					NO	. 137,	OR	IGINZ	ΑL					
_	-	IN TH	ΙE	SUPF	REME	COURT	OF	THE	UNIT	ED	ST	ATE	S	
STATE	OF	INOM	'Al	ΙΑ,)					
		F	Pla	ainti	ff,)					
	7	VS.)	No).	220	137	ORG
STATE	OF	WYOM	1II	NG ar	nd)					
STATE	OF	NORT	Ή	DAKO)TA,)					
		Ι	Def	enda	ants	•)					

TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONIC PROCEEDINGS STATUS CONFERENCE

July 1, 2013

Reported by: Antonia Sueoka, RPR, CSR No. 9007

1	TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES:
2	
3	SPECIAL MASTER BARTON H. THOMPSON, JR.
4	STANFORD UNIVERSITY
5	JERRY YANG AND AKIKO YAMAZAKI
6	ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY BUILDING, MC-4205
7	473 Via Ortega, Mail Code 4205
8	Stanford, California 94305
9	605.721.1488
10	susan.carter@stanford.edu
11	
12	
13	FOR THE STATE OF MONTANA:
14	MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS, P.A.
15	BY: JOHN B. DRAPER
16	DONNA OMEROD, PARALEGAL
17	325 Paseo de Peralta
18	Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
19	505.982.3873; Fax 505.982.4289
20	jdraper@montand.com
21	jwechsler@montand.com
22	
23	
24	
0.5	

KRAMM COURT REPORTING

25

1	TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)
2	
3	FOR THE STATE OF MONTANA:
4	MONTANA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
5	CORY J. SWANSON
6	JAY WEINER
7	DEPUTY ATTORNEYS GENERAL
8	ANNE YATES
9	KEVIN PETERSON
10	SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL
11	215 North Sanders
12	Helena, Montana 59620-1401
13	406.444.5894; Fax 406.444.3549
14	
15	FOR THE STATE OF WYOMING:
16	WYOMING ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
17	BY: PETER K. MICHAEL
18	CHIEF DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL (Counsel of Record)
19	CHRISTOPHER M. BROWN
20	JAMES KASTE
21	SENIOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL
22	200 West 24th Street
23	123 Capitol Building
24	Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
25	307.777.7841; Fax 307.777.6869

KRAMM COURT REPORTING Page: 3

1	TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)
2	
3	FOR THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA:
4	NORTH DAKOTA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE
5	BY: JENNIFER VERLEGER, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
6	500 North Ninth Street
7	Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
8	710.328.2210
9	jverleger@nd.gov
10	
11	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
12	ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES
13	DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION
14	JAMES J. DUBOIS, ESQUIRE
15	999 18th Street, Suite 370 South Terrace
16	Denver, Colorado 80202
17	303.844.1375
18	james.dubois@usdoj.gov
19	
20	FOR AMICUS NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE:
21	WHITEING & SMITH
22	BY: JEANNE S. WHITEING, ESQUIRE
23	1628 5th Street
24	Boulder, Colorado 80302
25	jwhiteing@whiteingsmith.com

KRAMM COURT REPORTING Page: 4

1 TELEPHONIC APPEARANCES (CONTINUED) 2 3 FOR AMICUS ANADARKO PETROLEUM COMPANY: 4 BINGHAM, McCUTCHEN, LLP 5 BY: MICHAEL B. WIGMORE, ESQUIRE 6 2020 K Street N.W. 7 Washington, D.C. 20006 8 202.373.6000 9 michael.wigmore@bingham.com 10 11 12 ALSO PRESENT: SUSAN CARTER, ASSISTANT TO SPECIAL MASTER 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 TELEPHONIC STATUS HEARING, 21 reported at Kramm Court Reporting, San Diego, California 22 92101, commencing on Monday, July 1, 2013, at 23 9:03 a.m. before Antonia Sueoka, Certified Shorthand 24 Reporter, CSR No. 9007, RPR, in and for the state of 25 California,

KRAMM COURT REPORTING Page: 5

1 MONDAY, JULY 1, 2013, 9:03 A.M. 2 3 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Why don't we go on the 4 record. This is a status conference in Montana vs. 5 6 Wyoming, which is Number 137 Original in the Supreme Court 7 of the United States. 8 Good morning, everybody, and why don't we begin 9 as always with identification of counsel, and we will 10 begin with the Plaintiff, the State of Montana. 11 MR. DRAPER: Good morning, Your Honor. This is 12 John Draper, Counsel of Record for Montana. We also have 13 on the phone with us this morning, Cory Swanson and Jay 14 Weiner from the Attorney General's Office in Montana, and 15 Anne Yates from the Montana Department of Natural Resource 16 and Conservation. 17 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Good morning, 18 Mr. Draper, and everybody else from Montana. 19 So we'll then go to the State of Wyoming. 20 MR. KASTE: Good morning, Your Honor, James Kaste 21 for the State of Wyoming. I'm here with Peter Michael and Chris Brown. 22 23 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Good morning, 24 Mr. Kaste, and good morning Mr. Michael, Mr. Brown. 25 And then next State of North Dakota.

1 MS. VERLEGER: Jennifer Verleger for North 2 Dakota. I'm here by myself. 3 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Good morning, 4 Ms. Verleger, and I hope that you have more company later 5 in the day. SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: And so next we'll go to 6 7 the Amicus, beginning with the United States. 8 MR. DUBOIS: This is James DuBois for the United 9 States. Good morning, Your Honor. 10 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Good Morning 11 Mr. DuBois. 12 Next the Northern Cheyenne Nation. 13 MS. WHITEING: Yes, Your Honor. This is Jeanne 14 Whiteing representing the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. 15 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Good morning, 16 Ms. Whiteing. 17 And then following -- I'm sorry, finally, Anadarko Petroleum. 18 19 (No response.) 20 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: It doesn't appear as if 21 Mr. Wigmore and others are on the line yet. I think we 22 can go ahead and proceed without them and they'll join us, 23 hopefully, as we proceed along this morning. I haven't received any notice they weren't going to be 24

participating.

25

1 So I have at least four things on the calendar for this morning. First, just very briefly, I want to 2 3 talk about the stipulated dismissal with prejudice of 4 Montana's Powder River Basin claim; second of all, I want 5 to talk about the proposed Case Management Order Number 11 6 dealing with various pretrial procedures and dates; third 7 of all, I'd like to talk about the field trip; and then 8 fourth of all, we have Wyoming's motion to compel. 9 Is there anything else that people want to add to 10 the calendar for this morning? 11 MR. KASTE: Nothing from Wyoming, Your Honor. 12 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Anything from Montana? 13 MR. DRAPER: Nothing, Your Honor. This is John 14 Draper. 15 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Thank Great. 16 you very much. 17 So let's start with the Stipulated Dismissal. I 18 just got the copy of it from Ms. Carter this morning. Ι 19 have taken a look at it. I assume that there are no 20 issues to address there, and since it's been signed off on 21 by all the parties, I can go ahead and sign it. Is that 22 correct?

indicated, and it's ready to be reviewed and approved

MR. DRAPER: This is John Draper, Your Honor.

Yes, all parties have signed off on it, as

23

24

1 | hopefully by you and filed.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Great. Thank you very much. So I will go ahead, then, and sign that right after this conference call is concluded.

So then let's go next to Case Management Order

Number 11. And I've reviewed it, and what I would like to
do is to start out by going through the various parts of
the document where there is any disagreement between the
two states of Montana and Wyoming.

So hopefully this will be paginated in the same way that your copies of the document are, but the top of Page 3, which is the second paragraph of Section 1.5, "Witness List," there is -- the second sentence says: "The opposing party shall not be required to subpoena witnesses who," and then Montana would propose saying, "may or," and then the language continues, "will be produced by an opponent."

So, Mr. Draper, you want to start out by talking about why you would like to add the words "may or," first.

MR. DRAPER: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor. This is John Draper.

Our thought in proposing the additional words there was that where either of us states is going to be -- if we're going to be participating in the trial actively, have identified witnesses who will or may be called, that

at least as to those witnesses, no formal subpoena would be required, but that the states would cooperate and make the person available.

Of course, if one of the states is calling a witness, they have the responsibility for arrangements and paying costs, and so on, but in terms of whether it's just a formal subpoena where a trial subpoena would be required, we thought that with respect to this category of witnesses the may list should be included with those for whom subpoenas are not required.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you. And, Mr. Kaste, Wyoming's view.

MR. KASTE: Well, this particular provision comes from largely United States District Court, District of Wyoming, Final Pretrial Conference Order which was the basis for many of these things, and I put together for the Case Management Plan, and in Wyoming, as in most jurisdictions, there's a difference between a may call witness and will call witness, and there's a reason that you designate some witnesses will call and some may call.

