's something different. That
- 9 doesn't affect your appropriation.
- 10 MR. BULLOCK: Your Honor, even at the time
- 11 of the compact, that Wyoming recognized their paper
- 12 rights, that appropriative right was much more than the
- 13 actual use occurring. So you can't read beneficial use
- 14 out of -- especially under this compact, but in any.
- 15 Even under the general common law, you only have an
- 16 appropriative right for the beneficial use, and all
- 17 along --
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, isn't that
- 19 what's going on here? The beneficial use is irrigation
- 20 of crops. They have an appropriative right to take out
- 21 so much flow for that. That's all they're doing.
- 22 They're doing it now, just as they were back then. They
- 23 just use up more of it once they've taken it out.
- MR. BULLOCK: Mr. Chief Justice, two things,
- 25 the first of which, the beneficial use is -- I mean, we

- 1 can't read this definition of beneficial use out of the
- 2 contract -- or out of the compact. And it is a
- 3 contract, actually, among States. And, also, though --
- 4 second of which, though, that it's also a fundamental
- 5 tenet of prior appropriation law -- is the downstream
- 6 irrigator takes, given the same conditions as when he
- 7 first got his or her right.
- 8 JUSTICE BREYER: Given the same conditions.
- 9 But is there any evidence, or can you say anything from
- 10 the record or any other place, going back to 1950 -- I
- 11 assume in 1950 people knew how much the different
- 12 landowners were taking out of the stream of the river in
- 13 Wyoming to use for irrigation and other such purposes.
- 14 They knew that.
- 15 Is there any indication they knew at that
- 16 time how much each individual landowner was putting
- 17 back? I think the answer is "no." But I'd be very
- 18 interested if it's "yes." And I think it would help you
- 19 a lot if it's "yes," because I'm --
- 20 (Laughter.)
- 21 JUSTICE BREYER: To tell you the truth, I'm
- 22 pretty skeptical of the fact that they're writing an
- 23 appropriation right into this about regulating something
- 24 they don't even know about.
- 25 MR. BULLOCK: Effectively, Your Honor, it

- 1 could be yes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Well, I didn't say it could
- 3 be yes. I would like you to tell me if the answer is
- 4 yes, and then, of course, I'm going to ask you --
- 5 MR. BULLOCK: Sure.
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: -- where in the record I
- 7 find something that says that they knew how much each
- 8 individual landowner is putting back into this river in
- 9 Wyoming. And I think you can't answer that question,
- 10 can you?
- 11 MR. BULLOCK: I certainly cannot answer
- 12 that, and they didn't need to know, from the
- 13 perspective --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Oh, they didn't? In other
- 15 words, they didn't know how much is coming back, but
- 16 you're coming in and saying what they were -- what they
- were regulating here is they're saying, not only you
- 18 get -- you maintain a right to take out 100,000 units to
- 19 do your irrigation, but you have to put back 80,000, but
- 20 they didn't even know what the number was, whether it
- 21 was 80, 70, or 60, and the appropriation law is
- 22 ambiguous? I think -- I think I can go that far with
- 23 you to say it's ambiguous, but I don't see how I can go
- 24 further.
- I mean, that's my basic question. It's --

- 1 did you see what it was? Was I clear? Not too?
- 2 MR. BULLOCK: I --
- JUSTICE BREYER: I'm saying, how can you
- 4 read this treaty to require landowners to put back
- 5 amounts into the river that they didn't even know what
- 6 they were?
- 7 MR. BULLOCK: First, Your Honor, the
- 8 individual landowner does not have to put water back in
- 9 that they didn't even know what they were. What they do
- 10 need to do is make sure that the beneficial -- the
- 11 appropriative right to beneficial use is existing in
- 12 both States. The Solicitor General pointed out that we
- don't break up V(A) and V(B) and put one group priority
- over the other, but existing as of 1950 in both States
- 15 shall continue to be enjoyed. So the only way that we
- 16 can continue to enjoy the rights in Montana downstream
- is to ensure that we have the water supplies that we
- 18 had --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: You -- you say you get the
- 20 same amount of water and it's up to -- it's up to
- 21 Wyoming to figure out who they have to cut down for not
- 22 putting back enough to meet that amount? You don't care
- 23 what private owner it comes from? It's up to Wyoming to
- 24 figure out who has to be cut back?
- MR. BULLOCK: Your Honor, I don't say we --

- 1 JUSTICE SCALIA: I'm trying to help you.
- 2 (Laughter.)
- 3 MR. BULLOCK: Sorry?
- 4 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes, I think that is
- 5 what -- the answer is yes, isn't it?
- 6 MR. BULLOCK: Yes, but -- but, Your Honor,
- 7 we don't say the exact same quantity of water. We say
- 8 under like water supplies.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Under like water supplies,
- 10 yes.
- MR. BULLOCK: Yes. And --
- 12 JUSTICE SCALIA: Could you tell me the -- I
- 13 didn't get the page of the Special Master's report which
- 14 you asserted adopts your -- your definition of
- 15 beneficial use. What page was it?
- 16 JUSTICE KENNEDY: I thought you referred us,
- just while you're going through your notes, to page 82,
- 18 and there's an intriguing footnote where the Special
- 19 Master talks about his own -- his own book. But that
- 20 doesn't seem to me to be conclusive on your point,
- 21 because he's saying the area is confused. And his point
- 22 -- it seems to me it brings up what the special -- I'm
- 23 taking over your answer to Justice Scalia's question.
- 24 It is page 82, footnote --
- MR. BULLOCK: Footnote 15, yes, Your Honor.

- 1 JUSTICE KENNEDY: There's a footnote on that
- 2 page, yes.
- 3 MR. BULLOCK: And there he's talking
- 4 about --
- 5 JUSTICE SCALIA: It seems to say what you
- 6 say it says.
- 7 JUSTICE ALITO: If your understanding is
- 8 correct, would the result be that landowners in Wyoming
- 9 would only be allowed to consume as much as they
- 10 consumed in 1950, but landowners in Montana could take
- 11 advantage of improved irrigation techniques and use much
- 12 more of the -- they could divert the same amount of
- 13 water, but they could use much more of it?
- MR. BULLOCK: No, Your Honor, that would not
- 15 be the case.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Why wouldn't it?
- 17 MR. BULLOCK: First, for the irrigators in
- 18 Montana -- I mean, one of the things -- Montana sought
- 19 to have a system of interstate administration. Montana
- 20 -- or Wyoming, through storage, through curtailing
- 21 consumption by post-'50 users, or otherwise can
- 22 administer its water rights in however it so deems. So,
- 23 ultimately, that's a decision of the State of how it
- 24 administers the water rights and the consumption of that
- 25 amount that it has.

- 1 For Montana, we can't increase consumption
- 2 any more than the water that we would have received at
- 3 that point. So to the extent that Montana allows an
- 4 individual irrigator to go to 100 percent of consumption
- 5 of its water right, then in our system in Montana, we
- 6 have to deal with what's going to happen to the
- 7 subsequent appropriator right downstream.
- 8 JUSTICE GINSBURG: And what happens under
- 9 Montana law?
- 10 MR. BULLOCK: Under Montana law, if there's
- 11 an injury, and that's -- that's actually -- and the
- 12 Special Master pointed this out in another one of his
- 13 footnotes, that that still would be actionable. Like a
- 14 change from flood irrigation to sprinkler irrigation, to
- 15 the extent that it deprives a downstream user of waters
- 16 that they're relying on, that they could bring an
- 17 action.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Yes, but your people can do
- 19 that. Your people can get more use out of the same
- 20 amount of water diverted by going to sprinkler
- 21 irrigation, whereas the people in Wyoming can't. That's
- 22 a little unfair, it seems to me. Right?
- 23 MR. BULLOCK: Both can, Your Honor. I mean,
- 24 that -- that is -- I guess the presumption is that we
- 25 would have the water to use it, and Wyoming is actually

- 1 getting a lot more production by consuming a lot more of
- 2 the water within its right.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Your people are entitled to
- 4 take out the same amount they took out before, right?
- 5 Pre-1950?
- 6 MR. BULLOCK: Under like water supply
- 7 conditions --
- 8 JUSTICE SCALIA: Whereas the people in
- 9 Wyoming, you say, are not entitled to take out the same
- 10 amount; they are entitled only net the same amount that
- 11 they had before. Whereas downstream your people can
- 12 take out the same amount and whereas before 20 percent
- of it used to go back into the stream, they can now make
- 14 use of that whole 20 percent through sprinkler
- 15 irrigation, right? It gives you a great advantage.
- I mean, maybe that's the way it was written,
- 17 but -- but don't tell me that this is even-handed,
- 18 because it --
- MR. BULLOCK: Your Honor, I don't think that
- 20 it does give us a great advantage, because we still have
- 21 to deal with the same amount of water supply that we
- 22 would have had. So, at that point, if we switch to
- 23 sprinkler irrigation, the first irrigator does that,
- there's going to be a shortage down river unless we make
- 25 it up through additional storage or other causes. So --

- 1 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Do you have ultimate
- 2 liability to Montana -- pardon me -- to North Dakota for
- 3 -- for overuse?
- 4 MR. BULLOCK: We do a little bit, Your
- 5 Honor. There's the picture of the basin in the first
- 6 appendix.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, I won't -- I won't
- 8 get into that, but it does seem to me that the Chief
- 9 Justice asked the question, if you're entitled to take
- 10 the water, you can use it for any purpose. I -- I take
- 11 it the answer to that is it has to be a beneficial use,
- 12 it has to be for approximately the same crop, but that
- 13 brings us to this -- to this gray area that the Special
- 14 Master refers to on page 82 as confusing. And I
- 15 think -- was it page 65 -- he talks about this is a
- 16 confusing area of the law.
- 17 What is your best authority for your
- 18 position? What is the best authority? Do you have a
- 19 case or a -- a paragraph in a treatise that's --
- MR. BULLOCK: Sure. Yes, Your Honor. In
- 21 1992, the Utah Supreme Court framed the question: This
- 22 court's called upon to determine the applicable law when
- 23 the use of new technology impacts --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: The Utah case is your best
- 25 case?

- 1 MR. BULLOCK: That's -- that's the only case
- 2 that any of the parties cited that actually deals with
- 3 the change from sprinkler -- or flood to sprinkler
- 4 irrigation. And what that said is if the return flow
- 5 goes to the same river which it came from, that
- 6 subsequent irrigators or downstream appropriators have
- 7 the right to rely on that.
- 8 And I guess I'd say that my second best case
- 9 is the Special Master's own footnote. It's 69/12, where
- 10 he says that, you know, even though State change
- 11 procedures don't typically apply to crop or -- changes
- in crop irrigation techniques, this does not mean
- 13 there's no way to challenge increases in efficiency.
- 14 Downstream water users, for example, could sue to enjoin
- 15 an upstream appropriator from increasing consumption or
- 16 to force the upstream appropriator to replace lost
- 17 runoff.
- 18 JUSTICE SCALIA: I would think your best
- 19 point is not all of that stuff, but simply the
- 20 definition section, which very clearly makes a
- 21 distinction between beneficial use and diversion. And
- 22 your point is that what is guaranteed is not the
- 23 diversion right that existed pre-1950, but the
- 24 beneficial use right, which is the net use of the water,
- 25 not -- not the total amount diverted.

