SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE	UNITED STATES
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ARIZONA, ET AL.,)
Petitioners,)
V.) No. 21-1484
NAVAJO NATION, ET AL.,)
Respondents.)
	_
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,)
ET AL.,)
Petitioners,)
V.) No. 22-51
NAVAJO NATION, ET AL.,)
Respondents.)
	_
Pages: 1 through 122	
Place: Washington, D.C.	
Date: March 20, 2023	

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17	Washington,	D.C.
18	Monday, March 2	0, 2023
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20	The above-entitled matt	er came on for oral
21	argument before the Supreme Co	urt of the United
22	States at 10:04 a.m.	
23		
24		
25		

1	APPEARANCES:
2	FREDERICK LIU, Assistant to the Solicitor General,
3	Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.; on behalf
4	of the Federal parties.
5	RITA P. MAGUIRE, ESQUIRE, Phoenix, Arizona; on behalf
6	of the State parties.
7	SHAY DVORETZKY, ESQUIRE, Washington, D.C.; on behalf
8	of the Navajo Nation.
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Т	PROCEEDINGS
2	(10:04 a.m.)
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We will hear
4	argument this morning in Case 21-1484, Arizona
5	versus the Navajo Nation, and the consolidated
6	case.
7	Mr. Liu.
8	ORAL ARGUMENT OF FREDERICK LIU
9	ON BEHALF OF THE FEDERAL PARTIES
10	MR. LIU: Thank you, Mr. Chief
11	Justice, and may it please the Court.
12	When a reservation is established,
13	that reservation isn't just the land. It's also
14	a right to the timber on the land, a right to
15	the minerals below the surface, and, under
16	Winters, a right to water for the reservation.
17	Each of those rights is a stick in the
18	bundle that makes up the reservation, and when
19	the Navajo Reservation was originally
20	established and later expanded, the Navajo
21	Nation got all of those sticks, and it still
22	possesses them today. There's no dispute about
23	that.
24	The dispute here is about something
25	different, whether the United States owes the

- 1 Navajo Nation a judicially enforceable
- 2 affirmative duty to assess the tribe's water
- 3 needs, develop a plan to meet them, and then
- 4 carry out that plan by building water supply
- 5 infrastructure on the reservation.
- 6 The answer to that question is no.
- 7 Just as the 1868 treaty didn't impose on the
- 8 United States a duty to build roads or bridges
- 9 or to harvest timber or to mine coal, the 1868
- 10 treaty didn't impose on the United States a duty
- 11 to construct pipelines, pumps, or wells to
- 12 deliver water. Those affirmative duties aren't
- part of the treaty. And because the government
- has never expressly accepted those duties, the
- 15 Navajo Nation's breach-of-trust claim can't
- 16 proceed.
- 17 This is not to say that the
- 18 United States doesn't have a moral and political
- responsibility to address the Navajo Nation's
- 20 water needs. As part of the general trust
- 21 relationship, Congress and the executive have
- 22 secured for the Navajo Nation hundreds of
- 23 thousands of acre feet of water and over a
- 24 billion of -- billions of dollars for
- 25 infrastructure on the reservation. And in -- in

- 1 exercising its own sovereignty, the Navajo
- 2 Nation is free to develop its own infrastructure
- 3 projects, including by drilling water to access
- 4 the cheapest source of water on the reservation,
- 5 groundwater.
- 6 What the Navajo Nation cannot do,
- 7 however, is to impose on the United States a
- 8 duty that the government has never expressly
- 9 accepted. Accordingly, the judgment below
- 10 should be reversed.
- I welcome the Court's questions.
- 12 JUSTICE THOMAS: Mr. Liu, would you
- just take a step back and address the
- jurisdictional issue, particularly with respect
- to redressability and this Court's retention of
- 16 jurisdiction on the Colorado River.
- 17 MR. LIU: Sure. We don't view the
- issue as going to the district court's subject
- 19 matter jurisdiction. We view it as a
- 20 substantive merits determination about whether
- 21 the relief that could be granted at the end of
- 22 this suit would violate the substance of the
- 23 decree that this Court entered in Arizona versus
- 24 California.
- So I think you'd have to look at the

- 1 relief that could be ordered down the road and
- 2 measure it against the decree. I think everyone
- 3 at this point agrees that an order by the
- 4 district court in this case that would order the
- 5 delivery of water from the lower mainstream of
- 6 the Colorado River to the Navajo reservation
- 7 would violate the decree because the degree --
- 8 the decree places conditions on when such water
- 9 can be delivered by the United States.
- 10 JUSTICE THOMAS: Where else would the
- 11 water come from?
- MR. LIU: There's plenty of sources on
- 13 the Navajo reservation. So, if we're talking
- 14 about the particular region of the Navajo
- reservation that's at issue in this complaint,
- the most accessible source of water on the
- 17 reservation is groundwater. There are aguifers
- that lie beneath the reservation, and there's no
- 19 impediment to the Navajo Nation accessing those
- 20 water sources today. In fact, they're doing it
- 21 across other parts of the reservation.
- 22 Another source of possible water for
- 23 this region is the upper basin, the -- the
- 24 Colorado River in the upper basin. That -- that
- 25 upper basin water is farther away than the lower

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1 Colorado mainstream, but it's far more
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- 2 accessible, and the reason why is, if you look
- 3 at the terrain of the lower Colorado mainstream
- 4 that's adjacent to this part of the -- of the
- 5 reservation, it is a steep canyon. You're --
- 6 the -- the -- the reservation is on a plateau,
- 7 and then it's a 3,000- to 4,000-foot drop down
- 8 the canyon to the Lower Colorado River.
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You -- you
- 10 said the -- that water was farther away.
- MR. LIU: Yes.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: How far away
- 13 is it?
- 14 MR. LIU: It -- it's -- it still
- 15 borders the reservation, but it's further north.
- 16 It's just above Lees Ferry. The -- the -- the
- 17 -- the area we're talking about here is below
- 18 Lees Ferry, so it's not much farther.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yeah, I'm
- 20 sorry, but I -- it -- how far away from the
- 21 agricultural areas where the water is needed?
- 22 MR. LIU: Well, I think, to be clear,
- 23 the -- the water needed here isn't for
- 24 agricultural needs. If you read the complaint
- at JA 101 to 102, the needs there alleged aren't

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1 agricultural needs; they are domestic, municipal
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- 2 needs. And I think that just highlights the
- 3 mismatch between the needs here and the
- 4 agricultural provisions that are relied upon in
- 5 the 1868 treaty.
- 6 The 1868 treaty provisions are about
- 7 farming. They are about providing seeds and
- 8 agricultural implements to the tribe in the
- 9 original part of the reservation. The needs
- 10 alleged in the complaint exist hundreds of miles
- away, and they're not even about agricultural
- 12 needs. They're about needs for domestic and
- 13 municipal consumption.
- 14 You know, if you look at the text of
- 15 the -- of the treaty, the -- and this -- this is
- 16 reproduced at 11a of our -- of our statutory
- 17 appendix -- the provisions at issue -- this is
- 18 Article VII of the provision -- they're about
- 19 particular items, seeds and agricultural
- 20 implements, for a particular area, the tracts of
- 21 land that were selected in the original
- 22 reservation. They're for a limited period of
- time, up to three years, and they're for a
- 24 particular amount, a hundred year -- a hundred
- dollars the first year, \$25 the second and

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1 third.
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- 2 The duty asserted here is about
- 3 something else. It's about water. It's about
- 4 water for a different part of the reservation a
- 5 hundred miles away. It's about water for an
- 6 ongoing and indefinite basis, not for a limited
- 7 period of time. And the dollar amount, there --
- 8 there's no limit.
- 9 I think part of the problem, the
- 10 separation-of-powers concerns that the claim
- 11 raises, is that the -- it's really unclear what
- 12 the scope of the plan that the Navajo Nation
- 13 envisions the -- the United States will design
- 14 --
- 15 JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. --
- 16 MR. LIU: -- will look like at the
- 17 end.
- 18 JUSTICE ALITO: -- Mr. Liu, I think
- 19 you said that the -- the Navajo Nation has
- 20 "hundreds of thousands of acre-feet of water."
- 21 Is that correct?
- MR. LIU: Correct.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Do you have a figure
- 24 for how much water that is?
- MR. LIU: It is -- well, an acre-feet

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is how much water would fill up an acre of land
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- 2 --
- JUSTICE ALITO: Sure.
- 4 MR. LIU: -- one foot.
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: Right, right.
- 6 MR. LIU: And, you know, we could do
- 7 that --
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: But do you know how
- 9 many hundreds of thousands? Do you know -- do
- 10 you know the amount of -- can the United -- has
- 11 the United States calculated or could you
- 12 calculate water per capita --
- MR. LIU: I don't have --
- 14 JUSTICE ALITO: -- for the Navajo
- 15 Nation?
- 16 MR. LIU: -- I don't -- I don't have
- water per capita, but, to give you some -- some
- 18 examples, the -- the San Juan settlement in
- 19 New Mexico provides 37,000 acre-feet annually.
- You know, this covers 250,000 people over a
- 21 40-year time horizon. The appropriations
- 22 associated with that are \$1.9 billion.
- 23 So that's sort of the magnitude. It's
- 300 miles of pipeline, 19 pumping plants, two
- 25 water treatment facilities. So these -- these

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1 are substantial facilities that the government,
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- 2 in furtherance of its general trust
- 3 relationship, has agreed to provide, and --
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: But I understood
- 5 that that was part of the Navajo's argument in
- 6 this case. In other words, you -- you -- you
- 7 say here that you don't have calculations about
- 8 water per capita, and I understood that their
- 9 breach-of-trust claim was about that, was about
- 10 the fact that the United States, they say, has
- 11 not done what it needs to do as a trustee to
- 12 determine what their water needs are.
- MR. LIU: And I would say that there's
- 14 no duty, no specific duties found in the treaty
- 15 that requires us to conduct that sort of
- 16 analysis. Any -- any -- any --
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Liu, with
- 18 respect to that, there are provisions in the
- 19 treaty with respect to agricultural --
- 20 agriculture, a promise that this will be a
- 21 permanent home and that there will be a
- 22 opportunity for raising animals, right?
- MR. LIU: Correct.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Is it possible to
- 25 have a permanent home, farm, and raise animals

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1 without water?
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- 2 MR. LIU: No.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: And could the
- 4 United States dam the Little Colorado right
- 5 above the -- the reservation and prevent water
- 6 from flowing into the reservation?
- 7 MR. LIU: It could do that as a matter
- 8 of fact.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, as a matter of
- 10 fact --
- 11 MR. LIU: Right. Not legally.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- but, as a matter
- of law, could it do that?
- MR. LIU: No.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: No. Because that
- 16 would breach the treaty obligation, right?
- 17 MR. LIU: If the tribe were making use
- of the water, then it would breach -- it -- it
- 19 -- it would -- it would interfere with their
- 20 exercise of their Winters rights.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay. So, clearly,
- there is a duty to provide some water to this
- tribe under the treaty, right?
- MR. LIU: No.
- 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, hold on. What

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1 am I missing? We just agreed you can't dam the
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- 2 Little Colorado because that would breach the
- 3 treaty.
- 4 MR. LIU: Right.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's water, right?
- 6 MR. LIU: Correct.
- 7 JUSTICE GORSUCH: So there's some
- 8 obligation with respect to water in this treaty.
- 9 MR. LIU: There is an obligation to
- 10 respect their Winters rights, just as any other
- 11 landowner would have to do, but the difference
- 12 here is --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: And there's an
- 14 obligation to provide opportunities for a
- 15 permanent home.
- Now let's say, as a matter of state
- 17 contract, I promise you a permanent home and
- that you'll be able to raise animals there and
- 19 you'll be able to conduct agriculture there.
- 20 Would it not be a breach of contract
- 21 to then provide a home where none of those
- things is possible? Is that a permanent home?
- 23 MR. LIU: I -- I -- I -- I
- 24 think -- I think everyone agrees that the
- 25 permanent homeland comes with the bundle of

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1 sticks that I said at the outset. One of those
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- 2 sticks --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well that's -- I --
- 4 if you'd just answer my question. Could I bring
- 5 a good breach-of-contract claim for someone who
- 6 promised me a permanent home, the right to
- 7 conduct agriculture and raise animals if it
- 8 turns out it's the Sahara Desert?
- 9 MR. LIU: I don't think you would be
- 10 able to bring a breach-of-contract claim. I --
- 11 I --
- 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Really?
- 13 MR. LIU: I -- I think -- I --
- 14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You don't think
- that's a breach of good faith and fair dealing?
- 16 MR. LIU: I don't --
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You don't think at
- 18 least it would state a claim?
- 19 MR. LIU: -- I don't think so. And I
- 20 -- I -- and I -- I'm -- I'm happy to apply
- 21 ordinary --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: If we disagree with
- that, then what?
- 24 MR. LIU: If --
- 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: If we found that

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that might, under ordinary contract principles,
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- 2 state a claim --
- 3 MR. LIU: Right.
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- and that, in
- 5 fact, many state courts have found such claims
- 6 --
- 7 MR. LIU: If --
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- to -- to --
- 9 MR. LIU: -- if this Court --
- 10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- then what?
- 11 MR. LIU: -- if this Court thought the
- 12 Jicarilla standard were satisfied, then -- then
- there would be a judicially enforceable duty and
- 14 we'd move on to the second step --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: All right.
- MR. LIU: -- of -- of the analysis.
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And -- and with
- 18 respect to that second step, or maybe it's the
- 19 first, I don't know, the jurisdictional
- 20 question, you agree that the trust claim brought
- 21 here is not the type of question that must be
- 22 addressed before addressing whether the Navajo
- Nation has identified a judicially enforceable
- 24 duty, right?
- MR. LIU: We don't think the

- 1 jurisdictional issue needs to be addressed
- 2 before. We don't think it's a jurisdictional
- 3 issue, correct.
- 4 JUSTICE KAGAN: Mr. -- Mr. Liu, I --
- 5 I -- I guess I'm just not understanding the
- 6 nature of your argument, so would -- would you
- 7 clarify it for me?
- 8 You -- you start by saying that the
- 9 Indians have rights to water and that they get
- 10 them by virtue of having rights to land, having
- 11 a reservation of this kind, and the rights to
- 12 water just go along with that.
- Is that a matter of the treaty, or are
- 14 you saying it's something else, that the rights
- 15 arise some other way?
- 16 MR. LIU: It -- it is a matter of the
- treaty setting aside the land for the Indians.
- 18 This is Article II of --
- 19 JUSTICE KAGAN: Okay. So, if it's a
- 20 matter of the treaty, if -- if you read the
- 21 treaty as giving rights to water, right, because
- you could read the treaty and say, I don't see
- anything about water here.
- MR. LIU: Right.
- 25 JUSTICE KAGAN: There are no rights to