The will call witnesses, you're responsible for their attendance at trial. You make a representation when designating a witness as "will call" that you will get them there, and the other party is entitled to rely on this representation.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Now, may call witnesses are different. You, when you designate a "may call" witness, tell the other party, "I may call this person, I might not." And if you -other party -- would very much like to have them there, you better make the arrangements. And I don't see anything wrong with that system. And what it allows you to do is identify those witnesses who you're certain you're going to bring to trial, and the other party can rely on that, and those other witnesses who you may or may not need for trial, the other party bears the risk that they don't show up if they don't make arrangements themselves; gives us an opportunity to give full lists and each party to make an assessment of who they do need to make the appropriate arrangements for their attendance. Pretty simple, pretty standard.

And if I'm on the hook to bring my may call witnesses, it's going to make kind of a mess of things.

It's going to make it very difficult for me if everybody on my list I'm responsible for bringing, because I may not bring them. And essentially what you're doing is converting all my may call witnesses into will calls, and that's -- that doesn't leave me any flexibility to decide not to bring a witness to trial.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So I certainly understand the difference between the two lists. I can

see why the Wyoming Court may distinguish there.

I guess my only concern is does this put

3 | Montana's position of possibly having to duplicate then,

though, the work that you're going to be doing anyway,

5 so --

MR. KASTE: No.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: -- with both parties having to subpoena the same witness?

MR. KASTE: No. And these things usually work themselves out without too much fuss prior to trial. You know, both parties will submit a will call list; for example, you can imagine Montana's experts are going to be on their will call list. There might be a couple of folks here in Wyoming that Montana would like to see attend, and there might be a couple of folks in Montana that Wyoming would like to see attend, and if they're both on the parties' may call list, the parties usually have a phone call and say, "Are you going to bring this person or not or do I need to subpoena them?"

And if the answer is, "You better subpoena them," then we do, but then we know who we do and don't need to subpoena. I don't think it duplicates effort; I think it eliminates effort.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor --

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yes, Mr. Draper.

MR. DRAPER: Thank you.

Your Honor, there's a clear distinction in what we're suggesting here. This goes to whether a formal subpoena needs to be prepared and served by a Sheriff or other process server to secure the attendance and cooperation of the witness. That's different from making the arrangements for that witness to come out, and so on.

and chasing the witness down and properly serving them is not something that has to be done with a witness with which the opposing state has a close enough relationship to indicate they may call them, and the state that wants to call them, the opposing state, is still responsible for contacting that person, making the arrangements, but with the cooperation of the opposing state.

MR. KASTE: Well, let me say this. This is James Kaste. There could be people on my may call list that I don't have a close relationship with, and I certainly don't control most of these people that might be on my may call list, unless they're employed by the State of Wyoming, and for me to say that because I've listed them on my may call list, you're somehow relieved of your obligation to subpoena them is wrong because I don't control them. I can't make sure they're there in the

absence of a subpoena, and that's -- I don't want anybody to get the misunderstanding that by putting a person on a list who I don't have functional control over, I'm representing that they'll come voluntarily. I'm not.

A person on my may call list, I may have to subpoena to secure their attendance because they may not be my buddy. And there's a -- I think there's a real distinction there, and it's important not to convert folks on your may call list to the functional equivalent of folks on your will call list. It invites uncertainty and problems if the parties are not sure and haven't made arrangements to get people where they need to be, and I can't warrant that for folks that may be on my may call list unless they get their check from the State of Wyoming, and that may include a lot of people.

about the following provision: That we start obviously with the fact that opposing parties shall not be required to subpoena witnesses who will be produce by an opponent, so someone who is on the will call list; that if it is somebody on the may call list who is under the State's employ, then similarly, no reason to subpoena the witnesses; and that third, the parties will confer at some point, you know, because this is obviously going to be fairly close to the trial, but say at some point within a

- week after exchange of the list to discuss the may call witnesses and to determine whether or not an opposing party needs to subpoena people who are on either state's may call list.
- 5 MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper.
- I think that approach would answer both my concerns and Mr. Kaste's.
- 8 MR. KASTE: That would be fine with me, Your 9 Honor.
- SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Great. Then
 we'll go in that direction with basically just a
 three-part process.
- So next, then, Section 1.6, which is the exhibits. So, again, we have different language from Montana and Wyoming.
 - And I'll start out by just saying that certainly from this -- from the standpoint of the process that I'll need to go through, Montana's approach seems more orderly to me.
 - So why don't we start out, then, Mr. Kaste, you want to talk about why Wyoming doesn't like Montana's approach and prefers its own.
- MR. KASTE: Yeah, because we're having a trial, and I think we're entitled to a real trial, and admissibility of exhibits is determined at the time

17

18

19

20

21

22

1 they're offered.

I cannot fathom a situation where it makes sense to stipulate to the admission of every exhibit in a case in advance of trial when I don't know why they're being offered and I cannot assess their relevance because it's not being proffered at a specific time during the course of the trial. I mean, this is probably on Page 2 of your evidence book that admissibility is determined at the time an exhibit is offered.

Now, I understand there are certain documents in this case for which we probably will have joint exhibits -- copy of the Compact; sure -- but the majority of exhibits in this case, we might have objections to the relevance and other elements of the Rules of Evidence at the time they're offered, and I cannot sit here today or at any time prior to trial and give you an accurate assessment of what my objection is to an exhibit until I see the witness who it is offered through and for what purpose it is being offered.

It seems insane to me that we would do this in advance of trial for every exhibit. I've never seen a trial like that. I think we're entitled to reserve our objections until the moment an exhibit is offered, and it would be prejudicial to the parties to force them to stipulate or to raise their objections in the absence of

context, in the absence of the moment and the witness' testimony.

I'm sure it makes it easier for the Court, but that's not really an important criteria here. To get all these things swept aside in advance of trial is probably easy, but it ain't right, and we object, and we reserve our right to object on any grounds other than authenticity at trial.

Now, I understand authenticity is important, that we know that in advance so the other party knows, is on notice that they have to bring the custodian of the records to demonstrate the authenticity, and we're happy to do that, but any other objection needs to be made in context.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So several things. The first is that if I look at the two alternative passages, there seems to be two different issues involved here.

The first one is the question of whether or not there is a consolidated exhibit list which is filed before the proceeding, and then the second question is what, if any, objections other than to authenticity need to be made by the time of the pretrial conference.

And so, Mr. Kaste, let me just start out there.

Does Wyoming object to both of those parts, or is the

primary concern the one dealing with objection?

MR. KASTE: I'm primarily concerned with the substantive part. I don't care what the list looks like. We can do a consolidated list. The parties can put whatever they want on that list, they can denominate what is and is not a joint exhibit, and there will be a few.

The way the list works, I don't care about, so long as it's easy for you and for the parties to track what is an issue and what isn't, what has been offered, what has been admitted, that kind of thing. I don't care what the list looks like. I care about preserving my right to object in the moment.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So this it not unprecedented -- Montana's language, I should be more specific, is not unprecedented. Similar procedures have been followed in other Original Jurisdiction matters, including most recently in the Kansas vs. Nebraska proceeding, although there might well be a distinction in terms of the number of actual fact witnesses and the number of exhibits that would be likely to be submitted.

So, Mr. Draper, if you want to talk about what you see as -- well, I think obviously the advantage from the Court's standpoint, I think everyone will acknowledge. So what about Mr. Kaste's concerns?

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper.

You're correct, this approach is what was used in the most recent Original Jurisdiction trial, and it seemed to me that it worked very well. It was a -- it was a good approach that kept the Court in good apprisal of what the status of exhibits was, and the objection aspect of it, which is the one that Mr. Kaste is concerned with, was also very useful.

You'll notice that, as we've suggested it here, there the exhibits are -- that are unobjected to at the pretrial stage are only admitted de bene so that they're subject to being struck or excluded from the evidence for, as we put it, lack of reference or other reason. So I think Mr. Kaste's concerns are protected, and this gives the parties an opportunity to give each other notice as to which exhibits they have a problem with and -- so that parties are prepared to deal with that when an issue comes up at trial.

So we found that actually worked quite well, and that's why we're proposing it here.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Let me just ask in the Kansas vs. Nebraska case, so was that primarily testimony by expert witnesses with very few percipient witnesses?

MR. DRAPER: I would say that most of the witnesses were experts, engineering, scientific experts, and then state officials who were involved with water

administration. And I should add there were some that were not in that category, like water users.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Right.

And I'm just going to ask for a very rough estimate, if you have a sense on how many exhibits there were in that case on the consolidated exhibit list?

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, I can't be very confident about this, but there were hundreds. Certainly, you know, there could have been maybe 500, I don't know, but there were hundreds that were ultimately, I think, either admitted or at least lodged.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Mr. Kaste, I'm sure you want to respond.

MR. KASTE: Well, you know, I kind of want to say I don't care what happened in that other case. If they stipulated to that, great. But we are prejudiced by the inability to object at the appropriate time.

