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PROCEEDINGS
(July 1, 2019)

JUDGE MELLOY: This is Judge Melloy. Good afternoon, everyone. This, of course, is a hearing in connection with United States Supreme Court Original No. 141 and we're going to hear arguments this afternoon on the Motion To Intervene, which has been referred to me by the Supreme Court from what are commonly referred to as the Pre-Federal Claimants.

Let's start by getting some appearances. I'll start with Mr. Simon. Are you on the line?

MR. SIMON: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE MELLOY: Okay. Anybody with you?
MR. SIMON: Yes, sir. I have a few
people. I have two of my clients. I have Mr. Scott Boyd and I have Mr. Sammie Singh, Jr. Both of them are -- Mr. Singh is a member of the pre-federal representative group of the Lower Rio Grande Adjudication and Mr. Boyd represents the Boyd interests, so all of my constituent groups are here.

JUDGE MELLOY: All right. Then let's just go through the list here. Who is on for the State of Texas?

MR. SOMACH: Your Honor, this is Stuart Somach and with me are Theresa Barfield, Francis Goldsberry, Robert Hoffman and Sarah Klahn.

I am uncertain if anybody from the Attorney General's office is on, but I'll allow them to introduce themselves if they are.

JUDGE MELLOY: Anyone from the Texas
Attorney General's Office?
(No response.)
JUDGE MELLOY: Apparently not.
Then New Mexico?
MR. ROMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is David Roman on behalf of the State of New Mexico. On the line with me is Michael Kopp. I believe we are the only representatives for the State on the line right now, but if there is anyone else I would ask them to introduce themselves.

JUDGE MELLOY: Anyone else from the State of New Mexico or anybody from the New Mexico Attorney General's Office?
(No response.)
JUDGE MELLOY: What about the State of Colorado? Anyone on from Colorado?

MR. WALLACE: Yes. Good afternoon, Your
Honor. This is Chad Wallace for the State of

Colorado.
JUDGE MELLOY: Okay. And then the amici, Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority? Anyone on?

MR. BROCKMAN: Yes, Your Honor. This is Jim Brockmann for the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority.

JUDGE MELLOY: City of El Paso?
MR. CAROOM: Doug Caroom for the City of El Paso, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELLOY: City of Las Cruces?
MR. STEIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Jay Stein for amici City of Las Cruces, New Mexico.

JUDGE MELLOY: Elephant Butte Irrigation
District?

MS. BARNCASTLE: Good afternoon, Your
Honor. This is Samantha Barncastle for the Elephant Butte Irrigation District.

JUDGE MELLOY: El Paso County Water Improvement District?

MS. O'BRIEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Maria O'Brien and also on the line is Sara Stevenson on behalf of El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1 .

JUDGE MELLOY: Anyone on from the
Hudspeth County Conservation \& Reclamation District No. 1?
(No response.)
JUDGE MELLOY: Apparently not.
Anyone from the State of Kansas?
(No response.)
JUDGE MELLOY: How about the New Mexico
Pecan Growers?

MS. DAVIDSON: Good afternoon, Your
Honor. This is Tessa Davidson on behalf of New Mexico Pecan Growers.

JUDGE MELLOY: Anyone from New Mexico
State University?
(No response.)
JUDGE MELLOY: All right. Apparently not.

All right. Before we get into the merits -MR. DUBOIS: Your Honor, this is James Dubois from the Department of Justice. You sort of skipped --

JUDGE MELLOY: Oh. I'm sorry. I skipped the United States. How could I do that? I'm sorry.

Who is on the for the United States?
Shannon N. Benter-Moine, CSR

MR. DUBOIS: James Dubois for the United States. I'll be speaking today. I believe Stephen MacFarlane is also on. I'm not sure if there's anybody beyond that.

JUDGE MELLOY: Anyone else? Anybody from the Solicitor General's Office?

Mr. MACFARLANE: No, Your Honor. This is Steve MacFarlane. There will nobody on for Interior today.

JUDGE MELLOY: All right. Thank you. Other than A.J. Olsen, have I missed anybody else? (No response.)

JUDGE MELLOY: Is A.J. Olsen on? Mr. Olsen?
(No response.)
JUDGE MELLOY: All right. Just for the record, Mr. Olsen filed a Motion for Substitution of Counsel for Alvin Jones. I understand Mr. Jones passed away last week and I'm sorry to hear that. Apparently Mr. Olsen is not on the phone right now. We do need to clarify their status at some point, but I'll take that up with either another proceeding or some type of written Order because they're actually not an amicus at this point. Anyway, we'll clarify their status at some future Shannon N. Benter-Moine, CSR
time.
MR. OLSEN: Your Honor, A.J. Olsen. I'm sorry. I somehow got disconnected.

JUDGE MELLOY: Okay. Well, we were just talking about you. All right. I'm sorry to hear that Mr. Jones passed away, but you're going to be substituting for him?

MR. OLSEN: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE MELLOY: The clerk's office was a little puzzled by what to do with your substitution of counsel because you're not actually in the case in any formal respects. Do you wish to file a motion to appear as amicus?

MR. OLSEN: Well, Your Honor, I thought that that had been done for the limited purpose of filing an amici brief with the Pecan Growers. Up to that time there had not been a motion filed by the diverse crop farmers to participate as amici, but there was a motion, as $I$ say, filed along with the amici brief at the same time with the Pecan Growers.

JUDGE MELLOY: And that brief was filed, but $I$ didn't know what you anticipate your role to be going forward. Are you going to actually participate or join in briefs occasionally? What
do you see as your role? As of right now you're not on the service list.

MR. OLSEN: Yes, Your Honor. It's our position we'd like to participate in the role of participating in briefs.

JUDGE MELLOY: You want to be an amicus, then?

MR. OLSEN: Yes, sir.
JUDGE MELLOY: Well, then $I$ would ask that you file a motion to be allowed to join as an amicus if that's what your desire is.

MR. OLSEN: Yes, Your Honor. I'll do so. JUDGE MELLOY: Very good. Okay. Then we'll get to the matter of the Motion To Intervene filed by the Pre-Federal Claimants.

Mr. Simon, I'll let you go forward and tell us what you'd like us to hear about that motion.