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1 water. But you're not reading the treaty that
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- 2 way. You're saying, look, when the treaty gives
- 3 land, the treaty also says, you know, implicit
- 4 in that is that you have a right to the water
- 5 that will enable you to live on that land.
- 6 So then there seems to me to be a gap
- 7 because then you're saying, well,
- 8 notwithstanding that the treaty gives water,
- 9 that the treaty promises water. That's what
- 10 treaties do. It's a contract that promises
- 11 something.
- 12 You're saying those rights are
- unenforceable. And I guess I don't understand,
- if the treaty promises water, where you get the
- 15 idea that that is unenforceable?
- MR. LIU: No, it -- the -- the treaty
- does vest water rights in the tribe, and those
- 18 rights are enforceable, including by the tribe.
- But the promise that we've allegedly
- 20 breached here isn't about violating those
- 21 rights; it's about violating affirmative duties
- 22 to supply the water to the tribe.
- 23 It -- it -- it's just like my
- 24 minerals --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I guess I'm not

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1 getting it. If -- if -- if there's a
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- 2 contract and the contract gives a right to one
- 3 party, then just by the nature of how rights
- 4 work, it gives a duty to the other party.
- 5 So there's a contract here and it
- 6 gives a right to the Navajos, you say so
- 7 yourself, that means it puts a duty on the other
- 8 party to the contract, which is the U.S.
- 9 Government.
- 10 MR. LIU: The -- the right that is
- 11 conferred by the -- by the reservation of the
- 12 land is a right to use the -- the water and to
- 13 exclude others from using it, just like it's a
- 14 right to use the minerals or to exclude others
- from using it, just like it's a right to use the
- land or to exclude others from using it.
- 17 But none of that --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: So you're saying that
- 19 we should read this contract as giving the
- 20 tribes rights but only as against third parties?
- 21 MR. LIU: Well, it is against the
- 22 government because we can be liable for taking
- their land, for taking their timber, and for
- 24 taking their water. But the rights themselves
- 25 are property rights. They are -- they are

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1 sticks in a bundle that the tribe got.
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- What they're asking for now is for us
- 3 to help them use all of those sticks in the
- 4 bundle, for example, by -- by building the
- 5 plants, the pipelines, the wells, et cetera.
- 6 And it --
- 7 JUSTICE KAGAN: So -- so you're saying
- 8 that this -- this contract obligation that you
- 9 read into the treaty is just the U.S. Government
- saying, we won't interfere with your ability to
- 11 get water, but the -- the U.S. Government did
- 12 not say, you know, in giving you this land, we
- are also promising you that we will do what's
- 14 necessary to make the land livable?
- 15 MR. LIU: That is correct. That is
- 16 correct. What we -- what the reservation
- 17 conveys is a set of property interests, and, by
- 18 their nature, those property interests allow
- 19 the -- the tribe to use and exclude, but, by
- their nature, they don't impose on the
- 21 United States' new duties.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: But how is that --
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you --
- 24 JUSTICE JACKSON: -- consistent --
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- thank you,

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1 counsel.
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- Justice Thomas?
- JUSTICE THOMAS: Mr. Liu, is there a
- 4 difference in your answer for pre-existing
- 5 access to water on the -- and -- on -- on the
- 6 land as opposed to the need to bring water to
- 7 that land?
- 8 MR. LIU: It -- it -- it is a
- 9 difference between the right to use the land,
- 10 whether it's pre-existing or not. They -- they
- 11 can be new --
- 12 JUSTICE THOMAS: I think what I'm
- trying to get you to -- to focus on is, if I
- hear you, you're saying that the government and
- third parties cannot interfere with water on the
- 16 land.
- 17 MR. LIU: Correct.
- JUSTICE THOMAS: But you also said you
- 19 have no affirmative duty. So my second question
- 20 is whether or not you -- it could be argued that
- 21 by providing a permanent home, you are required
- to bring water to land where there is no water.
- MR. LIU: No, we -- we do not
- 24 understand the permanent homeland language to
- 25 convey that sort of duty. And it -- I think it

- 1 would be surprising to those who entered into
- 2 the treaty if -- if that were such a promise.
- 3 The whole -- the whole point of the
- 4 treaty was to allow the Navajo Nation to return
- 5 to their ancestral homeland, where they could
- 6 support themselves.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Alito?
- 8 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I wanted to
- 9 pursue the questions that I asked about some of
- 10 the real-world impacts of what's at stake here.
- 11 So I asked about the total amount of
- water that has been supplied to the Navajo and
- whether there's a per capita cap -- calculation.
- 14 I gather you don't have that.
- MR. LIU: I don't have a per cap --
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: Can that be supplied
- 17 to us?
- MR. LIU: Yes, we could supply that.
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: And how would -- if
- that were calculated, how would it compare to
- 21 water per capita for the residents of, let's
- 22 say, Arizona?
- MR. LIU: It may -- it may well be
- less. I think no one denies that there are
- 25 water needs on the reservation.

Т	JUSTICE ALITO: II II I nad been
2	shown a seat-of-the-pants calculation that per
3	capita water on the Navajo Nation is greatly in
4	excess of per capita water for residents of
5	Arizona, do you think that would be incorrect?
6	MR. LIU: Honestly, I have I don't
7	have a basis to know whether that's correct or
8	not.
9	JUSTICE ALITO: Is there anything in
10	the view of the United States that is
11	distinctive about this treaty as opposed to many
12	other treaties entered into between the
13	United States and other Indian tribes with
14	reservations adjacent to bodies of water?
15	MR. LIU: No. There's the the
16	the provisions in particular that the Navajo
17	Nation has relied upon are not, in our view,
18	distinctive to this treaty. There are many I
19	mean, most treaties set aside a reservation that
20	is intended to be a permanent homeland, and many
21	treaties also have provisions that supply
22	support for agriculture.
23	So, if if this Court were to
24	conclude that there were judicially enforceable
25	duties that arose out of provisions like that,

- 1 think we would be facing similar suits across
- 2 reservations in -- in the country.
- 3 JUSTICE ALITO: And what would be the
- 4 nationwide impact of such a ruling?
- 5 MR. LIU: Well, there are 500 or so
- 6 tribal reservations. The government has entered
- 7 into about 30 or so water agreements since the
- 8 late 1970s. There's ongoing litigation in -- in
- 9 courts across the country.
- 10 I think this would impose on the
- 11 United States a sort of amorphous duty to take a
- 12 -- take another look at all those issues.
- 13 JUSTICE ALITO: What would be the
- impact on access to water by people who don't
- 15 live on reservations?
- MR. LIU: Well, I -- I think, because
- the Indian water rights has this powerful
- 18 preemptive effect, which is that it has a
- 19 priority date that is no later than the date of
- 20 the reservation and that the use -- the right to
- 21 use the water can't be lost by virtue of
- 22 non-use, it could have an effect on water used
- 23 by other entities.
- JUSTICE ALITO: In -- in 1868, was the
- 25 reservation adjacent to the Colorado River?

- 1 MR. LIU: It was not. The 1868
- 2 reservation straddled the New Mexico-Arizona
- 3 border, which is hundreds of miles away from the
- 4 Lower Colorado River mainstream.
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: So, if we are looking
- 6 at the expectations of the treaty parties, do we
- 7 look at what their expectations would have been
- 8 in 1868 or at the time of the expansion of the
- 9 reservation subsequently?
- 10 MR. LIU: We look to the 1868 time
- 11 frame, and in that time frame, what they were
- thinking about was the land set aside for the
- original reservation, not the land that's at
- 14 issue today.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Where would they have
- 16 accessed water in 1868?
- 17 MR. LIU: In 1868, on the original
- 18 reservation, that -- that -- much of that area
- 19 lies within the Little Colorado River Basin, and
- 20 there are washes that come off the main Little
- 21 Colorado River that would have been sources of
- 22 water. There was groundwater. They could have
- impounded water. So, you know, springs, washes,
- 24 wells.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Thank you.

1 (CHIEF (JUSTICE	ROBERTS:	Justice
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- 2 Sotomayor?
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, you agree
- 4 that the tribe has reserved water rights,
- 5 correct?
- 6 MR. LIU: Correct.
- 7 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right. The --
- 8 you agree that the U.S. has a -- a trust over
- 9 that water for the Indians, don't you?
- 10 MR. LIU: Correct. We hold it in
- 11 trust.
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You hold it in
- 13 trust.
- MR. LIU: Correct.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And, in fact, in
- the Arizona litigation, the Navajo tribe wanted
- to intervene, and you said you can't because we
- 18 represent your interests, correct?
- MR. LIU: Correct.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And they can't
- 21 assert rights in their own name because you hold
- 22 it in trust. So you not only control it, but
- 23 you're the only one who can assert their
- interests, is that correct?
- 25 MR. LIU: That's not true as a general

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1 matter, no.
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- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Why? They tried
- 3 to intervene in Arizona, and you said you
- 4 can't --
- 5 MR. LIU: That --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- because we're
- 7 the trustee.
- 8 MR. LIU: In that particular case, we
- 9 opposed intervention, and the Court agreed and
- 10 denied intervention. But, as the Court has
- 11 since made clear, including in Arizona versus
- 12 California itself, tribal participation in water
- rights disputes shouldn't be discouraged.
- 14 And so it is the normal --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They could, but
- 16 they can't start it without your approval?
- MR. LIU: It depends on what they're
- 18 starting. There -- there's -- there's nothing
- 19 that requires our approval to start. They --
- 20 the -- the tribe can enforce its own water
- 21 rights under 28 U.S.C. 1362 by bringing a suit
- 22 in federal court. They can make their own
- 23 priority calls for administration once their
- 24 rights are quantified. They can bring Tucker
- 25 Act claims against the United States if we

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1 interfere with their use of water. And they can
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- 2 assert their own Winters claims in ongoing
- 3 stream adjudications, as they are doing now in
- 4 the Little Colorado River Basin and -- and going
- 5 --
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But what you're
- 7 saying is your trust obligation is meaningless.
- 8 They can't force you to do anything to protect
- 9 their water rights. That's what you're saying,
- 10 correct?
- 11 MR. LIU: Well, the -- the nature of
- the trust obligation we have with respect to the
- water rights is the same trust obligation we
- have with respect to the land. And in Mitchell
- 15 I, this Court addressed that obligation and said
- it was only a bare or limited trust and did not
- 17 bear the hallmarks of a conventional fiduciary
- 18 relationship. And so --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You don't think
- there's a fiduciary relationship here at all?
- 21 MR. LIU: Not that is judicially
- 22 enforceable with respect to the --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That's a -- that's
- 24 -- that's quite an odd agreement the tribe
- entered into, isn't it? They agreed to go back

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1 to a piece of their homeland and gave -- gave
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- 2 the United States control over the vast majority
- 3 of it.
- 4 MR. LIU: I don't --
- 5 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They agreed to sit
- 6 -- to a land that would permit them to return to
- 7 agriculture, and the bargain they got in return
- 8 was we, the United States, took away all of your
- 9 other lands, we gave you this piece of land
- 10 here, survive, even if it's in -- it turns into
- 11 a desert condition, where you admit there are
- 12 significant water needs on the reservation, but
- 13 the tribe can't do anything about it --
- 14 MR. LIU: Yeah, I --
- 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- against you,
- 16 can't hold you responsible?
- 17 MR. LIU: -- I guess two quick points.
- One is we're holding -- we're -- we're
- maintaining the same relationship with respect
- 20 to the express reservation of land as we are to
- 21 the implied reservation of water. And I think
- 22 it would be strange if the express reservation
- of land did not give rise to affirmative duties,
- 24 but the implied reservation of water --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well --

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1 MR. LIU: -- did.
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- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- but what you're
- 3 talking about is -- and -- and a lot of your
- 4 criticism of the remedies that a court can or
- 5 can't order, I think, are different from the
- 6 question of are there any remedies.
- 7 It seems to me you yourself are
- 8 agreeing that there could be litigation over
- 9 whether there are sources of water that could be
- 10 made available from tributaries and not -- and
- 11 not violate the -- and not violate the Arizona
- 12 consent decree.
- So I don't know why we should say
- there's no cause of action here merely because
- there are some remedies that you think exceed
- 16 your obligations --
- MR. LIU: Well, we don't think --
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- and others
- 19 don't. It -- it -- it -- it appears to me
- 20 that if there are sources of water that you
- 21 could litigate about and -- and secure for the
- 22 use of the Navajo Nation without building pipes,
- 23 that that might be something that, in fact,
- there is no defense against.
- MR. LIU: We don't think there's any

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1 available remedy here because we don't think
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- there's any judicially enforceable duty in the
- 3 first place, so -- and that is irrespective of
- 4 the scope of the decree in Arizona versus
- 5 California.
- 6 But I do want to address the -- the
- 7 sort of historical account of -- of what
- 8 happened. It -- it's absolutely true that the
- 9 United States forcibly relocated the Navajo
- Nation in 1863 to an area called Bosque Redondo,
- 11 and in -- and five years later, the --
- 12 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And in that -- and
- that land, they couldn't farm, there was drought
- conditions, and for at least three seasons they
- were not able to grow any food, correct?
- 16 MR. LIU: What -- what -- it's -- it's
- 17 --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: And then the U.S.
- wanted to put them someplace else, and they
- 20 insisted on returning to a part of their native
- 21 homeland.
- MR. LIU: It's true that the crops at
- 23 Bosque Redondo failed, but I think it's
- 24 important to understand why they failed. It
- wasn't because they alleged that the

- 1 United States had a duty to provide water and we
- 2 weren't providing it. It was because there was
- 3 alkaline in both the soil and the water.
- 4 And so, when the Navajo and General
- 5 Sherman met in May of 1868, the Navajo Nation's
- 6 request was to be able to return to their
- 7 ancestral homeland, where they could live as
- 8 they did in the status quo ex ante before they
- 9 were forcibly relocated.
- 10 And if we look at the status quo that
- 11 they wanted to be returned to, it was a status
- 12 quo in which they could support themselves. It
- 13 was not a status quo in -- there never was a
- 14 status quo in which the United States was
- 15 supplying the Navajo Nation with water or water
- 16 infrastructure.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
- I'm sorry, Justice Gorsuch?
- 19 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You emphasize that
- they got the bundle of sticks, including water,
- 21 right?
- MR. LIU: Correct.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Their water rights
- 24 with respect to the Colorado River have never
- 25 been adjudicated, right?