This procedure is not how a trial is run, and if other parties in the course of their case want to prejudice their own rights by giving up that opportunity, good for them, but Wyoming has the right to object in the moment and for you to assess the evidence from the witness that it's offered by for the purpose that it's offered for and not in a vacuum, and I cannot object more strongly to this procedure.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So on this particular issue, why don't we -- I'm going to have a provision that does require a consolidated exhibit list prepared by the parties prior to the -- prior to the trial, and I'm going to take Wyoming's objection under advisement. I want to talk to one or two of the prior Special Masters, and then I'll decide on this particular issue, but I certainly understand your concerns, Mr. Kaste, and I'll take them under advisement.

So on Page 4 in the second paragraph, there's a provision that says, "The parties shall provide ...," and then I know it's left blank a certain number of the copies of the proposed exhibits to the Special Master.

My guess is it will probably be five copies, but I need to actually count up the number of copies I need to ensure that we have the correct number of copies for the Supreme Court, so I'll fill in the appropriate numbers there, but then there's a difference on the two dates, and, again, from a judicial perspective, the earlier date looks appealing because I'd like to have a clear set of exhibits before the trial commences rather than having a stack the very first day.

Mr. Kaste, you want to explain why --

MR. KASTE: Well, because that's the way I've always done it in every court I've ever been in. You show

up that morning with your exhibits and you hand the judge his copies. It's just logistically easier for us to do that, and given how many exhibits there might be, it's probably cheaper to bring them all in one bunch with everything else we have got to bring than to ship them separately. And September 30th is relatively early.

I mean, people are going to be doing a lot of work in preparation for these proceedings and getting the exhibits out early adds to that. And it's just bizarre to me that we would give you exhibits before the start of the trial and that you'd start reading them before the trial starts, before the witness testifies about them, and before the evidence is open.

I recognize this is a bench trial, and so we're not worried about, you know, a juror getting information that they shouldn't get, but it does seem a bit out of order for the finder of fact to start doing their homework before the trial begins.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Well, on that I'll say, it's not so much to begin my homework early as it is to have as much as possible an orderly set of exhibits that are there and organized in a way that I and all parties can easily access them.

MR. KASTE: Well, my position is you can have that on the day of trial, and it will be just as orderly

as if you got them on September 30th. But until the record is open, I just -- doesn't seem right to me that we would hand you exhibits. And maybe I'm just goofy in that regard and am a creature of habit, but in my mind in every trial I've been in, the evidence opens at a specific point and closes at a specific point, and the judge doesn't really do much before or after that with regard to the evidence.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Mr. Draper.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, it seems this is, again, consistent with the procedure we followed in the recent case, and we thought it was -- would be helpful for the Special Master to have those exhibits in case any of them are subject to motions in limine, but that they can be organized by the Special Master to his picking.

We will, I presume, involve Susan Carter to make sure that when we parties do deliver the exhibits, they're formatted as close as possible to what you think you will want, but to have those ahead of time in case these are involved in any issues that need to be decided before the trial begins.

And I have -- I know the concern Mr. Kaste has about providing the trier of fact with a document ahead of trial, but that is a concern mostly when you're talking about a jury not a professional finder of fact, such as a

Special Master, and so I think the concerns in those regard -- in that regard is essentially nonexistent.

And so I think for purposes of orderly initiation of the trial and to have those available with regard to any pretrial activities makes sense for us to provide you those exhibits ahead of time.

MR. KASTE: This is Mr. Kaste.

Let me just say with regard to motions in limine, those ought to be self-contained. So if there's a motion in limine about a particular exhibit, attaching that exhibit to the motion in limine and discussing it in that limited context is pretty typical, but to have the full array of exhibits available to the decision-maker, again, out of context and without the benefit of the proffering witness, that just strikes me as widely inappropriate.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. On this one, I'm inclined to have it before the trial commences, but not, perhaps, on September 30th, although I realize that the in limine, that that would eliminate the ability to just refer to the proposed exhibits in the motion in limine. So let me -- again, let me think about when the best date for that would be.

One of the things that we'll need to discuss, and we'll probably -- and I'll be coming back to it in a moment is no matter where the trial begins, the setup

2

3

11

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- process for the trial itself. And so I think what I'd like to do is to provide for the Court's exhibits as part of that setup process.
- 4 (Joining the meeting, Kevin Peterson.)
- 5 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Good morning,
- 6 Mr. Peterson. You want to, since you just joined us, 7 identify yourself and who you represent.
- MR. PETERSON: I'm with DNRC, State of Montana, 8 9 working with Mr. Draper.
- 10 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.
- MR. KASTE: Your Honor, let me just suggest --12 this is James Kaste -- that if we're going to do a --13 provide copies of the exhibits at a time prior to trial, 14 that the final pretrial conference is probably a time that 15 makes sense.
 - SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yes, I agree. that's set for October 11, so the Friday before, correct? MR. KASTE: That's correct.
 - SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yeah. And that would also -- yeah. I think, again, as I said, I'm inclined to provide for those exhibits ahead of time, but not to require you, Mr. Kaste, to assemble them two weeks ahead. And, again, I realize that that means that the in limine motions will have to be self-contained. So I'm less concerned about that than at least being prepared to start

1 first thing on the morning of October the 14th.

So then moving on to Section 1.7, "Other Pretrial Motions." The question is on reply of briefing.

And, again, Mr. Kaste, what is your rationale for not -- if I understand it here, you're saying that you can't reply --

MR. KASTE: Let me tell you --

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: -- or is it something else there?

MR. KASTE: Yes, I am saying that --

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay.

MR. KASTE: -- in a way.

This -- the original Case Management Plan that I had drafted -- and I don't know that it made it -- that language made its way into this draft, as we worked back and forth -- indicated that at the final pretrial conference the Court would hear the motions in limine.

And, you know, I think it makes good sense where the Court is going to have oral argument on a motion, to eliminate the reply. It entails a bunch of work for no good reason and you're going to say that same stuff again at oral argument.

And since my hope would be that we're going to have oral argument on the motions in limine, and my expectation would be that it would be probably at the time

of the final pretrial conference, which is generally pretty consistent with how most courts do things, is that we could eliminate a whole bunch of reply briefs, just have the oral argument, and get a ruling. It's a much more efficient process.

My guess is you're going to let us give a -we're going to have an oral hearing on these motions
anyway, and so why don't we save everybody the work of
putting together reply briefs.

More than that, it's going to be awfully darn close to the date that you hear oral argument, you might not have time to process reply briefs in and amongst all the other things that you're going to be doing. It's just a lot less paper, and I think a lot of wasted effort where there's going to be oral argument.

Now, if there's not going to be oral argument, if your position is that, "You know what? I'm going to decide these motions in limine on the briefs at some point prior to the pretrial conference," I would hope, so we've got to know, at least by the pretrial conference what the rules are going to be with regard to the various issues raised in the motions in limine, then if that's the case, then I think the reply brief does make some sense, but I sure think it would be a lot quicker and easier just to have an oral hearing and get an oral ruling and get on our

1 way.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So let me address this one as follows: What I'm going to do is include language that basically provides that any reply in support of motions in limine shall be filed by October 10th.

I'll advise all counsel right now that as a general matter, I do not find reply briefs to be that helpful, and therefore, since -- to the degree I have any questions that need to be addressed or anyone has anything that they would like to say in response to the opposition, that they will have that opportunity during the pretrial conference on October 11th, that there's no reason to file a reply brief unless -- and this is the one place that it's helpful -- is if there's any reference to anything in the way of case law or anything in the record that it would be useful for me to look at ahead of time or to have those citations or references readily available when I'm ruling, then that would be -- that would be the time to have a reply, but as a general matter, I doubt whether the replies will be that useful here. But if any party does want to file one, then it needs to be filed by October 10th, so I'll include that language.

Okay. Then one of the major issues is obviously the one that is set out at the bottom of Page 5, and --

MR. KASTE: Your Honor, can I stop you there and preempt you and make us go back up to Section 1.10 related to the final pretrial conference?

I just want to say, in light of what you just said about the motions in limine, it might be helpful in this order to establish a time for the final pretrial conference, and then it sounds to me like we're probably going to want the better part of a day for that conference. And I just think it might be good to set that out in this order how we're going to do that final pretrial, whether that is going to be an in-person hearing, a telephone hearing, and how much time we're going to have allotted for those -- for that proceeding.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yes. I would propose that we basically do have an entire day set aside for the pretrial conference, so I would propose that that start at 9 a.m. Actually, let me look at my calendar.

Yeah. So I would suggest, then, that we start that at 9 a.m. on October 11th.

And so then moving to the trial itself. So there's the two or three aspects of this. So there's first the question again of whether or not the trial takes place entirely in Billings, which, Mr. Kaste, I understand is still Wyoming's strong preference, correct?