MR. SIMON: Thank you, Your Honor. I really don't want to take very long. I think I've fully argued my case in my motion and my reply and I really think that the case turns on two issues. One is the 1903 decree by the Territorial Court of New Mexico which we claim cannot be res judicata as to our claims because the Pre-Federal Claimants were not provided notice nor were they joined nor
were they in privity with any party to that case. It's a unique situation, Your Honor, because for privity there has to be some kind of representation by a party in the case with the ability to represent you. What we have in this case is a conspiracy to create a sham proceeding as a fraud against the judicial system because what happened was when the U.S. was trying to gain control of the river after the passage of the Reclamation Act in 1902, the way they did that was they filed an amended complaint or a supplemental complaint against the two named defendants, neither of which were viable entities. The two corporate entities named in their original suit existed in 1897 when the case was originally filed in the Territorial Court. As you're aware, there was significant litigation over the years and, unfortunately, the U.S., we believe, used improper litigation in that initial case because they claimed the right of controlled navigation, but the Rio Grande is not a navigable waterway or in any way involved in commerce and we believe the reason that they filed against us was because -- when $I$ say "us", I mean the Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company -- was to secure the use of the water that had previously
been appropriated by the Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company for all the farmers in New Mexico, Texas and Mexico. As you know, the Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company thought to deliver -- capture the water in Elephant Butte and then deliver it for a fee to the farmers in New Mexico, Texas and Mexico. We believe that we had the prior rights and we can prove them. I'd be happy if we did nothing further than proceed to determine who has the best title to the appropriated rights.

Going back to the litigation, the U.S. then in 1903 when it filed its supplemental complaint never -- we claimed and $I$ believe we can prove by the 1923 World Court case that the United States knew and the attorneys for the companies knew that those companies no longer existed as viable entities, had no assets and all their assets after 1900 were conveyed to Dr. Nathan Boyd who is the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Scott Boyd here. So what they did was they did not serve process, they did not join them and they took a judgment by default against two entities that had no existence in fact. Those two named corporations own no assets because those assets had been conveyed away
from them upon the liquidation of those corporations in 1900 and they knew that in 1903. In fact, their two attorneys who had represented those two corporations then conspired with the U.S. Government and perhaps the Court to create a default by not responding to the supplemental complaint in 1903 thereby creating a default against two non-functioning corporations. The Government then prior to that date, as you see from my discussion in my memo, sent in a survey team to survey the dam site in March of 1903 before the judgment of default was even rendered. We claim that through the history of prior appropriations and under the prior appropriation doctrine those farmers who now own the water in the Lower Rio Grande and Texas and Mexico all secured their water by creating their own ditches and creating the diversion rights from the river. Then when Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company was formed in 1893 by those community ditches and financed by Dr. Boyd, they connected in 1897 those three main community ditches that were connected through drains the other ditches in the Mesilla Valley and down into Texas and they linked their ditches up to the Leasburg Canal and the Fort Selden diversion
and that completed an irrigation system for a portion of the floodwater. Now, as you know, in 1896 and '97 the U.S. Government had its intent to take those waters for its El Paso International Dam \& Reservoir thought to enjoin the Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company from completing its reservoir and dam at Elephant Butte and it was successful. It created the mechanism by which they prevented the completion of the dam, but they did not complete -- I mean, they did not stop the completion of the Leasburg Canal, which is a six-mile canal connecting the three main ditches, and the Fort Selden Diversion and they also had diversions upstream and downstream. There was a Percha and the Rincon Valley and Caballo diversion upstream that the company made and then they appropriated and made a west side diversion. There was a completion of work. The question that we have before us in this case that $I$ would request that you consider is whether the completion of those works by that Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company constituted completions within the five years under Section 20 of the Federal Act of March 3, 1891 and the Territorial Act of February 1887 and 1891 that provided for affidavits and
public notices of commencement of construction and upon completion those works were appropriated. There were also prior appropriations as early as 1843 by farmers in the Doña Ana area, which is upstream. It's south of Fort Sullivan and north of Las Cruces. They commenced their safety of construction in 1843. We have a group of statutes including the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, the 1887 Act, the 1891 Act and the 1891 Federal Act that all come into play. And, of course, we have some case law that in New Mexico in 1905 determined that those who built a canal or an acequia were the owners in common to that acequia and, of course, they are the owners of the waterways.

Now, it looks like Texas has never addressed their interest in the water, but the original intent of the Irrigation Company was to provide water to all within that range within that area and that is most identical to what the project then later did. The project then trespassed on the easement that Boyd owned in 1903 and built their Rio Grande Project on top of our dam or next to it and took all the water that we had appropriated for their project and then basically copied our plan of distribution. When I say "our", I again am talking
about the initial Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company until 1900 and after 1900 the Boyd interest and the farmers' interest in their ditches and their water rights under their prior appropriation rights.

JUDGE MELLOY: Now, do I understand you to be arguing that because of your prior appropriation and a prior appropriation date that predates 1900 that both the 1906 treaty with Mexico and the Compact itself are invalid because they are trespassing on your rights and giving away your water?

MR. SIMON: I think to the extent that they are not delivering our full measure of water that we appropriated prior to the Compact and prior to the treaty that they would be invading our rights. There is enough -- I'll answer your question directly. We agreed to deliver water to Mexico. The original Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation prospectus, which you will see in the 55th 2 nd Session, publication 255 of the public records of the Senate, there's a copy of the prospectus and that provides that the intention or the planned area of distribution of water of the project that my clients initiated was to include both Texas and

Mexico. My clients had provision for distribution of water to Mexico. The only difference is that we were going to charge for that water. So in the case of the treaty it would be the U.S. that would owe the delivery fees and the capture and storage fees for that water. We are not saying that the treaty is nullified. We're simply saying that our prior rights require a delivery of the prior water that we appropriated to us first and that if there is water yet to be delivered because there's a shortfall in delivery that the U.S. Government or somebody has to make a -- the State of New Mexico would have to make a call on junior rights holders upstream that they have given water to since 1907.

Now, with regard to the project rights, you are correct. The project rights we hold in fee simple and those have never been divested. We have to either be compensated or there is a trespass action available for the intrusion of federal control of our facilities and our project rights. JUDGE MELLOY: So, in essence, you're arguing that you own the Elephant Butte Reservoir. MR. SIMON: Well, you know, there are equitable rights that accrue to one who trespasses, but as it relates to those prior rights for the
actual appropriation of those project rights, yes. Now, the Federal Government has spent a lot of money and done a lot of things to create a distribution system that they have stopped us from creating. We would either have to have an ejectment and we go back into possession and we then create a distribution system or there would have to be some reconciliation with the U.S. Government to accommodate us through compensation in some manner that would recognize those prior rights.