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1 MR. LIU: Correct.
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- 2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And that's because
- 3 the government opposed their motion to intervene
- 4 in Arizona versus California, right?
- 5 MR. LIU: No, I don't think that's
- 6 quite right because, if you look at the motion
- 7 for intervention that they filed, they weren't
- 8 seeking intervention to make claims in the Lower
- 9 Colorado mainstream. They raised five grounds
- 10 as to why the United States' representation was
- 11 inadequate. This is reproduced at JA 106 and
- 12 107. Not one of them is about a failure to seek
- 13 water in the mainstream.
- 14 At the time of that litigation, the
- irrigable acreage on the Navajo reservation
- 16 was -- was understood to exist within the
- 17 drainage basin that the --
- 18 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Liu, I -- I
- 19 think we're talking at cross-purposes.
- MR. LIU: Okay.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: You agree they have
- 22 a bundle of rights, whatever they are, with
- 23 respect to water.
- MR. LIU: Correct.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: They may or may not

- 1 include some portion of the mainstream of the
- 2 Colorado. Nobody knows, right?
- 3 MR. LIU: Correct.
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Because the
- 5 government opposed the motion to intervene to
- 6 allow them to participate in that litigation.
- 7 MR. LIU: They weren't looking to
- 8 participate to assert those claims.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, nobody's ever
- 10 litigated them, and you assert the exclusive
- 11 right to litigate them on behalf of the Navajo.
- MR. LIU: That's not true. The Navajo
- 13 --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: You think the Navajo
- 15 could now intervene in Arizona versus Colorado?
- MR. LIU: They could file a motion to
- 17 intervene and --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: You think they could
- 19 intervene. Would the government oppose it
- 20 again?
- MR. LIU: We might oppose it, but it's
- 22 not -- not on grounds that they -- they -- they
- 23 can't have their own voice. We might oppose it
- 24 because of merits or collateral estoppel issues
- 25 but not because we don't think tribes should be

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able to participate in water rights litigation.
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- JUSTICE GORSUCH: So they have a
- 3 bundle of sticks that remain unadjudicated and
- 4 that the United States Government opposed their
- 5 participation to adjudicate? That's where we
- 6 sit?
- 7 MR. LIU: I -- I -- I think we -- the
- 8 government opposed it. And, frankly, the Court
- 9 agreed with the merits of our opposition.
- 10 The -- our filing in opposition --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: The ultimate consent
- decree specifically says that it doesn't resolve
- 13 the rights of any Indian tribe except as
- expressly provided in the consent decree, and
- that does not include the Navajo, right?
- 16 MR. LIU: Correct. And that -- and I
- 17 think --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Thank you.
- 19 MR. LIU: -- that's partly why the
- Navajo can bring a motion to reopen the decree
- 21 if they want to.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, except for
- you're going to oppose it again. You just made
- that clear standing at the lectern.
- MR. LIU: Well, I -- I don't know if

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we're going to -- I think it --
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- 2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And -- and so what
- 3 remedy do they have --
- 4 MR. LIU: I think --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- other than to
- 6 say, okay, if you're going to assert the right
- 7 to control that litigation and -- and -- and
- 8 adjudicate our bundle of sticks, we can at least
- 9 pursue litigation to try to force you to do
- 10 that.
- 11 MR. LIU: I'm not saying we would
- 12 oppose it or not. I'm just saying, you know,
- 13 we'll make that determination based on the
- substance of the motion. But the point is we do
- not control what the Navajo Nation does with its
- 16 water rights. They can vindicate them on their
- 17 own. They are a sovereign nation.
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 19 Kavanauqh?
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: To pick up on
- 21 Justice Alito's questions from earlier and ask
- 22 you about assertion made in the amicus brief of
- 23 the Western Water Users and just to get the
- 24 United States' assessment of them.
- That amicus brief says, "the reduction

- of available water would necessarily come at the
- 2 expense of existing allocation holders,"
- 3 particularly from the Central Arizona Project,
- 4 which delivers water to 80 percent of the
- 5 state's population.
- 6 This amicus brief says, that "would
- 7 have severe negative consequences for Arizona,
- 8 [...] its businesses, and its agricultural and
- 9 industrial sectors," and "would strike at the
- 10 [...] heart" of the social and economic
- 11 livelihood of Arizona, with dire consequences.
- I'm not saying I agree with that. I
- just want -- that's an assertion in the amicus
- 14 brief. I want your assessment of the
- 15 implications.
- 16 MR. LIU: Yeah, it is -- it is true
- that, basically, all the water in the Lower
- 18 Basin is allocated. And I guess, to respond to
- 19 that directly, Congress has set aside in the
- 20 2004 Arizona Water Settlements Act 6411
- 21 acre-feet of water for a future water settlement
- 22 out of the Central Arizona Project for the
- 23 Navajo Nation.
- 24 That is water that would require
- 25 additional congressional action to allow the

- 1 Navajo Nation to use. If they were to use that
- 2 water, it wouldn't affect -- I don't think it
- 3 would affect necessarily all the other users
- 4 because that's -- that's why that's already been
- 5 set aside.
- 6 And so I think the fact that Congress
- 7 has done that just reinforces where this dispute
- 8 belongs. It doesn't belong in the courts. It
- 9 belongs in front of the political branches,
- 10 which have focused on this -- these sorts of
- 11 issues.
- 12 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: A different tack.
- 13 The Ninth Circuit decision is barely defended by
- 14 the Navajo Nation. What should we do with that?
- I mean, one option sometimes is, well,
- 16 we'll just --
- 17 MR. LIU: Yeah.
- 18 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- send it back to
- 19 the Ninth Circuit because none of the arguments
- 20 that persuaded the Ninth Circuit are being
- 21 re-upped here.
- 22 MR. LIU: Right. I -- I think the
- only issue that's really in dispute at this
- 24 point is the interpretation of the 1849 and 1868
- 25 treaties. And we would urge the Court to decide

- 1 the issue of that interpretation for all the
- 2 usual reasons this Court decides issues because
- 3 it was addressed below, Pet. App. 31, the -- the
- 4 Ninth Circuit did address these provisions of
- 5 the treaties, because the issue has been fully
- 6 briefed here, because it is a purely legal
- 7 issue, and, frankly, because we think the issue
- 8 is straightforward.
- 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 11 Barrett?
- 12 JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Liu, the
- 13 United States asserted Winters rights on behalf
- of five tribes in Arizona versus California.
- Why didn't you assert Winters rights on behalf
- 16 of the Navajo?
- 17 MR. LIU: Because, when we looked at
- 18 the evidence of where the Navajo had irrigable
- 19 acreage, all of that acreage existed in the
- 20 Little Colorado River Basin, which is a
- 21 tributary of the Lower Colorado and not in the
- 22 part that would be supplied by the Lower
- 23 Colorado itself.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: So you made the
- 25 determination that they did not have Winters

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1 rights in the mainstream?
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- 2 MR. LIU: Yes, at a time when the
- 3 applicable standard was practicably irrigable
- 4 acreage.
- 5 JUSTICE BARRETT: And to clarify your
- 6 interchange, your position and your interchange
- 7 with Justice Gorsuch, you might oppose -- you --
- 8 you can't commit the United States --
- 9 MR. LIU: Can't commit.
- 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- to what they
- 11 would do, but you're saying that, in your view,
- 12 nothing stops the Navajo now from seeking to
- intervene and assert their own Winters rights in
- 14 Arizona versus California --
- MR. LIU: Correct.
- 16 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- to reopen that
- 17 duty?
- 18 MR. LIU: They can make that request.
- 19 JUSTICE BARRETT: Do you see Winters
- 20 rights as something that belong to the Navajo or
- 21 something that belong to the United States that
- 22 United States protects on behalf of the Navajo?
- MR. LIU: We view the Winters rights
- 24 as belonging to the Navajo. They are the
- 25 beneficial owners. The United States merely has

- 1 legal title and holds those in trust. But we
- 2 view the Navajo as the owners as they own the
- 3 land, the minerals, the timber.
- 4 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Earlier, I
- 5 think maybe to -- in response to Justice Alito,
- 6 you said that there would be groundwater and
- 7 other sources and aquifers underneath the
- 8 reservation that the Navajo could use to supply
- 9 their water needs.
- 10 MR. LIU: Correct.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Why then would this
- 12 necessarily be -- why would resolving this
- dispute be at odds with the decree? Because it
- 14 sounds to me like what you're saying is that
- they could get water from places other than the
- 16 mainstream.
- 17 MR. LIU: Right. I -- I think there
- are ways to resolve this suit without violating
- 19 the decree. Even if the Court believes there is
- 20 a duty, there are forms of relief that fall --
- 21 that are short of ordering a delivery of water
- from the Lower Colorado to the Navajo Nation.
- 23 And as -- so long as the decree, I think of -- I
- 24 mean, so long as the relief here avoids that
- 25 sort of relief, I don't think the decree is

- 1 implicated.
- 2 JUSTICE BARRETT: So the decree part
- 3 is kind of irrelevant?
- 4 MR. LIU: In the United States' view,
- 5 it comes into play only if they're seeking a
- 6 particular type of relief.
- 7 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. And then,
- 8 last question, I'm having trouble conceptually
- 9 thinking of this, trying to decide whether this
- 10 feels more like a breach-of-contract claim for
- 11 breaching the treaty or a --
- 12 MR. LIU: Right.
- 13 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- breach-of-trust
- 14 claim because, in a breach of trust and when you
- 15 look at the line of cases that are at dispute
- here, like, say, timber, or, you know, mineral
- 17 rights, those kinds of things, you're looking at
- 18 a res.
- 19 MR. LIU: Yes.
- 20 JUSTICE BARRETT: You know, there's --
- 21 there's actually -- there's mineral rights,
- there's timber, et cetera. And, here, we're not
- looking at a res.
- So it seems to me more and the
- 25 strongest arguments, and I think you've heard

- 1 some of that today, seems to me that the
- 2 strongest arguments made on behalf of the Navajo
- 3 in the Navajos's brief are in the nature of you
- 4 breached the treaty, it was broken promises, you
- 5 promised us a permanent home and you're not.
- Is there a claim that the Navajo could
- 7 have brought for breaching the treaty? It just
- 8 doesn't seem to me to fit very neatly in the
- 9 breach-of-trust model.
- 10 MR. LIU: I -- I fully understand the
- 11 point. I -- I -- I think there is an overlap
- 12 between a treaty claim and a trust claim. I
- think both of them, if you're going to base them
- on the treaty, overlap in this way. To -- to
- prove up either claim, you would need to point
- 16 to an actual duty that exists in the treaty.
- 17 Whether you want to say it's a breach of treaty
- or a breach of trust, you -- you at least have
- 19 to show that.
- 20 Now I think where the difference lies
- 21 is, if the Navajo Nation wanted to take
- 22 advantage of common law trust principles, for
- example, if they wanted to hold us to a duty of
- 24 prudence or a duty of loyalty, then they would
- 25 have to prove something more than just any old

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1 treaty duty. They'd have to show that that duty
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- 2 also bore the characteristics of a conventional
- 3 fiduciary relationship.
- 4 And I -- I -- and to just draw a
- 5 comparison, I -- I think the earlier cases, like
- 6 Mitchell I and Mitchell II, if you look at the
- 7 statutes in those cases, the -- they say
- 8 something like the government will hold the
- 9 timber in trust and will have the responsibility
- 10 to manage them. There's nothing in there about
- 11 a duty of prudence or loyalty or anything like
- that, but, because that type of duty looks like
- a trust duty, you can use the common law to
- 14 flesh out those duties.
- 15 Contrast that with a -- a promise in
- this treaty, which is something like we will
- 17 give you seeds for up to three years. That is a
- 18 duty, and we agree that under today's legal
- 19 regime, it would be enforceable as a treaty
- 20 duty. But I don't think it would be a trust
- 21 duty because a promise to give someone seeds
- 22 doesn't bear all the hallmarks --
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. So --
- 24 MR. LIU: -- of -- of a --
- 25 JUSTICE BARRETT: -- what -- but I

- 1 think it matters how we think about it. I mean
- 2 -- and I guess my first question is, would there
- 3 be a cause of action? Could they bring kind of
- 4 a breach-of-contract, breach-of-treaty claim if
- 5 that's how they had wanted to style this cause
- 6 of action?
- 7 MR. LIU: Yes. They could have
- 8 brought --
- 9 JUSTICE BARRETT: They could have
- 10 brought that.
- 11 MR. LIU: -- a breach-of-treaty claim,
- 12 yes.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: And if they brought
- 14 a breach-of-treaty claim, we would be talking
- about a different set of legal rules because,
- 16 presumably, all of these rules about
- 17 explicitness would not apply because we would be
- thinking more about benefit of the bargain and
- 19 expectation of the parties, and so we would be
- 20 using a different legal framework, right?
- 21 MR. LIU: Well, I don't think you
- 22 necessarily would. We understand the Jicarilla
- 23 standard to simply say to courts: Don't make up
- 24 the duties. Look at what the political branches
- 25 have done.

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1 JUSTICE BARRETT: If you're talking
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- 2 about a trust?
- 3 MR. LIU: I think, if we're talking
- 4 about really any -- any duty, because I think
- 5 the -- the -- the overlapping element
- 6 that both a treaty claim and a trust claim have
- 7 is that there must be some actual duty in the
- 8 treaty.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: I mean, I agree,
- 10 but, you know, for treaties, we construe them in
- 11 favor of the Indians. For the trusts, when
- 12 we're looking at trust principles in the
- Jicarilla line, we're talking about, no, you
- have to have something that's very express. And
- that's at odds with construing the document in
- 16 favor of the Indians, right?
- MR. LIU: Well, we don't read the
- 18 express acceptance language in Jicarilla as
- imposing a clear statement rule. We read that
- 20 as -- as saying look at the words that the
- 21 political branches have enacted in a statute,
- treaty, or regulation. We then think you apply
- 23 the usual tools of interpretation to those
- 24 words. So, in the case of a treaty, you can
- 25 apply the Indian canons.

_	NOW all the indian canons are
2	themselves about how to interpret words. This
3	Court has made clear that even Indian treaties
4	can be written or expanded beyond their
5	beyond their clear terms.
6	And so, even applying those very
7	favorable canons of interpretation, I don't
8	think that gets the Navajo Nation anywhere.
9	They haven't pointed to any ambiguity in any of
10	the language of of the treaty, and the treaty
11	terms at issue are about seeds and agricultural
12	implements, which everyone agrees are about
13	seeds and agricultural implements.
14	JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. So just to
15	make sure that I understand, you don't think
16	that they've brought the wrong cause of action;
17	you think that a contract or this this treaty
18	could have established a trust? It feels odd to
19	me because there's not a res. But you're saying
20	it could have, but it's just that the language
21	in this treaty fell short of doing that?
22	MR. LIU: Correct.
23	JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Thank you.
24	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
25	Jackson?