- 1 If -- if there were not both of those
- 2 definitions, it seems to me it would be a little -- your
- 3 case would be a little harder. But with the two of
- 4 those definitions there and with V(A) using beneficial
- 5 use rather than -- it could have said diversion,
- 6 appropriative right to diversion, but it didn't say
- 7 that. It said to beneficial use.
- 8 Well, why -- why define beneficial use that
- 9 way if you don't mean it? That's your best point, isn't
- 10 it?
- MR. BULLOCK: I -- I agree, Your Honor.
- 12 (Laughter.)
- MR. BULLOCK: I was trying to -- I believe
- 14 Justice Kennedy asked for a case or a treatise, so
- 15 that's --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, all right.
- MR. BULLOCK: But I agree that the plain
- 18 language -- and especially in an area where there's so
- 19 much ambiguities the Special Master acknowledges, why
- 20 change the status quo of what was occurring? And
- 21 that's --
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I don't understand
- 23 why that's a good -- good answer. I mean, the
- 24 beneficial use is that use by which the water supply is
- 25 depleted. Well, the use here is irrigation. It doesn't

- 1 say irrigation up to the technological development in
- 2 1950. They're still taking out the same amount of water
- 3 for that beneficial use. They're using it to irrigate.
- 4 And if they get better at it so they use more, well,
- 5 that's just too bad for you.
- 6 MR. BULLOCK: Your Honor, but they're
- 7 depleting more from the basin, and that's -- I mean, you
- 8 can have beneficial use for non-consumptive purposes.
- JUSTICE BREYER: That's back where -- that's
- 10 where I was here, too. See, I can't get too far -- I
- 11 mean, you have the word "depletion" in that definition.
- 12 I -- I -- that might help you. But I'm thinking in
- 13 accordance with the doctrine of appropriation, what does
- 14 that doctrine, that legal doctrine, say about use and
- 15 return? And that's why we're -- we're -- why I was
- 16 thinking it seems totally unclear.
- 17 It talks about seepage, the cases, which I
- 18 gather is different from return. Okay. So could they
- 19 have really meant net? And what struck me is that they
- 20 couldn't, which -- which you were beginning to address,
- 21 too, is that they couldn't have meant net because the
- 22 water law at that time is unlikely to have meant net for
- 23 the reason that they didn't -- you don't know what's
- 24 coming back.
- 25 Do you see? It's not just -- I see your

- 1 point. Your point is, well, Wyoming knew how much was
- 2 going into Wyoming. But that's not my point. My point
- 3 is what -- what's the water law? What's the law of
- 4 appropriation at that time in respect to return flows?
- 5 And if people didn't measure return flows in general, I
- 6 suspect in an ambiguous area they would have analogized
- 7 it to seepage, which is what the -- what the Special
- 8 Master thought.
- 9 MR. BULLOCK: Your Honor, the seepage cases,
- 10 though, deal with adjoining landowners --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yes, they --
- 12 MR. BULLOCK: -- not the same river flow,
- 13 and the Special Master acknowledged that.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Uh-huh.
- MR. BULLOCK: That -- and I guess what I was
- 16 earlier trying to explain is certainly each appropriator
- 17 knows how much water it would -- would be receiving,
- 18 what the flows typically are, and they all basically
- 19 judge on that. But I guess if there's any ambiguity --
- 20 and the law wasn't necessarily clear as of 1950 on
- 21 conversions from flood to sprinkler irrigation, but what
- 22 we were trying to do is preserve those uses in both
- 23 States existing as of January 1st, 1950, and we can't do
- 24 that without a water supply.
- Other than the text, I think that the next

- 1 place that one would look in interpreting the compact
- 2 would be the legislative history. And I think that the
- 3 report to the Senate was real good in saying that --
- 4 and this is part of -- it's appended to motion --
- 5 Montana's brief in response to the motion to dismiss the
- 6 bill of complaint. At 3a it says, "It's clear then that
- 7 the demand of one State upon another for a supply
- 8 different from that now obtaining under present
- 9 conditions of supply and diversion is not contemplated,
- 10 nor would such a demand have a legal standing."
- 11 So what they were trying to do in 1950 is
- 12 protect what each State was doing.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Where is that again --
- 14 where at?
- MR. BULLOCK: That's at 3a of the appendix,
- 16 Montana's motion -- or the response to Wyoming's motion
- 17 to dismiss the bill of complaint.
- 18 JUSTICE GINSBURG: General Bullock, assume
- 19 that you're right, that what was guaranteed was the same
- 20 amount of water flowing into Montana as in 1950, and
- 21 I -- I take it you don't care how Wyoming deals with
- 22 this, but what -- if you're right, what could Wyoming
- 23 do? It can't tell the -- the farmers go back to the old
- 24 way of irrigating or go back to a different crop?
- MR. BULLOCK: No -- I mean, no, Justice

- 1 Ginsburg. Wyoming could choose to reduce groundwater
- 2 pumping. They could choose to curtail irrigation on
- 3 post-1950. They could choose to release storage. I
- 4 mean, they've -- they've built, I think, 15 new
- 5 reservoirs in Wyoming since the date of the compact.
- 6 They could choose to release water from that to fulfill
- 7 those rights.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: So, you say it doesn't --
- 9 they don't -- Wyoming doesn't have to know whether
- 10 farmer A or farmer B is taking more than they took in
- 11 1950 -- I mean, is using more than they used in 1950;
- 12 they just have to know what the total amount is, and
- 13 Wyoming can make that up?
- MR. BULLOCK: Yes, Your Honor.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So really -- I'm sorry.
- 16 The issue is, are both of you -- both of you have pre-
- 17 and post-1950 users?
- MR. BULLOCK: Yes, Your Honor.
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. And I -- I
- 20 guess this goes to the second question, which was sort
- 21 of not really addressed. The Special Master said, well,
- 22 you could cut back your post-1950 users and satisfy all
- 23 of the needs of your pre-1950 users. Why isn't that the
- 24 answer? Why isn't that an answer that should be
- 25 respected, because you can satisfy all of the pre-1950

- 1 needs that you have potentially?
- MR. BULLOCK: No, Your Honor, we can't
- 3 necessarily satisfy all the needs. The drafters did say
- 4 even as of 1950 that this basin reached its maximum
- 5 practicable limit for irrigation, and that's from the
- 6 October -- the last of the drafters meetings. So -- so,
- 7 the water supply as of then, without additional storage,
- 8 had already hit that limit. And, ultimately, what we
- 9 need, though, is -- each State will administer
- 10 intrastate, but we still should be able to rely on the
- 11 ability to get a supply of water to meet those needs as
- of 1950 under like water supply conditions.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Before any 1950 use?
- 14 Post-1950 users are permitted?
- MR. BULLOCK: We're still at the stage of
- 16 discovery, but, yes, likely that's how it would occur,
- 17 Your Honor.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So why isn't this a
- 19 premature lawsuit? Because I think really the essence
- 20 of your claim is we need the pre-1950 water flow. We
- 21 don't care who it comes from. And what -- all the
- 22 Special Master said, in my mind, was the difference --
- 23 you can't look to what the pre-1950s were doing in this
- 24 situation, but I haven't addressed what the posts are
- 25 going to do or have been doing and whether that's right,

- 1 and that's depriving you of the water flow.
- I don't know if he answered that question.
- 3 Are you, in fact, entitled to a minimum amount of water
- 4 flow? That's really what should be the point of the
- 5 issue, isn't it?
- 6 MR. BULLOCK: It is, or that quantity under
- 7 like water supply conditions. I don't think it's
- 8 premature. We've tried to administer this compact,
- 9 actually made calls in 2004 and 2006; and as a result of
- 10 not getting the water, knowing -- believing we're in a
- 11 water-short time, that's when we filed this action.
- 12 I'd like to reserve my time if I may.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- Mr. Michael.
- 15 ORAL ARGUMENT OF PETER KENNETH MICHAEL
- 16 ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANT WYOMING
- 17 MR. MICHAEL: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 18 please the Court:
- 19 The Court has identified in previous
- 20 questioning this case at this point in this issue
- 21 involves whether a Wyoming or a Montana diverter may
- 22 change cropping patterns, may change various
- 23 technologies in irrigated agriculture, and change up and
- 24 down, depending on the year and the fallowing of land
- 25 and that sort of thing, the amount of water that is

- 1 actually consumed by crops. And I think the Court has
- 2 identified the critical fact that a water right, a
- 3 classic western water right, appropriative right as in
- 4 article V(A), is made up of the right to divert an
- 5 amount of water at a head gate in an irrigation
- 6 situation, put it on a defined quantity of land, and use
- 7 it for a purpose, irrigation, that's defined by the
- 8 State. Wyoming has had such a -- a system in place for
- 9 many years and controls those issues but does not and
- 10 has not attempted to measure consumptive.
- 11 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But what is the
- 12 controlling principle in answering the question that I
- 13 think you properly put? Could these irrigators switch
- 14 to something like rice, which absorbs a tremendous
- 15 amount of water, or are they -- when they switch crops
- 16 it must be reasonably close to the earlier beneficial
- 17 use? What is -- what is the standard that we look to,
- 18 to answer that question?
- 19 MR. MICHAEL: The standard is the standard
- 20 of waste, practical irrigation.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: The standard of?
- MR. MICHAEL: Waste, of not wasting water,
- 23 practical irrigation. The irrigation right is a general
- 24 right, and if rice were to double the amount of
- 25 consumptive use by the crop, that would be permissible

- 1 if the previous use had not been affected by an
- 2 abandonment action, because the amount of water was
- 3 being reasonably used for the former crop and the crop
- 4 has changed. So it's not a question of -- of percentage
- 5 change.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I thought --
- 7 MR. MICHAEL: It's a question --
- 8 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Suppose the first --
- 9 suppose the first crop absorbs 50 percent of the water
- 10 and returns 50 percent by seepage. The second crop that
- 11 they switch to still absorbs just 50 percent of the
- 12 water but because of the -- of the pattern, the other 50
- 13 percent just evaporates?
- MR. MICHAEL: The -- the way that the water
- is -- there's -- there's a basket, Your Honor. There's
- 16 a basket that starts with a quantity that's taken at the
- 17 head gate, 4 cubic feet per second put on the -- on the
- 18 field. And within that quantity there -- there's
- 19 multiple -- two components, basically: the amount
- 20 consumed by the crop -- I should say the amount consumed
- 21 by the crop or depleted by other elements, ditches,
- 22 seepage, other types of things, deep percolation into
- 23 the ground -- and -- and the other component which is
- 24 water that's not lost but can return or go somewhere.
- 25 It's not evaporated; there's no transpiration. So

- 1 there's those two components.
- 2 And if that -- if that quantity, that
- 3 division changes, that's perfectly permissible within
- 4 the use of the water right. And the reason for that was
- 5 set out in Wiel's -- Samuel Wiel's text in 1911, carried
- 6 forward in texts and cases ever since, that -- and in
- 7 the Binning case, a 1940 case in Wyoming; which is the
- 8 water while it's in the stream in the public common is
- 9 -- is not under the possession and control -- the
- 10 personal property control of the irrigator.
- 11 JUSTICE SCALIA: But we're dealing here with
- 12 a compact which has a text, and -- and what the water
- 13 law of Wyoming or of Montana happened to be cannot
- 14 overrule the text, and I am -- I'm hung up on the fact
- 15 that article V(A) says appropriative rights to the
- 16 beneficial uses of the water of the Yellowstone River
- 17 System existing as of January 1, 1950. Appropriative
- 18 rights not to diversion, not to diversion for beneficial
- 19 uses, but appropriative rights to the beneficial uses,
- 20 which is defined -- which is defined in the compact to
- 21 say "that use by which the water supply of a drainage
- 22 basin is depleted when usefully employed."
- 23 And it could have said diversion, but it
- 24 didn't say that, and I notice that the Government's
- 25 brief uses -- seems to use the words interchangeably,

- 1 "depletion" and "diversion." They're not
- 2 interchangeable. They're defined quite separately in
- 3 this thing. And besides which I find it implausible
- 4 that Montana signed on to, well, we don't know how much
- 5 water we're going to get; it depends, you know, upon how
- 6 much stuff was -- was flowing back before, but we're not
- 7 guaranteed that that will be flowing back again.
- 8 You combine those two things, and I -- I --
- 9 what do you do about that definition?
- 10 MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, the definition has
- 11 two components, the classic beneficial -- the component
- 12 that would come from a classic beneficial use
- definition, which is useful employment for the
- 14 activities of man, a beneficial purpose, which -- a non-
- 15 wasteful purpose. That's the start.
- 16 JUSTICE SCALIA: That's not how it's
- 17 defined.
- MR. MICHAEL: That's -- that's the last
- 19 portion. That's the second part.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, that's fine.
- 21 MR. MICHAEL: The first part is use by which
- 22 the water supply of a drainage basin is depleted. In
- 23 the western United States, a drainage basin --
- 24 appropriable water is not all the water in the air and
- 25 on the land and dropping from the sky; appropriable