JUDGE MELLOY: In all this material that
I reviewed there was some reference to the fact that under normal water flow you basically were appropriating all the water of the Rio Grande. Is that accurate?

MR. SIMON: No, it's not. Let me explain. We know from that from time and memorial there have been diversions of water upstream and downstream from that Lower Rio Grande and we can only claim that water that is unappropriated -JUDGE MELLOY: But didn't you claim all of it, all the unappropriated water?

MR. SIMON: No, sir. We claimed -- What the Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company did was it
claimed all the unappropriated floodwater of the Rio Grande that reached Elephant Butte on the Rio Grande. It also agreed to hold, capture and distribute -- store, capture and distribute the historic waters that had been appropriated by those farmers in the Lower Rio Grande and in Texas and Mexico if they chose to allow us to do so for them to hold their pre-1893 water rights for that water that is the surface water that they had been using for their farms prior to 1893. There might still be enough water to provide for the project. We don't know how much water there is. All I'm saying is that we appropriated enough water to serve those farms within that area that reached Elephant Butte and we want to be sure that those people are not shorted in their water rights that they appropriated.

Does that answer your question, Your Honor?
JUDGE MELLOY: Well, I'm not sure it entirely does, but let's move on.

MR. SIMON: I guess what I'm trying to say is we've never had -- The problem with the adjudication in the Lower Rio Grande, Your Honor -We would propose that the prior appropriation doctrine be followed as it relates to all the
water. We only claim that water which is a part of the floodwater that was unappropriated that reached Elephant Butte Dam at that time.

JUDGE MELLOY: Well, let me try and
understand exactly who you represent -- the interest that you represent in this Petition In Intervention.

As I understand it, there are a group of farmers who have prior appropriation rights that predate 1890. All right?

MR. SIMON: 1893. Yes.
JUDGE MELLOY: 1893. Did they assign
their rights to the Irrigation District?
MR. SIMON: Well, they did in 1905, but I contend that that was under coercion.

JUDGE MELLOY: So they assigned them their rights to the project as --

MR. SIMON: The delivery rights.
JUDGE MELLOY: Let me finish here. Just a second. Let me go back. Let me just say this. As I understand it, if there is a farmer out there in the Lower Rio Grande in New Mexico who claims that they never delivered their rights to anybody, that they have rights that predate the ones that the United States claims to have, which I think is

1904, they can still adjudicate those rights; correct?

MR. SIMON: Yes. That's what they're trying to do.

JUDGE MELLOY: No. I'm not talking about that. What I'm talking about is if they didn't have anything to do with the Rio Grande Irrigation District.

MR. SIMON: Right. We also have a New Mexico case on that.

JUDGE MELLOY: But all the people that you represent are people who are asserting claims through the Rio Grande Irrigation District; is that correct?

MR. SIMON: Let's get the names correct, Your Honor. There's two -- I'm going to try to clarify that understanding.

JUDGE MELLOY: Okay. Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company.

MR. SIMON: January 12, 1893 is the priority date for the water rights derived from Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company and those rights are the rights to the floodwater, the floodwater of the Rio Grande, so that's the excess water that comes off the lower Rockies in the spring and the
fall that is in excess of the amount that was then diverted for farming purposes on surface flows. In addition, prior to 1893 there were a number of ditches and a number of diversions and those farmers created water rights to most of the surface flow of the Rio Grande and some of it went to Texas and Mexico. It wasn't a complete consumption or appropriation of all the water. It was just that portion that was unappropriated that they had historically used for their surface water irrigation prior to 1893 and that's the claimants that Mr. Singh and others are in. For example, Mr. Singh has an 1851 or 1852 La Mesa ditch irrigation right. The 1905 assignments were of a forced and coerced assignment. It wasn't voluntary. What the U.S. Government did was said, "Well, we've taken control of the project and we now control your historic rights to water and if you want us to deliver your historic surface flows that you historically diverted before 1893, you're going to have to assign us your rights and you're going to have to pay for this project", because under the Reclamation Act Congress will not pay the full price like the Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company was going to pay for its project and made
the farmers give up their rights and pay for the dam and the distribution system that they now call the U.S. Rio Grande Project and liened their properties.

JUDGE MELLOY: Are there any claimants who are not either claiming through the Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company or who have not previously assigned their claims to the United States?

MR. SIMON: Well, not within this group, Your Honor, but I represent two others who are -one other group that's in that category. I think it's upriver. They are within the project, but they don't get delivery of water.

JUDGE MELLOY: Okay. I want to keep these two separate for a second.

As $I$ understand it, anybody who is claiming through the Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company arguably has had their claim cut off by the 1903 decree and the 1909 Supreme Court decision which you claim is invalid; is that correct? MR. SIMON: Yes, sir.

JUDGE MELLOY: And so then you add the second group of claimants who you say were coerced or defrauded or somehow forced to give up their rights in 1905. I didn't understand that they were Shannon N. Benter-Moine, CSR
part of the intervention. Maybe I missed that. I thought we were only talking about the Boyd Estate issues.

MR. SIMON: No, sir. There's two different groups. Let me --

JUDGE MELLOY: Let me ask you this. Why can't the second group -- that is, the 1905 coerced claimants if you want to call them that -- why can't they just adjudicate their claims in the ongoing proceedings in the Lower Rio Grande Adjudication Court in New Mexico?

MR. SIMON: Well, because the Court won't let them. See, the problem, Your Honor, is that we have a hodgepodge of rights. Let me take Mr. Singh here at the table with me. Okay? Mr. Singh is in the second group that you have identified, but Mr. Singh claims both pre-1893 rights through an 1851 ditch and he also claims 1893 floodwater rights under the Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company. Most of my clients --

JUDGE MELLOY: That's what I'm trying to get at, Mr. Simon, is if -- To the extent any of your clients claim through the 1893 Rio Grande Dam \& Irrigation Company, their claims are cut off by the 1909 Supreme Court decision, as I understand
it, subject to your claim that that's an invalid decision.

Now, to the extent somebody has another claim because they had pre-1893 rights, they can adjudicate that in New Mexico state Court, can't they?

MR. SIMON: Yes. Yes.
(Talking in the background.)

MR. SIMON: What my client, Mr. Boyd, is saying is that we have a damage issue perhaps in that the U.S. Government created an embargo in 1896 that prevented further diversion and development of water rights on the main stem of the Rio Grande.

JUDGE MELLOY: But that's the Rio Grande

Dam \& Irrigation Company issue; right?