MR. KASTE: That's correct. That's why you have

all that language in italics there, as I asked them to cross it out because I hold out hope that we'll be permitted to do this in Billings, or I've been thinking about it, and if the facilities in Billings are not available, you know, even Denver makes more sense to me than California, but go ahead.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Well, I'll tell you right now, the facilities in Billings are available. So we checked on that right after the last conference call, and we do have a courtroom for as long as we need it in Billings.

So -- but there's, again, the two options. One is Billings; the other is to start out at Stanford and then move to Billings for witnesses who are local and who will be difficult to get them out to Stanford.

So, Mr. Draper, let me ask you: I very much appreciate Montana's willingness to try to accommodate the scheduling problems that the Special Master has on this, and therefore, my own preference for having part of it at Stanford, but other than that, would you have any objection to it being entirely in Billings?

In other words, are you trying to help accommodate my interests and to basically -- are you basically saying, "We can do it partly at Stanford and partly in Billings," or do you -- I assume you don't have

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 any problem with it being entirely in Billings if I decide I'm able to do that?

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper.

That's essentially correct. We're supporting the Stanford choice because we think it will be much more convenient for the Special Master. It's how we've done these cases in the past. We've had them entirely at the location most convenient to the Special Master. As far as having the trial in Billings, we don't have any objection to that at all.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. And then the second part of this is that to the degree that we did it for four or five weeks in Billings, then my guess is that I would probably be doing the proceedings four days a week rather than five days a week, because there would be -there are various reasons I would have to be coming back here on a regular basis. So probably what we would do is hold trial on Monday through Thursday, but be off on Friday.

So does that change the way that -- first of all, Mr. Kaste, does that change the way Wyoming would view the balance between the two places?

MR. KASTE: No. I think that we're still very happy with Billings. If we lose a trial day per week in order to accommodate your needs, that's okay. It makes

life so much easier for the witnesses and much, much, much
more cost-effective for us.

We've been starting to run the numbers, and they're -- there's a significant difference between those numbers in Billings and in Stanford.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: And, Mr. Draper, does it change the balance of your thinking?

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper.

And, no, I don't think that is any problem. And if you're considering having trial in Billings, a proper balance may be to have some of the trial in Stanford and then reserve enough time in Billings to accommodate the witnesses for which it's particularly convenient for them to appear there.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: And let me also ask in connection with this, and I'm interested in the views of both parties, and we'll start with you, Mr. Kaste.

Is your expectation right now that your expert witnesses will be -- or may well be presented interspersed among percipient witnesses rather than all at one point either at the beginning or the ending of your case?

MR. KASTE: Well, you know, I guess I haven't really given a whole lot of thought to particular order of witnesses. I think as with almost every trial I've ever been in, I never get the order that I want. I get the

order that my witnesses can accommodate, and that's usually somewhat out of order, and my guess is that we're going to accommodate the schedules of a whole bunch of people, and it means that we're going to do some of each and not all of it in the order we'd like.

So without knowing specifically anything about anybody's schedule, I'm going to say they're going to be interspersed as a matter of necessity, because everybody that we try to get into this trial has a life, and they're going to yell at me about their life, and I'm going to do my best to try and get everybody in at a time that is least and convenient for them and still works for our schedule. And, you know, our overarching expert lives here in Sheridan, so he'll be there whenever we can fit him in, and, you know, he may be our guy that we use to plug holes in the schedules of other people.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay

MR. KASTE: And our other two experts, one lives in Laramie, Wyoming, and the other one in Boulder, Colorado. So they're going to be relatively easy to get to Billings at times that makes sense for our other folks. And since I'm paying them, they usually show up when I ask. The other folks who I'm not paying, are a little bit tougher to deal with sometimes.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. And, Mr. Draper,

1 do you have any sense yet?

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, I think we do deal with some issues about witness schedules, but to the extent that we have a choice, we're likely to be putting on our expert witnesses in the early phase of our case, followed by percipient witnesses.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So, again, I'm not going to make a decision on this issue today. And what I want to do is I want to talk to the Supreme Court's clerk about this. And then in addition to that -- and this gets back to the field trip -- take a look also at the facilities in Billings when we're there, and then I can -- I'll make a final decision if it's not going to prejudice the parties to wait another two weeks or so at the end of that field trip.

MR. KASTE: Well --

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Is that a problem, Mr. Kaste? I think you're about to say it is.

MR. KASTE: Well, it's not a problem, but it's going to burn a lot of time. You know, Billings in relation to the river, is a little bit of a distance. So your tour of the Tongue River is going to take you sort of in a northeasterly direction, and at some point you're going to have to go back west a couple hours to get to Billings. Billings just happens to be the most central

location of any real size that could accommodate all the parties and those kind of things. You know, the main towns there on the Tongue River are little dinky little farming communities, and it's about -- what? -- a two-hour drive from Miles City over?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: About an hour and a half.

MR. KASTE: Hour and a half from Miles City over to Billings.

Now, we can do that. We can make the time to do that, but it may make us rush some other aspects of the field trip, you know. We may have to cut out a little bit here and there, probably the -- we're always thinking about eliminating any air tour of the basin. Just logistically it's been a nightmare trying to find a aircraft that can accommodate people, that can get you a real good view, that can go slow enough, and that is anywhere near reasonably priced. And certainly we can eliminate that piece of the tour in favor of a trip over to Billings to investigate their facilities. But just know that it's going to take you a bit out of the way from the river itself.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. I'm just looking up one thing at the moment.

So in the -- so at the moment, hopefully I didn't do anything wrong here, I'm scheduled to fly out of

1 Billings.

MR. KASTE: Do we have something in the morning?

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yeah. We do have

something in the -- so this actually brings us to the

field trip. So let's -- I'm just thinking is there

anything else that are issues with respect to the Case

Management -- proposed Case Management Order Number 11?

MR. KASTE: The only thing that remains in italics on there is with regards to the sequestration of witnesses on Page 6. Montana's proposed language would be, "We presume they will not be sequestered."

Wyoming's position at this time is that I'm -- I don't know that I'm ready to make a decision on sequestration. I'm entitled to make that motion at any time, including up to the day of trial.

I think it would be helpful for all parties involved to know what your position is with regard to what does sequestration mean. Various judges think it means different things, and that could help the parties identify whether or not they want sequestration or not.

You know, some judges say it means everybody no matter what, including your expert witnesses; some judges will say sequestration applies to percipient witnesses and not expert witnesses, so your experts can listen to the testimony of other witnesses and then comment thereon when

they get an opportunity to testify. So I guess it would be helpful for us before we make that decision to know what you intend to delineate as the contours of a sequestration order should one be requested.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: So certainly in all of the proceedings in which I have been a litigator myself, I've always benefited from having the ability of having my expert witnesses there to help advise me, and I also view expert witnesses as different from percipient witnesses in the degree to which, you know, they can in any ways be influenced by being in the courtroom. So I would view it as a benefit and very little reason to sequester them. So as a general matter, I would need to have more argument as to why experts would need to be sequestered.

Having said that, my general view is that, you know, that witnesses should -- we should not be sequestering witnesses in a trial, particularly of this nature, unless there is good cause for doing it. But if the parties were to agree or if good cause was shown, then I'm certainly willing to consider sequestration.

MR. KASTE: Well, so I guess what I'm hearing from you is that if a party asks for sequestration, your general intent at this point would be not to sequester experts, but to give them the opportunity to listen in, but that fact witnesses would be subject to the sequester

1 order.

And that's all I'm trying to ferret out is what would be the effect of a request for sequestration.

Because the way I understand the rule it is not discretionary; if someone asks for it, the Court must grant it. That's the way I learned it, and that's why it's helpful to know beforehand, before you make that motion, what -- when you get what you ask for, what are you getting? And so we'll need to give some thought to whether or not we want to do that.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Mr. Draper.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper.

I think in these types of proceedings, where you have evidence being presented on behalf of sovereign states that the considerations about sequestration are different than in a normal personal injury trial, for instance, and that there is less justification for doing that, and there are policy reasons for not doing it.

That's why we suggested this language, and I think, you know, if there is a request for sequestration, that it should be specific and that will determine, in part, how specific the -- any order might be.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: To my knowledge, and it might very well be that simply because no party asked for it, but, again, I'm not bound by the Federal Rules of

Civil Procedure in this case. Are you aware of any
Original Jurisdiction matter involving sequestration of
witnesses on a blanket basis?

MR. DRAPER: No, absolutely not. I have never heard of it, and I have never seen it in the many trial days that I've been personally present for.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Let's go, and then we come back to this, because I'm aware of the time, on the field trip.

So I think right now that -- just to let everyone know, I'm going to be arriving in Sheridan on United Airlines Flight at 12:05 p.m. on July 22nd. And from that point forward, I am -- I'm available for whatever either side wants to show me.

And right now when I -- when I made my reservations, I hadn't heard back from the parties. I made my reservation right now coming back from Billings at 1:30, which was sort of the early afternoon flight, but there is a late afternoon flight. I'll have a change fee on the ticket, but I don't think that's going to be particularly large. And I must confess that I hadn't realized that we were likely to be up in Miles City, so it probably does make sense to do a later flight even if all we're doing in the morning is doing the tour that was originally proposed.