- 1 water is water confined in a water course. The Binning
- 2 case made that clear. Until the water returned from the
- 3 field into a water course, it was not appropriable by
- 4 the downstream user. So this definition -- by using
- 5 the --
- 6 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But are you addressing the
- 7 word "depleted"?
- 8 MR. MICHAEL: I'm addressing the word
- 9 "supply" of the drainage basin; and then it is depleted.
- 10 Use by which the supply, the water supply of a drainage
- 11 basin, is depleted.
- 12 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But are you saying that
- 13 "depleted" means only what's withdrawn, and it's not
- 14 calculated by -- with reference to what is returned?
- MR. MICHAEL: That's correct.
- JUSTICE BREYER: But you -- obviously,
- 17 you're saying --
- 18 MR. MICHAEL: That is different from
- 19 "diverted."
- 20 JUSTICE BREYER: You read it with a
- 21 different emphasis. Justice Scalia read it with --
- 22 beneficial use is that use by which the water supply of
- 23 a drainage basin "is depleted" when usefully employed by
- 24 the activities of man.
- And you read it: By which the water supply

- of a drainage basin is depleted "when usefully employed
- 2 by the activities of man." So that it is a definition
- 3 in respect to how you use it, not amounts.
- But if you emphasize the word "depleted," it
- 5 could be read as referring to amounts, and not quality
- 6 of use, not nature. And --
- 7 JUSTICE SCALIA: Why don't you emphasize
- 8 both of them?
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yes, well --
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: I'm willing to emphasize
- 11 both, but you can't write out the "depleted" out of the
- 12 -- how does your definition of "depleted" differ from --
- 13 from "diversion"?
- MR. MICHAEL: If you had a broader --
- 15 JUSTICE SCALIA: Is the diversion for a
- 16 beneficial use the same thing as a depletion?
- 17 MR. MICHAEL: May I give an example?
- In a -- in a river, the Tongue River, if
- 19 there is a -- if there is a waterwheel, Montana allows
- 20 water rights. A 1912 case, Hennessy v. Featherman,
- 21 allows a water right to push a waterwheel. That water
- 22 flowing down the river does not -- does not -- is not
- 23 diverted. And nevertheless it -- it would allow a water
- 24 right.
- 25 This definition differentiates that. In

- 1 this definition under the compact, water that is
- 2 diverted for agriculture, that is diverted is a
- 3 beneficial use, but there's a small segment of -- of
- 4 what could be a legitimate water right that is excluded
- 5 under this definition.
- 6 JUSTICE SCALIA: No, but, I mean, to -- to
- 7 do that, the definition would have read: The term
- 8 "beneficial use" is defined to be that use by which the
- 9 water -- that use "for which" the water supply of a
- 10 drainage basin is diverted for useful employment by the
- 11 activities of man, and that's not what it says. To the
- 12 contrary, it makes a clear distinction between
- 13 "depletion" and the previous definition of "diversion."
- I just -- I was trying to give that stark
- 15 difference some effect in the later section V(A).
- MR. MICHAEL: Let me say this, Your Honor,
- 17 if I might: The -- you will find in -- in the compact,
- in article V(B), the use of both "diversion" and
- 19 "beneficial use."
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Okay.
- 21 MR. MICHAEL: And so we have two -- those
- 22 terms are both used. And in V(B) the drafters made a
- 23 distinction; they said direct diversions or storage
- 24 would be covered by V(B), and then they said how
- 25 diversions are counted.

1 JUSTICE SCALIA: Where -- where --2 MR. MICHAEL: In (C) they talk about the --3 JUSTICE SCALIA: What part of V(B) are you 4 talking about? 5 MR. MICHAEL: I'm talking about at the bottom of V(B), where you're talking about the three --6 7 the third-tier rights. 8 JUSTICE SCALIA: The point of measurement shall be below the last diversion? 9 10 MR. MICHAEL: No, V(B). In the first text, 11 the first paragraph of V(B), towards the bottom, the text says: "And the remainder of the unused and 12 unappropriated water is allocated to each State for 13 14 storage and direct diversions for beneficial use on new 15 lands." 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Excuse me --JUSTICE SCALIA: For -- exactly. I mean, 17 there it talks about diversions for beneficial use and 18 19 not depletion for beneficial use. I mean, I think 20 that's something different. JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, could I --21 22 MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor. JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could you answer -- do 23 you see a difference? Finish that, and then could I 24 25 just clarify something from what you were just reading?

- 1 MR. MICHAEL: I think there's a difference
- 2 in that the -- in practical terms, the depletion -- in
- 3 the depletion and the beneficial use definition, a
- 4 diversion would be the only way to deplete that. And
- 5 that's -- that's the point. The only way to make it
- 6 through a depletion --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: And so, once again, you're
- 8 saying that depletion is a calculation of what is taken
- 9 without reference to what returns?
- 10 MR. MICHAEL: Yes, Your Honor. And --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Oh, so when --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: And your best authority
- 13 for that is?
- MR. MICHAEL: The best authority, I think,
- 15 is what the -- the Special Master's discussion of this,
- 16 that the only practical way a water supply of the
- 17 drainage basin would -- being the quantities of water in
- 18 the rivers themselves, would be depleted would be
- 19 through a diversion. So there's really no reason to
- 20 make a distinction.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Just to follow up on
- Justice Kennedy's point, because I think it's important:
- 23 So you were reading -- when it says "is depleted," you
- think all you have to show is that it's less than when
- 25 you started, and once that is shown, it is depleted.

- 1 Then you're saying, but we can deplete as much as we
- 2 want?
- 3 MR. MICHAEL: Yes, depletion would be moving
- 4 it from this glass of water, if that was the river --
- 5 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes.
- 6 MR. MICHAEL: -- and it reduces the quantity
- 7 of water in the river. That would be a depletion.
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And you don't care
- 9 how much? You're saying, well, this is a beneficial use
- 10 because it depletes some of the water, it takes some
- 11 away, and once we have gotten over that hurdle, all bets
- 12 are off and we can deplete as much as we want.
- MR. MICHAEL: Yes. And, of course, the
- 14 water right --
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I guess to get
- 16 back to the point, wouldn't the normal word be "divert"?
- 17 MR. MICHAEL: It may well be, Your Honor.
- 18 There's -- there's some problems with this definition.
- 19 It self-defines itself using "usefully" twice, so we
- 20 have some drafting issues with -- with this -- in some
- 21 of these.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, could I go back
- 23 to my question, which is twofold? The first is the
- 24 Solicitor General recommends that we defer the decision
- 25 on remedies in this case, and Montana seems to agree.

- 1 Do you agree as well? The second question presented.
- 2 MR. MICHAEL: That has been deferred, is my
- 3 understanding.
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It has? My problem with
- 5 this is -- and I think I need to understand what the
- 6 fight is about here, or what the dispute is about -- it
- 7 really does seem to me that it is a question of
- 8 remedies, not about whether you're taking more water
- 9 rights through irrigation or not.
- If I understand this compact right, both of
- 11 you are protected in your pre-1950 beneficial uses.
- 12 Each of you appear, under the terms of article V, to be
- 13 entitled to get enough water to fill those uses. The
- 14 next section, the one that you read earlier, lets you
- 15 use things in the future for post-1950 uses, but only if
- 16 the water supply's protected pre-1950 beneficial uses
- 17 have received all they're entitled to. Neither of you
- 18 are entitled or -- to take anything post-1950 until
- 19 pre-1950 is protected.
- That's how I read article V. Am I reading
- 21 it wrong? Because it seems to me that the only time
- 22 that we get into a dispute -- and this is the part that
- 23 I think your adversary may be right about, ultimately --
- 24 is it's not a consumptive compact, but it's a use
- 25 compact, and both of you are entitled to get a full --

- 1 that's what I'm reading article V to say, to get enough
- 2 water to satisfy the beneficial uses before anybody's
- 3 entitled to post-1950 water.
- 4 Tell me what in the language of article V
- 5 suggests something different than that understanding.
- 6 MR. MICHAEL: I disagree -- the language in
- 7 article V that disagrees with that is the very first few
- 8 words, "appropriative rights." Appropriative rights do
- 9 not guarantee that any water user or any group of water
- 10 users will be satisfied. 1934 was a horrendously dry
- 11 year in the basin, 50 percent -- flows were 50 percent
- 12 less than normal. In those kinds of years, the river --
- 13 the river dried up that year in parts of the river,
- 14 so -- well --
- 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But this is not
- 16 happening today, is it? There's --
- 17 MR. MICHAEL: Oh, yes. It happened in 2004.
- 18 It --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right, but that's an
- 20 isolated year.
- MR. MICHAEL: Yes.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: In most years, are you
- 23 putting water to post-1950 use -- to post-1950 uses or
- 24 not? Have you been regularly putting water to post-1950
- 25 uses?

- 1 MR. MICHAEL: Both States, at times. Yes,
- 2 last year, all post-1950 uses got satisfied. It varies
- 3 widely. But the point is that only the appropriative
- 4 right, which is not a guarantee of a quantity of
- 5 water -- so the first clause of the compact, article
- 6 V(A), does not establish a quantity of water, and there
- 7 are many compacts that do this. They establish a
- 8 quantity of water, and they do it --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I don't disagree.
- 10 MR. MICHAEL: -- quite simply.
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I don't disagree, but as
- 12 I read the article, it says, you put all the water
- that's available to pre-1950 appropriated uses. You
- then go, as I read the second part of this article, to
- 15 any water supplies that each State has until you fulfill
- 16 those 1950 appropriated uses. And then it apportions,
- 17 between the two of you, post-1950 percentages of the
- 18 excess water that you're entitled to have.
- 19 Am I correct about that structure?
- MR. MICHAEL: Yes, and on an ongoing basis.
- 21 It's not a quantity. None of this is done in quantity.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Exactly.
- 23 MR. MICHAEL: It's all done in a system
- 24 that's dynamic.
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that's why -- I do

- 1 understand the remedies were deferred, but to the extent
- 2 that we were to rule that appropriated rights included
- 3 the right to change irrigation methods or crops -- we
- 4 don't have to reach crops, because that's not at issue
- 5 here -- in the end, you're only entitled to take the
- 6 appropriated uses, including irrigation rights, that
- 7 existed pre-1950. Are they entitled to get as much
- 8 water as necessary to satisfy their pre-1950 rights or
- 9 not --
- MR. MICHAEL: No.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- before you can use
- 12 post-1950 water?
- MR. MICHAEL: Yes. Yes, before -- on these
- 14 -- on those particular dates. On those particular
- 15 dates, if there are pre-1950 rights in Montana that are
- 16 not satisfied on that river and there's post-1950 rights
- in Wyoming, the Special Master has ruled, contrary to
- 18 Wyoming's argument --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But how -- why aren't
- 20 you taking more of the percentage that way of post-1950
- 21 waters? The compact says, post-1950, you can take
- 22 whatever percentage it was. I've forgotten what
- 23 percentage that might have been.
- MR. MICHAEL: 60 percent.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Whatever it was. 60

- 1 percent --
- 2 MR. MICHAEL: This might add on that.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They're entitled to 40.
- 4 Does that mean you can take a hundred percent, because
- 5 there happens to be more water that they can satisfy the
- 6 pre-1950s users with? Why aren't they entitled to their
- 7 40 percent of whatever that big basin is so they can
- 8 give more water to post-1950 users, that they can
- 9 exploit their full 40 percent?
- 10 MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, I'm not following,
- 11 because there's a distinction between each class of
- 12 water.
- 13 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Yes, I understand that.
- MR. MICHAEL: And in your -- in your
- 15 question, I'm not following which class you are
- 16 referring to.
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, I -- I'm answering
- 18 this only -- I'm asking this because I know we've
- 19 deferred decision on the remedies --
- MR. MICHAEL: Yes.
- 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- but for me that is so
- 22 integral to the issue here because when they talk about
- 23 being entitled to a water flow, I see that as being
- 24 entitled to a pre-1950 satisfaction of water needs or
- 25 beneficial uses before anybody gets post-1950 water.