MR. SIMON: Perhaps. Yes.

JUDGE MELLOY: Okay. So I think part of the problem here and what I'm trying to get my head around is, first of all, as I understand the litigation history of this case, you have a 1903 decree, you have a 1909 Supreme Court decision affirming that decree, you then have some type of proceedings in the early $1920^{\prime} s$, the World Court proceedings, which were brought by some British investors. But then, as I understand it, there
were no proceedings of any kind any place until sometime in the 1980's when there was something filed in the Court of Claims; is that correct?

MR. SIMON: There was a 1914 case also, but the 19 -- Boyd died in ' 25 and then the case wasn't taken up again until the grandson filed in the Court of Claims in '97 or '98.

JUDGE MELLOY: What I'm getting at is nothing happened for 70 years. Is that what you're saying?

MR. SIMON: Right. Part of that has to do with sovereign immunity and --

JUDGE MELLOY: But it all goes back to the issue of you have to set aside the 1909 Supreme Court decision.

MR. SIMON: Yes. And the 1903. Yes. JUDGE MELLOY: Okay. On what conceivable basis can you say we can go in 120 years later or 110 years later and set aside a Supreme Court decision? Particularly, I don't know why you would ask a District Court to do that. Only a Supreme Court could do that, couldn't they?

MR. SIMON: That's an interesting issue. The New Mexico District Court in the Lower Rio Grande adjudication found that that was a federal
issue and they did not have jurisdiction to do it. JUDGE MELLOY: Of course. I mean, I was a District Court Judge and I wouldn't even contemplate the possibility that I could take a Supreme Court decision and say it's invalid.

MR. SIMON: Let me give you a couple of examples of what $I$ believe answers your question. If we look at what I call Arizona vs. California, No. 304, the U.S. Supreme Court decision in 2000, that was the case that involved the Fort Yuma Apache Reservation. What happened in that case is very similar to what happened in our case. In 1893 the Department of the Interior basically made a fraudulent agreement with the Indians and took 15,000 acres or 30,000 acres of their reservation and the Indians fought that and in 1940 they won a judgment that said that -- I believe the judgment was that that was an invalid agreement. Then maybe it was in 1976 -- $I$ may not have my dates perfect -- but the Government finally admitted that that was a fraudulent taking of the Indians 'land and they compensated the Indians for that taking. Then the Indians sued in the 1990s, I believe, which would now be 100 years later, for the water rights that were taken from them by the fraudulent
taking of their land. The Supreme Court found in Arizona vs. California in 2000 that that was -that the Indians had been denied their water rights and ordered that they be allocated water rights under the Lower Colorado Compact. I don't know who gave up water rights, but those people got their water rights. That Indian tribe was given an allocation of water. That's exactly what I'm arguing here.

We also have the U.S. vs. Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, another case in which the Indian tribe -- in this case the Paiute Indians -the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe -- fought to have water rights to its fishing rights at Pyramid Lake adjudicated and they were finally granted and very pretty recently the rights to those water rights for fishing rights that they had been denied and there was a res judicata claim made in that case that they had been part of the Orr Ditch adjudication and they were granted over 3,000 acres of water under that irrigation district, but they then later came back and said , wait a minute, you're destroying our fishing rights and we have to be -- we have to have water for our fishing rights, which, again, go back hundreds of years.

The U.S. Supreme Court in that case -- or maybe it was a district court -- said that they had rights to the fishing rights and that the district could not draw off that amount of water that represented their historic rights to their fishing rights. That's what we're arguing here. We have prior rights and those have to be recognized.

JUDGE MELLOY: All I'm saying, Mr. Simon, though, is it seems to me that if you are going to go -- if your argument turns on the invalidity of a 1909 United States Supreme Court decision, you need to go into the United States Supreme Court and ask them to set aside that decision. I don't think any other court has jurisdiction to do that.

MR. SIMON: Your Honor, I do agree with you in that sense and that's why we're here.

JUDGE MELLOY: But that gets to the timeliness issue. I don't know why you didn't do that years ago because you kept --

MR. SIMON: I don't know the answer -I've only represented these clients since 2011, but Your Honor, my client is telling me that he didn't have access to those records until after the Freedom of Information Act made them available. Let me just say that jurisdiction is always subject
to attack and we're attacking the jurisdiction of the 1903 case and the 1909 Supreme Court case because they did not have in their jurisdiction either the issue, the res or the people who owned those rights and it was an invalid judgment in 1903 and it was an invalid judgment in 1909 and we're attacking the jurisdiction of those courts to render those decisions.

JUDGE MELLOY: All right. Well, thank you, Mr. Simon. Maybe I'll hear from the United States first. Mr. Dubois or Mr. MacFarlane? I'm not sure who is going to speak.

MR. DUBOIS: James Dubois for the United States, Your Honor. I will keep it fairly simple and clear. The ruling from the court has established that the standards for intervention in original cases by non-state entities is very high largely because of the respect for the sovereignty of states which represent the interest of their citizens in the original actions and that counsels for restraint and allowing intervention by non-state parties. Here, while the Pre-Federal Intervenors have paid lip service to the standards for intervention, in New Jersey vs. New York and South Carolina vs. North Carolina, in acknowledging Shannon N. Benter-Moine, CSR-
those cases they really completely misconstrued the meaning in holding the cases. In addition, they appear to misunderstand the nature of the issues in this original action. The Courts held that the intervenor whose state is already a party has a burden of showing a compelling interest in its own right apart from the interest of a class of citizens and other creatures of the state and it's not properly represented by the state. As we set forth in our brief, the Pre-Federal Intervenors have failed in each respect to meet the standards of intervention. And as you've pointed out, in addition, the motion is not timely. The Pre-Federal Claimants have not shown that they have got a compelling interest in the subject and factual issues of this action because the claims they seek to raise are really adjudicatory claims, an intramural dispute within New Mexico. This action that's in front of you now is a -- concerns the interpretation of the Rio Grande Compact which apportions the water of the Rio Grande and defines the rights and obligations of the states under that compact. New Mexico in entering the compact bound its citizens to the terms of that agreement and those obligations may impact water right within a
state regardless of a prior adjudication.
Certainly a classic example of that is Hinderlider v. La Plata River \& Cherry Creek Ditch Company. In that case the Court said whether the apportionment of the water of an interstate stream is to be made by compact or by decree of the Court, the apportion that's binding on the citizens of each state and all water claims or that the state has granted water rights before it entered into the compact. What this case is about is the rights of the states in the compact and what the Pre-Federal Claimants are trying to bring into this matter is essentially an adjudication of their rights. That is something that the Court has been very clear about in that intramural disputes over a distribution of water is not something that represents a unique and distinct interest and that is something that is really within the control of the state. The fight over distribution of water within New Mexico is squarely within the category of interest for which the state must be deemed to represent its citizens. It the sort of dispute that the Courts in New Jersey vs. New York said it would not entertain. JUDGE MELLOY: Let me ask you this
question. I think looking at it from the prospective of the Pre-Federal Claimants that they're in kind of a catch-22 situation because every time they try to assert their interest whether it's in New Mexico Adjudication Court or U.S. District Court in New Mexico, they run up against the roadblock of the 1903 Decree and 1909 Supreme Court decision, which everyone says is res judicata, you're out of court, that's it, we're not even going to hear your claim.