- 2 Justice Kagan's question? Because,
- 3 notwithstanding the fact that the treaty doesn't
- 4 have the express terminology that you were just
- 5 exploring with Justice Barrett, you've also said
- 6 here and in previous litigation and your
- 7 practices indicate that the Winters right that
- 8 belongs to the Navajo is being held in trust by
- 9 the United States.
- 10 So, to the extent that Winters looks
- 11 at the treaty and treaties like this and says
- 12 there is a water right, the United States
- 13 concedes that it has a trust relationship with
- 14 respect to those water rights.
- So what I don't understand is why we
- don't have a simple breach of fiduciary duty
- 17 kind of scenario where anyone who has a trustee
- 18 controlling their interests can come to court
- 19 and say the trustee is not doing what it's
- 20 supposed to do in terms of those interests. I
- 21 don't -- I -- I just don't understand why that's
- 22 not where we are in this case.
- MR. LIU: It's because of the
- 24 distinction this Court has drawn, starting in
- 25 Mitchell I and then reaffirmed in the Navajo

- 1 cases and then reaffirmed again in Jicarilla,
- 2 that a bare or limited trust isn't enough to
- 3 give rise to judicial --
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. So I
- 5 thought you were going to say that, so let me
- 6 explore those with you, all right?
- 7 I -- I read Mitchell, Navajo I, Navajo
- 8 II, and Jicarilla to all be Tucker Act cases.
- 9 Do -- do you concede that there was a Tucker Act
- 10 issue going on in those cases?
- 11 MR. LIU: They were all underlying
- 12 Tucker Act suits.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. And so
- 14 the cause of action and the right to sue because
- of sovereign immunity was arising under the
- 16 Tucker Act, you needed to satisfy the Tucker Act
- in those cases, and it's the Tucker Act that
- 18 gives rise to this positive source of law
- 19 requirement, right? I mean, that -- that
- 20 requirement is in the Tucker Act, and anybody
- 21 who tries to sue the federal government for
- 22 damages under the Tucker Act has to point to a
- 23 specific positive source of law.
- 24 But, to the extent that this is not a
- 25 Tucker Act case, I don't understand why we care

- 1 whether or not there's a positive source of law.
- 2 This is not like Mitchell, Navajo, Jicarilla.
- 3 We -- we don't have that responsibility because
- 4 we're not trying to waive sovereign immunity
- 5 under the Tucker Act in this way.
- 6 MR. LIU: Well, I think this Court's
- 7 cases made clear that, yes, the Tucker Act
- 8 references the same positive sources of law but
- 9 that this is a requirement that goes to whether
- 10 a judicially enforceable duty exists in the
- 11 first place.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Why -- why when it
- doesn't in any other fiduciary duty context,
- 14 right? If this was a regular fiduciary duty
- case, you would not be here arguing this didn't
- involve Indians and it didn't involve rights.
- 17 You would just say, okay, let's talk about
- whether or not we actually have a fiduciary duty
- 19 under common law or whatever. But you seem to
- 20 be getting this positive source of law thing
- 21 from the Mitchell Act cases, and those cases, I
- think, don't apply.
- 23 MR. LIU: Well, Jicarilla itself,
- 24 while it was an underlying Tucker Act suit, the
- 25 relief sought there was equitable relief, and --

1	JUSTICE JACKSON: Yeah, but Jicarilla
2	wasn't even about whether or not there's a cause
3	of action for a a breach of fiduciary duty.
4	Jicarilla, everybody agreed, you know, this
5	excuse me. In Jicarilla, unlike this case,
6	there was no agreement about the extent of the
7	fiduciary obligation, right?
8	I understood that case to be a dispute
9	over whether or not the United States had acted
10	as a a fiduciary insofar as the tribe could
11	point to that action and use the exception to
12	attorney-client privilege, right? It was it
13	was about documents. And the United States
14	said, okay, you know, you want to try to get
15	access to these documents under the fiduciary
16	exception to attorney-client privilege, but
17	we're really not acting as a fiduciary. And the
18	Court agreed. All right?
19	That has nothing to do with, I think,
20	what is at issue in this case, where you agree
21	that you have acted as a fiduciary, that you are
22	a fiduciary in the sense that you hold the
23	rights in trust. So we've already taken care of
24	the Jicarilla issue as to whether or not you're
25	a fiduciary. The question here is whether

- 1 there's a cause of action by the Indians to sue
- 2 you for breach of that fiduciary duty.
- 3 MR. LIU: And here was Jicarilla's
- 4 reasoning: The government is a sovereign, not a
- 5 private trustee. The government, because it's a
- 6 sovereign, can structure the -- the trust
- 7 relationship to serve its own policy goals. As
- 8 part of that discretion, Congress can shape the
- 9 -- the -- the relationship so that it is just a
- 10 bare or limited trust, so that it doesn't -- is
- 11 not taking on all the fiduciary duties that
- would go along with a private trustee.
- 13 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. But is
- 14 there any -- is there any real dispute here that
- the government understood its trust obligations
- to be to assert Winter rights and to make sure
- 17 that, as Justice Gorsuch pointed out, the -- the
- 18 Navajo had enough water? I mean --
- 19 MR. LIU: Yes, that is -- that is
- absolutely in dispute.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: So can I just ask
- 22 you, how so, when the United States has asserted
- 23 these Winter rights in at least -- with respect
- 24 to the Navajo Nation, in at least three
- 25 different actions outside of the Colorado

- 1 mainstream, when it's represented various tribes
- 2 in the original Arizona versus California
- 3 litigation, when it obtains waivers or releases
- 4 of the right to sue the U.S. for Winters
- 5 violations? It's clear that the United States
- 6 thinks that it is acting as a fiduciary with
- 7 respect to this.
- 8 MR. LIU: We take all those actions in
- 9 furtherance of our general trust
- 10 responsibilities to the Navajo Nation. We --
- 11 we, of course, acknowledge that we have a
- 12 general trust relationship with all tribes,
- including the Navajo Nation. And so we --
- 14 JUSTICE JACKSON: But the tribes can't
- sue you if they think you're not up to task with
- 16 respect to that?
- 17 MR. LIU: Unless Congress has
- 18 expressly assumed those duties. And in Mitchell
- 19 II, with respect to timber, Congress did.
- 20 Congress enacted statutes that said not only
- 21 would the timber be held in trust, but that
- trust is going to bear the hallmarks of a
- 23 conventional fiduciary relationship.
- 24 JUSTICE JACKSON: And didn't our --
- 25 didn't our analysis in -- in -- in Mitchell II

- 1 really also focus on the degree to which the
- 2 government assumed elaborate control over the
- 3 forests? It wasn't so much just the language of
- 4 the statute, but the government was acting as
- 5 though it was controlling the forests in a way
- 6 that is similar, I think, to what's happening
- 7 here.
- 8 MR. LIU: Well, the Court's made clear
- 9 in Navajo II that control is not enough. And so
- 10 what was doing the work in Mitchell II was that
- 11 Congress, in the language of the -- of the
- 12 relevant statutes, had -- had recognized this
- 13 trust relationship and imposed on the government
- duties to manage the timber in a way for the
- 15 benefit of the Indians.
- 16 And -- and that language is just
- 17 absent from the treaty here. There is no
- 18 language like the statutes in Mitchell II that
- 19 do for the --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: So, if we think --
- 21 if we think this is a -- an APA claim, if we
- 22 think that what's actually happening is that the
- tribe is suing the government under 706 for
- otherwise violating the law under their -- what
- 25 they perceive to be fiduciary duty, a breach of

- 1 fiduciary duty, do you lose?
- MR. LIU: No, not at all. I mean,
- 3 everyone agrees that the APA in Section 702
- 4 supplies the applicable waiver of sovereign
- 5 immunity. But they still need to have some
- 6 cause of action, some duty --
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: The APA also has a
- 8 cause of action. That's what I'm asking you.
- 9 If they're relying on the APA's cause of action,
- 10 not anything analogous to the Tucker Act or
- anything else, then don't they at least survive
- 12 the motion to dismiss and then we can go on to
- other parts of this litigation?
- MR. LIU: No, for the same reason,
- 15 because they haven't pointed to any specific
- 16 duty that would justify that sort of relief.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 18 counsel.
- Ms. Maguire.
- 20 ORAL ARGUMENT OF RITA P. MAGUIRE
- ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTIES
- MS. MAGUIRE: Mr. Chief Justice, and
- 23 may it please the Court.
- I'd like to start out this morning
- 25 just pointing out briefly two areas of confusion

- 1 that I've heard on the Court this morning.
- 2 The first is with respect to federal
- 3 reserved rights. Justice Barrett, I believe you
- 4 asked Mr. Liu about the federal reserved claims
- 5 -- were brought forward by the federal
- 6 government, and he responded in Arizona versus
- 7 California that federal reserved right claims
- 8 were made for five tribes by the federal
- 9 government.
- 10 That is not quite correct. The
- 11 federal government made federal reserved right
- 12 claims to 20 -- for 25 reservations. Five of
- 13 those claims went to the Lower Colorado River.
- 14 Twenty of those claims were to the Little
- 15 Colorado River and other tributaries of the
- 16 Lower Colorado River system.
- 17 So the government clearly in Arizona
- 18 versus California was acting on behalf of 25
- 19 different tribes making claims to different
- 20 water sources.
- 21 Those federal reserved rights are
- 22 simply rights that then need to be adjudicated.
- 23 In Arizona versus California, this Court did so
- 24 with respect to the Lower Colorado River and
- 25 elected not to hear the claims regarding the

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1 tributaries of the river.
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- 2 So the Navajos were represented in
- 3 Arizona versus California, like the other 19
- 4 tribes, but their claims did not go to --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, counsel --
- 6 MS. MAGUIRE: -- the Lower Colorado
- 7 River.
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- that's -- you
- 9 know, I'm not sure that's quite right either.
- 10 The federal government refused to bring a claim
- on behalf of certain tribes into the Lower
- 12 Colorado, including the Navajo, and this Court
- 13 said that no adjudication of any tribes other
- than those expressly discussed in the decree
- 15 were adjudicated, right?
- 16 MS. MAGUIRE: Thank you, Justice
- 17 Gorsuch. There was an extensive colloquy with
- 18 the special master with respect to the claims
- 19 being made by the federal government. The
- 20 federal government was not refusing --
- 21 JUSTICE GORSUCH: It acted -- it acted
- 22 as judge and -- and as well as, in -- in its
- 23 trust obligations, found -- it said it didn't
- 24 have any trust obligations with respect to the
- Navajo and the Lower Colorado, so it didn't

- 1 bring them. That was its judgment.
- MS. MAGUIRE: No, it believed it had
- 3 trust obligations and it raised claims to the
- 4 Little Colorado River, and, in fact --
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I'm talking
- 6 about the Lower Colorado, the mainstream.
- 7 MS. MAGUIRE: But --
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And -- and the
- 9 government decided there that it was not going
- 10 to bring any Winters claim with respect to the
- 11 Navajo in the -- in the mainstream, and so the
- 12 Navajo have never had an adjudication of their
- rights with respect to the mainstream, correct?
- MS. MAGUIRE: That is correct.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: All right.
- MS. MAGUIRE: I would welcome the
- 17 Court's questions. I think we're well into the
- 18 meat of the discussion here.
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: You were going to
- 20 make a second area of confusion. I just want to
- 21 make sure you get that out.
- MS. MAGUIRE: Yes. Part of the
- 23 difficulty when you're talking about federal
- 24 reserved rights is that those rights stem from
- 25 the Winters decision. It is an implied right.

- 1 There is no duty that attaches to Winters.
- 2 And if you look at what the Supreme
- 3 Court was reviewing when it reached its
- 4 determination that an implied right to water was
- 5 created, it never looked at a treaty, it did not
- 6 look at an agreement. It looked at the federal
- 7 government's actions.
- 8 So that implied right then needs to be
- 9 made effective. It's made effective through the
- 10 adjudication process either before this Court
- 11 and the unique nature of the Lower Colorado
- 12 River or in state adjudication proceedings.
- So there is a second step to
- 14 effectuating those federal reserved rights
- 15 beyond simply the notion that they have a
- 16 right --
- 17 JUSTICE KAGAN: I quess I'm -- I'm not
- 18 sure I quite understand that reading of Winters
- 19 and -- or maybe I just didn't understand quite
- 20 what you said. But are -- are -- are you -- I
- 21 mean, Winters is clearly a case about a treaty,
- 22 correct?
- MS. MAGUIRE: No, Your Honor.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: I mean, Winters says,
- 25 the case, as we view it, turns on the agreement,

- 1 resulting in the creation of Fort Belknap
- 2 Reservation. You can't say it any more clearly
- 3 than that.
- 4 MS. MAGUIRE: That is true, but
- 5 there's no mention of water in that treaty.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Yes, there isn't a
- 7 mention of water in the treaty, that's correct.
- 8 I mean, there's, like, a page which is very
- 9 clear in Winters which says there's no mention
- of water in this treaty, but there's a very
- 11 clear principle about how we interpret Indian
- treaties, and it gives the benefit of the doubt
- 13 to the Indians.
- And so, as between these two things,
- and it goes on a little bit about it's a little
- 16 bit ambiguous, what does it mean with respect to
- this water, did they retain it, did they cede
- it, what did they do, and then they said, we --
- 19 we refer to this very clear understanding of how
- 20 we interpret Indian treaties, and that requires
- 21 that we rule in favor of the Indians here.
- 22 So it's quite clear that Winters says,
- 23 you know, there's this way of dealing with
- 24 Indian treaties, and this is a case about a
- 25 treaty, and it just doesn't matter that it

- 1 doesn't say water.
- MS. MAGUIRE: I take your point,
- 3 Justice Kagan, but I think it's important to
- 4 remember that the actual holding of Winters is
- 5 we have found that when the federal government
- 6 sets aside land for, in this case, an Indian
- 7 reservation, they intended to reserve sufficient
- 8 water to meet the purpose of the reservation.
- 9 It is an intent. It does not define a
- 10 duty for the federal government. That implied
- 11 reservation of rights is important, but it does
- 12 not bring an obligation on the federal
- 13 government to do something more with that
- implied right to water.
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: Right. Well, I mean,
- 16 rights usually have a correlative duty attached
- 17 to them. So what do you take -- and this was
- the conversation that I had with Mr. Liu, which
- 19 I think is at the heart of this case. So what's
- 20 the correlative duty that the right that they
- 21 got from this treaty, which the government
- 22 admits they got, what is the correlative duty?
- MS. MAGUIRE: Justice Kagan, I would
- 24 say the state petitioners want to make it clear.
- 25 We do not dispute that they don't have a federal

- 1 reserved right.
- What the state petitioners dispute is
- 3 what is the res, what is the source of that
- 4 right that they think they have. They're
- 5 claiming consistently through 20 years of
- 6 litigation that that right goes to the Lower
- 7 Colorado River. Our argument is they cannot
- 8 have a right to the Lower Colorado River until
- 9 they come before this Court and receive an
- 10 adjudicated right.
- 11 So it gives them -- a federal reserved
- 12 right gives them the right to enforce a claim
- against another party that has claims to the
- same body of water, but that's in an
- 15 adjudication proceeding. It's not independent
- 16 based on the federal reserved right alone.
- 17 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Ms. Maguire,
- 18 did the government's representative, Mr. Liu,
- 19 say anything during his time with which you
- 20 disagree?
- MS. MAGUIRE: I would disagree on
- 22 behalf of the state petitioners that the -- it
- is solely a breach-of-trust case. I think it's
- 24 a jurisdictional case first and foremost
- because, throughout the 20 years of litigation

- on this case, there's only been one source of
- water identified. That's the Lower Colorado
- 3 River.
- 4 And even with the modified reply that
- 5 we have before the Court today, they say that
- 6 they're now only looking for the Secretary to
- 7 plan for and assess their water rights on the
- 8 reservation in the Arizona portion of that
- 9 reservation.
- 10 But that pleading is riddled with
- 11 references to the Lower Colorado River, and in
- 12 no less than a half a dozen times they say we
- have unquantified rights to the Lower Colorado.
- 14 JUSTICE BARRETT: If that's what
- they're after, do the state petitioners have any
- objection to it? Because it doesn't seem then
- that it affects you very much if they're not
- 18 getting the water from the mainstream.
- 19 MS. MAGUIRE: It does affect us. The
- 20 problem is the cloud on title, if you will. As
- long as any lower court has the potential to
- 22 issue a ruling that directs the Secretary to
- take an action that manages the system
- 24 differently, then it currently is -- under what
- 25 we call the Law of the River, there is a risk