- 1 And so, I see the only issue before us,
- 2 because remedies have been put aside, as to whether the
- 3 beneficial use includes some percentage increase because
- 4 of irrigation demands, but so what? It just means it's
- 5 going to limit post-1950 users. It's not going to limit
- 6 the rights of the pre-1950 users.
- 7 Everybody's entitled to change their
- 8 irrigation methods. Everybody's entitled to change
- 9 their crops. They appear not to be entitled to put the
- 10 water to a new use, whatever -- however that's defined.
- 11 We don't need to get there today, but I'm not sure how
- 12 you're entitled to post-1950 uses while they're still
- 13 not satisfied in 1950 use.
- MR. MICHAEL: We -- Wyoming is not entitled
- on the same river to take post-1950 water when there is
- 16 a pre-1950 use in Montana that's not satisfied. The
- 17 Special Master has held that. Pre-1950s are --
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: The question is what?
- 19 MR. MICHAEL: He has -- the Special -- I'm
- 20 sorry. The Special Master has recommended that, but --
- 21 and the Court actually has granted that.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, just before
- 23 you sit down, what makes you think we've deferred the
- 24 remedy question? It's presented. It's been briefed. I
- 25 don't know why you think we've deferred it. Whether or

- 1 not Montana has to take care of intrastate uses --
- 2 that's what I understand the remedy question to be. You
- 3 briefed it.
- 4 MR. MICHAEL: Well, no, my understanding was
- 5 the Court had simply sent it back to the Special Master
- 6 for further consideration. That's all.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, thank you.
- 8 Thank you, counsel.
- 9 MR. MICHAEL: Thank you.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Jay, maybe you
- 11 can help clarify something. The -- the second question
- 12 presented, which involves what Montana has to do before
- 13 they -- that's still before us, right?
- ORAL ARGUMENT OF WILLIAM M. JAY
- ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
- 16 SUPPORTING DEFENDANTS
- 17 MR. JAY: Mr. Chief Justice --
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: I know you want
- 19 us -- you don't want us to reach it, but it's still
- 20 before us.
- 21 MR. JAY: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 22 please the Court:
- 23 The Court entered an order stating that it
- 24 would hold oral argument only on Montana's first
- 25 exception, and that the second exception would be

- 1 recommitted to the Special Master. So for that -- for
- 2 that reason the parties have addressed only the first
- 3 exception in this argument today.
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could you -- but your
- 5 brief, before we entered that order, said the Special
- 6 Master was right, that they have to satisfy their needs
- 7 from pre -- post-1950 users. Why? Aren't they entitled
- 8 to their 40 percent of how much excess water there may
- 9 be after their pre-1950 users have been satisfied in
- 10 full? Doesn't this compact say both of their pre-1950
- 11 users have to be satisfied first?
- 12 MR. JAY: Both of their pre-1950 users have
- to be satisfied first, yes, we agree with that, so that
- 14 no one in Wyoming is supposed to be taking post-1950
- 15 water until pre-1950 users in Montana are satisfied. We
- 16 agree with that.
- 17 The -- the point on which -- that the Court
- 18 has sent back to the Special Master is what happens if
- 19 pre-1950 users in Montana are not satisfied but they
- 20 could be because Montana post-1950 users in Montana are
- 21 also diverting water. But what we think the -- the
- 22 question squarely before the Court here is whether the
- 23 right to recapture water gained from increased
- 24 efficiency is part of the pre-1950 appropriative right,
- 25 and that matters when there's not enough water in the

- 1 river for both States to satisfy their pre-1950
- 2 appropriative rights. Forget about post-1950s, there's
- 3 not enough water for --
- 4 JUSTICE BREYER: And so, on your theory in
- 5 that situation where there isn't enough for all the
- 6 pre-1950 people, it's Wyoming that gets all the water?
- 7 And on their theory, it's surprising -- surprise,
- 8 surprise -- it's Montana that gets all the water?
- 9 (Laughter.)
- JUSTICE BREYER: And there's no way to read
- 11 this contract -- this compact so it's share and share
- 12 alike?
- MR. JAY: Both States have affirmatively
- 14 rejected the idea of a middle ground like that, Justice
- 15 Breyer, because --
- JUSTICE BREYER: There's no fair way to
- 17 decide this case?
- MR. JAY: Well -- well, Justice Breyer,
- 19 we -- we submit that enforcing the compact according
- 20 what -- what the States signed up for --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: It is fair.
- MR. JAY: Precisely. And --
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I always
- thought in addition that's kind of the way appropriation
- 25 law works in the west, right? I mean, the person who

gets it, gets it. 1 2. (Laughter.) 3 MR. JAY: Provided that --4 JUSTICE SCALIA: The person who doesn't get 5 it, gets it. 6 (Laughter.) 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, I mean, I 8 don't mean -- I mean, isn't that the difference between eastern water law and western water law? In the east, 9 10 you try to allocate everything fairly so everyone is 11 treated fairly, and I thought in the west, for reasons 12 of efficiency, it's first come, first served. 13 MR. JAY: And here the States decided not to 14 do that on an interstate basis. They said that -- that 15 all pre-1950 users would be on the same footing as 16 between the States. So that Montana cannot complain if -- as long as Wyoming's water users pre-1950 are not 17 exceeding their pre-1950 right, Montana has no remedy 18 19 and there's no breach. They concede that on page 20 of 20 their surreply. JUSTICE GINSBURG: Mr. Jay, I thought that 21 22 the Special Master -- very important to him was the meaning of "appropriative rights," and he said that the 23 Wyoming law is just as you've described, that is, the 24

25

farmer can use all that water; and he said Montana law

- 1 is uncertain, but Wyoming law is not out of line with
- 2 the general approach.
- 3 Suppose this had been a case -- suppose
- 4 Montana law, instead of being uncertain, was
- 5 diametrically opposite Wyoming law, then what happens
- 6 under this compact?
- 7 MR. JAY: Under this compact, Justice
- 8 Ginsburg, the appropriative rights existing in each
- 9 signatory State as of January 1st, 1950, are what are
- 10 preserved and carried forward by article V(A). Each
- 11 water user in -- in each State has exactly the same
- 12 rights that he had on January 1st, 1950. Now, in
- 13 Montana perhaps that might not include the right to
- 14 recapture efficiencies, but we know, for example, that
- 15 -- that a Montana water user could divert more water per
- 16 acre because Montana had a more generous concept of
- 17 beneficial use for irrigation per acre than Wyoming did.
- 18 The compact simply carries forward all
- 19 existing appropriative rights, and the drafters
- 20 consciously rejected the idea that they should come up
- 21 with some kind of interstate administration system
- 22 putting the two States' rights on an equal footing.
- 23 They carried forward each element in the bundle of
- 24 sticks that a rights holder had on January 1st, 1950,
- 25 subject to the single override of the definition of

- 1 "beneficial use." And I'd like to turn to that because
- 2 Justice Scalia's colloquy with Mr. Michael brought that
- 3 out.
- 4 In article II(H), there is a definition of
- 5 "beneficial use." What the compact's definition of
- 6 "beneficial use" does is specify that non-depletive uses
- 7 don't count. Hydropower is a classic example.
- 8 Hydropower in the main channel is something that one
- 9 could get an appropriative right for under some western
- 10 water law.
- 11 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Could you -- and this is
- 12 II --
- MR. JAY: II(H), which is on page A-4 to the
- 14 appendix of the Special Master's report. That's the
- 15 definition of "beneficial use."
- 16 What it does not do is specify that
- 17 depletion is the measure of beneficial use. It says
- 18 beneficial use is not the use to the extent that the
- 19 water supply is depleted; it's the use -- it's a use by
- 20 which the water supply is depleted. Because irrigation
- 21 means water goes out and doesn't come -- and some of it
- 22 doesn't come back, irrigation is a depletive use. It's
- 23 recognized by the compact.
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, hydropower would --
- 25 would not constitute a diversion.

- 1 MR. JAY: But a mill race would, Justice
- 2 Scalia. A mill race takes water out of the river, and
- 3 you turn -- you turn the wheel of your grist mill with
- 4 it, but then -- and then the water comes back to the
- 5 river.
- 6 JUSTICE SCALIA: Well, but that -- that's a
- 7 diversion.
- 8 MR. JAY: Yes, that's a diversion, but not a
- 9 depletion.
- 10 JUSTICE SCALIA: It means the taking or
- 11 removing of water when the water so taken or removed is
- 12 not returned directly into the channel of the
- 13 Yellowstone River. So if you have a mill race, the
- 14 water comes through the mill race, goes right back; it's
- 15 -- it's not even a diversion. You don't have to qualify
- 16 as a beneficial use.
- 17 MR. JAY: But the -- the point, Justice
- 18 Scalia, article V(A) doesn't use diversion, and that --
- 19 that's precisely the point. It doesn't use "diversion";
- 20 it uses -- it uses "beneficial use." And any -- any --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Why doesn't it use
- 22 "diversion" if it means what you say?
- 23 MR. JAY: Because they -- it didn't use
- 24 "diversion" because it wasn't quantifying them. Whereas
- 25 -- what -- "diversion" is used in article V(B) because

- 1 the diversion is the --
- JUSTICE SCALIA: Of course it's quantified.
- 3 I mean, the whole purpose is you can't take any more
- 4 than you were taking before. It has to be quantified
- 5 somehow.
- 6 MR. JAY: It's not quantified in the
- 7 sense -- as Justice Breyer pointed out, no one -- they
- 8 didn't write down, especially in Montana, because as the
- 9 Special Master said on page 22, Montana didn't have a
- 10 centralized system of rights; they didn't know exactly
- 11 how much was being diverted in Montana. They certainly
- 12 didn't know how much was being consumed or how much was
- 13 being returned to the river.
- 14 At Joint Appendix 585, there's a Federal
- 15 Power Commission report that says that it is almost
- 16 impossible to make an accurate determination of return
- 17 flow. So what -- what the drafters did was they -- for
- 18 the pre-1950 rights, they said we're not going to cap --
- 19 quantify them at all; we're going to grandfather them
- 20 in, freeze them in place.
- 21 JUSTICE BREYER: So your linguistic argument
- is they didn't use the word "diversion" because they
- 23 didn't want to throw the mill race example into the
- 24 definition --
- MR. JAY: My argument, Justice --

1	JUSTICE BREYER is that right?
2	MR. JAY: My argument, Justice Breyer, is
3	that they didn't want mill races or hydropower to count.
4	JUSTICE BREYER: Yes, they didn't want mill
5	races in the definition, so they purposely didn't use
6	the word "diversion"; that's why they used the word
7	"depletion."
8	MR. JAY: That's they used the word
9	"depletion," but they didn't make the amount of
LO	depletion, the measurement of
L1	JUSTICE SCALIA: A mill race is not
L2	MR. JAY: That is the point.
L3	JUSTICE SCALIA: A mill race is not a
L4	diversion.
L5	JUSTICE BREYER: Correct, and they wanted
L6	that.
L7	MR. JAY: A mill race is a diversion under
L8	the common understanding of that term, Justice Scalia.
L9	It may
20	JUSTICE SCALIA: Not under the definition.
21	MR. JAY: Not under the special definition
22	used for article V(B), but
23	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You keep saying
24	everybody gets the same beneficial use they had prior to
25	1950, but even though that may mean they can't do it.

- 1 In other words, they may have a right to get 50 cubic
- 2 whatever for irrigation, but there may not be any water
- 3 there for them to use it because of the increased
- 4 efficiencies upstream.
- 5 MR. JAY: That -- that is true, Mr. Chief
- 6 Justice, but that has always been the case under western
- 7 water law that the appropriative right is a priority,
- 8 that when it's your turn and there's enough water, you
- 9 get to take the amount of water to which you have a
- 10 right. But it was clear in Wyoming on January 1st,
- 11 1950, that the appropriative right -- so long as you
- 12 took the same quantity from the river, you took it from
- 13 the same point on the river, you put it to the same use,
- 14 irrigation, on the same acreage -- that you could then
- 15 change crops, for example.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: In II -- in II(H), do you
- 17 think "beneficial use is hereby defined to be that use
- 18 by which water supply is depleted" -- and we're looking
- 19 at "depleted." Do you define "depleted" as what is
- 20 taken without any reference to what is returned?
- 21 MR. JAY: I -- I think that that's right. I
- 22 think I agree, Justice Kennedy, but it has to be a
- 23 depletive use in the sense that some water -- some water
- 24 has to come out that doesn't come back. So it's not --
- 25 it's not the same -- the mill -- a mill race is not a

- 1 depletion, even though some water -- some water comes
- 2 out because it then -- because it then comes back. But
- 3 what our --
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, I mean, that's --
- 5 that's the key to this case, I take it. Wyoming is
- 6 telling us that what goes back is irrelevant so long as
- 7 what is taken is for a recognized beneficial use.
- 8 MR. JAY: The reason it's irrelevant,
- 9 Justice Kennedy, is that -- for two reasons. Depletion
- 10 is not the measure of beneficial use. It's a -- it is a
- 11 criterion for beneficial use. The use has to be a
- depletive one; but it's not the measure of the
- 13 beneficial use.
- 14 And the second point, Montana seeks to
- 15 equate consumption with depletion, and that's -- that's
- 16 not correct, either.
- We urge the Court to overrule the exception.
- 18 Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, Mr. Jay.
- General, you have 2 minutes left.
- 21 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF STEVE BULLOCK
- ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF
- 23 MR. BULLOCK: Mr. Chief Justice, members of
- 24 the Court:
- 25 Briefly, that, as Justice Scalia pointed