How does that play into this? It's sort of a catch-22. On the one hand we're saying we don't want them to have any forum within which to litigate the validity of the 1909 decision and 1903 Decree, but on the other hand, that's the roadblock that prevents them from getting any adjudication of their claims anywhere.

MR. DUBOIS: Your Honor, I think New
Mexico in its briefing went through the history of the series of losses in court over these issues that these parties have gone through. They have had a number of opportunities including in the lower Rio Grande Adjudication. They did not take their most recent loss in that case on appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court when the Court determined
that there was not an avenue for going after -- I'm not particularly familiar. I'll defer to New Mexico on sort of the specifics of that. They have had opportunities. They have not taken them to even take the LRT opinion or ruling to the Supreme Court. What you're asking, however, is that this become -- or what they're asking is that this Court take on a general adjudication kind of role because their water rights that they assert exist affect all other water rights. This is not something that is simply an issue with the United States. This is an issue that applies against all of the water rights in New Mexico.

JUDGE MELLOY: Well, actually, it
applies --
MR. DUBOIS: It's a vast expansion of this case.

JUDGE MELLOY: Well, as I understand it, they say they also have all of New Mexico -- not only New Mexico's water, but they also have all of Texas and Mexico's water subject to those entities buying it from them.

MR. DUBOIS: Which I believe, Your Honor, kind of goes back to your original question about whether or not what they are seeking is to overturn
the compact itself.

JUDGE MELLOY: Well, I understand that is exactly what they are seeking.

MR. DUBOIS: I don't disagree with you, Your Honor.

JUDGE MELLOY: I guess the question is, is there any authority that would allow anyone to overturn a compact that provides for an equitable apportionment of water?

MR. DUBOIS: Which is also a federal
statute, Your Honor. I know of no authority that would allow that. I don't think any such authority exists. I think it would be a very curious thing to allow or to have an individual Claimant for water override both its state sovereign and the federal sovereignty over compacts generally based on a simple disagreement on -- well, particularly in this case -- on a 100-year-old ruling. I know of no authority for that.

MR. SIMON: Your Honor, I believe I can address that issue and that question. I know of a precedence.

MR. DUBOIS: Your Honor, I did not interrupt Mr. Simon.

JUDGE MELLOY: That's right, Mr. Simon.

MR. DUBOIS: I'd like to finish up our argument first.

JUDGE MELLOY: Let Mr. Dubois finish his argument.

I have a question about that. Let's assume that you had a situation where you did have a water rights claimant that did have legitimate claims to the water -- upstream water -- and then another state, New Mexico, and let's say another state, Texas, comes in and says, "We want our equitable apportionment of the water which we're entitled to", and the state then enters into an agreement -Who has the authority in that situation to negotiate the equitable apportionment? The owners of the water rights or the state?

MR. DUBOIS: I'm not sure $I$ follow the question, but let me try. My understanding is that you're assuming -- Let's say it's the City of Albuquerque, rights of Elephant Butte. Let's say they came in and said, "We have a legitimate claim to water." Let's say that it went back to a pueblo right for the City of Albuquerque with an 1840 water right just making it up. We think that the compact should be reapportioned? JUDGE MELLOY: No. What I'm saying is Shannon N. Benter-Moine, CSR-
who has the authority to enter -- Let's take that example --

MR. DUBOIS: Only a state has an authority to enter into a compact.

JUDGE MELLOY: Let's take your example. So Albuquerque says, "We have a prior appropriation right that goes back to 1840 and that allows us to take 60 percent of the water of the Rio Grande." Texas comes in and says, "But we also have a right to equitable apportionment." If you're going to equitably apportion the water, it's going to cut into New Mexico's prior appropriation right.

Does that make sense?

MR. DUBOIS: Yes. That, in fact, Your Honor, is exactly what occurs in Colorado. They have both priority call sort of within the state when water is sufficient, but Colorado also will curtail priority rights to make their compact obligation because the compact supersedes or trumps the state appropriation system, which is essentially --

JUDGE MELLOY: And so in that --
MR. DUBOIS: The state can only allocate that water to which it is entitled. If it is entitled to less because of the compact, even
within the state they can only allocate what they are entitled to use within that state.

JUDGE MELLOY: And just to kind of complete the circle, what a compact does at the end of the day is to take what are competing interests of equitable apportionment -- Texas, Colorado and New Mexico -- and rather than have the Supreme Court adjudicate a formula, you agree upon a formula that says Texas you get so much, New Mexico you get so much, Colorado you get so much, and they enter into a compact that does the equitable apportionment. Am I summarizing that correctly? MR. DUBOIS: Yes. JUDGE MELLOY: And to the extent that under prior apportionment some entity within a state has to give up water, do they have any rights to participate in that compact negotiation?

MR. DUBOIS: As a practical matter my experience is, yes, the water users tend to have a great deal of input during compact negotiations. That's what I've seen running through the histories of this compact, the Yellowstone River Compact, the Republican River Compact. That is typical for them to have input, but it is the state that is the ultimate decision-maker.

JUDGE MELLOY: And they are the ultimate signatory to the compact subject to congressional approval.

MR. DUBOIS: Because, in fact, they are asserting and defending sovereign rights to their apportionment of the water of the system.

JUDGE MELLOY: All right. I may have gotten you off track here, Mr. Dubois. Is there anything else you want to say?