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1
      that the vested right holders with more than 60
 2
      years of rights --
 3
                JUSTICE BARRETT: But Judge Lee --
               MS. MAGUIRE: -- are jeopardized.
 4
                JUSTICE BARRETT: -- but Judge -- I
 5
 6
      guess what I'm getting at is Judge Lee in his
 7
      concurrence in the Ninth -- Ninth Circuit said,
      you know, listen, this can go forward so long as
 8
 9
      whatever happens doesn't wind up messing with
10
      the decree essentially. And I -- I gather in
11
      the interchange with Mr. Liu that there are
12
      things now that the federal government
13
     understands the Navajo to be asking for which
14
      are separate from the mainstream, which are
15
      coming up with a plan, figuring out maybe
16
     drilling, tapping aguifers, et cetera. What is
17
      the state's interest in that? I guess I don't
18
      understand it. That wouldn't really involve the
19
     decree. So, if there was a way for them to
20
      litigate that claim that didn't involve the
21
     mainstream, would the states have any objection
2.2
      to that? I mean, what's your interest?
23
                MS. MAGUIRE: Our interest would be
24
      simply the fact that this case is at the
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pleadings stage and would be remanded to a lower

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1 court, and then that court would interpret
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- 2 whatever this Court has directed it to do. And
- 3 it could potentially be issuing an order for the
- 4 Secretary to take certain actions that may,
- 5 indeed, color the ability of the Secretary to
- 6 manage --
- JUSTICE JACKSON: What if --
- 8 MS. MAGUIRE: -- the river system.
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Counsel, I'm -- I'm
- 10 not sure I -- I understood the answer to that --
- 11 Justice Barrett's question, because it seems to
- me like you're maybe hyping -- battling the
- 13 hypothetical.
- 14 The hypothetical is suppose, as the
- 15 government itself concedes, that there are
- 16 actions it could take that would not affect the
- 17 mainstream at all, that would vindicate the
- 18 Navajos' contract right to water. Assume there
- is one. What's the states' interest?
- MS. MAGUIRE: Your Honor, I would
- 21 simply not concede that they're only asking
- 22 for --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I know that.
- MS. MAGUIRE: -- a plan and assess.
- 25 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I know that.

- 1 But I'm asking you to -- to deal with the
- 2 hypothetical that I presented you with rather
- 3 than fight it.
- 4 MS. MAGUIRE: I would -- I would agree
- 5 if you could narrow it to plan and assess.
- 6 Let me just add one fact, though,
- 7 here --
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: No, no. Before you
- 9 add any facts, can we agree that the states
- don't have any interest if the mainstream of the
- 11 Colorado is not touched?
- MS. MAGUIRE: No. I think the --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Then -- then you --
- 14 MS. MAGUIRE: -- the state petitioners
- 15 would still be concerned.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- then -- then you
- 17 need to articulate for us what interest the
- 18 states have in that scenario.
- 19 MS. MAGUIRE: In that scenario,
- 20 planning and assessment really then, as Mr. Liu
- 21 indicated, leaves a great deal of room for
- 22 interpretation. What does it mean to plan?
- What are you assessing? You're assessing
- 24 sources of water. You're assessing water
- 25 demands. The Navajo have access to the Little

- 1 Colorado, the tributaries and washes on the
- 2 reservation in Arizona, and groundwater, as you
- 3 said.
- 4 Now, if you narrowed it and said you
- 5 can only assess the needs based on
- 6 groundwater -- and, by the way, they've excluded
- 7 the Little Colorado -- that's all you're left
- 8 with. So it's almost nonsensical --
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Do you have any
- 10 objection to that?
- MS. MAGUIRE: A study of groundwater?
- 12 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Yeah.
- MS. MAGUIRE: I do not --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Okay.
- MS. MAGUIRE: -- Your Honor.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 17 Thomas, anything further?
- 18 JUSTICE THOMAS: In your years of
- 19 litigating this, has there been a suggestion of
- any source other than the Lower Colorado?
- MS. MAGUIRE: There has not,
- 22 Your Honor.
- 23 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Alito?
- Justice -- Justice Sotomayor?
- Justice -- Justice Kagan?

1	Justice Gorsuch?
2	Justice Kavanaugh?
3	Justice Barrett?
4	Justice Jackson?
5	JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I just clarify
6	one quick thing. This is the same issue, if
7	if, hypothetically, the Navajo just said what we
8	would like is for the federal government to
9	calculate how much water we need per capita.
10	Mr. Liu says we don't know that information.
11	The Navajo is claiming they don't have enough.
12	If that was the world that we're
13	living in, does the state would the state
14	object?
15	MS. MAGUIRE: The state would not
16	object, but I would say that I think there are
17	serious problems with the enforceability of
18	that
19	JUSTICE JACKSON: Understood. But
20	MS. MAGUIRE: direction.
21	JUSTICE JACKSON: but would there
22	be jurisdiction under Arizona versus Colorado
23	for a court to entertain a Navajo suit claiming
24	that the government has a responsibility to
25	figure out how much water they need and it

- 1 hasn't done so?
- 2 MS. MAGUIRE: As long as it was
- 3 absolutely clear that the decree and the
- 4 decision in Arizona versus California are
- 5 completely carved out of any assessments, if any
- 6 rights to that river are undertaken.
- 7 JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 8 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 9 counsel.
- MS. MAGUIRE: Thank you.
- 11 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Dvoretzky?
- 12 ORAL ARGUMENT OF SHAY DVORETZKY
- ON BEHALF OF THE NAVAJO NATION
- MR. DVORETZKY: Mr. Chief Justice, and
- 15 may it please the Court.
- 16 The Senate ratified two treaties with
- 17 the Navajo Nation. In the 1868 treaty, the
- 18 United States promised the Navajos a permanent
- 19 homeland. Both parties understood that in
- 20 promising the Navajos their land, the
- 21 United States was also promising them the water
- it needed to sustain life in the arid southwest.
- 23 Those treaties are specific sources of law that
- 24 give the Nation rights to water and impose
- duties on the government to secure that water.

1	But, for years, the United States has
2	failed to fulfill that promise. Today, the
3	average person on the Navajo reservation uses
4	just seven gallons of water a day. The national
5	average is 80 to 100 gallons. The United States
6	agrees that, on paper, the Nation has treaty
7	rights to the water its people need.
8	We're here because the United States
9	says it doesn't have to do anything to secure
10	the water it promised, even though the
11	United States also says it speaks for the
12	Navajos as trustee of the Nation's water rights.
13	When the United States blocked the
14	Nation from intervening in Arizona versus
15	California, it said, "the United States is
16	authorized exclusively to represent the Indian
17	tribes in litigation affecting their property
18	rights," and its actions are, "binding upon
19	those tribes."
20	The states say we're here to take
21	their water behind their back. No, the Nation
22	is here for its fair share through a fair
23	process. The Nation, not the states, was cut
24	out of Arizona versus California by the federal
25	government and left without water.

1	The United States thinks that it alone
2	decides whether it has made good on its
3	promises. But that's not how promises work. A
4	promise is a solemn duty, and the United States
5	duty is to see that the Nation has the water it
6	needs and the United States promised.
7	The Nation and its people know and
8	feel the water the water shortage in the
9	southwest. The Nation asks only that the
10	United States, as trustee, assess its people's
11	needs and develop a plan to meet them in
12	consultation with the Nation.
13	I welcome the Court's questions.
14	JUSTICE THOMAS: If it were agreed
15	that the only source of water was the Lower
16	Colorado, would your argument be the same
17	MR. DVORETZKY: It would. The
18	United States
19	JUSTICE THOMAS: as far as
20	jurisdiction?
21	MR. DVORETZKY: Yes, it would, because
22	the relief that we are seeking here is an
23	assessment of the Nation's needs and a plan to
24	meet them. If that plan if it that

assessment ultimately calls for allocating

- 1 additional water from the lower mainstream of
- 2 the Colorado, the parties might well at that
- 3 point need to return to this Court. But the
- 4 remedy that we are seeking from the district
- 5 court does not require reallocating water in a
- 6 way that would contravene this Court's decree.
- 7 JUSTICE THOMAS: Have you, throughout
- 8 this litigation, suggested any other source than
- 9 the Lower Colorado?
- 10 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I don't believe
- 11 we have, but it's also not our burden to do so.
- 12 The United States has taken on the fiduciary
- obligation to ensure our Winters rights. The
- 14 United States itself believes that it holds the
- 15 Winters rights in trust. The very first step
- that it needs to take is to assess and figure
- out its plan for how those Winters rights will
- 18 -- how those Winters rights will be satisfied
- 19 and met. And so it is the United States' duty
- 20 to figure out where that water ought to come
- 21 from.
- 22 But, as has been discussed earlier and
- 23 I think -- as I think Mr. -- Mr. Liu
- 24 acknowledges, there are other potential sources
- 25 besides the Colorado, include -- besides the

- 1 lower mainstream, including the upper
- 2 mainstream, the Zuni River, the San Juan River.
- 3 There are other potential appurtenant water
- 4 sources that could supply water to the
- 5 reservation.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, prior
- 7 to the execution of the -- the treaty, the --
- 8 the Navajo were, of course, forcibly removed
- 9 from their reservation to an area that they, it
- 10 turned out, were not able to -- to -- to grow
- 11 crops on, and then the agreement with General
- 12 Sherman, they were allowed to move back.
- 13 Shouldn't the -- why -- why isn't the
- 14 permanent home feature a reference to that? In
- other words, they didn't want again to be moved
- 16 off of their current home?
- 17 MR. DVORETZKY: Two points, Mr. Chief
- 18 Justice. One, I think "permanent home" has to
- 19 be understood in light of how Winters understood
- 20 that term, which is to include water that is
- 21 necessary for life as a permanent homeland.
- But, second, to get to I think the
- 23 factual premise of your question, when the
- 24 Navajos returned to a portion of their permanent
- 25 homeland, they were returning under very

- 1 different conditions than they had been there
- 2 before. They would at that point under the
- 3 treaties be under the protection and
- 4 jurisdiction of the United States. They would
- 5 no longer have free rein of the territory to --
- 6 to be able to access water in the same way that
- 7 they were before. They would no longer be able
- 8 to leave the reservation in the same were -- way
- 9 that they were before.
- 10 And so the situation had changed, and
- 11 they were dependent on the government for access
- 12 to water, just as they had been at Bosque
- 13 Redondo, which -- with -- in the
- 14 unlivable conditions there.
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: The treaty
- specifically mentions a variety of things that
- would be necessary for agriculture, you know,
- 18 the 15,000 sheep, however many cattle, the
- 19 seeds. If the water were -- why wasn't the
- 20 water mentioned, as -- your argument now is it's
- 21 necessarily implicit, but the other things were
- 22 spelled out. Wouldn't you have spelled out the
- 23 water at the time?
- 24 MR. DVORETZKY: Well, the -- the other
- 25 things were spelled out, and -- and as -- as you

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1 pointed out, Mr. Chief Justice, the other things
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- 2 were spelled out with -- with numbers. They
- 3 could be very specifically enumerated in that
- 4 way.
- Water was something that was simply
- 6 inherent in the permanent homeland and -- and
- 7 making it suitable both as a permanent homeland
- 8 and for the very purpose of agriculture.
- 9 As the Court recognized in Winters, if
- 10 you have a permanent homeland for agriculture,
- 11 both of which were features of -- of the -- the
- 12 reservation in Winters as well, if you have
- 13 those things, you -- you -- you can't carry out
- 14 the purpose of that agreement without also
- 15 having water. And so it didn't need --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: So, Mr. --
- MR. DVORETZKY: -- to be -- I'm sorry.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: No, go ahead, please.
- 19 MR. DVORETZKY: It -- it didn't need
- to be spelled out because it was an essential
- 21 component of fulfilling the purposes of the
- 22 agreement.
- 23 JUSTICE KAGAN: As -- as I understand
- the government's argument, the government is not
- 25 contesting that the treaty gives the Navajo

- 1 Nation water rights. It's simply contesting
- 2 what the nature of its own responsibility is
- 3 with respect to those rights.
- 4 So the question is, you know, what
- 5 duties attach to the government. And the
- 6 government is saying the duty that attaches to
- 7 it is that it can't interfere with the Navajo
- 8 Nation's water rights, but it has no affirmative
- 9 obligation to ensure that the Navajo Nation has
- 10 a supply of water.
- 11 And it seems to me that that's the
- 12 difference between the two of you, not, you
- know, whether the treaty conveys a promise as to
- 14 water. The government agrees that it does. The
- 15 government is just saying it has no affirmative
- 16 duty with respect to the supply of water.
- 17 So what's your answer to that?
- 18 MR. DVORETZKY: Justice Kagan, I think
- 19 the government's conduct both in Arizona versus
- 20 California and in other cases belies the notion
- 21 that the treaty just gives the -- gives the
- 22 tribe a stick and a bundle to do with as it
- 23 wishes.
- 24 The government itself, its own
- 25 conduct, shows that it believes it has

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1 affirmative duties. In Arizona versus
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- 2 California, the United States said that it spoke
- 3 for the Nation.
- 4 More recently, in a January 20 -- 2022
- 5 intervention motion in New Mexico litigation,
- 6 the government said again, "The United States is
- 7 the legal owner of all water rights recognized
- 8 for the Navajo Nation, holding these rights in
- 9 trust for the Navajo Nation."
- 10 So the United States is controlling
- 11 these Winters rights and, in certain instances,
- 12 like Arizona versus California, blocking the
- 13 Nation from asserting those rights for itself.
- 14 So the United -- this is not a
- 15 situation where the United States simply gave
- the Nation a stick and said, here you go, use
- 17 it. The United States continues to exercise
- 18 control over that stick, and, in doing so, the
- 19 United States itself is recognizing that it has
- 20 duties with respect to the water.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Dvoretzky, it
- 22 seems to me like Winters rights are something
- 23 different than tapping aquifers and helping come
- 24 up with a plan or helping install pumps.
- 25 I mean, are you -- are you arguing for

- 1 those latter kinds of duties or just for Winters
- 2 rights? Because it would be a different claim
- 3 to say, we have Winters rights and the
- 4 government hasn't been asserting them on our
- 5 behalf, they breached their trust obligation by
- 6 blocking our intervention. That's a different
- 7 kind of claim.
- 8 MR. DVORETZKY: That's right. So --
- 9 so let me be clear about what I think the scope
- 10 of the Winters right is.
- 11 The -- the -- the scope of the
- 12 Winters rights includes access to sufficient
- water from appurtenant water sources either
- 14 within or along the border of the reservation.
- 15 The United States has to ensure that access.
- We are not saying as a matter of
- 17 treaty interpretation that the United States is
- 18 legally obligated to pay for pipelines or
- 19 aquifers or whatever, that whether the
- 20 United States has a moral or political
- obligation to do that, as Mr. Liu acknowledged,
- 22 I -- I think it does. But, in terms of the
- 23 Winters rights under the treaty, that is really
- 24 a right of access to an appurtenant water
- 25 source. But --

Τ	JUSTICE BARRETT: So that's really
2	just about intervening in litigation to assert
3	those on the Navajo's behalf and to protect
4	them, right? Like to safeguard those rights so
5	that you're not deprived of them, as Justice
6	Gorsuch was pointing out, the Navajo haven't had
7	an opportunity in Arizona versus California or
8	any other time to assert those Winters rights
9	and to have any rights in the mainstream
LO	adjudicated.
L1	MR. DVORETZKY: I I I think
L2	that's right, Justice Barrett.
L3	JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. And, I mean,
L4	putting
L5	JUSTICE JACKSON: But, to be
L6	JUSTICE BARRETT: putting aside
L7	here, like, the whole question of the decree and
L8	whether you're trying to get rights to the
L9	mainstream, let let's just take that part off
20	the table, but but, really, one way to think
21	about the breach of trust here, just to make
22	sure that I'm clear, is that the United States
23	failed to assert Winters rights on your behalf
24	and, in fact, blocked you from watching out for
25	yourselves?