- 1 out, this is a compact, and it's a compact between two
- 2 different States, and Montana gave up things, a right of
- 3 priority administration across State lines as a result
- 4 of that.
- 5 Justice Breyer, as an issue of fairness, we
- 6 don't get all the water. We only get water supply under
- 7 like conditions. We are now the downstream
- 8 appropriator, so -- but one example, if half the water
- 9 is flowing now that it was, as of 1950, Montana may not
- 10 get anything at that point, because just by the virtue
- of -- some say it's "highology," whoever is higher on
- 12 the river gets to take first.
- So we -- we don't get to fulfill our rights.
- 14 All we get is to ensure that, given a like supply of
- 15 water, that our right shall continue to be enjoyed as it
- 16 existed as of 1950.
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: How many years has there
- 18 been not enough water to fill all pre-19 -- forget about
- 19 whether there was post-1950 use. How many years are we
- 20 talking about in which there has been not enough water
- 21 to fill everybody's?
- 22 MR. BULLOCK: And -- Your Honor, we've done
- 23 no discovery at all. This is still at the motion to
- 24 dismiss complaint. And that's what the hydraulics and
- 25 the engineers will ultimately determine. We made calls

- 1 in 2004 and 2006.
- We said: Wait a minute, we're not getting
- 3 enough water here, and we believe it's the -- the
- 4 pre-1950 uses that are depleting that. Will you give us
- 5 water?
- 6 Ultimately, why we're here is to sort this
- 7 out.
- 8 I quess I'd also point out that there was
- 9 some discussion about an appropriative right is the
- 10 right to use a quantity of water. That makes sense
- other than if you're in a compact, and Montana gets no
- 12 water. The Solicitor General even pointed out then in
- 13 his brief at a footnote -- he said, well, what we might
- 14 do, then, is that Montana could bring an equitable
- 15 apportionment action for the pre-1950 water.
- 16 That highlights the -- I think to me, the
- 17 illogic of just focusing on the rights and not looking
- 18 at the uses and how much each State was consuming,
- 19 because at that point I'll be right back here saying we
- 20 want the same water under like conditions that we had in
- 21 1950.
- Thank you, Your Honor.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, General,
- 24 counsel.
- The case is submitted.

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2	above-entitled	matter	was	submit	ted.)				
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16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
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A	affect 9:9	19:23 23:24,24	appropriators	20:9,24 22:23
abandonment	affirmatively	26:18 33:23	8:10,11 18:6	22:24 23:22
27:2	44:13	answered 25:2	approximately	29:6,7 35:16,22
ability 24:11	affords 3:16	answering 26:12	17:12	42:5 43:18
able 24:10	agree 19:11,17	40:17	area 3:12,15	47:22 48:4,14
above-entitled	35:25 36:1	anybody 40:25	7:10 13:21	51:24 52:2,6
1:11 55:2	43:13,16 51:22	anybody's 37:2	17:13,16 19:18	54:19
absorbs 26:14	agriculture 25:23	appear 36:12	21:6	bad 20:5
27:9,11	32:2	41:9	areas 4:9	basic 11:25
accurate 49:16	air 29:24	APPEARANC	argument 1:12	basically 21:18
acknowledged	alike 44:12	1:14	2:2,5,8,12 3:3,7	27:19
21:13	ALITO 14:7,16	appended 22:4	5:18 25:15	basin 5:13 17:5
acknowledges	allocate 45:10	appendix 4:8	39:18 42:14,24	20:7 24:4 28:22
19:19	allocated 33:13	17:6 22:15	43:3 49:21,25	29:22,23 30:9
acre 46:16,17	allocation 4:21	47:14 49:14	50:2 52:21	30:11,23 31:1
acreage 51:14	allow3:22 31:23	applicable 17:22	article 4:11,20	32:10 34:17
action 15:17	allowed 14:9	applied 6:23	5:1,7,11 26:4	37:11 40:7
25:11 27:2	allows 3:14 15:3	apply 18:11	28:15 32:18	basis 6:2 38:20
54:15	31:19,21	apportionment	36:12,20 37:1,4	45:14
actionable 15:13	alter3:23	54:15	37:7 38:5,12,14	basket 27:15,16
activities 29:14	ambiguities	apportions 38:16	46:10 47:4	begging 5:23
30:24 31:2	19:19	approach 46:2	48:18,25 50:22	beginning 20:20
32:11	ambiguity 3:24	appropriable	aside 41:2	behalf 1:16,18
actual 9:13	21:19	29:24,25 30:3	asked 3:13 17:9	1:22 2:4,7,10
add 3:24 40:2	ambiguous 11:22	appropriated	19:14	2:14 3:8 25:16
addition 44:24	11:23 21:6	7:19 38:13,16	asking 40:18	42:15 52:22
additional 16:25	amicus 1:22 2:11	39:2,6	asserted 13:14	believe 19:13
24:7	42:15	appropriation	Assistant 1:17	54:3
address 20:20	amount 4:5,17	5:3 8:4 9:9 10:5	1:20	believing 25:10
addressed 23:21	5:19 6:22,23	10:23 11:21	assume 7:8	beneficial 4:24
24:24 43:2	8:8 12:20,22	20:13 21:4	10:11 22:18	5:2,9,11,21,25
addressing 30:6	14:12,25 15:20	44:24	attempted 26:10	6:3,5,19 8:12
30:8	16:4,10,10,12	appropriative	Attorney 1:15,17	9:1,3,13,16,19
adjoining 21:10	16:21 18:25	4:23 8:15 9:2,6	authority 17:17	9:25 10:1 12:10
administer8:20	20:2 22:20	9:12,16,20	17:18 34:12,14	12:11 13:15
14:22 24:9 25:8	23:12 25:3,25	12:11 19:6 26:3	available 38:13	17:11 18:21,24
administers	26:5,15,24 27:2	28:15,17,19	A-4 47:13	19:4,7,8,24
14:24	27:19,20 50:9	37:8,8 38:3	a.m 1:13 3:2	20:3,8 26:16
administration	51:9	43:24 44:2		28:16,18,19
14:19 46:21	amounts 3:23	45:23 46:8,19	<u>B</u>	29:11,12,14
53:3	12:5 31:3,5	47:9 51:7,11	B 23:10	30:22 31:16
adopts 13:14	analogized 21:6	54:9	back 9:8,22	32:3,8,19 33:14
advantage 14:11	answer8:18	appropriator 7:4	10:10,17 11:8	33:18,19 34:3
16:15,20	10:17 11:3,9,11	15:7 18:15,16	11:15,19 12:4,8	35:9 36:11,16
adversary 36:23	13:5,23 17:11	21:16 53:8	12:22,24 16:13	37:2 40:25 41:3

	1	1	1	1
46:17 47:1,5,6	7:17 8:16,19	49:11	comes 9:8 12:23	constitute 47:25
47:15,17,18	9:10,24 10:25	challenge 18:13	24:21 48:4,14	consume 14:9
48:16,20 50:24	11:5,11 12:2,7	change 7:1,6,6,7	52:1,2	consumed 14:10
51:17 52:7,10	12:25 13:3,6,11	7:13,14 15:14	coming 11:15,16	26:1 27:20,20
52:11,13	13:25 14:3,14	18:3,10 19:20	20:24	49:12
beneficially 6:22	14:17 15:10,23	25:22,22,23	Commission	consumers 6:6,6
best 17:17,18,24	16:6,19 17:4,20	27:5 39:3 41:7	49:15	consuming 16:1
18:8,18 19:9	18:1 19:11,13	41:8 51:15	common 9:15	54:18
34:12,14	19:17 20:6 21:9	changed 27:4	28:8 50:18	consumption 4:4
bets 35:11	21:12,15 22:15	changes 18:11	compact 3:14,19	4:5 5:14,22
better 20:4	22:18,25 23:14	28:3	4:3,8 6:3 7:4,11	6:10,13 14:21
big 40:7	23:18 24:2,15	channel 47:8	8:21 9:2,11,14	14:24 15:1,4
bill 22:6,17	25:6 52:21,23	48:12	10:2 22:1 23:5	18:15 52:15
Binning 28:7	53:22	Cheyenne 1:18	25:8 28:12,20	consumptive
30:1	bundle 46:23	Chief 3:3,9 8:25	32:1,17 36:10	6:20 26:10,25
bit 17:4		9:18,24 17:8	36:24,25 38:5	36:24
book 13:19	C	19:22 25:13,17	39:21 43:10	consumptively
bottom 33:6,11	C 2:1 3:1 33:2	34:21 35:5,8,15	44:11,19 46:6,7	6:23
breach 7:11	calculated 30:14	41:22 42:7,10	46:18 47:23	contemplated
45:19	calculation 34:8	42:17,18,21	53:1,1 54:11	22:9
break 12:13	called 17:22	44:23 45:7	compacts 38:7	contests 4:20
Breyer 10:8,21	calls 25:9 53:25	50:23 51:5	compact's 3:21	continue 4:13
11:2,6,14 12:3	cap 49:18	52:18,19,23	47:5	12:15,16 53:15
13:4 20:9 21:11	care 12:22 22:21	54:23	complain 45:16	contract 10:2,3
21:14 30:16,20	24:21 35:8 42:1	choose 23:1,2,3	complaint 22:6	44:11
31:9 44:4,10,15	carried 28:5	23:6	22:17 53:24	contrary 3:21
44:16,18 49:7	46:10,23	cited 18:2	component 27:23	32:12 39:17
49:21 50:1,2,4	carries 46:18	claim 24:20	29:11	control 28:9,10
50:15 53:5	case 3:4 8:8	clarify 33:25	components	controlling 26:12
brief 22:5 28:25	14:15 17:19,24	42:11	27:19 28:1	controls 26:9
43:5 54:13	17:25 18:1,8	class 40:11,15	29:11	conversions
briefed41:24	19:3,14 25:20	classic 26:3	concede 45:19	21:21
42:3	28:7,7 30:2	29:11,12 47:7	concept 46:16	correct 14:8
Briefly 52:25	31:20 35:25	clause 38:5	conclusive 13:20	30:15 38:19
bring 15:16	44:17 46:3 51:6	clear 12:1 21:20	conditions 10:6,8	50:15 52:16
54:14	52:5 54:25 55:1	22:6 30:2 32:12	16:7 22:9 24:12	counsel 25:13
brings 13:22	cases 20:17 21:9	51:10	25:7 53:7 54:20	33:21 35:22
17:13	28:6	clearly 18:20	confined 30:1	41:22 42:8
broader31:14	cause 7:8 caused 7:10	close 26:16	confused 13:21	54:24
brought 47:2	caused 7:10 causes 16:25	colloquy 47:2	confusing 17:14	count 47:7 50:3
built 23:4	causes 16:25 centralized 49:10	combine 29:8	17:16	counted 32:25
Bullock 1:15 2:3		come 29:12	consciously	course 11:4 30:1
2:13 3:6,7,9 4:2	century 3:25 certainly 7:3	45:12 46:20	46:20	30:3 35:13 49:2
4:7,19 5:10 6:1	11:11 21:16	47:21,22 51:24	consideration	Court 1:1,12
6:12,15,17 7:2	11.11 41.10	51:24	42:6	3:10,13 17:21
	l	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l