But I'm also now thinking, and this gets back to our discussion a moment ago, Mr. Kaste, that if I schedule myself for like a late afternoon flight, there might even be the possibility of looking at the courtroom facility in Billings on that same trip in the afternoon.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, this is Chris Brown. And I've been trying to work with Jeff Wechsler from Montana trying to get some of these logistics taken care of, and we apologize we weren't able to get back to you quicker with regard to the suggested proper flight out of Billings. But even if you weren't to want to look at any of the facilities in Billings, I think the later flight certainly makes sense. And if you do get the later flight, I think there should be adequate time for you to take a look at those facilities. So I would suggest, and I think Montana would agree, the later flight makes a whole lot more sense.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Then unless there's any objections from people, what I will do is I'll go ahead and change my reservation to the flight later that afternoon, and then we can see later whether or not there's actually an opportunity to take a look at the facility.

My thought was that, you know, no matter what I end up doing in terms of the location of the trial, that

- 1 | it will -- that both Montana and Wyoming might find it
- 2 beneficial to take a look at the facilities on that
- 3 trip.
- 4 MS. WHITEING: Your Honor, this is Jeanne
- 5 | Whiteing. I need to leave the conference. I just wanted
- 6 to let you know.
- 7 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.
- MS. WHITEING: Thank you.
- 9 MR. MICHAEL: Your Honor, this is Peter Michael,
- 10 | I have one thought --
- 11 (Joining the meeting, Michael Wigmore.)
- 12 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Mr. Wigmore,
- 13 | just real quickly, since you just joined the meeting -- I
- 14 don't know whether you got the time wrong, by the way, but
- 15 it started at 9 rather than 10.
- MR. WIGMORE: I apologize. I think I did get the
- 17 | time wrong.
- 18 | SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Don't worry about that.
- 19 I just figured when I looked at the clock and saw that you
- 20 were exactly on the dot for a 10 o'clock start that you
- 21 | might have just gotten the time wrong.
- So do you want to just identify yourself for the
- 23 record.
- MR. WIGMORE: Sure, Your Honor. I apologize.
- Michael Wigmore, Bingham, McCutchen, for

1 Anadarko.

2 | SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

And, Mr. Michael, you were about to say something.

MR. MICHAEL: Oh, I was just -- it seems to me in terms of looking at the facility -- and this goes back to the discussion about exhibits that, you know, I assume that the idea here -- I know that we talked about this a long time ago when we were talking about numbering exhibits, that there's going to be some way that exhibits are going to be shown on the computer screens, and if it's a Federal courthouse, I'm sure they're all wired for that, but I guess that is something that everybody is going to want to look at as a big proponent of the facility.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: That's right. So, again, I don't know who will be with me on that field trip on that day, but what I would propose right now is go ahead, set up the field trip as you were planning on. I will advise you as soon as I have changed my flight as to what time I will be leaving that afternoon. And then if you could, once you set up the field trip, then I think the question is will we have time also to drive in to Billings and look at the courtroom facilities there; if so, then let's schedule that for the second trip.

MR. KASTE: I think we can do that, Your Honor,

and I think we can do that without too much trouble if your flight moves a little later in the day.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. I can't remember the exact flight. I think it's at 5-something, but there's another flight that will turn me down to Denver.

MR. DRAPER: That will work great, I think.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So going back just very quickly to the Case Management Order. The major question -- there are two questions, basically, that are open, I believe. One of them -- well, just going down each of them. On the witness list, we agreed to this, the three-part process I outlined earlier.

With respect to the Section 1.6 on the exhibits, I will provide for a consolidated exhibit list to be developed, and as I said, I'm taking under advisement the question of whether or not there should be any pretrial objections other than objections to authenticity. I'll resolve that, if possible, within the next week. I just need to talk to one or two of the prior Special Masters.

Then with respect to the provision of copies of the proposed exhibits, there will be a requirement that those be provided by the start of the pretrial conference on October 11, 2013.

And then with respect to the Section 1.7, that will provide that any replies that the parties want to

file will be filed by October 10. So people will be permitted to do so, but, again, I would not encourage people to file replies unless it provides information that will help me and would be things that would be useful for me to take a look at prior to the pretrial conference on October 11th.

The pretrial conference on October 11th will begin at 9 a.m. The trial schedule will provide that the trial will begin on Monday, October 14th, and I will go ahead and I will enter that part of the Case Management Order now, but I reserve the question again as to where until I've had an opportunity to talk to the court and make sure that the facilities there in Billings are adequate.

And then what I would suggest at the moment is that with respect to the sequestration of the witnesses, as things stand right now, obviously witnesses will not be sequestered, but obviously either party can ask for sequestration. And the question of what standard to use for evaluating any such sequestration motion or whether or not there is good argument for doing that as a matter of right can be addressed if either side wants to request sequestration of any nature.

And then I think that takes care of everything; is that right?

Hopefully I can enter this order by beginning of next week, but obviously I have no problem with any of the various deadlines that are set out here.

I guess the other thing that I should warn you -I was going to say, October -- even if I can do the entire
trial in Billings on October the -- starting on October
the 14th, it might be difficult for me to get to Billings
on October 11th. So why don't we deal with that question.
If, in fact, the trial starts in Billings, the pretrial
conference will be difficult for me to do that on
October 11th in Billings. We can deal with that when that
issue comes up, and I should know that again by the time
of the field trip. We can discuss that then.

Does that take care of everything on Case

Management Order Number 11 so that I can go ahead and get
you that once I have resolved those one or two additional
issues?

MR. KASTE: That's it for Wyoming.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, I think that takes care it from our point of view as well.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Let me just evaluate time here on Montana's motion to compel. We had originally provided that this telephone conference call would end at 10:30 Pacific Coast, 11:30 Mountain Time.

Are people able to stay on the line until

1 11 o'clock Pacific coast and 12 o'clock Central? Is that
2 a problem for any of the parties?

MR. KASTE: It is not a problem for Wyoming.

MR. DRAPER: Not a problem for Montana, either, Your Honor.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Great. Why don't we go ahead, then, and talk about the motion. I want to make sure that there's -- that there is adequate time on this.

So I want to take it up in two parts. I want to start out by discussing the standard for compelling admission of request for admission, and then we can deal with each of the individual requests of the -- or issues that the State of Wyoming has raised.

So, Mr. Kaste, reviewing the case law in this, my conclusion at the moment is that the only basis that I would have for compelling an admission from Montana would be if I find that Montana in denying a request for admission is actually in bad faith. Are you aware of any case law to the contrary?

MR. KASTE: Nope. And I think it's fair to describe what -- what our motion says when it says Montana should admit as much. It is as much a moral decision as a rule for its decision. I think you have the ability to

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 recommit these answers to Montana in light of a finding with regard to the request for production and 3 interrogatories, and that's really what we're after.

These all work together, of course. Our request for admissions are tied to the interrogatories and request for production. And to the extent that we got, well, frankly, bogus and evasive answers from Montana in response to those discussions, I think it makes sense to say, "Either produce the documents, or why don't you rethink your answer in response to our request for admissions."

And if the answer continues to be "denied," fine. We'll get to the end of this case and see if there's any cost to be reimbursed for that sort of pugnacious admission.

Now, our motion to compel is really designed to do what I've been suggesting that we do all along, and that's narrow this case down to the things that are really at issue, and that does not include the years 1987 through 1989, the year 2000, and the year 2003, and it includes the Tongue River Reservoir and not all the farmers downstream. And that's what this case is about. Everybody knows it.

The fact that we still have this basically qobbledygook that remains in this case is -- is

just logistically a pain in the butt because we are investigating and discovering claims that are probably never going to be tried.

These references to years and to water rights that don't show up in Montana's expert reports are a nuisance. And what I'm trying to do with these discovery requests is just get Montana to admit the obvious; that these things really aren't an issue. And to the extent they think they are, fine, show me the documents that prove any of this stuff, and again do it.

And, you know, this part of the case is just frustrating because it makes no sense to me that we're still engaged in it. We have the expert reports. These years are not an issue. These rights are not an issue. Let them go, for God's sake, and let's focus on what matters. And what matters here are the four years in the expert report and the reservoir.

With regard to forcing them to make an admission, no, you can't do that, but you can make them produce the documents or rethink their answer. And that's what I'm asking you to do.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So I'm sure after your comments that Mr. Draper would love to respond, but what I think is going to be most productive is just to walk down each of the various issues that you have raised

and discuss each one individually.

Although I certainly understand that you are frustrated, Mr. Kaste, the more we stay specifically to, you know, the specific things that you need and what Montana can provide, probably the more fruitful this hearing is going to be; in other words, I do not -- I do not want to see this deteriorate into a discussion of the way in which Montana has actually proceeded in its development of its case to date.