MR. DUBOIS: I mean, really, we've burned a fair amount of time on this already. I think that as we've said in our briefing that the -- that there's no interest that these intervenors have that's different from the assistance of the creeks of the state with respect to the issues that we are litigating in this interstate action. They are simply another water user. They are trying to quantify their water rights under state law. That does fall -- that distribution of water issue falls squarely within the category of interest that the state must be deemed to represent its citizens on. By the same token, to some degree -- I will let the states address this, but the State of New Mexico does represent these folks with respect to this compact action. This is not an adjudication
action. It's not quantifying or adjudicating rights to the United States. This is dealing with the rights and obligations to the state and the state in that sense does not represent any individual claimant whether they agree with them or not. They represent sovereign interests. That's what this case is about.

And then finally, sort of related to the point that you were making earlier about the timeliness of this, these folks are bringing this motion six years after Texas filed its motion for a bill of complaint and five years after we intervened, a couple of years after the Special Master entered a report and well after the Supreme Court has weighed in. Frankly, we are well down the road in moving this case forward. There's been a substantial amount of document protection and discovery. In addition to sort of as you've pointed out the 70-odd years where nothing happened, this motion is not even timely within the context of this case. For all of those reasons we would advocate that the motion to intervene be denied.

JUDGE MELLOY: All right. Thank you.
Mr. Somach, do you want to speak for the State of Texas or anybody else going to speak on their
behalf?
MR. SOMACH: No. It will be me, Your Honor, and I will be brief.

If one ignores all the issue preclusion arguments that may or may not be out there, if one ignores all of the time barring issues that may or may not be out there and focuses on just simply the question of whether or not all things being equal these folks should be allowed to intervene, we don't believe that that intervention meets or that their motion or their arguments meet either the New Jersey standard or the South Carolina standard and Mr. Boyd addressed that in terms of -notwithstanding the fact that they know that's a standard, there's nothing in their briefing that remotely meets the argument that would be necessary to be sustained in order to meet those standards for intervention. Quite frankly, I'm not sure that they could meet the standards -- the normal standards for intervention in a District Court based upon what they have argued let alone the high standard that the Supreme Court has set in original actions.

The second point $I$ want to make very quickly is that the rights that they are asserting are
rights that are purely created by state law. Even if $I$ conceded again on the issue preclusion issues that might be out there and conceded they had some kind of right, that right doesn't arrive in some kind of a vacuum. It has to generate or stem from something or some entity and that entity has got to be either New Mexico territorial law or it's got to be New Mexico state law. Either way, it is a right that is purely a creature of New Mexico law in one shape or another. It doesn't have a -- it can't possibly have any other basis on it. If you take a look at even their response to the opposition briefs -- take a look at page 3, take a look at page 5, listen to the argument that Mr. Simon just made -- it's all talking about the law of prior appropriation, appropriate water rights and so forth. Again, those are the very kinds of rights that the Hinderlider case talks about and the Supreme Court was very clear about that. Assuming, again, issue preclusion is defeated, statute of limitations is defeated, their recourse, if any, is an action $I$ guess against New Mexico or the United States in some way, shape or form to get compensation assuming they can prove what they want to prove. It is not an involvement in a Supreme

Court original action dealing with the 1938 Rio Grande Compact. In fact, there are no compact issues that are raised in their intervention papers at all. Arguing that somehow the creation of the compact was flawed -- and that's about as close as they get to it -- is not the kind of thing that one can raise as an intervenor in a case like this. I don't think that there is a catch-22 for two reasons. Number one, it would ignore all the prior litigation that they have been involved with and the fact that they did unsuccessful doesn't create a situation where they have had no remedy. They exercised that remedy in arguments of sham proceedings and coercion, all these other kinds of things. There are forums -- assuming, again, they are not time-barred, there are forums where they could file lawsuits on those types of issues, but not in an original action like this one.

With respect to everything that they have argued, it's all very, very kind of interesting and colorful, but it really is not the stuff of which intervention in an original action is made. An original action is among sovereigns as Mr. Dubois has indicated. This is a case primarily between New Mexico and Texas. All these issues that have
been raised are issues as against the State of New Mexico, tangentially perhaps the United States. They have no place in this action and we ask that the motion be -- we recommend that the motion be denied. Otherwise, we simplify rely upon the papers we've filed in this case.

JUDGE MELLOY: Thank you, Mr. Somach.
Mr. Roman?
MR. ROMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
There's very little for me to say because the issues have all been briefed pretty much. As Mr. Dubois indicated, we've already taken up a lot of time with this issue, so I don't want to say too much.

As we've discussed, clearly the question is a priority of individual water rights within New Mexico, which is what the base of this claim is, is simply not at issue in this case. The Pre-Federal Claimants haven't shown any unique or compeling interest in actual subject matter in this litigation. Namely, the interpretation of their respective compacting party's rights and obligations under the compact. As Mr. Somach indicated, it's clear that the Pre-Federal Claimants aren't raising or defending compact
claims, but rather just asserting their rights to water they contend are somehow superior to the compact's apportionment. You can tell just how infrequently they refer to the compact at all in their moving papers. As Mr. Dubois and Mr. Somach indicated, under the Hinderlider case it's very clear that state law rights in an interstate stream -- even those rights that predate a compact are still subject to the compact's apportionment. This is strictly a New Mexico state law action and it's not proper for an original action in this forum. The state adjudication that's ongoing is the proper forum for litigation of a state water right. As $I$ say, it's ongoing at the present time. In seeking to intervene here while there's already an ongoing adjudication -- albeit one that's stayed right now -- the Pre-Federal Claimants are attempting to preemptively appeal a pending matter that hasn't even been decided yet. As previously discussed, the claims that they are attempting to raise here have already been litigated and rejected multiple times in multiple forums, including the Supreme Court, over more than the past century and it wouldn't be appropriate to revive them here especially because their interests are really no
different from those of any other New Mexico water user or Elephant Butte Reservoir who claims their water right in which case they are standing in the same shoes as tens of thousands of other water users in the state of New Mexico whose rights are being adjudicated. So therefore, it isn't a catch-22 as Mr. Somach pointed out. They had the forum to raise these. Their claims have been rejected in the past. It's not that they didn't have an opportunity. It's just that opportunity was denied under merit. The last thing I'd point out is that both EBID and EP No. 1 were also earlier in this litigation denied the ability to intervene because it was determined that their respective states represented them despite the fact that at least EBID and New Mexico are at odds over certain aspects of this litigation. And if one of these that are holding contract rights to project water can't show a unique and compelling right in this intervention sufficient to merit their intervention, the Pre-Federal Claimants certainly can't and we join with the other two parties in urging you to deny the motion to intervene. JUDGE MELLOY: Let me ask you a quick question. I'm looking through my stuff here and I
can't find what I'm looking for, but -- There's reference in Mr. Simon's brief or moving papers to an adjudication $I$ think it was in the U.S. District Court about the United States priority date and there's some dispute about whether or not the court got it right. That was then apparently put on hold to allow for settlement negotiations. What's the status of that case?