Τ	MR. DVORETZKY: Well, that's right. I
2	was going to emphasize the last part. Not only
3	failed to assert but, in fact, put us in a
4	catch-22 by keeping us out of the Arizona versus
5	California litigation.
6	JUSTICE BARRETT: Why wouldn't you try
7	to intervene in that litigation now?
8	MR. DVORETZKY: I think there would be
9	very significant obstacles to doing that without
10	the United States' support, including the the
11	states would would assert sovereign immunity
12	objections that the United States could
13	overcome, query whether the the Nation could
14	overcome those on its own, and the United States
15	is not not exactly volunteering to help us
16	even after all this litigation in terms of
17	reopening the the litigation that we were
18	blocked out of.
19	JUSTICE JACKSON: Doesn't the failure
20	to assert also carry with it an obligation to
21	evaluate to the extent that the government is
22	claiming that it doesn't assert because it
23	didn't think that you had or needs for water or
24	whatnot?
25	So I don't know that it's as narrow as

- 1 just they breached the fiduciary obligation of
- 2 not asserting, but they also have to figure out
- 3 the circumstances under which assertion is
- 4 required.
- 5 MR. DVORETZKY: Well, of course,
- 6 Justice Jackson, and I think that the -- the key
- 7 first step in figuring out what claims to assert
- 8 is assessing what are the needs and how are
- 9 those needs going to be met, and that --
- 10 JUSTICE JACKSON: And so a -- a breach
- of fiduciary duty claim could rest on the
- 12 Navajos claiming you haven't even done the
- 13 legwork to determine whether or not to assert
- 14 our rights.
- 15 MR. DVORETZKY: Absolutely. And
- 16 the -- the breach of fiduciary duty in that
- 17 situation would be analogous to a failure to
- 18 provide an accounting of -- of what's in the
- 19 trust.
- 20 Before you can figure out how to
- 21 actually manage the trust, whether to assert the
- 22 Winters rights in litigation, you have to figure
- 23 out what is in -- what is in the trust and what
- 24 the needs of the trustee are.
- 25 JUSTICE ALITO: When I look at the

- 1 relief that you are requesting, I don't see
- 2 anything about the -- the original action.
- 3 You're now saying the breach of trust occurred
- 4 as a result of actions that the United States
- 5 took in the original action.
- 6 But the relief that you're now
- 7 requesting here doesn't have anything to do with
- 8 your ability to attempt to intervene in that
- 9 action, is that correct?
- 10 MR. DVORETZKY: Well, Justice Alito, I
- 11 think the breach is a continuing breach of
- 12 failing, at a minimum, to conduct the assessment
- and come up with a plan.
- 14 The -- the United States' conduct in
- 15 Arizona versus California is one element of that
- 16 breach. It's not the only one. It -- as I say,
- 17 it's an ongoing breach not to have remedied what
- 18 happened in Arizona versus California.
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Well --
- 20 MR. DVORETZKY: The other thing that I
- 21 think --
- 22 JUSTICE ALITO: -- all right. You say
- 23 that -- no, go ahead.
- MR. DVORETZKY: Well, I -- I -- I was
- 25 just going to say I think it might be helpful to

- 1 the Court to understand in a little bit more
- 2 detail what actually happened in Arizona versus
- 3 California.
- 4 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, I -- I don't --
- 5 I -- I -- I'm not interested right now in -- in
- 6 Arizona versus California. I'm interested in --
- 7 of course, it's important, but I'm interested in
- 8 the relief that you're asking for.
- 9 Now you want a plan. If all you
- 10 want -- if all you got was a plan, that wouldn't
- 11 do you any good, would it?
- MR. DVORETZKY: The -- the plan would
- then need to be implemented, of course.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah.
- MR. DVORETZKY: But that's it.
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: Okay. So you want the
- 17 United States to "exercise their authorities in
- a manner that does not interfere with the plan
- 19 to secure the water needed by the Navajo
- 20 Nation."
- So, you know, you may have structured
- 22 your -- you -- you may have used words in
- describing your relief that doesn't require the
- 24 allocation of water from the Colorado River.
- But, in the end, that's really what you want,

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1 isn't it, in -- do you deny that?
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- 2 MR. DVORETZKY: Well, I -- I -- I
- 3 think it depends. As -- as Mr. Liu
- 4 acknowledged, there may be other sources of
- 5 water, and so I think it depends what the
- 6 assessment and the plan show.
- 7 If the assessment and the plan show
- 8 that the Nation does need water from the lower
- 9 mainstream, as it very well might -- I don't
- 10 want to -- to fight on that point -- then, at
- 11 that point, the decree would need to be
- 12 reopened. But we're not at that point and we
- don't know that at this stage.
- JUSTICE ALITO: But you've studied the
- 15 problem. Is there any realistic possibility
- 16 that you can get the water that you think that
- 17 you need from sources other than the Colorado
- 18 River?
- 19 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I -- I think it
- 20 is very likely that some water from the lower
- 21 mainstream would ultimately be needed, but the
- 22 plan of -- the process of conducting the
- assessment and coming up with a plan has to
- 24 happen first before we can know that, and we're
- 25 simply not -- not at that stage.

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1 And that -- that, of course, is what
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- Judge Lee recognized in concurring in the Ninth
- 3 Circuit and -- and why he would allow this case
- 4 to go forward.
- 5 JUSTICE ALITO: You mentioned the
- 6 small amount of water used per household on the
- 7 reservation. Do you know the percentage of the
- 8 total water that is available to the Navajo
- 9 Nation that is used for household use and the
- 10 percentage that is used for agricultural use?
- MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I don't have that
- 12 percentage, Justice Alito.
- 13 JUSTICE ALITO: If you take all of the
- water that the Navajo Nation now has and divide
- it by the number of residents, do you know the
- 16 per capita amount of water, which could be quite
- 17 different from household use?
- 18 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I don't have
- 19 the -- the per capita. And -- and on your
- 20 earlier question, I think that the agricultural
- 21 uses would far dwarf household uses, but I don't
- 22 have the -- the -- the particular number on
- 23 that.
- 24 Justice Alito, in -- in response, if I
- 25 could, to questions that you were asking earlier

- 1 today, if you look at the DigDeep Right to Water
- 2 amicus brief, it gives statistics about the per
- 3 capita use on the Nation versus neighboring
- 4 states, and those statistics come from a U.S.
- 5 Geological Survey study.
- 6 The -- the average American uses 88 to
- 7 a hundred gallons a day. In the particular
- 8 states that you were asking about, New Mexico is
- 9 81, Utah is 169, Arizona is 146. And, again, on
- 10 the Navajo Nation, the Navajo Nation is about
- 11 seven gallons.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Yeah, but that's use,
- 13 right? That's not total -- that's not per
- 14 capita water. It's -- it's how much is used by
- 15 the household. You could have -- a state could
- 16 have an enormous amount of water and use --
- 17 well, it could have a certain amount of water
- and use a very high percentage of that for
- 19 agriculture, right?
- 20 MR. DVORETZKY: It -- it could. I can
- 21 tell you that as a practical matter, the Navajo
- Nation has a water shortage for all purposes.
- 23 This is the -- the reality on the ground is not
- 24 that there are sprinkler systems, you know --
- JUSTICE ALITO: No, no.

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1
                MR. DVORETZKY: -- irrigating while
 2
      people are, you know, driving miles to wells in
      order to get water to be able to wash their
 3
     hands or do their dishes. That's just not the
 4
      reality on the ground.
 5
                JUSTICE ALITO: Is -- is there
 6
 7
      anything special about this treaty that -- in a
      relevant respect that distinguishes it from many
 8
      other treaties that the United States has
 9
      entered into with other tribes?
10
11
                MR. DVORETZKY: I think each -- each
12
      treaty, as a matter of treaty interpretation,
13
     has to be looked at in light of its history and
14
      context. And the particular history of the
15
     Navajos as -- as the Chief Justice recounted
16
      earlier, the particular history of the Navajos
17
      informs the interpretation here in a way that
18
     may or may not apply for other treaties.
19
                In -- in terms of the language,
20
      certainly, the -- the "permanent homeland"
21
      language is something that is found in other
2.2
      treaties as well, but not all tribes are
23
      similarly situated to the Navajos in terms of
24
      their -- either their history or their location.
25
     Not all -- some -- some tribes may have
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- 1 sufficient water. Not all tribes have
- 2 unadjudicated water rights in the way that the
- 3 Navajos do. And so I can't give you a
- 4 categorical answer other than to say that the
- 5 analysis has to go treaty by treaty.
- 6 JUSTICE ALITO: Well, if we said that
- 7 the language in the treaty regarding a permanent
- 8 homeland was not itself sufficient, what would
- 9 you point to to take you over the line?
- 10 MR. DVORETZKY: Permanent homeland
- 11 plus the agriculture provisions, both of which
- 12 are similar to Winters, which I think has to
- inform how this Court reads those terms, but
- 14 also the negotiations and the historical context
- and -- and the context of the reservation today.
- 16 The climate is particularly arid. As I
- 17 explained to the Chief Justice earlier, when the
- 18 Navajos were returning to a portion of their
- original homeland, they were confined to only --
- 20 to only a portion of the reservation without the
- 21 same access that they had had before to be able
- 22 to get water for themselves. They were
- returning under the government's protection.
- 24 All that context is an important tool
- of treaty construction, and in order to carry

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1 out the purpose of this treaty, it has to be
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- 2 read to include these promises of water.
- 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Counsel, what
- 4 --
- 5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: In response --
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: -- what other
- 7 obligations are there in -- in the phrase
- 8 "permanent home" in addition to providing water?
- 9 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I think, really,
- 10 it's -- it's just the land and the water that
- are inherent in the term "permanent homeland."
- 12 And -- and, again, that comes from -- from this
- 13 Court's -- this Court's opinion in Winters.
- I -- I -- water is particularly
- 15 important for life in a way that -- that this
- 16 Court recognized. It's a unique resource. It
- is not one, again, that the Navajos can -- can
- 18 simply access on their own.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you can't
- think of anything else beyond water, beyond the
- 21 land, I guess, and the -- and the associated
- 22 water that would be an implicit requirement in
- 23 the permanent home?
- MR. DVORETZKY: Not -- not, I think,
- 25 that comes just from that language. There may,

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1 of course, be --
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- 2 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Sure.
- 3 MR. DVORETZKY: -- there may, of
- 4 course, be other breach-of-treaty or
- 5 breach-of-trust claims that could be brought. I
- 6 don't mean to suggest that water is the only
- 7 type of claim that could ever be brought. But,
- 8 in terms of what that particular language is
- 9 understood to mean, I think, in light -- in
- 10 light of Winters and the particular importance
- of water for carrying out the reservation's
- 12 purposes, that -- that is really the -- the key
- 13 -- the key element there.
- 14 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: In response to
- 15 earlier questions I think from Justice Kagan, I
- 16 believe you said that the U.S. can't interfere
- 17 with the Navajos' access, was your word, to
- 18 sufficient water, but you said that you were not
- 19 saying that the U.S. has a duty to construct
- 20 infrastructure, build pipelines or the like. I
- just want to make sure I have that correct.
- MR. DVORETZKY: So I think, on the
- first part, it's more than just not interfering
- 24 with the access to water. The -- the
- 25 United States does have an affirmative duty --

- 1 particularly since the United States believes
- 2 that it holds these waters rights in trust, it
- 3 has an affirmative duty to ensure that the
- 4 Navajos have access to the water.
- 5 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. And how --
- 6 MR. DVORETZKY: That --
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Keep going.
- 8 MR. DVORETZKY: Well, and -- and --
- 9 and that -- that may well require -- as I
- 10 explained to Justice Barrett, that may well
- 11 require litigating on behalf of the Navajos or,
- 12 at a minimum, allowing them to litigate on
- 13 behalf of themselves, rather than taking the
- 14 position the United States has taken, which is
- that it alone speaks for the Navajos.
- 16 Once the -- once the United States has
- 17 assured access to the water, it does -- it does
- not, as a matter of the treaty, have obligations
- 19 to build pipelines across the reservation or
- 20 that sort of thing. The -- the Winters rights
- 21 are about access to the appurtenant water
- 22 source.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: And what does
- ensuring access to the waters entail then or
- encompass potentially?

