#### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

#### UNITED STATES,

Plaintiff,

vs.

#### NO. CIV-01-0072 BB/WWD

#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO ENGINEER, et al.,

#### Defendants.

# DEFENDANT PAUL PETRANTO'S SUPPLEMENTAL OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED BOUNDARY OF THE ZUNI RIVER STREAM SYSTEM AND PROPOSED INTERIM PROCEDURAL ORDER FOR THE ADJUDICATION OF WATER RIGHTS CLAIMS IN THE ZUNI RIVER BASIN

Defendant Paul Petranto, by and through his defense counsel, William G. Stripp, hereby objects to the proposed boundary of the Zuni River Stream System as put forth in the pleadings filed by the United States, and the proposed Procedural Interim Order for the Adjudication of Water Rights Claims in the "Zuni River Basin", which was presented in draft form during the hearing on January 16, 2003.

**1.** <u>Nomenclature.</u> At the outset, and in accordance with the Court's July 2002 Scheduling Order, the case is to be styled as the "Zuni River stream system" as opposed to the "Zuni River Basin". (See Scheduling Order at p. 2,  $\P$  2.)

# 2. <u>Domestic and other de minimis uses should be excluded from the</u> <u>adjudication.</u>

Although the boundaries of the adjudication have not yet been clearly determined, it is fairly safe to state that most of the land in question is unpopulated with no major surface water flows and no major commercial uses. On offer of proof, the fear among much of the resident population, as well as nonresident landowners, is that if they do not currently have a well on their property, the hydrographic survey will result in an offer to them of zero water rights, and they will be left with land that has no water and no value.

Many nonresident landowners have not yet invested in wells on their property. On offer of proof, the cost of a domestic well can range between \$2,500.00 and \$15,000.00 or more. Many resident landowners also do not yet have wells on their property, some due to cost considerations, others due to geologic conditions.

There are no major commercial enterprises in the area. It is questionable whether any of the small commercial enterprises currently use more then three acre feet of water per year. Larger commercial enterprises, such as the C&E Concrete gravel mine, may use more than three acre feet of water per year.

Given the nature of the area, why is the federal government, the Zuni Tribe, and to a lesser extent the Navajo Tribe, so intent on pushing this adjudication on de minimis water users? One theory is that the government and the tribes want the non-Indian Defendants to prove up their current water usage prior to having to state what their claims are. Non-Indian Defendants who do not currently have a well on their land will not receive any offers of water. Non-Indian Defendants who have wells and stock tanks on their land will receive offers of no greater then their current water usage. Then the federal government and tribes will claim all remaining water rights. If an individual who does not currently have a well on their land wants to place a well on their land, then they will have to buy water rights from the tribes, the federal government, or a landowner who has water rights.

This fear can be eliminated by eliminating domestic and other de minimis uses from the adjudication. Currently, under NMSA, 1978, § 72-12-1 (2001), individuals who want to have de minimis uses of water are statutorily entitled to a permit to drill a well "for watering livestock; for irrigation of not to exceed one acre of noncommercial trees, lawn or garden; or for household or other domestic use..."<sup>1</sup> Similarly, stockmen or stock owners "may build or construct water tanks or ponds for the purpose of watering stock which have a capacity of ten acre-feet of water or less." See NMSA, 1978, § 72-9-3 (1953). If such de minimis uses, including de minimis commercial uses, were not included in the adjudication, it would eliminate thousands of defendants, simplify the hydrographic survey, reduce the cost of the litigation, and greatly expedite the litigation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This section does not address de minimis commercial use of three acre feet or less per year, e.g. a small trading post/grocery store, a small restaurant, or a small gas station.

Therefore, the Court should order that the adjudication does not include de minimis uses, and that landowners shall be entitled to all water rights that they currently enjoy under the New Mexico state statutes.

# 3. <u>Once de minimis users are excluded from the litigation, the Court should</u> require the Federal and Tribal claims to proceed on a separate schedule with both the Federal Government and the Tribes being required to present their claims prior to the presentation of State claims and non-Indian claims which are not de minimis.

The federal government wants to begin the hydrographic survey using nonfederal and non-Indian lands. This is inappropriate. The federal government should begin the survey with federal and Indian lands, stating how much water is claimed, the sources of the water claimed, and the reasoning behind the claims. As the federal government has brought this lawsuit, it is not fair to require either the State of New Mexico or the non-Indian defendants to state their claims first.

This approach would also allay the fear that the federal government and the tribes are trying to box private landowners into severely restricted water use, and then claim all remaining water rights in the hope of future financial gain. Once the federal government and the tribes present their claims, the State of New Mexico can present its claims and non-Indian claims which are not de minimis can be presented.

# 4. In going forward with the litigation, the United States should be ordered to stop misrepresenting that it has reached agreements with the State of New Mexico when it has not reached such Agreements. The United States should also be ordered to follow this Court's Orders.

#### 5. Boundary Issues.

(A) Neither the United States nor the State of New Mexico have provided a sufficient explanation as to what facts they are using to determine appropriate boundaries to the adjudication area. It is not appropriate to determine the boundaries in a haphazard fashion. The proposed boundaries should be based upon facts and reason, and not upon speculation.

(B) Until the non de minimis landowners and water rights claimants know what the proposed boundaries are and the reasoning behind the proposed boundaries, they do not know whether or not they have standing to object to the proposed boundaries or whether they should object to the proposed boundaries. Therefore, the landowners should be given sufficient time after the proposed boundaries are presented to submit appropriate objections.

(C) The boundaries proposed by the federal government extend into Arizona. However, Arizona has not been included in the adjudication at this time. If the rights to the water in the stream system are to be fully determined, then Arizona must be included.

(D) It has been suggested by the State of New Mexico that areas to the north and south of the boundaries proposed by the federal government should be included in the adjudication. If the State's position is scientifically sound, then those areas should be included in the adjudication.

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#### 6. <u>Hydrographic Survey Issues.</u>

The Special Master has stated that the federal standards for the hydrographic survey must meet state standards. However, the parties have apparently not agreed upon those standards, including the protocol and when the hydrographic survey is going to begin. The landowners and water rights claimants have the right to know what standards will be used and the reasoning behind those standards, including how priorities will be determined. The explanations should be made in terms a layperson can understand.

Date: January 31, 2003

Respectfully submitted,

----signed electronically------

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