MR. ROMAN: Just to be clear, Your Honor, it's not in Federal District Court, that issue. That would be in State District Court in the Third Judicial District in New Mexico. That is part of the New Mexico Adjudication which is broken up into different stream system issues. I believe the one you're referring to is Stream System Issue 104 which was adjudicating the U.S.'s water right. You're correct that that is still currently stayed pending discussions on essentially whether other parties of the adjudication are going to appeal the finding of a 1903 priority date on the part of the United States. And as $I$ understand it, even though I'm not directly involved in that adjudication, there's also the question of whether the U.S. may appeal a finding that its project right is a groundwater only project right. I'll certainly let
the U.S. chime in if I'm misstating the potential appeal there. Currently it is still stayed with the District Court Judge overseeing the case holding hearings every approximately six months to determine whether the ongoing stay is still merited based on the progress that's being made on the settlement discussions. And as you can probably imagine, a number of the issues being discussed there are kind of overlapping some of the issues that we're dealing with in this litigation as well. In that Stream System 104 stay there's also a stay of the Stream System 107 issue, which is what is relevant to the Pre-Federal Claimants -- what they are moving for here because that 107 issue is determining whether any pre-project irrigation rights survive formation of the project. Those two stream system issues are what are currently stayed in the State District Court.

Does that answer your question?
JUDGE MELLOY: Yes. Thank you. Do any of the amici want to be heard on this issue? (No response.)

JUDGE MELLOY: If not, I'll give
Mr. Simon the last word. Mr. Simon?
MR. SIMON: Thank you, Your Honor. There Shannon N. Benter-Moine, CSR-
have been a number of statements I'd like to address. Let me just say in terms of the posture of the case and whether intervention is appropriate, the U.S. has tried to assert its claims to the project starting in -- well, it tried to dismiss this adjudication in 1995 and the case started in 1986. There was a U.S. vs. New Mexico decision in 1995 where they determined that the stream system for adjudication was the Lower Rio Grande. The U.S. then in 1997, I believe, went to U.S. Federal Court and tried to obtain validation by Declaratory Judgment Act of its claim to the project. My client entered that case. That case went to the 10 th Circuit and the 10 th Circuit in 2002 approved abstention and sent it back to the state court for adjudication of the U.S. interest. This case started again in 2010 and that's where we are today.

With regard to our positions, we hold that the thing that makes us uniquely different than every other Claimant in contradiction to everything that was said by the U.S., New Mexico and Texas is that we hold the rights -- senior rights -- to the project from 1893 and the water rights for the flood waters from 1893. The state adjudication has
denied both of those claims and they have not, as you've noticed, dealt with the pre-claimant's rights before 1893, but -- well, yeah. 107 is the last -- 104 -- Where we stand in the state adjudication, as Mr. Roman mentioned, is the state has yet to make a final decree as to the priority dates of the Federal Government and it has yet to finally determine the pre-federal rights of the farmer claimants. They're open issues. The U.S. is now using this mechanism to try to validate its project rights by saying that it holds project rights and it has the right to have those allocated by equitable allocation under the compact. Well, that's simply not right and their reference to Hinderlider is not right either. I'm quoting from U.S. vs. Nevada and California, 412 U.S 534-539 and Judge Rehnquist's decision. "It is true that upstream or downstream water uses and priorities are important considerations when the judiciary equitably apportions an interstate stream." He quotes Hinderlider and Nebraska vs. Wyoming and Wyoming vs. Colorado.

This Court has the right to address the prior rights in this adjudication. Not adjudication, but in this compact case. Hinderlider at 108 says
that, "If these states do not consider all the prior rights" -- just like this quote from Rehnquist says -- "that there is an infirmity in the legality of the compact." What we're saying is we hold rights senior to the U.S. The U.S. has been granted intervention and they are asserting their ownership of the compact rights and the project rights that went into the compact and those are inextricably connected. What we're saying is that you cannot decide whether this compact has legally allocated rights to Texas that deny the farmers in the southern part of the state their historic priority without taking into consideration those water uses and priorities that are important consideration when the judiciary equitably apportions an interstate stream. That's where we are today. You're being asked to consider the validity of the appropriations of the U.S. Government and all the rights that went into the compact and we're saying that not all the rights that were then vested were considered when the compact was drafted. And to the extent that Texas or the Mexicans or anyone else believe that they have a claim superior to those prior vested rights, there's an infirmity in the compact that has to be
examined. Hinderlider says -- You know, Hinderlider was a much easier case because Hinderlider dealt only with fully-appropriated rights. Both the Cherry Creek Ditch and the New Mexico claimants had vested rights and they were simply allocating the days of delivery. The Colorado Court had granted the ditch 10 days of sustained diversions and -- or 20 days -- and they all agreed amongst the states that they would each take 10 days each instead of 20 days straight or something like that. That case dealt with appropriated rights. What we have here the a different case. What we have here is is the compact considering fully the vested rights that are vested in each state? Let me go on to some of these other people. You said that -- Mr. Dubois said that the intervention is high, the standards for intervention, but this is not simply an intrastate case. This is an interstate case where we claim all the project rights and our rights are unique. No one else in this case -- in any of these cases or under the project has made a claim to interstate free federal project rights. That is what is at issue in this case and why you should grant intervention. We have a compelling interest,
the state has failed to consider it or refused to. We stand in the same position as the U.S. just as Mr. Roman said. The state has not granted a priority date to the U.S. and they have not granted us a priority date for our project rights. As soon as that happens there's going to be an appeal as Mr. Somach or Roman or someone may have mentioned and we will be right back here discussing whether there was a valid forfeiture of our rights and whether we hold superior rights. This is like the high standard that Judge Ginsberg and Roberts and I believe the New Jersey vs. New York case mentions and that is that they in their dissent said it would be preferable to allow intervention to the City of Philadelphia since the City of Philadelphia has compelling interest in the water that is the subject of the New Jersey vs. New York adjudication. Even though the Court said that they shouldn't, the dissent said that it should have. The water that the U.S. put into the compact included some of the prior appropriated water or the floodwaters that we claimed. Hinderlider at 108 says that if there are interests in vested rights that were not considered in the compact, that creates an infirmity in the legality of the
compact. We represent our rights. The state will not represent our rights. It has rejected our rights. Therefore, our claim is unique. There is no one who is making our claims. We meet that three-part check.