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                MR. DVORETZKY: At well, at -- at a
 2
     minimum, I think it requires, in a litigation
 3
      context, ensuring that water is allocated to the
     Navajos, that the -- that the Navajos have the
 4
      legal right to the water, which is --
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 6
                JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: How about at a
 7
      maximum?
                MR. DVORETZKY: -- which -- which is
 8
 9
     what could have happened in Arizona versus
      California. Beyond that, I -- I think the --
10
11
      the Nation -- that the United States does have
12
      an obligation to make sure that the water is
     accessible. So, for example --
13
14
                JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: What does that
15
     mean?
16
                MR. DVORETZKY: Well, you -- you --
17
     you -- you couldn't, for example, get a court to
     decree that the Navajos have a legal right to
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19
      certain water, but then the United States, you
20
     know, blocks -- then puts up a dam and blocks
21
     the -- the Navajos from accessing that water.
2.2
                It makes -- has to make sure that it
23
      is actually accessible, but it doesn't have to
     build infrastructure --
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                JUSTICE KAGAN: I hate to --
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1 MR. DVORETZKY: -- to make that
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- 2 happen.
- 3 JUSTICE KAGAN: -- be stuck on the
- 4 same question, Mr. Dvoretzky, but, as between
- 5 these two positions, which is Mr. Liu's position
- 6 is that you have a right and they have a duty --
- 7 you know, you have -- they have a duty not to
- 8 interfere with your water, as opposed to they
- 9 have a duty to ensure access to your water.
- 10 Both of those are not spelled out in
- 11 the contract. You know, both of those are
- implied rights and duties. So how do we choose
- 13 between them?
- MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I think you
- 15 choose between them based on -- first of all,
- 16 based on the recognition that Winters has that
- 17 water is -- is essential to life and to the
- 18 purpose of the -- the treaty.
- 19 Second, based on the understanding of
- 20 the -- the contracting parties, that's a --
- JUSTICE KAGAN: But do you think -- I
- 22 -- I -- I mean, I agree that Winters is about a
- 23 treaty and says water is really important. But
- 24 do you think Winters actually says the
- 25 government, in one of these kinds of treaties,

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is obligated to ensure access to water? I'm not
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- 2 sure Winters gets you all the way there on that.
- 3 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I -- I don't
- 4 think Winters says that because that wasn't the
- 5 issue in Winters, but --
- 6 JUSTICE KAGAN: Correct.
- 7 MR. DVORETZKY: That wasn't the issue
- 8 in Winters. However, the right to water would
- 9 be meaningless if the government, as trustee,
- 10 doesn't also have an affirmative duty as the
- 11 trustee to ensure that the water is available to
- 12 the beneficiary of the trust.
- 13 It would be one thing if we were in a
- 14 situation where the Navajos could -- could
- 15 engage in full self-help. As both a practical
- and a legal matter, they could simply access the
- 17 water for themselves. That would be one thing.
- That's not the situation here, though,
- 19 where the United States affirmatively says that
- 20 it controls these Winters rights. It is the
- 21 trustee. And so the United States seems to
- 22 recognize itself that it has some duties.
- 23 And, as a practical matter, that puts
- the Navajos in an impossible situation if the
- 25 United States on the one hand says we control

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1 these water rights, we can block you from
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- 2 asserting them for yourselves, maybe you can
- 3 intervene permissively, but you have no right --
- 4 you have no intervention as of right, and if we
- 5 come in, we take over the litigation.
- 6 That's the position the United States
- 7 takes not only in Arizona versus California but
- 8 as recently as last year in litigation involving
- 9 the Navajos. That's putting the Navajos in an
- 10 impossible position so that, to answer your
- 11 question, Justice Kagan, if you're choosing
- 12 between the two competing views of this case,
- 13 you ought to choose the view that reflects both
- 14 the -- the understanding of the tribe at the
- 15 time, and treaty interpretation favors the
- 16 understanding of the Indians --
- 17 JUSTICE BARRETT: Mr. Dvoretzky --
- MR. DVORETZKY: -- but also the --
- 19 JUSTICE ALITO: Mr. Dvoretzky, I -- go
- ahead.
- 21 JUSTICE BARRETT: I -- I -- I was just
- going to ask you, what if you had intervened in
- 23 Arizona versus California or if the United
- 24 States had asserted the Winters rights on your
- behalf and it still wasn't enough?

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So let's say that the special master
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- 2 in the decree that we entered doesn't give you
- anything close to the 80 gallons a day, say,
- 4 that you might need. What's the United States'
- 5 obligation then?
- 6 MR. DVORETZKY: It still has an
- 7 obligation to do an assessment and a plan to see
- 8 if there are other sources of water.
- 9 JUSTICE BARRETT: And there's not.
- 10 Like let's just say it would be very expensive.
- 11 You know, you -- you -- you have rights to the
- 12 mainstream. It's not enough. You have some
- 13 rights to the tributaries -- tributaries, but
- it's still not enough. But there is something
- in an aquifer or groundwater that would require
- building pipes, et cetera, and the Navajo
- doesn't have the resources to do it.
- Does the United States have an
- obligation to get you the water you need?
- 20 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I don't think
- 21 there would be a legal obligation there. The
- Winters rights, again, are about appurtenant
- 23 water sources. And at a certain point, as a
- 24 practical matter, if those dry up, if they're
- simply not available to supply the Navajo's

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1 water needs, the United States can't --
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- 2 JUSTICE BARRETT: So this is all about
- 3 the Winters rights? I'm just -- I -- I didn't
- 4 understand that before, so this has been
- 5 helpful. This really is like what you're
- 6 asserting the obligation is, is about the
- 7 Winters rights.
- 8 MR. DVORETZKY: That's right.
- 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: Can I ask you if --
- 10 are -- are you bringing this lawsuit under the
- 11 Tucker Act?
- MR. DVORETZKY: No, we are not.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: And so are you --
- 14 you're not relying on the Tucker Act's waiver of
- sovereign immunity for the claims that you're
- 16 bringing in this case?
- MR. DVORETZKY: Well, we're -- we're
- 18 relying on the waiver of sovereign immunity in
- 19 -- in Section 702 for suits seeking injunctive
- 20 relief in this case.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: Of the APA?
- MR. DVORETZKY: Yes.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. So do
- 24 you -- I -- I guess I'm -- I -- I understand
- 25 that you say that the treaty does give a

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1 positive source of rights and that's all in your
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- 2 brief and that's what we're arguing here today.
- But do we really need it if you're
- 4 bringing this claim under the APA?
- 5 MR. DVORETZKY: Well, I -- I don't
- 6 think we're -- we're not bringing an APA cause
- 7 of action. To be clear, we're bringing a
- 8 breach-of-trust cause of action, and --
- 9 JUSTICE JACKSON: Under the, like, a
- 10 common law breach of trust?
- MR. DVORETZKY: A common -- common law
- 12 breach of trust, and the United -- and -- and
- the Ninth Circuit also granted us leave to amend
- on remand if we wished to assert a
- 15 breach-of-treaty claim as well. I know Justice
- 16 Barrett had some earlier questions about the
- difference between those two causes of action,
- 18 and I'm happy to address them.
- 19 JUSTICE JACKSON: All right. So
- focusing in on the breach of trust, do we have
- 21 to find that -- I mean, the United States is
- 22 making -- is taking the position that you failed
- 23 to state a claim for that. We're at the motion
- to dismiss stage because you haven't identified
- 25 a positive source of law. So I -- I guess I

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1 didn't understand that you would have to if
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- 2 you're just bringing a breach-of-trust claim.
- 3 MR. DVORETZKY: Well, I think there
- 4 still -- there has to be a source of law that we
- 5 would point to for where the -- the rights and
- 6 duties come from. I think that -- that
- 7 much would --
- 8 JUSTICE JACKSON: Could it be -- could
- 9 it be something like the -- the practices of the
- 10 United States with respect to their acting as a
- 11 fiduciary, controlling these rights? Could that
- 12 be something that you look to as the duty?
- I mean, I -- I had this feeling
- 14 throughout the whole case in a way about kind of
- 15 like common law estoppel kinds of principles.
- 16 To the extent that the United States
- 17 says we have a trust obligation and is acting as
- 18 a trustee, why isn't that enough for someone who
- 19 claims to be a beneficiary to say, hey, we can
- sue you for not, you know, doing all that you're
- 21 supposed to do in your role as trustee?
- 22 MR. DVORETZKY: So I -- I think you
- 23 could. I think our case is stronger than that
- 24 because I think that the United States' conduct
- 25 shows that the United States itself understood

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1 that arising out of the treaties, which are the
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- 2 first source of law that we point to, that the
- 3 United States had the treaties --
- 4 JUSTICE JACKSON: Right. So you have
- 5 the treaties too, but I guess, to the extent
- 6 that there are people and the United States is
- 7 arguing that the treaties actually don't have an
- 8 express requirement or a duty, I guess you --
- 9 one might also say, well, you've been acting as
- 10 a trustee, you admit you've been acting as a
- 11 trustee, and why isn't that enough --
- MR. DVORETZKY: That -- that's right.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: -- to be --
- MR. DVORETZKY: That's right.
- JUSTICE JACKSON: -- the basis of --
- of the breach-of-duty claim that we're trying to
- 17 bring here?
- MR. DVORETZKY: That -- that's right,
- 19 Justice Jackson.
- 20 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Counsel, Justice
- 21 Kavanaugh -- this is -- Justice Kavanaugh asked
- 22 a question earlier that you're not defending the
- 23 Ninth Circuit decision. Could you succinctly
- 24 point out why you're not or, if you are, why
- 25 he's wrong and -- and explain how your position

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differs from the Ninth Circuit, if it does?
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- 2 MR. DVORETZKY: Yes, Justice
- 3 Sotomayor. We are defending the Ninth Circuit's
- 4 decision. The core of the Ninth Circuit's
- 5 analysis was correct. The United States said
- 6 that even under the Jicarilla standard,
- 7 identifying a specific source of law, the tribe
- 8 -- the tribe has pointed to the treaties and
- 9 that the treaties properly understood, in light
- of Winters and in light of the agricultural
- 11 provisions and in light of all of the canons of
- 12 construction that apply to Indian treaties,
- those creates the rights and duties that we're
- seeking to enforce. That was the heart of the
- Ninth Circuit's analysis, and we are defending
- 16 that.
- 17 The Ninth Circuit also recognized
- 18 that Winters -- and -- and I'll just quote
- 19 here -- "The Supreme Court could not have
- 20 intended to hamstring the Winters doctrine --
- 21 which has remained good law for more than 100
- 22 years -- by preventing tribes from seeking
- 23 vindication of their water rights by the federal
- 24 government when the government has failed to
- 25 discharge its duties as trustee."

Т	That's at the government's Petition
2	Appendix 32a. The previous analysis that I was
3	pointing to was at the government's Petition 25
4	Petition Appendix 25a to 26a. So we are
5	defending the the Ninth Circuit's analysis.
6	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
7	Thomas?
8	JUSTICE THOMAS: So you are arguing in
9	much the posture that Winter took place that
LO	there's a pre-existing right to water that is
L1	already there?
L2	MR. DVORETZKY: That that's right.
L3	These are reserved water rights, reserving for
L4	the tribe reserving to the tribe its
L5	pre-existing water rights.
L6	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Alito?
L7	JUSTICE ALITO: I'm still not sure I
L8	understand exactly what you mean by access to
L9	water on the ground. In response to a lot of
20	the questions about access, you spoke about the
21	ability of the Navajo Nation to engage in
22	certain litigation. But put all that aside and
23	talk about what access means on the ground, so
24	to speak. Does it ever require the government
25	to construct any infrastructure?

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1
                MR. DVORETZKY: I -- it -- I can't say
 2
      that it would never require any infrastructure
 3
      whatsoever. It -- it would depend on exactly
     what the situation is. If you had a -- if you
 4
     had a situation where you had an appurtenant
 5
     water source and the tribe had an allocation of
 6
 7
      water from that appurtenant water source, but,
      as a practical matter, there was simply no way
 8
      to actually reach it, even though it was an
 9
      appurtenant water source, perhaps in that
10
11
      situation the -- the government would have some
12
     obligation, in order to ensure access, through
13
      a -- through an impenetrable wall or something
14
      like that.
15
                But I also think that the -- the
16
      government hypothesizes a parade of horribles
17
     where the government would have to be building
18
     pipelines across, you know, miles and miles and
19
     miles of territory.
20
                We're not talking about anything like
            We're talking about ensuring access to
21
2.2
     appurtenant water sources.
                JUSTICE ALITO: Well, if the -- if the
23
      reservation is here and the Colorado River is
24
25
     down here and you have a cliff that's hundreds
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of feet high, would -- do you think access means
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- 2 that the government has to create -- has to
- 3 construct whatever facility is necessary to get
- 4 the water up the cliff?
- 5 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I think it
- 6 probably would not have to construct that,
- 7 although, certainly, if there were any
- 8 settlement negotiations, that's something that
- 9 could and very well might be provided for.
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: If you could -- could
- 11 access a water source on your own or with
- whatever assistance you think the government has
- to provide you with, how much water do you think
- 14 you are entitled to extract from that water
- source? What does access mean in that respect?
- Does it mean a right to take out as much water
- 17 as the Navajo Nation thinks it needs?
- 18 MR. DVORETZKY: Well, I think this
- 19 goes back to the question of the assessment that
- 20 the United States has never conducted, and --
- 21 and so we -- we don't know the quantity of
- 22 water. And it's not necessarily how much we
- 23 think we need. It --
- 24 JUSTICE ALITO: All right. How much
- 25 that you actually need to have -- to -- to

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1 transform the reservation into a permanent
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- 2 homeland, a livable, permanent homeland?
- 3 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I -- I think the
- 4 Nation has a right to access up to that point
- 5 from appurtenant water sources.
- 6 Going back to Justice Barrett's
- 7 earlier question, if it's impossible, we're --
- 8 we're not suggesting that water can be
- 9 manufactured out of nowhere --
- 10 JUSTICE ALITO: No, no.
- 11 MR. DVORETZKY: -- or that it has to
- 12 be trucked from the Great Lakes --
- JUSTICE ALITO: No, no.
- MR. DVORETZKY: -- or something like
- 15 that.
- 16 JUSTICE ALITO: But, if you can access
- it, let's say you could access it yourself and
- 18 you're not even asking the government to provide
- 19 any infrastructure, do you think that you have
- 20 the right to take out from that water source
- 21 whatever quantity of water is necessary to meet
- 22 the standard of a livable, permanent homeland
- 23 regardless of the needs of others who are
- 24 drawing water from the same water source?
- MR. DVORETZKY: So whatever right we

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1 have would, of course, be subject to in a -- in
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- 2 an adjudication what is allocated to us, which
- 3 may be something short of that. But we do
- 4 have -- the -- the Nation had water
- 5 rights first. We do have priority rights to the
- 6 water, and that's something that ought to be
- 7 considered as part of an adjudication
- 8 requirement.
- JUSTICE ALITO: Well, when there's --
- when an allocation is being made and you assert
- 11 we have the right under federal law, under the
- 12 federal treaty, to take out as much water as we
- 13 need to make the reservation a livable,
- 14 permanent homeland, you said we have that right,
- that supersedes other rights, it supersedes any
- 16 rights that the states may have, is that your
- 17 position? You -- you have that priority and
- other -- other users of the water simply have to
- 19 accept that no matter what the consequences for
- 20 them?
- 21 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I think, as a
- 22 practical matter, the way this would work is
- 23 that there would be -- there -- there would --
- there would likely be some sort of a negotiated
- 25 resolution. We would like to have a seat at the

1 table to be a part of that, which we've been cut

- 2 out for -- cut out from.
- But, in terms of figuring out what the
- 4 needs are also, it -- it's not just whatever we
- 5 might want. There are judicially accepted
- 6 methodologies for assessing what the water needs
- 7 of a tribe are.
- 8 The Arizona Supreme Court has a
- 9 multifactor test that it's used. This Court in
- 10 Arizona versus California used a different
- 11 methodology. There are ways of assessing this.
- 12 It's not -- the idea is not just that we get to
- 13 say what we want and take it. That's not how
- 14 this works in practice.
- 15 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 16 Sotomayor?
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, thank you. He
- 18 answered my question.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice Kagan?
- 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: You said earlier that
- 21 you had some things to say about Arizona v.
- 22 California and the nature of what happened
- there. Have you gotten that out?
- MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I -- I haven't.
- 25 Thank you, Justice Kagan.