Let's start with the --

MR. KASTE: Let me -- let me just propose a different tact. I get the impression, and maybe I'm wrong -- and let's let Mr. Draper talk about the issue -- that perhaps some of these years and rights aren't in issue. And if they're not, I think it would be perfectly appropriate for Montana to say so at this point in time, in the same way that they did with regard to the Powder River Basin.

If they are in issue, then, great, let's go down point by point through my motion.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. I'm certainly willing to let Mr. Draper respond.

MR. DRAPER: Thank you, Your Honor.

As Your Honor has noted, it is unprecedented, to say the least, to file a motion to seek a motion -- an

order compelling an admission. We've outlined in our responsive filing what the appropriate procedure is if they don't like our answers about a disputed fact. It seems to me that everything resolves -- revolves around the request for admission that they're seeking to compel to be admitted, and these are being used in a way that is certainly not normal.

Request for admissions are useful when you have facts that are not in dispute that you can simply dispose of those and people don't have to worry about authenticity of documents or other undisputed facts, but to take central issues in the case that relate to Wyoming's theory of the case which are disputed and to force -- try to force an admission of facts related to their theory in the case when we had -- are not withholding any documents and we've fully answered these interrogatories, to on that basis ask you to enter an order compelling us to admit some of their requests for admission is totally out of balance, I think. Requests for admission are not a discovery device, as we pointed out in our brief.

I think there was some reference in the discussion just now about the years 1987, '88 and '89. They have clarified the request for admission, and we have indicated in our responsive filing we're willing to relook at that given that explanation.

So I think that's the, you know, general point that we would make; that this is simply an effort by Mr. Kaste to raise issues that are in dispute and to try to prejudice the trier of fact ahead of trial through ill-taken efforts under the pretrial procedures.

So I'll stop at that, and also refer everyone to our recent filing.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So two or three thoughts about that.

The first one is, is at the moment I am working on the assumptions that both Montana and Wyoming are acting in good faith in terms of Montana's efforts to answer some of these interrogatories, requests for admission in Wyoming's desire to narrow this case as much as possible.

What I hear Mr. Kaste saying is that there's obviously a value of narrowing this case as much as possible. We've narrowed it in terms of years so far. Montana has voluntarily made an effort to narrow it further by agreeing to dismiss its claims with respect to the Powder River Basin. And I think what Mr. Kaste is simply saying is to the degree that there are any additional years or parts of those years where there is not a dispute and trial will not be useful, the sooner we're able to resolve that, the better.

There will be an opportunity for resolving those on the summary judgment or other dispositive motions prior to trial. There -- but to the degree it can be resolved even sooner, then that saves everybody time and resources and money.

But as I understand what you're saying,
Mr. Draper, in response to Wyoming's question is that from
Montana's standpoint, the years 1987, '88, '89 -- and what
are the other two years, Mr. Kaste?

MR. KASTE: 2000 and 2003 are also not addressed by Montana's experts.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Right.

-- that those are still part of Montana's case. Is that correct, Mr. Draper?

MR. DRAPER: Yes, Your Honor. And we certainly support the general idea of narrowing the issues to be addressed at trial. That is a great goal to achieve, but we don't think that it's appropriate to do what Wyoming is trying to do, which is to address the issues that are in dispute before trial, that that -- everybody gets their chance at trial to resolve those.

We have indicated on Page 12 of our response that with the clarification that was made with respect to the years 1987, '88, and '89, we're not currently aware of any documents that were created in those years relative to a

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

14

15

16

17

18

20

21

22

23

24

25

call, and so we're -- we're glad and will amend our response on the request for admission on that.

But beyond those years, we believe there are documents which we referred to in our responses to Wyoming that state that there was in essence a call and that, again, we should not be forced to admit anything to the contrary ahead of trial.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Is that --

MR. KASTE: Well, that answers my question.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: I was going to ask.

Mr. Kaste, is that your thought?

12 MR. KASTE: Yeah. That answers my question.

13 These things Montana contends remain an issue, that's

fine. And I think Wyoming has every right to then demand

through interrogatories and request for productions to

ask, "Great, what are you going to show up with at trial

to prove these things?" And that's what we've asked for.

"Show us the documents that explain to us how you're going

19 to prove these things."

And we're not asking them to adopt our theory of the case. We're asking them for certain specific facts that either do or don't exist regardless of either parties' theory of the case.

With regard, for example, to the first matter in issue: contemporaneous documents evidencing a call.

Those either do or do not exist, regardless of what either party thinks the Compact means.

Now, great, 1987 through 1989, Montana will amend its answers and admit that there were no such contemporaneous documents in those years. Wonderful.

2000 and 2003, I think we're really entitled to pretty much the same answer. The evidence that Montana does point to is evidence of communications between a Montana water user and the State of Montana, which is wonderful. And it may show that Montana had every reason to make a call on Wyoming, but the question asked: "Show me a document that evidences that you did?"

And that means you need to show me a document that communicates or memorialized a communication between the states, not between a water user and the State of Montana.

It's not a hard question, and the answer, if it is, "There aren't any such documents, but we still contend we made a call in that year," fine. But I think we're entitled to a straight answer in response to a fairly simple question. And what we got was, "Well, some water user called our DNRC and told us that they're unhappy and we ought to make a call."

Cool. Great. That doesn't show in any way that anybody actually did ever. And that's all we're asking

for. "Is there a document that shows you made a call, memorializes an interstate communication of any kind?"

I don't care if it is written on the back of a napkin, or if it's enshrined on velum. That's all we're asking for, and we didn't get it. And to the extent those documents don't exist, then, frankly, Montana ought to rethink its answer for the other years as well. I don't think that's asking too much.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: So, Mr. Kaste, again, what I'm going to do is go down each of these individually and see what, if any, resolution is appropriate.

Before that, though, I just want to emphasize -and this is, again, to both of the two parties -- to the
degree that the parties are able to narrow their claims
and argument prior to trial, even better prior to their
dispositive motions to their stronger -- to their
strongest one, then that's going to make their cases more
credible.

And so that's, again, just a message to -- well, to both sides that there, you know, have been, I think, good faith efforts in the past to narrow this case, and those can be beneficial to the party that is actually able to take those steps.

So with that as background, so on the first one, so "documents evidencing a call on Wyoming." So that

language could mean a whole variety of things. And as I understand Mr. Draper and what -- the way Montana is they read that language very broadly to basically refer to any document that they think could support the argument that, in fact, a call was made. And if I were Montana, I probably would have given as many documents I possibly could that I think possibly evidence that.

But as I understand what you're saying,

Mr. Kaste, is that -- and here's the question. At a

minimum, one of the things that you're asking here is:

"Do you have any documents that actually constitute a

call, right, in the same way as the 2004 and 2006 letters

specifically make the call?"

So you could be asking for that. And are you also in addition to that asking for any documents that actually memorialize that a call was made?

MR. KASTE: Yes. A call is a communication between two parties. All I'm asking for are any documents that you have that evidence that communication, and to recall as broadly as Montana is, I think is really twisting that puppy quite a bit. I mean, it's just a communication. Do you have evidence that communication occurred or not?

And it could be as formal as the call letters that we received in 2004 and 2006, and it could be a DNRC

1 employee writing on the back of his bar napkin, "I called somebody in Wyoming today and told them thus and so." 2 3 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. 4 MR. KASTE: Either of those things evidence a 5 communication between the states. 6 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: 7 MR. KASTE: And that's all I'm asking for. 8 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So this is what 9 I would request Montana to do in response to this, which 10 is to identify for Montana any document that either 11 themselves constitute a call or that reference or 12 memorialize that a call was actually made at some prior 13 point in time. 14 MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper. 15 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Would that be fine with 16 you? 17 MR. DRAPER: Well, certainly I believe that's 18 what we've already done. We're not withholding any 19 documents. The motion to compel on a request for 20 production is where people are withholding documents. 21 We're not withholding any documents. We produced the 22 documents we're aware of.

evidence and related argument at trial and not be

of those documents, and we're entitled to present that

Mr. Kaste has his own particular interpretation

23

24

25

browbeaten into some admission that he believes is justified based on what we have produced.

understand that entirely, and, you know, I understand that from your standpoint a variety of the documents that you have produced actually evidence a call in the sense that they would support somebody's testimony, for example, that they notified somebody. And -- but as I hear what Mr. Kaste is asking for, what he is asking for is whether or not Montana has any documents that, again, either themselves constitute a call -- so even without any testimony other than authentication of the document. You can look at that document and say, this is a call -- or that actually refer to or memorialize a call that was previously made.

MR. DRAPER: I think that -- Your Honor, this is John Draper.

I think that you've parsed it there in a way that was not done in the request for discovery, and certainly be glad to take a look at it given that formulation.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Because, again, I understand that you may very well argue that, you know, based on somebody's testimony and maybe some documents where maybe somebody asked them to complain to Wyoming that they weren't getting their water, that, you know,

that document helps to support that testimony.