				58
25:18,19 26:1	2:11 42:16	34:2,3,6,8 35:3	32:12,23 34:20	29:22,23 30:9
41:21 42:5,22	defer 35:24	35:7 47:17 48:9	40:11	30:10,23 31:1
42:23 43:17,22	deferred 36:2	50:7,9,10 52:1	distinguished4:4	32:10 34:17
52:17,24	39:1 40:19	52:9,15	ditches 27:21	dried 37:13
court's 17:22	41:23,25	depletive 47:22	diversion 18:21	dropping 29:25
covered 32:24	define 19:8 51:19	51:23 52:12	18:23 19:5,6	dry 37:10
criterion 52:11	defined 26:6,7	deprives 15:15	22:9 28:18,18	dynamic 38:24
critical 26:2	28:20,20 29:2	deprives 15.15 depriving 25:1	28:23 29:1	D.C 1:8,21
crop 7:10 17:12	29:17 32:8	derivation 5:2	31:13,15 32:13	D.C 1.0,21
18:11,12 22:24	41:10 51:17	described 45:24	32:18 33:9 34:4	<u> </u>
26:25 27:3,3,9	defines 5:11	determination	34:19 47:25	E 2:1 3:1,1
27:10,20,21	definition 10:1	49:16	48:7,8,15,18	earlier21:16
cropping 25:22	13:14 18:20	determinations	48:19,22,24,25	26:16 36:14
crops 5:20 6:7	20:11 29:9,10	3:24	49:1,22 50:6,14	east 45:9
7:1,1,6,13 9:20	29:13 30:4 31:2	determine 17:22	50:17	eastern 45:9
26:1,15 39:3,4	31:12,25 32:1,5	53:25	diversions 32:23	effect 32:15
41:9 51:15	32:7,13 34:3	development	32:25 33:14,18	Effectively 10:25
cubic 27:17 51:1	35:18 46:25	20:1	divert 14:12 26:4	efficiencies
curiae 1:22 2:11	47:4,5,15 49:24	diametrically	35:16 46:15	46:14 51:4
42:15	50:5,20,21	46:5	diverted 4:5,17	efficiency 3:24
curtail 23:2	definitions 5:1	differ 31:12	15:20 18:25	18:13 43:24
curtailing 14:20	19:2,4	difference 7:8	30:19 31:23	45:12
cut 12:21,24	demand 22:7,10	24:22 32:15	32:2,2,10 49:11	either 52:16
23:22	demands 41:4	33:24 34:1 45:8	diverter 25:21	element 46:23
23.22	Department 1:21	different 9:8	diverting 43:21	elements 27:21
D	departure 5:2	10:11 20:18	division 28:3	embedded7:12
D 3:1	depending 25:24	22:8,24 30:18	division/apport	emphasis 30:21
Dakota 1:6 3:5	depends 29:5	30:21 33:20	4:10	emphasize 31:4
17:2	deplete 34:4 35:1	37:5 53:2	docket 3:4	31:7,10
date 23:5	35:12	differentiates	doctrine 20:13	employed 28:22
dates 39:14,15	depleted 5:4,13	31:25	20:14,14	30:23 31:1
deal 15:6 16:21	19:25 27:21	direct 32:23	doing 6:7 8:2	employment
21:10	28:22 29:22	33:14	9:21,22 22:12	29:13 32:10
dealing 28:11	30:7,9,11,13	directly 48:12	24:23,25	enforcing 44:19
deals 18:2 22:21	30:23 31:1,4,11	disagree 37:6	double 26:24	engineers 53:25
decide 3:14	31:12 34:18,23	38:9,11	downstream 7:4	enjoin 18:14
44:17	34:25 47:19,20	disagrees 37:7	7:20 8:4 10:5	enjoy 12:16
decided45:13	51:18,19,19	discovery 24:16	12:16 15:7,15	enjoyed4:13
decision 14:23	depletes 35:10	53:23	16:11 18:6,14	12:15 53:15
35:24 40:19	depleting 20:7	discussion 34:15	30:4 53:7	ensure 12:17
deems 14:22	54:4	54:9	drafters 7:18	53:14
deep 27:22	depletion 5:13	dismiss 22:5,17	24:3,6 32:22	entered 42:23
Defendant 1:18	5:15,19 20:11	53:24	46:19 49:17	43:5
2:7 25:16	29:1 31:16	dispute 36:6,22	drafting 35:20	entitled 16:3,9
Defendants 1:23	32:13 33:19	distinction 18:21	drainage 28:21	16:10 17:9 25:3
			3.2	

	İ	1		<u> </u>
36:13,17,18,25	existed 18:23	33:10,11 35:23	42:6	28:24
37:3 38:18 39:5	39:7 53:16	37:7 38:5 42:24	future 36:15	grandfather
39:7 40:3,6,23	existing 4:12,14	43:2,11,13		49:19
40:24 41:7,8,9	4:24 12:11,14	45:12,12 53:12	<u> </u>	granted41:21
41:12,14 43:7	21:23 28:17	flood 15:14 18:3	G 3:1	gray 17:13
equal 46:22	46:8,19	21:21	gained 43:23	great 16:15,20
equate 52:15	explain 21:16	flow5:15,25 6:1	gate 26:5 27:17	greater 7:11
equating 6:10	exploit 40:9	6:3 7:8,24 9:21	gather 20:18	grist 48:3
equation 6:11,12	exploring 6:19	18:4 21:12	general 1:15,18	ground 27:23
equitable 4:10	extent 15:3,15	24:20 25:1,4	1:21 3:6 4:2 5:3	44:14
54:14	39:1 47:18	40:23 49:17	9:15 12:12 21:5	groundwater
especially 9:14		flowing 22:20	22:18 26:23	23:1
19:18 49:8	F	29:6,7 31:22	35:24 46:2	group 12:13 37:9
ESQ 1:15,17,20	fact 5:24 9:7	53:9	52:20 54:12,23	guarantee 37:9
2:3,6,9,13	10:22 25:3 26:2	flows 3:15 8:17	generous 46:16	38:4
essence 5:17,18	28:14	21:4,5,18 37:11	getting 7:21 16:1	guaranteed
24:19	fair 44:16,21	focusing 54:17	25:10 54:2	18:22 22:19
establish 38:6,7	fairly 45:10,11	follow 34:21	Ginsburg 4:2,14	29:7
evaporated 7:9	fairness 53:5	following 40:10	8:6 15:8 22:18	guess 15:24 18:8
27:25	fallowing 25:24	40:15	23:1,8 45:21	21:15,19 23:20
evaporates	far 7:14 8:2	footing 45:15	46:8	35:15 54:8
27:13	11:22 20:10	46:22	give 16:20 31:17	
evaporation 7:11	farmer 23:10,10	footnote 13:18	32:14 40:8 54:4	H
even-handed	45:25	13:24,25 14:1	given 10:6,8	half 53:8
16:17	farmers 3:15	18:9 54:13	53:14	happen 15:6
everybody 50:24	22:23	footnotes 15:13	gives 16:15	happened 28:13
everybody's	Featherman	force 18:16	glass 35:4	37:17
41:7,8 53:21	31:20	forget 44:2 53:18	global 7:8	happening 37:16
evidence 10:9	Federal 49:14	forgotten 39:22	go 6:17 7:15,23	happens 15:8
exact 13:7	feet 27:17	form 7:9	11:22,23 15:4	40:5 43:18 46:5
exactly 8:14	field 27:18 30:3	former 27:3	16:13 22:23,24	harder 19:3
33:17 38:22	fight 36:6	forward 28:6	27:24 35:22	head 26:5 27:17
46:11 49:10	figure 12:21,24	46:10,18,23	38:14	hear 3:3
example 18:14	filed 25:11	framed 17:21	goes 18:5 23:20	heating 7:10
31:17 46:14	fill 36:13 53:18	freeze 49:20	47:21 48:14	held 41:17
47:7 49:23	53:21	freezes 4:4,5	52:6	Helena 1:15
51:15 53:8	find 7:23 11:7	fulfill 23:6 38:15	going 9:19 10:10	help 10:18 13:1
exceeding 45:18	29:3 32:17	53:13	11:4 13:17 15:6	20:12 42:11
exception 3:17	fine 29:20	full 4:21 5:14	15:20 16:24	helpful 5:7
42:25,25 43:3	Finish33:24	36:25 40:9	21:2 24:25 29:5	Hennessy 31:20
52:17	first 3:19 4:8,9	43:10	41:5,5 49:18,19	higher 53:11
excess 38:18	7:17 9:25 10:7	fully 7:19	good 19:23,23	highlights 54:16
43:8	12:7 14:17	fundamental	22:3	highology 53:11
excluded 32:4	16:23 17:5 27:8	10:4	gotten 35:11	historic 6:20
Excuse 33:16	27:9 29:21	further 11:24	Government's	history 22:2

	į	i	i	i
hit 24:8	inconsistent 8:11	46:17 47:20,22	22:13,18,25	key 52:5
hold 42:24	increase 15:1	51:2,14	23:8,15,19	kind 44:24 46:21
holder46:24	41:3	irrigator 8:14	24:13,18 25:13	kinds 37:12
Honor 4:7,19	increased 4:18	10:6 15:4 16:23	25:17 26:11,21	knew 10:11,14
5:10 6:1,12 7:3	43:23 51:3	28:10	27:6,8 28:11	10:15 11:7 21:1
7:18 8:16,19	increases 18:13	irrigators 14:17	29:16,20 30:6	know6:11 8:4
9:10 10:25 12:7	increasing 18:15	18:6 26:13	30:12,16,20,21	9:5 10:24 11:12
12:25 13:6,25	indication 10:15	isolated 37:20	31:7,9,10,15	11:15,20 12:5,9
14:14 15:23	individual 3:22	issue 5:8,21	32:6,20 33:1,3	18:10 20:23
16:19 17:5,20	7:20 10:16 11:8	23:16 25:5,20	33:8,16,17,21	23:9,12 25:2
19:11 20:6 21:9	12:8 15:4	39:4 40:22 41:1	33:23 34:7,11	29:4,5 40:18
23:14,18 24:2	injury 15:11	53:5	34:12,21,22	41:25 42:18
24:17 27:15	integral 40:22	issues 26:9 35:20	35:5,8,15,22	46:14 49:10,12
29:10 32:16	interchangeable		36:4 37:15,19	knowing 8:3
33:22 34:10	29:2	J	37:22 38:9,11	25:10
35:17 40:10	interchangeably	January 1:9 4:6	38:22,25 39:11	knows 7:21
53:22 54:22	28:25	4:12 21:23	39:19,25 40:3	21:17
horrendously	interested 10:18	28:17 46:9,12	40:13,17,21	
37:10	interim 4:9	46:24 51:10	41:18,22 42:7	L
hundred 40:4	interpretation	Jay 1:20 2:9	42:10,17,18,21	land 25:24 26:6
hung 28:14	3:22	42:10,14,17,21	43:4 44:4,10,14	29:25
hurdle 35:11	interpreting 22:1	43:12 44:13,18	44:16,18,21,23	landowner 10:16
hydraulics 53:24	interstate 14:19	44:22 45:3,13	45:4,7,21 46:7	11:8 12:8
hydropower47:7	45:14 46:21	45:21 46:7	47:2,11,24 48:1	landowners
47:8,24 50:3	intrastate 8:21	47:13 48:1,8,17	48:6,10,17,21	10:12 12:4 14:8
	24:10 42:1	48:23 49:6,25	49:2,7,21,25	14:10 21:10
I	intriguing 13:18	50:2,8,12,17	50:1,2,4,11,13	lands 33:15
idea 44:14 46:20	involves 25:21	50:21 51:5,21	50:15,18,20,23	language 3:19
identified 25:19	42:12	52:8,19	51:6,16,22 52:4	4:3 5:7 19:18
26:2	irrelevant 52:6,8	Joint 49:14	52:9,18,19,23	37:4,6
II 47:12 51:16	irrigate 5:20 20:3	judge 21:19	52:25 53:5,17	Laughter 10:20
II(H) 5:1,11 47:4	irrigated 7:1	Justice 1:21 3:3	54:23	13:2 19:12 44:9
47:13 51:16	25:23	3:9 4:2,14 5:6		45:2,6
illogic 54:17	irrigating 6:7	5:17 6:4,14,16	K	law4:1 5:3 9:4,15
impacted 7:4	22:24	6:25 7:5 8:6,7	keep 50:23	10:5 11:21 15:9
impacts 17:23	irrigation 4:15	8:17,25 9:18,24	Kennedy 5:6 8:7	15:10 17:16,22
implausible 29:3	7:7,14 9:19	10:8,21 11:2,6	8:17 13:16 14:1	20:22 21:3,3,20
important 34:22	10:13 11:19	11:14 12:3,19	17:1,7,24 19:14	28:13 44:25
45:22	14:11 15:14,14	13:1,4,9,12,16	26:11,21 27:8	45:9,9,24,25
impossible 49:16	15:21 16:15,23	13:23 14:1,5,7	30:6,12 34:7,12	46:1,4,5 47:10
improved 14:11	18:4,12 19:25	14:16 15:8,18	47:11 51:16,22	51:7
include 46:13	20:1 21:21 23:2	16:3,8 17:1,7,9	52:4,9	lawsuit 24:19
included 39:2	24:5 26:5,7,20	17:24 18:18	Kennedy's 34:22	left 52:20
includes 41:3	26:23,23 36:9	19:14,16,22	KENNETH 1:17	legal 20:14 22:10
including 39:6	39:3,6 41:4,8	20:9 21:11,14	2:6 25:15	legislative 22:2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