1	Just just to explain just to
2	explain something about what happened there that
3	I think is relevant for the Court's context, the
4	reservation is adjacent to a stretch of the
5	Colorado in northern Arizona that is upstream
6	from Lake Mead. In 1960, the special master
7	decided that only mainstream water in and
8	downstream from Lake Mead was at issue. And so
9	the portion of the Colorado that was adjacent to
LO	the reservation, according to the special master
L1	at first, was not at issue.
L2	The Nation moved to intervene and
L3	argued that if the Court rejected the special
L4	master's recommendation and apportioned
L5	mainstream Colorado water upstream of Lake Mead,
L6	the Nation's interests would be affected and the
L7	United States wouldn't adequately represent
L8	them.
L9	This Court, of course, denied
20	intervention, and the United States, in opposing
21	the motion, actually agreed that if the Court
22	did decide to apportion water upstream from Lake
23	Mead, it would then and this is at page 15
24	from the government's intervention opposition
25	"it will then be necessary to determine the

- 1 appropriateness of an application under Article
- 2 IX for adjudication of the Nation's rights."
- 3 That never happened after the Court
- 4 rejected the special master's conclusion about
- 5 Lake Mead. And so this Court ended up
- 6 adjudicating rights upstream from Lake Mead that
- 7 affected the portion of the Colorado adjacent to
- 8 the reservation. But the United States never
- 9 followed up and did what it said it would do,
- which is to figure out whether, at that point,
- 11 the Nation's interests were -- would be
- 12 affected, which, in fact, they were.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: Do we know why?
- MR. DVORETZKY: Why they never did
- 15 that? I -- I don't.
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 17 Gorsuch?
- 18 Justice Kavanaugh?
- 19 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Two things.
- 20 First, on -- on the Ninth Circuit, I take your
- 21 point about the treaty, but I just want to make
- 22 sure of the parts that you are not defending of
- the Ninth Circuit's decision.
- So the -- there you took the position
- 25 that the Court's breach-of-trust decisions were

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1 applicable only to claims seeking money damages.
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- 2 You persuaded the Ninth Circuit of that. You're
- 3 no longer defending that, correct?
- 4 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I -- I think
- 5 that's right insofar as we need -- I -- I think
- 6 we need to and have shown a specific source of
- 7 law that -- it creates rights and imposes
- 8 duties. That's the standard that has to be met.
- 9 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. And then,
- in the Ninth Circuit, you also relied on various
- 11 statutes and a environmental impact statement.
- 12 You're no longer relying on those, correct?
- MR. DVORETZKY: We -- we haven't
- 14 relied -- we haven't made our argument based on
- 15 those here.
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: So that's a yes?
- MR. DVORETZKY: Yes, we are no
- 18 longer -- we -- we are not affirmatively relying
- 19 on them. I am not --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. That's all
- 21 I wanted to --
- 22 MR. DVORETZKY: -- not rejecting the
- 23 Ninth Circuit --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: -- that's all I
- wanted to make clear. You're not relying on

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1 various arguments that you persuaded the Ninth
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- 2 Circuit on; you are relying on the treaty and
- 3 the -- the Winters.
- 4 MR. DVORETZKY: We are relying on what
- 5 we believe is the core of the Ninth Circuit's
- 6 analysis, which was correct.
- 7 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Okay. And then a
- 8 big part of the Solicitor General's position
- 9 seems to be, at a big-picture level, leave it to
- 10 Congress, that the courts lack the authority,
- 11 arguably, from their perspective, also the
- competence, arguably, from their perspective, to
- 13 sort all these competing interests out in
- 14 Arizona in a way that's going to be fair and
- 15 equitable and that Congress has shown the
- ability to do this with other tribes and other
- 17 reservations and that rather than a multiyear
- journey here, where, really, it's not clear you
- 19 can ever get what you really want out of the
- 20 court system, as we've danced around today, we
- 21 should leave it to Congress.
- 22 So that's, I think, their theory, and
- 23 I just want to get a -- your response to that.
- MR. DVORETZKY: First, the -- the
- 25 relevant action by Congress is ratifying the

1 treaties, and the treaties, properly understood,

- 2 as I've argued today --
- JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Right, Congress
- 4 now.
- 5 MR. DVORETZKY: -- impose these --
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Congress now.
- 7 Congress now. Leave it to Congress now.
- 8 MR. DVORETZKY: It -- it shouldn't be
- 9 left to Congress now because Congress now, like
- 10 Congress then, it -- it seemed to have agreed to
- 11 these treaties.
- 12 It -- it, of course, is possible for
- us to get the relief that we want out of the
- 14 judicial system. We can get the plan and the
- assessment, and the plan will either provide for
- 16 water sources other than the Colorado and can be
- implemented or, if it's necessary to access
- water from the lower mainstream of the Colorado,
- 19 at that point, the parties can return to this
- 20 Court and get that relief. So it is possible to
- 21 get relief from the Court.
- 22 And -- and then, third, as a practical
- 23 matter, the government says leave it to
- 24 Congress, leave it to the political branches.
- We've been waiting half a century, since the --

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1 the mistake that I explained to Justice Kagan in
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- 2 the Arizona versus California litigation. We've
- 3 been waiting half a century for the political
- 4 branches to solve this problem for the Nation.
- 5 It hasn't happened.
- 6 JUSTICE KAVANAUGH: Thank you.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 8 Barrett?
- 9 JUSTICE BARRETT: Just a quick -- I'm
- 10 -- I'm kind of stuck in the same place as
- 11 Justice Alito. You just said in response to
- 12 Justice Kavanaugh, you know, plan and assess, we
- 13 haven't had that yet. So let's say plan and
- 14 assess shows, yeah, you know, we can't get
- everything we need from the mainstream Colorado
- 16 River, even assuming Winters rights. Is it just
- thanks for the plan, thanks for help with the
- 18 assessment, United States, we'll take it from
- 19 here?
- MR. DVORETZKY: Once we get the plan,
- 21 the plan itself might be judicially
- 22 reviewable -- or would be judicially reviewable,
- 23 but we're -- we're simply not at that point.
- JUSTICE BARRETT: But --
- MR. DVORETZKY: It would be --

- 1 JUSTICE BARRETT: Well, I know you
- 2 keep saying that, but, like, I guess what I'm --
- 3 you know, Justice Alito asked, so does this
- 4 involve infrastructure, does this involve
- 5 pipelines? And that's a different thing than
- 6 just, hey, help us figure out what our needs are
- 7 so we have in a plan, an assessment, and then
- 8 maybe we can be part of the Arizona versus
- 9 California litigation and assert Winters rights.
- 10 But -- but you're not saying any of
- 11 that. You're just saying we just need the plan
- and the assessment, and then, thanks, we'll take
- it from there and maybe we can intervene in
- 14 Arizona versus California?
- MR. DVORETZKY: No. I'm saying that
- in this litigation, we are seeking the plan and
- 17 the assessment, which is like an accounting in a
- 18 common law trust action. Once we have the plan
- and the assessment, I mean, hopefully, the
- 20 United States would simply -- would simply
- 21 implement the plan. And if the plan calls for
- 22 reopening the decree, then they would seek to --
- 23 to have that happen.
- If we're dissatisfied with the plan,
- 25 that might be a separate breach-of-trust or

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1 potentially breach-of-treaty claim.
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- 2 JUSTICE BARRETT: But it's possible
- 3 that the plan might require some sort of
- 4 infrastructure, pipes, et cetera?
- 5 MR. DVORETZKY: It -- it is
- 6 possible that the United States would include
- 7 such things in the plan. Whether -- whether --
- 8 if the question is whether we could go to court
- 9 and say the plan is deficient because it doesn't
- 10 include pipes running across the reservation, I
- 11 -- I don't think that --
- 12 JUSTICE BARRETT: The plan calls for
- pipes, the United States has to provide them?
- 14 Is that what you mean by judicially enforceable
- 15 plan? It's just a different thing if -- if what
- 16 you want is the ability to assert Winters rights
- 17 to the mainstream. I think this is some of what
- 18 Justice Alito was getting at. That's just a
- 19 different thing than saying our enforceable
- 20 treaty obligation is that the United States
- 21 helps us plan, assessed, pipelines,
- 22 infrastructure. And at some points, you've said
- that's not what you're asking, but then it seems
- like maybe it is what you're asking.
- 25 MR. DVORETZKY: I -- I think it's not

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1 what we're asking. We are asking for the
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- 2 United States to ensure that there is adequate
- 3 water available. I think that that invokes the
- 4 -- that is meant to invoke the Winters rights.
- Right now, there is no water even to
- 6 pipe. That is what we are asking them to
- 7 assess, how much water do we need and how is it
- 8 going to be made available, but not how is it
- 9 going to be piped across the reservation.
- 10 JUSTICE BARRETT: Okay. Thanks.
- MR. DVORETZKY: Right now, there's
- 12 simply no -- no water to pipe.
- 13 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Justice
- 14 Jackson?
- JUSTICE JACKSON: So, I guess some of
- 16 my confusion about the questions about how much
- water the Indians have now on the reservation
- and the sort of details and contours of the
- 19 U.S.'s obligation is the fact that I thought
- 20 this was at the motion to dismiss stage and that
- 21 you've claimed that they have breached a
- 22 fiduciary duty to ensure that there's access to
- water, and at some level, we have to, I guess,
- 24 assume the truth of that for the purpose of
- evaluating the government's argument, which is

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1 that we can't even go forward to litigate
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- whether there's a breach in this case because
- 3 you have to point to a particular express duty,
- 4 and you haven't done so.
- I sort of felt like that's where we
- 6 were, and so help me to understand the relevance
- 7 at this stage of arguments about whether or not
- 8 there's actually been a breach, whether or not
- 9 the Navajo really have enough water, all of
- 10 that. Is that -- should we be thinking about
- 11 that right now with respect to where we are in
- 12 this litigation?
- MR. DVORETZKY: No -- no, Justice
- 14 Jackson. This -- this -- this litigation is at
- 15 the point where we have not even been allowed to
- 16 amend the complaint in order to assert the
- 17 breach-of-trust claim or a breach-of-treaty
- 18 claim as to the United -- as -- as to the
- 19 United States' conduct.
- 20 All that needs to happen at this point
- is that we ought to be allowed to amend the
- 22 complaint and go forward with the litigation.
- The precise scope of the government's duty, what
- 24 the plan ought to contain, all -- all of that is
- 25 --

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1
                JUSTICE JACKSON: And to be clear --
 2
               MR. DVORETZKY: -- it would -- would
 3
      happen over the course of litigation --
                JUSTICE JACKSON: -- the Navajo could
 4
      still win -- lose -- lose later on in the
 5
      litigation, right? I mean, if you amend the
 6
 7
      complaint and the complaint goes forward because
 8
      it is not precluded insofar as you, you know,
     haven't done some sort of identification of the
 9
10
     positive duty or whatever, we go on, and then
11
      there's discovery and litigation about the
12
      degree to which the United States has or has not
     breached its obligation, and it's possible that
13
14
      the Navajo would lose?
15
                MR. DVORETZKY: It's always possible.
16
      I hope not, but it's always possible.
17
                JUSTICE JACKSON: I'm just saying that
18
      the -- the -- the decision that we're
19
     making right now is not on the merits of whether
20
      or not the Navajo is correct about the
21
     United States having breached its duty.
2.2
                MR. DVORETZKY: That -- that's right.
23
      The only question at this point is whether we
24
      ought to be allowed to amend our complaint or
25
      whether it was futile for us to do so -- to try
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1 to do so.
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- JUSTICE JACKSON: Thank you.
- 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
- 4 counsel.
- 5 MR. DVORETZKY: Thank you.
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Liu,
- 7 rebuttal?
- 8 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF FREDERICK LIU
- 9 ON BEHALF OF THE FEDERAL PARTIES
- 10 MR. LIU: Thank you, Mr. Chief
- 11 Justice. Just a few quick points.
- 12 First, about the Winters decision, we
- 13 read that decision as having basically two
- 14 parts. One part of it is about the scope of the
- 15 reservation that's granted to the Indians. That
- 16 scope of reservation includes water.
- 17 My friend described it as access to
- 18 water. Justice Kagan, you asked, that seems
- 19 different from how we're describing it. It is,
- and we're correct for two reasons.
- 21 Look at -- look at the nature of the
- 22 right with respect to the land that's reserved
- 23 under -- under that reservation. There are no
- 24 ensure access to land, build roads, build
- 25 bridges as to the land. There's no such duty as

- 1 with respect to the minerals. No such duties
- with respect to the timber. So, if you compare
- 3 the water to those other things that also come
- 4 with the same bundle of sticks, we're right
- 5 about what the right is being -- what -- what
- 6 right is being conveyed.
- 7 Also, compare the Winters doctrine not
- 8 just in the Indian context but to every other
- 9 context it applies: not just to Indian
- 10 reservations but to national monuments, national
- 11 parks, national refuge areas.
- 12 In all of those other instances, this
- is a doctrine of reserved rights, rights against
- interference, rights to use, rights to exclude.
- 15 In none of those situations is it an affirmative
- 16 duty.
- 17 There's a second part of the Winters
- 18 case. That's where the Indian canons come in.
- 19 The Indians can -- Indian canons came in to
- 20 construe the cession of land that was at issue
- in that agreement. That agreement took the
- 22 Indians' land. They ceded a lot of it, kept
- 23 some of it. The question was, when they ceded a
- lot of it, did they cede the water with it. The
- 25 Indian canon came in to construe that cession

and the answer was, no, they didn't cede it with

- 2 it.
- Because Winters can't be doing all the
- 4 work, my friend needs to point to something
- 5 outside Winters as a source of this duty. It
- 6 can't be Winters itself.
- 7 So what do they point to? It's the
- 8 treaty. The treaty doesn't do the work for it.
- 9 We'd agree water is implicit in one part of the
- 10 treaty. It's Article II of the treaty that
- 11 makes the reservation. We do not think water is
- implicit in all the other agricultural
- 13 provisions. No one thinks seeds means water.
- 14 No one thinks agricultural implements means
- 15 water. Seeds mean seeds, and agricultural
- implements mean agricultural implements. So
- 17 the -- the treaty doesn't support them.
- This idea that we at least have a duty
- 19 to do some sort of common law trust accounting
- is contrary to this Court's cases that say you
- 21 can't import those common law duties until the
- 22 tribe has gone through the threshold step of
- establishing a duty in a statute, treaty, or a
- 24 -- or a regulation.
- 25 And so, while those duties might make

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1
      sense if the government were a private trustee
      that had taken on all fiduciary -- all the
 3
      duties of a -- of a conventional fiduciary, they
 4
      don't make sense when Congress is in the
      driver's seat and can decide how to shape the
 5
 6
      contours of the trust relationship.
 7
                I think my friend said, if -- if
      the -- if the tribe can engage in full
 8
 9
      self-help, then there's no claim here. Well,
10
      the -- the tribe can engage in full self-help.
11
      It can fund its own infrastructure projects. It
12
      can tap the groundwater on the reservation
      today. There's no impediment. It can assert
13
      its own Winters claims.
14
15
                I see my time is up.
16
                CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you,
17
      counsel. The case is submitted.
18
                (Whereupon, at 11:54 a.m., the case
19
      was submitted.)
20
21
2.2
23
24
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