Now, let me go on to the other issues that were stated. What you asked was what do we do when an assertive claim runs up against a 1903 and 1909 judgment? Is there a catch-22? You're correct. We have been denied the rights to a full trial on the merits of our rights by the State Courts of New Mexico. You can tell from the pleadings that New Mexico endorses or asserts or agrees with the U.S.'s right to the project. New Mexico is fighting us to destroy our rights in the Lower Rio Grande while it's endorsing the rights of the U.S. in this case, so it will not and has not protected our rights.

You then asked, "Who has the right to allocate water when there are prior rights?" I referred you back to Judge Rehnquist's decision and the citing of Hinderlider, Nebraska vs. Wyoming and Wyoming vs. Colorado where there is a dispute over priorities. This Court has always applied the prior appropriation doctrine and looked at the
dates of priorities as determinative of the rights as it allocates those rights between the states. That's what it did in Wyoming vs. Colorado. It said that the Wyoming project had an earlier date than the Colorado project. Even though Colorado had a legitimate argument for the use of the water, the Wyoming earlier project took priority and they were granted those rights as between Wyoming and Colorado. That's exactly what we're arguing here. We're saying we have a case in which the state has given water under a compact without regard to the prior rights of some of those vested right-holders and the U.S. Supreme Court needs to step in as it did in Truckee-Carson and the -- there's all of these cases we cited -- and made an allocation of that water and made that part of the consideration of the compact. The compact has an infirmity because it did not consider our prior rights. The reason it didn't is because the U.S. and the State of New Mexico wants the U.S. to control the project and they have for the last 100 years. They have tried to divest us of our rights and they have delayed us from asserting our rights for over 100 years. This is real clear to me. I don't see any issue here. This is, to me, an assertion by the
U.S. again after 30 years of litigation of its right to control the project when it never appropriated the rights under law, it never followed Section 7 and 8 of the Reclamation Act and it never followed the state law as required by Section 8. There's a case here where it says the U.S. always followed state law and got its permit for its projects. Well, Your Honor, that's not what happened here. This is a different animal. This is a case where the U.S. never followed the Reclamation Act. It knew that there were prior rights and it never condemned them, it never compensated for them. It simply took them by seizure and trespass and then put them into the compact and said let's all get together and divide up these rights, but never considering those prior vested rights of my clients under prior law. I'd like for the Court to at least take the time to put our chain of title up against the U.S. chain of title. I think we could show you that we have the legal vested rights to those project rights and that the U.S. never obtained the legal vested rights as it's required to under the Reclamation Act and it never did under state law under the state permit procedures.

JUDGE MELLOY: All right.
Well, Mr. Simon, I think you're sort of repeating yourself here. Unless you have anything else to say, why don't we bring it to a close. MR. SIMON: Yes. The other thing that Mr. Somach said that I'd like to address is he said that this is simply a claimant under New Mexico law that's making a claim that can be made in New Mexico Court. That's not true. What we are claiming, Your Honor, is that we've created a project pursuant to the Federal Act of March 3, 1891 that created a vested project right that encompassed New Mexico, Texas and Mexico and that we've completed a project pursuant to that 1891 Act and that pursuant to the 1891 Act we hold vested rights that have not been acknowledged or established or granted the opportunity. We also claim as it relates to Mr. Singh and others their vested rights prior to statehood under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, so we have federal claims that are not being considered in the state court that need to be considered . We claim the project rights, the project is an integral part of the compact, because those rights are not being acknowledged and considered there is a defect in
the compact. That's Hinderlider, page 108.
Again, I'd simply say when the U.S. Government sought to intervene in this case, the reason that it took seven years or six years to get involved in this case is we were trying to litigate in the state court adjudication. When the state came into this case and raised its rights under the project, we had to enter this case because we claim a superior right to the U.S. that also has to be considered in relation to the contract. I would ask the Court to give us the merits trial or a hearing on the merits with the opportunity to present our evidence that the State of New Mexico has never granted us to present our chain of title and to show the Court the infirmities of the U.S. title and the compact and the correct vested chain of title that we claim.

I really only want to mention one other thing that's still confusing the Court and that is the actions. I think I mentioned that in 1997 or 8 the U.S. sought to declare its rights in Federal Court and that ended up with the 2002 U.S. vs. Las Cruces decision that sent the case back to the state court. So it was a federal case and it was a case started by the U.S. Government and that was what
ended up as initiating this new round of adjudications in this case. And as you probably suspect, Your Honor, what the U.S. and Texas and these others are doing is they have stopped us from litigating our rights in the adjudication while they come over here to the U.S. Supreme court and seek to validate their rights in this case. There's no other party that has the unique claim to project rights other than us. We stand on the same footing as the U.S. The U.S. has no priority date and we have no priority date because the state court has yet to grant one. We have as good of right to be here as the U.S. We have a better right than they do to the rights that this court is considering. And it's not a matter for the state of New Mexico. This affects the compact and we would ask the Court to take that into
consideration. We ask you to consider our rights right alongside the U.S. and the states as they -to determine whether they have adequately considered all the prior vested rights when they made their compact. Thank you, Your Honor. JUDGE MELLOY: Thank you, Mr. Simon. All right. I'm going to show this matter submitted and try to get out a report as soon as possible. In
the meantime, I'm not going to make any adjustments in the discovery to schedule or anything of that nature. Obviously if Mr. Simon's clients are granted the right to intervene, that will totally change this litigation and will require some serious adjustments in discovery and trials and everything else, but until that happens we're going to continue on the current schedule and not make any adjustments at this time.

Is there anything else we need to take up before we sign-off?
(No response.)

JUDGE MELLOY: If not, then I appreciate everybody's time. Thank you very much. We'll be adjourned.
(The conference was adjourned at 3:34 p.m.)

## CERTIFICATE

I, Shannon N. Benter-Moine, Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that, on the 1st day of July, 2019, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, that $I$ reported in shorthand the above teleconference, reduced the same to printing under my direction and supervision, and that the foregoing transcript is a true record of all proceedings.

I further certify that $I$ am not related to or employed by any of the parties to this action, and further that $I$ am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto or financially interested in the action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand and seal this 9th day of September, 2019.
/s/ Shannon Benter-Moine
Ceréified Shorthand Reporter



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