				0
legitimate 32:4	16:16 18:12	50:3,4,11,13	23:23 24:1,3,11	42:24
Let's 7:8	19:9,23 20:7,11	50:17 51:25,25	40:24 43:6	order4:22 42:23
liability 17:2	22:25 23:4,11	mind 5:23 24:22	Neither 36:17	43:5
limit 7:20 24:5,8	32:6 33:17,19	minimum 25:3	net 16:10 18:24	Orig 1:4
41:5,5	40:4 44:25 45:7	minus 6:24	20:19,21,22	original 3:4
limited 6:22	45:8,8 49:3	minute 54:2	nevertheless	originally 6:22
line 7:24 46:1	50:25 52:4	minutes 52:20	31:23	override 46:25
lines 53:3	meaning 6:6	Monday 1:9	new 17:23 23:4	overrule 28:14
linguistic 49:21	45:23	monitor 7:6,13	33:14 41:10	52:17
little 15:22 17:4	means 5:21,22	Montana 1:3,15	non 29:14	overuse 8:12
19:2,3	30:13 41:4	3:5,13,15 4:24	non-consumpti	17:3
long 8:2 45:17	47:21 48:10,22	8:22 12:16	20:8	owner5:9 12:23
51:11 52:6	meant 20:19,21	14:10,18,18,19	non-depletive	
look 22:1 24:23	20:22	15:1,3,5,9,10	47:6	P
26:17	measure 21:5	17:2 22:20	normal 35:16	P 3:1
looking 51:18	26:10 47:17	25:21 28:13	37:12	page 2:2 6:21
54:17	52:10,12	29:4 31:19	North 1:6 3:5	13:13,15,17,24
lost 18:16 27:24	measurement	35:25 39:15	17:2	14:2 17:14,15
lot 10:19 16:1,1	33:8 50:10	41:16 42:1,12	notes 13:17	45:19 47:13
	measurements	43:15,19,20,20	notice 28:24	49:9
M	7:22	44:8 45:16,18	number 11:20	paper9:11
M 1:20 2:9 42:14	meet 12:22 24:11	45:25 46:4,13		paragraph 17:19
main 47:8	meetings 24:6	46:15,16 49:8,9	0	33:11
maintain 11:18	members 52:23	49:11 52:14	O 2:1 3:1	pardon 17:2
man 29:14 30:24	methods 7:7,14	53:2,9 54:11,14	obtaining 22:8	part 22:4 29:19
31:2 32:11	39:3 41:8	Montanans 5:16	obviously 30:16	29:21 33:3
Master 6:18,21	Michael 1:17 2:6	Montana's 6:2	occur 24:16	36:22 38:14
13:19 15:12	25:14,15,17	22:5,16 42:24	occurring 7:24	43:24
17:14 19:19	26:19,22 27:7	morning 3:4 7:25	9:13 19:20	particular 8:8
21:8,13 23:21	27:14 29:10,18	motion 22:4,5,16	October 24:6	39:14,14
24:22 39:17	29:21 30:8,15	22:16 53:23	Oh 11:14 34:11	parties 18:2 43:2
41:17,20 42:5	30:18 31:14,17	moving 35:3	37:17	parts 37:13
43:1,6,18 45:22	32:16,21 33:2,5	multiple 27:19	Okay 20:18	pattern 27:12
49:9	33:10,22 34:1		32:20	patterns 25:22
Master's 3:22	34:10,14 35:3,6	N	old 22:23	people 10:11
3:23 4:8 13:13	35:13,17 36:2	N 2:1,1 3:1	once 9:23 34:7	15:18,19,21
18:9 34:15	37:6,17,21 38:1	nature 31:6	34:25 35:11	16:3,8,11 21:5
47:14	38:10,20,23	necessarily 8:18	ongoing 38:20	44:6
matter 1:11 55:2	39:10,13,24	21:20 24:3	online 7:23	percent 15:4
matters 43:25	40:2,10,14,20	necessary 39:8	open 7:2	16:12,14 27:9
maximum 7:20	41:14,19 42:4,9	need 5:10 8:22	operative 4:11	27:10,11,13
24:4	47:2	11:12 12:10	4:25	37:11,11 39:24
mean 4:20 6:19	middle 44:14	24:9,20 36:5	opposite 46:5	40:1,4,7,9 43:8
7:21 9:25 11:25	mill 48:1,2,3,13	41:11	oral 1:11 2:2,5,8	percentage 27:4
14:18 15:23	48:14 49:23	needs 4:25 8:22	3:7 25:15 42:14	39:20,22,23
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

				6.
41:3	post-1950 23:3	49:18 54:4,15	qualify 48:15	37:1
percentages	23:17,22 24:14	pre-1950s 7:15	quality 31:5	real 22:3
38:17	36:15,18 37:3	24:23 40:6	quantified 49:2,4	really 20:19
percolation	37:23,23,24	41:17	49:6	23:15,21 24:19
27:22	38:2,17 39:12	principle 26:12	quantify 49:19	25:4 34:19 36:7
perfectly 28:3	39:16,20,21	principles 3:25	quantifying	reason 20:23
permissible	40:8,25 41:5,12	prior 4:22 5:3	48:24	28:4 34:19 43:2
26:25 28:3	41:15 43:7,14	10:5 50:24	quantities 34:17	52:8
permitted 24:14	43:20 53:19	priority 12:13	quantity 13:7	reasonably
person 44:25	post-1950s 44:2	51:7 53:3	25:6 26:6 27:16	26:16 27:3
45:4	potentially 24:1	private 12:23	27:18 28:2 35:6	reasons 3:18
personal 28:10	Powder3:11	problem 36:4	38:4,6,8,21,21	45:11 52:9
perspective	Power 49:15	problems 35:18	51:12 54:10	REBUTTAL
11:13	practicable 24:5	procedures	question 5:23 7:2	2:12 52:21
PETER 1:17 2:6	practical 7:20	18:11	7:17 8:5,9,18	recapture 43:23
25:15	26:20,23 34:2	production 16:1	11:9,25 13:23	46:14
picture 17:5	34:16	properly 26:13	17:9,21 23:20	received 6:24
piece 8:1	pre 23:16 43:7	property 28:10	25:2 26:12,18	15:2 36:17
place 10:10 22:1	preamble 4:9	protect 22:12	27:4,7 35:23	receiving 3:20
26:8 49:20	precise 4:3	protected 6:8	36:1,7 40:15	8:23 21:17
plain 3:19 19:17	precisely 44:22	36:11,16,19	41:18,24 42:2	recognized 7:18
Plaintiff 1:4,16	48:19	protection 3:16	42:11 43:22	9:11 47:23 52:7
2:4,14 3:8	premature 24:19	Provided 45:3	questioning	recommended
52:22	25:8	provides 4:10	25:20	41:20
please 3:10 4:3	present 22:8	provision 4:11	questions 7:12	recommends
25:18 42:22	present 22.8 presented 36:1	public 28:8	quite 29:2 38:10	35:24
point 4:3 6:24	41:24 42:12	public 28.8 pull 9:5	quo 4:23 19:20	recommitted
13:20,21 15:3	preserve 21:22	-	qu0 4.23 19.20	43:1
16:22 18:19,22	preserve 21.22 preserved 46:10	pumping 23:2 purpose 17:10	R	record 10:10
,	preserved 40.10 preserves 3:20	26:7 29:14,15	R 3:1	11:6
19:9 21:1,1,2,2	•		race 48:1,2,13	
25:4,20 33:8	presumption 15:24	49:3	48:14 49:23	reduce 23:1
34:5,22 35:16		purposely 50:5	50:11,13,17	reduced 8:9,11
38:3 43:17	pretty 10:22	purposes 3:21	51:25	reduces 35:6
48:17,19 50:12	previous 25:19	10:13 20:8	races 50:3,5	reference 30:14
51:13 52:14	27:1 32:13	push31:21	reach 39:4 42:19	34:9 51:20
53:10 54:8,19	pre-19 53:18	put 11:19 12:4,8	reached 7:19	referred 13:16
pointed 12:12	pre-1950 6:6,9	12:13 26:6,13	24:4	referring 31:5
15:12 49:7	6:25 16:5 18:23	27:17 38:12	read 9:13 10:1	40:16
52:25 54:12	23:23,25 24:20	41:2,9 51:13	12:4 30:20,21	refers 17:14
policy 3:24	36:11,16,19	putting 6:9 10:16	30:25 31:5 32:7	reflects 6:19
portion 29:19	38:13 39:7,8,15	11:8 12:22	36:14,20 38:12	regularly 37:24
position 17:18	40:24 41:6,16	37:23,24 46:22	38:14 44:10	regulate 8:14
possession 28:9	43:9,10,12,15	p.m 55:1		regulating 10:23
post 14:21	43:19,24 44:1,6		reading 33:25 34:23 36:20	11:17
posts 24:24	45:15,17,18		34.23 30.20	rejected 44:14
	I	l	l ————————————————————————————————————	l

				6
46:20	16:2,4,15 18:7	44:23 45:7	Scalia's 13:23	26:6 44:5
release 23:3,6	18:23,24 19:6	50:23 52:19	47:2	skeptical 10:22
relied 3:16	19:16 22:19,22	54:23	second 3:21 7:14	sky 29:25
rely 5:16 18:7	23:19 24:25	rule 39:2	8:5 10:4 18:8	small 32:3
24:10	26:2,3,3,4,23	ruled 39:17	23:20 27:10,17	solar 7:10
relying 15:16	26:24 28:4	runoff 6:24 18:17	29:19 36:1	Solicitor 1:20
remain 4:23	31:21,24 32:4	10.17	38:14 42:11,25	12:12 35:24
remainder 33:12	35:14 36:10,23	S	52:14	54:12
remedies 35:25	37:19 38:4 39:3	S 2:1 3:1	section 18:20	sorry 13:3 23:15
36:8 39:1 40:19	42:13 43:6,23	Samuel 28:5	32:15 36:14	41:20
41:2	43:24 44:25	satisfaction	see 4:16 11:23	sort 23:20 25:25
remedy 41:24	45:18 46:13	40:24	12:1 20:10,25	54:6
42:2 45:18	47:9 48:14 50:1	satisfied 37:10	20:25 33:24	SOTOMAYOR
		38:2 39:16		
removed 48:11	51:1,7,10,11 51:21 53:2,15	41:13,16 43:9	40:23 41:1	5:17 6:4,14,16 6:25 7:5 23:15
removing 48:11		43:11,13,15,19	seeks 52:14	
replace 18:16	54:9,10,19	satisfy 23:22,25	seepage 20:17	23:19 24:13,18
report 4:9 13:13	rights 6:8 8:12	24:3 37:2 39:8	21:7,9 27:10,22	27:6 33:16,21
22:3 47:14	8:20 9:2,12	40:5 43:6 44:1	segment 32:3	33:23 35:22
49:15	12:16 14:22,24	saying 11:16,17	self-defines	36:4 37:15,19
require 12:4	23:7 28:15,18	12:3 13:21 22:3	35:19	37:22 38:9,11
reserve 25:12	28:19 31:20	30:12,17 34:8	Senate 22:3	38:22,25 39:11
reservoirs 23:5	33:7 36:9 37:8	35:1,9 50:23	senior 1:17 8:10	39:19,25 40:3
respect 21:4 31:3	37:8 39:2,6,8	54:19	senior's 6:21	40:13,17,21
respected 23:25	39:15,16 41:6	says 4:16 6:21	sense 49:7 51:23	41:18 43:4
response 22:5,16	44:2 45:23 46:8	9:2 11:7 14:6	54:10	53:17
restate 5:8	46:12,19,22,24		sent 42:5 43:18	sought 14:18
result 14:8 25:9	49:10,18 53:13	18:10 22:6 28:15 32:11	separately 29:2	source 5:20,24
53:3	54:17		served45:12	sovereigns 8:22
return 3:15 5:15	river 7:19 8:3	33:12 34:23	set 28:5	special 6:18
5:25 6:1,2 7:8	10:12 11:8 12:5	38:12 39:21	share 44:11,11	13:13,18,22
18:4 20:15,18	16:24 18:5	47:17 49:15	shortage 16:24	15:12 17:13
21:4,5 27:24	21:12 28:16	Scalia 12:19 13:1	show 8:8 34:24	18:9 19:19 21:7
49:16	31:18,18,22	13:9,12 14:5	shown 34:25	21:13 23:21
returned 30:2,14	35:4,7 37:12,13	15:18 16:3,8	shows 8:7	24:22 34:15
48:12 49:13	37:13 39:16	18:18 19:16	signatory 4:13	39:17 41:17,19
51:20	41:15 44:1 48:2	22:13 28:11	46:9	41:20 42:5 43:1
returns 27:10	48:5,13 49:13	29:16,20 30:21	signed 29:4	43:5,18 45:22
34:9	51:12,13 53:12	31:7,10,15 32:6	44:20	47:14 49:9
rice 26:14,24	rivers 3:11 7:22	32:20 33:1,3,8	significant 3:12	50:21
right 4:23 6:2,5	34:18	33:17 34:11	simply 5:8 18:19	specify 47:6,16
6:21 7:15,23	ROBERTS 3:3	44:21 45:4	38:10 42:5	sprinkler 15:14
8:13,13,15 9:5	8:25 9:18 19:22	47:24 48:2,6,10	46:18	15:20 16:14,23
9:6,6,12,16,20	25:13 34:21	48:18,21 49:2	single 46:25	18:3,3 21:21
10:7,23 11:18	35:5,8,15 41:22	50:11,13,18,20	sit 41:23	squarely 43:22
12:11 15:5,7,22	42:7,10,18	52:25	situation 24:24	stage 24:15
	<u> </u>			