I certainly understand that. I'm not trying to limit your ability to make that argument, but I do think that Wyoming has a reasonable request to ask whether or not there's an actual document that would constitute -- itself constitute a call or that actually refers to or memorializes a call that was made prior to that particular point in time.

MR. DRAPER: Very good, Your Honor.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: So the next one, which is that Montana officials did not regulate -- the request with respect to whether or not Montana officials or employees regulated or curtailed the use of a post-1950 surface water right on the Tongue River in various prior years.

So I actually have a question at a very outset here, which is: As I understand Montana's responses, Montana's responses are that no employee curtailed the use of a post-1950 surface water right in 1987, '88, '89, and 2003, but presumably denied the curtailment for the years 2000, 2001, 2004, and 2006. That is fairly clear.

Was there also then -- do I read this that you're also then, as Montana, denying for all the years that no Montana officials regulated the use of post-1950 surface water rights?

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, we're essentially saying that during the years in which water commissioners were appointed that there was regulation, and that for other years consistent with Montana law, the water administration was carried out without the appointment of commissioners.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So other than just the fact that all water rights are technically regulated, what you're saying is that in the years 2000, 2001, 2004, 2006 there was regulation by the water masters, but not in the years '87, '88, '89, and 2003; is that correct?

MR. DRAPER: That's correct. I believe the years in which they were appointed, the water commissioners were 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: All right. Okay.

And so, again, I guess that, you know -- as I see the dispute between the -- or the disagreement between the parties on this particular one, I think one of the questions is whether -- the claim is that -- what Montana will be saying, and therefore, what it has evidence for at the moment is that the commissioners were appointed; that as a general matter, they regulated the post-1950 surface water rights, exactly what you wrote in your brief,
Mr. Draper, but I think what Wyoming is asking is beyond

that: Is Montana claiming and does it have any facts at the moment with respect to exactly what rights when and why?

MR. KASTE: If I could, Your Honor. This is Mr. Kaste.

I think you're right on. And all I'm asking for, what we're trying to get at, is we understand that the commissioners were appointed in these years, and we understand that Montana intends to put their appointment on the record and say that's diligent regulation. I think that might be the word you used in one of your prior rulings, and we are looking for some specifics.

We understand that we are entitled in advance of a call from Montana to adequate interstate regulation, which we believe means that there will be post-1950 rights regulated or curtailed, and all I mean there is shut off, for the benefit of the Montana pre-1950 rights. And so we're looking for that specific information, which post-1950 rights were turned off by these commissioners, when and why.

It's makes it very difficult for us to evaluate Montana's intrastate regulation and the adequacy of it if we do not have an understanding of what it entailed. And at this point, what we understand it to entail is that the commissioners do not regulate post-1950 rights for the

benefit of pre-1950 rights, instead they're really more like deliverymen from the Tongue River Reservoir; they ensure that reservoir releases get to the water right contract holders so that they get their stored water, and that in I think it's in 2006 is the very first year that the commissioners began looking at administration up to the 1914 decree.

So my understanding, and I'm trying to ferret out if there are facts that are just out there that we haven't yet learned is that no commissioner ever shut off a post-1950 water right for the benefit of a pre-1950 water right, in a sense regulating the stream in priority to ensure that the downstream seniors get their full amount to the extent possible before Montana then comes a-calling on Wyoming.

If those are the facts that are out there, I think we're entitled to discover them before hearing them for the first time at trial. And if they're not out there, well, that's fine. I mean, if that's the truth of the matter and the answer is it didn't happen, okay, you know, we'll figure out what that means in due course.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: So let me just intervene here for a second.

So, again, I think that the dispute here is over sort of a level of specificity and perhaps that's also a

dispute over, you know, over the facts itself, that reading Montana's answer to the Interrogatory Number 3-6, what Montana has said is that in those years when the water commissioners were appointed by the District Court, that, and I'm quoting here, "The commissioners worked with all Montana water users in the Tongue River Basin to ensure that they were not taking more water than they were entitled. The work of the water commissioners benefit all water rights with the pre-1950 priority date."

So I could imagine that Montana in either a response to a dispositive motion or at trial presents testimony from the commissioners or others saying exactly that, and perhaps even -- and, again, one of the problems in all this is speculating, and I'm going to try to avoid it as much as possible, but I think it's relevant to this motion. You could imagine even saying, you know, "and that shows that, in fact, that, you know, due diligence was met."

But, Mr. Kaste, my concern for Wyoming would be if at trial Montana is going to go beyond that and say, "And by the way, here is testimony or evidence that, in fact, the commissioners asked Mr. X, Mr. Y, and Ms. Z to reduce their post-1950 water diversions in order to make sure the pre-1950 appropriators receive as much water as they could," that Wyoming's entitled to know that now.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper, if I may.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yes, go ahead.

MR. DRAPER: I don't know if Your Honor is aware but Wyoming has taken the depositions of all these water commissioners and has had the chance to inquire in detail to just the kind of things that you were positing there. And so we're not withholding any information. They have had full access to this. And this feigning of ignorance or that there might be something else out there, we have given them what we have, and they're now trying to use this methodology to encrust you with their view of the case and say that somehow there is an order to compel that is appropriate under circumstances where there's simply a dispute over facts.

entirely, Mr. Draper. All I'm saying is that in my view, you know, Montana does not need to supplement its particular interrogatory answer in this particular case unless there are additional specifics that have not come out in the depositions or in your answers to the interrogatories as to any specific requests that were made to curtail particular post-1950 surface water rights in the years in question, but if there are, then they better be identified now.

MR. DRAPER: Very good, Your Honor.

2 | SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Mr. Kaste?

MR. KASTE: Thank you. That's all we're looking for is to -- we want to know the specifics, and if there are not any additional specifics, great, we know what we're dealing with, and we'll be free to argue the significance of those facts at trial.

again -- let me just take a step back also and say, I realize that we're dealing, particularly when we're going back to 1987, '88, '89, in years where there's probably not a lot of records and where people don't have the best memories, but to the degree that Montana is going to be presenting any specifics with respect to the regulation or curtailment of post-1950 water rights in those or the other years that have not been revealed to date, then that's the type of specifics that need to be provided to Wyoming at this point.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor --

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: And -- yes,

Mr. Draper.

MR. DRAPER: If I may. That is our understanding of our responsibility in responding to discovery, and we believe we have done so. Given your comments, we'll take another look at it, but we believe we have fully produced

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

documents and answered the questions about the information
they want, and that is the normal requirements for
discovery. We'll have a look at it given your comments,

but we believe we have already done so.

- SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. And, again, I'm not arguing with you on that, Mr. Draper. I'm just saying that, you know, for me the important issue here is that to the degree that there are more specifics that Montana will be bringing up in trial or in response to a dispositive motion that has not been revealed to date, then they need to be revealed now, because -- otherwise, I'll, you know -- we'll take that into account at the time that Montana tries to proffer any such evidence.
 - MR. DRAPER: Very good, Your Honor.
- SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. And I think in many ways, it is similar on the various other issues that Wyoming raises. So on the next one which is in respect to pre-1950 water rights in Montana that were harmed.
- So my understanding from your response,
- Mr. Draper, on that is that during the years in question, that all pre-1950 water rights in Montana were harmed; is that correct?
- MR. DRAPER: That's correct, Your Honor. Namely,
 none of the rights in those years under the pre-'50 water
 rights received their full allocation.

1 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So, Mr. Kaste.

MR. KASTE: Well --

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: You might disagree with it, but that's what Montana is saying.

MR. KASTE: Well, I do, too, and I'll tell you where I'm coming from. We -- you know, we got -- we've asked Montana up for a long time, "Tell us who didn't get their water so we can evaluate that claim." And I've got to tell you that this "all" really ticks me off, because it has basically precluded our ability to evaluate our defense of futility, which may be applicable in this case, depending on where the calling right is and when the call occurred. But this idea that we're on the hook for every right in Montana all the time utterly precludes my ability to investigate and develop a futility defense which I find irritating.

But more than that, you know, we've asked just tell us who it is, and then we'll figure out what was going on on the river, and we'll figure out whether or not there is any truth to that assertion or not, and we keep sort of getting this "all" answer.

And, you know, I think, you know, we got the expert reports, and I thought, "Okay. Now we're going to get somewhere and we're going to find out what is going on here," and when you look at the expert reports,

particularly the report submitted by Mr. Book -- and we're going to develop this line of discussion in our summary judgment motion, I think, at some length. But you look at what he says in his report and he identifies certain depletions that are occurring in Wyoming that he attributes to post-1950 use, and he says, "Okay. There's the bad conduct by Wyoming." And that's fine.

And he says, "Now, that water could have been available to fill the Tongue River Reservoir," which is fine. That's fine. "And so there's the causal link between Wyoming's violative conduct and an injury in Montana." Okay. Great.