				0.
standard 26:17	37:5	53:12	22:2 23:4 24:19	two 4:9 7:12 9:24
26:19,19,21	supplies 12:17	taken 5:19 9:23	25:7 26:1,13	19:3 27:19 28:1
standing 22:10	13:8,9 38:15	27:16 34:8	33:19 34:1,14	29:8,11 32:21
stark 32:14	supply 3:12,20	48:11 51:20	34:22,24 36:5	38:17 46:22
start 29:15	4:25 5:4,12	52:7	36:23 41:23,25	52:9 53:1
started 8:13	8:23 16:6,21	takes 10:6 35:10	43:21 51:17,21	twofold 35:23
34:25	19:24 21:24	48:2	51:22 54:16	types 27:22
starts 27:16	22:7,9 24:7,11	talk 33:2 40:22	thinking 20:12	typically 18:11
State 3:20 4:13	24:12 25:7	talking 9:1 14:3	20:16	21:18
7:13,24 8:20	28:21 29:22	33:4,5,6 53:20	third 3:23	
14:23 18:10	30:9,10,10,22	talks 13:19 17:15	third-tier33:7	U
22:7,12 24:9	30:25 32:9	20:17 33:18	thought 13:16	Uh-huh 6:16
26:8 33:13	34:16 47:19,20	techniques 14:11	21:8 27:6 44:24	21:14
38:15 46:9,11	51:18 53:6,14	18:12	45:11,21	ultimate 17:1
53:3 54:18	supply's 36:16	technological	three 3:17 33:6	ultimately 8:20
stated 6:18	supporting 1:23	20:1	throw49:23	14:23 24:8
states 1:1,12,22	2:11 42:16	technologies	time 8:2 9:10	36:23 53:25
2:10 3:17 4:12	suppose 27:8,9	25:23	10:16 20:22	54:6
7:6 10:3 12:12	46:3,3	technology 17:23	21:4 25:11,12	unappropriated
12:14 21:23	supposed 43:14	tell 10:21 11:3	36:21	33:13
29:23 38:1	Supreme 1:1,12	13:12 16:17	times 38:1	uncertain 46:1,4
42:15 44:1,13	17:21	22:23 37:4	today 37:16	unclear 20:16
44:20 45:13,16	sure 11:5 12:10	telling 52:6	41:11 43:3	underlying 3:25
46:22 53:2	17:20 41:11	tenet 10:5	Tongue 3:11	understand 4:17
stating 42:23	surprise 44:7,8	term 32:7 50:18	31:18	19:22 36:5,10
status 4:22 19:20	surprising 44:7	terms 7:15 32:22	total 18:25 23:12	39:1 40:13 42:2
STEVE 1:15 2:3	surreply 45:20	34:2 36:12	totally 20:16	understanding
2:13 3:7 52:21	suspect 21:6	text 21:25 28:5	transpiration	14:7 36:3 37:5
sticks 46:24	sustained 3:17	28:12,14 33:10	27:25	42:4 50:18
storage 14:20	switch 16:22	33:12	treated 45:11	understood 9:4
16:25 23:3 24:7	26:13,15 27:11	textbook 6:20	treatise 17:19	unfair 15:22
32:23 33:14	system 14:19	texts 28:6	19:14	United 1:1,12,22
stream 10:12	15:5 26:8 28:17	thank 25:13 42:7	treaty 12:4	2:10 29:23
16:13 28:8	38:23 46:21	42:8,9 52:18,19	tremendous	42:15
struck 20:19	49:10	54:22,23	26:14	units 11:18
structure 38:19		theory 44:4,7	tried 25:8	unused 33:12
stuff 18:19 29:6	T	thing 6:13 25:25	true 6:5 51:5	upstream 5:9
subject 46:25	T 2:1,1	29:3 31:16	truth 10:21	8:10 18:15,16
submit 44:19	take 3:14 9:7,20	things 6:8 9:24	try 45:10	51:4
submitted 54:25	11:18 14:10	14:18 27:22	trying 13:1 19:13	urge 52:17
55:2	16:4,9,12 17:9	29:8 36:15 53:2	21:16,22 22:11	use 5:2,4,9,12,12
subsequent 15:7	17:10 22:21	think 10:17,18	32:14	5:21,22,25 6:3
18:6	36:18 39:5,21	11:9,22,22 13:4	turn 47:1 48:3,3	6:5,10,14,15
sue 18:14	40:4 41:15 42:1	16:19 17:15	51:8	6:19,20,24 7:15
suggests 9:3	49:3 51:9 52:5	18:18 21:25	twice 35:19	9:13,13,16,19
~~ 55 ~~~		10.10 21.23		

9:23,25 10:1,13	6:9 9:1,3 21:22	5:12,14,19,20	39:21	wrong 36:21	
12:11 13:15	28:16,19,19,25	6:2,5,8 7:9,16	waterwheel	Wyoming 1:6,18	
14:11,13 15:19	36:11,13,15,16	7:21 8:3,9,21	31:19,21	1:19 2:7 3:5,13	
15:25 16:14	37:2,23,25 38:2	8:23 9:4,5 12:8	water-short	3:14 5:15 9:11	
17:10,11,23	38:13,16 39:6	12:17,20 13:7,8	25:11	10:13 11:9	
18:21,24,24	40:25 41:12	13:9 14:13,22	way 8:11 9:4	12:21,23 14:8	
19:5,7,8,24,24	42:1 47:6 48:20	14:24 15:2,5,20	12:15 16:16	14:20 15:21,25	
19:25 20:3,4,8	48:20 54:4,18	15:25 16:2,6,21	18:13 19:9	16:9 21:1,2	
20:14 24:13	Utah 17:21,24	17:10 18:14,24	22:24 27:14	22:21,22 23:1,5	
26:6,17,25 27:1		19:24 20:2,22	34:4,5,16 39:20	23:9,13 25:16	
28:4,21,25	V	21:3,17,24	44:10,16,24	25:21 26:8 28:7	
29:12,21 30:10	v 1:5 3:5 31:20	22:20 23:6 24:7	west 8:2 9:5	28:13 39:17	
30:22,22 31:3,6	36:12,20 37:1,4	24:11,12,20	44:25 45:11	41:14 43:14	
31:16 32:3,8,8	37:7	25:1,3,7,10,25	western 3:25	44:6 45:24 46:1	
32:9,18,19	varies 38:2	26:2,3,5,15,22	26:3 29:23 45:9	46:5,17 51:10	
33:14,18,19	various 25:22	27:2,9,12,14	47:9 51:6	52:5	
34:3 35:9 36:15	virtue 53:10	27:24 28:4,8,12	We'll 3:3	Wyoming's	
36:24 37:23	V(A) 4:11,20,22	28:16,21 29:5	we're 20:15,15	22:16 39:18	
39:11 41:3,10	5:7 12:13 19:4	29:22,24,24	24:15 25:10	45:17	
41:13,16 45:25	26:4 28:15	30:1,1,1,2,3,10	28:11 29:5,6	73.17	
46:17 47:1,5,6	32:15 38:6	30:22,25 31:20	49:18,19 51:18	X	
47:15,17,18,18	46:10 48:18	31:21,21,23	54:2,6	x 1:2,7	
47:19,19,22	V(B) 4:20,21	32:1,4,9,9	we've 8:2 25:8		
48:16,18,19,20	12:13 32:18,22	33:13 34:16,17	40:18 41:23,25	Y	
48:21,23 49:22	32:24 33:3,6,10	35:4,7,10,14	53:22	year 25:24 37:11	
50:5,24 51:3,13	33:11 48:25	36:8,13,16 37:2	wheel 48:3	37:13,20 38:2	
51:17,17,23	50:22	37:3,9,9,23,24	widely 38:3	years 7:22 26:9	
52:7,10,11,11		38:5,6,8,12,15	Wiel's 28:5,5	37:12,22 53:17	
52:13 53:19	W	38:18 39:8,12	WILLIAM 1:20	53:19	
54:10	Wait 54:2	40:5,8,12,23	2:9 42:14	Yellowstone	
useful 29:13	want 35:2,12	40:24,25 41:10	willing 31:10	28:16 48:13	
32:10	42:18,19 49:23	41:15 43:8,15	withdrawn 30:13		
usefully 5:5	50:3,4 54:20	43:21,23,25	word 20:11 30:7	1	
28:22 30:23	wanted 50:15	44:3,6,8 45:9,9	30:8 31:4 35:16	1 28:17	
31:1 35:19	warming 7:9	45:17,25 46:11	49:22 50:6,6,8	1st 4:6,12 21:23	
user 15:15 30:4	Washington 1:8	46:15,15 47:10	words 11:15	46:9,12,24	
37:9 46:11,15	1:21	47:19,20,21	28:25 37:8 51:1	51:10	
users 3:23 14:21	wasn't 5:14	48:2,4,11,11	28:25 57:8 51:1 worked9:4	10 1:9	
18:14 23:17,22	21:20 48:24	48:2,4,11,11	works 44:25	10,000-square	
23:23 24:14	waste 26:20,22	51:9,18,23,23	works 44:23 world 7:5	3:12	
37:10 40:6,8	wasteful 29:15	52:1,1 53:6,6,8	world 7:3 wouldn't 14:16	100 15:4	
41:5,6 43:7,9	wasting 26:22	53:15,18,20	35:16	100,000 11:18	
1	water3:12,20,22	54:3,5,10,12	write 31:11 49:8	11:02 1:13 3:2	
43:11,12,15,19	3:25 4:5,11,17			12:03 55:1	
43:20 45:15,17	4:21,21,25 5:4	54:15,20	writing 10:22	137 1:4 3:4	
uses 4:12,14,24	, ,	waters 15:15	written 16:16		

	l		I	I
15 13:25 23:4	6			
1911 28:5	60 11:21 39:24			
1912 31:20	39:25			
1934 37:10				
	65 17:15			
1940 28:7	69/12 18:9			
1950 3:21 4:6,12				
4:22,24 5:14	7			
7:18 8:24 10:10	70 11:21			
10:11 12:14				
14:10 20:2	8			
21:20,23 22:11	80 7:22 11:21			
· ·	80,000 11:19			
22:20 23:11,11	82 6:21 13:17,24			
24:4,12,13				
28:17 38:16	17:14			
41:13 46:9,12				
46:24 50:25				
51:11 53:9,16				
54:21				
1992 17:21				
1994 17.21				
2				
2 52:20				
20 16:12,14			•	
45:19				
2004 25:9 37:17				
54:1				
2006 25:9 54:1				
2011 1:9				
22 49:9				
25 2:7				
3				
3 2:4				
3a 22:6,15				
4				
4 27:17				
40 40:3,7,9 43:8				
42 2:11				
5				
50 14:21 27:9,10				
27:11,12 37:11				
37:11 51:1				
52 2:14				
585 49:14				
	1	l	ı	I