Now, does he say that with regard to any of the other rights in Montana? No. No, he does not. He does not link together, there's no causal nexus between those alleged violations in Wyoming and particular other water rights in Montana.

So, we ask the question: "What are these other water rights? Which ones are they? How does this work? How is it that you are injured by our conduct?"

And we get the "all" answer, which to me proceeds from this assumption that Wyoming is somehow on the hook to satisfy all of Montana's rights as a block or as one unit that was fixed in time in 1950 and not obligated to deal with Montana based on the Doctrine of Appropriation

as the contract recants.

You know, our view is that the contract -- our compact between the states is governed by the Doctrine of Appropriation, and therefore, at any given point in time, what happens on a river is somebody with a senior right calls and shuts off the junior substream, and usually the senior on the river gets some or even all of its water right.

Now, you know, so we're asking Montana to sort of give us the timeline and tell us which rights downstream of the reservoir got hurt when Wyoming was mostly doing something wrong. And it really can't be all of them.

In fact, we know that the biggest user downstream, the TMY Canal, oftentimes doesn't even take its full appropriation of water. In fact, many of the irrigators, we know from the testimony, and you'll see certainly in the summary judgment reports, they spend a significant amount of time not irrigating, and therefore, having no particular demand for water. They have to dry their field in order to cut their hay, and during that period of time, that senior right may have no need for the water on which it is entitled.

And so as we all know, a river system is dynamic, and the demands that might be made on the river and made on Wyoming are changing over time, and we don't have a

real accounting for that demand and for who -- who supposedly is injured at what particular point in time.

And that's okay. I don't have a problem with that if Montana's claims are limited to, you know, "You have harmed me by injuring my reservoir right." That's a fine claim, and I don't have any problem with it, but if there are other claims that are being made in this litigation, I think we're entitled to know how they work, and it can't be all. It really can't be all. That's a —that's really a bizarre answer in response to our inquiry. It's some subset of pre-1950 rights, and we'd just like to know which ones they are.

And, in fact, Montana's response seems to imply that it isn't all. You know, if you read through the response to Interrogatory Number 8, it says, "As a result of the shortage in Montana, Montana water users with pre-1950 water rights were harmed and many were forced to go an alternative supply of stored water."

Well, many isn't all, and I would expect something more like many than all, and I just wanted to identify who they are and when it was. And if they are incapable of doing that, that's fine, just say so. And if we're just talking about the reservoir, great, that's fine. But I think we're entitled to a straight answer on this. It's pretty late in the game not to have an answer

1 to this frankly.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor --

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: So, again, I'm aware of the time, so let me say the following with respect to this portion of the motion.

First of all, Mr. Kaste, I note the same language as you had, that it seems to be a little more qualified than Mr. Draper's reference to language from answers, I guess, to other interrogatories in his response, and I will be very interested if the argument is, in fact, that all of Montana's pre-1950 users were injured, how that works within what I assumed was the prior appropriation system where some people were supposed to be at the very top of the priority ladder, but at the same time, I don't feel that in response to this particular motion that I can dictate how Montana wants to present its case. And I think there's, again, just in terms of speculation, there are several possibilities here.

Number one is that Montana does believe that, in fact, all water users -- all pre-1950 water users in those years were injured, and if they believe that they can prove that at trial, then Montana is entitled to do that.

A second possibility is that, you know, what Montana plans to present is basically the argument that there was insufficient water going over the border in

order to meet the needs of all pre-1950 appropriators,
that in at least some years there are not adequate records
to know exactly which ones didn't get their water, but
that the Court should, based on all the rest of the
evidence that is presented, still find that there was

injury to pre-1950 water users in Montana.

So there's a variety of different arguments that Montana might make without naming specific Montana water users that it can show were harmed.

And all I will request at this point in response to this particular interrogatory answer is that Montana modify its response in order to make clear whether or not, in fact, they are claiming that all pre-1950 Montana water users were harmed, in which case that language that you cited, Mr. Kaste, needs to be modified to make that clear, or if not, what their -- what they believe that there's a factual basis for claiming at the moment.

And, again, if there is going to be claims with respect to specific water users, so not everybody, but a specific subset and there will be facts presented with respect to that specific subset, then that should be revealed to you so that you're knowing what you are defending against.

MR. KASTE: Thank you, Your Honor.

I think that the exact same everything applies to

1 the very next one, and we can skip going into that one in It's essentially addressed to the same issue. 2 detail. 3 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Great. I agree. 4 And Mr. Draper or Mr. Kaste, any questions, then, 5 with respect to my rulings on these various matters? 6 MR. KASTE: Just with regard to the timing, when 7 would those supplemental responses be due? MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper. 8 9 Are you intending to issue an order on this? 10 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Let's, first of all, 11 talk about the deadline, then we can talk about the order. 12 So we have dispositive motions due in two days, 13 okay, which would make it somewhat difficult, unless the 14 amendments are very short, to do it by then. Let me ask 15 both parties, therefore, what they would propose. 16 MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper. As far as timing for the additional submittal? 17 18 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yes. 19 MR. DRAPER: Maybe in a week's time would be 20 appropriate. 21 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Mr. Kaste. 22 MR. KASTE: Well, my preference, obviously, would 23 be tomorrow so I can review that before my --24 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: I understand that. 25 MR. KASTE: My summary judgment motion is due,

and some portion of our summary judgment motion does touch on this, but --

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: At this stage it's going to be moot. You're not going to -- you've already, you know, drafted it or you haven't, so ...

MR. KASTE: No, I'm starting tomorrow.

Well, I can -- here's what I can tell you about our summary judgment motion. I believe that I could, if the Court and Montana would just grant me just a little bit of leniency as it relates to any reply briefing that might incorporate these supplemental answers. You know, if I feel like we need to address the contents of those with our reply brief, although we haven't, you know, touched on those answers specifically in our opening brief, if that's okay with everybody, I'm perfectly fine with it, giving Montana a week to address those things. I am not super interested in changing my motion up now, since it's over in the main office for review.

And I can tell you with regard to our summary judgment motion, we have tried very hard to focus on issues that we think are amenable to summary judgment, and we've let a lot of the other issues -- we just left them off the table to try to make it simple for everybody. Those things that are clearly disputes of facts between the parties, we've tried to stray away from, and it's

1 really not a terribly long motion, so ...

2 | SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper, if I may.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yes.

MR. DRAPER: Given the fact that we have part of this week taken up in the July 4th holiday, something towards the end of next week I think would make more sense. And I don't have any objection to the request that Mr. Kaste made concerning his reply.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Mr. Kaste, how would you feel about the possibility of having another deadline? And I'm thinking something in the nature of two weeks after the responses to -- to Montana's supplemental responses, two weeks after they're due. Would it make sense to give you an opportunity by that date to, if you want to, supplement the initial motion papers?

You wouldn't have to revise them, but if you had anything in addition to say at that point, or would you rather do it in your reply?

MR. KASTE: I think it's as easy to do in the reply, and then I don't have to draft two things. We'll just draft one, and then Montana doesn't have to review two things, and so forth. I can't imagine that the content of their answers are going to be the focal point

- 1 of our reply brief. Frankly, when you get our summary judgment motion, it will be fun. It will be interesting. 2 3 You'll like it. You'll be surprised. 4 MR. DRAPER: Your Honor. 5 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Mr. Draper. 6 MR. KASTE: You will --7 MR. DRAPER: If I may break in, due to 8 Mr. Kaste's pre-argument on his summary judgment motion. 9 I think you're suggesting, Your Honor, that he --10 that any supplementation that they wish to make be made 11 before we do our response to their motion for summary 12 judgment. It's much preferable if they simply put it in 13 their reply, and we have a response to their 14 characterization of that, then we're going to need to come 15 in with a separate request for some kind of sur-reply. 16 And I think it works better with the -- with the schedule 17 to ask them if there's some -- that Mr. Kaste admits, some 18 marginal addition that they want to make, they ought to 19 make it in time to give us a chance to response to it. 20 MR. KASTE: Well, we do have an oral argument
 - MR. KASTE: Well, we do have an oral argument scheduled for two days in this -- on these summary judgment motions. I suspect there will be plenty of time at that juncture.
 - SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yeah. I -- at this stage, I'm inclined to agree with you on this, Mr. Kaste,

22

23

24

largely because I don't think it is going to make a huge difference. I think we're arguing over something that is not going to be that significant. If it was, I would have more concern. And, in fact, if it does turn out to be a major portion of Wyoming's reply, then Mr. Draper can obviously ask for some type of a sur-reply opportunity. But I think that to the degree that there's any need for doing that, that it can probably be taken care of at the hearing itself.

So let's -- we'll keep the dates as they are.

Wyoming does have the opportunity to refer to any additional supplemental responses filed by Montana in that reply. If it turns out to be a very significant matter, Mr. Draper, I will not deny you the right to say something on paper about it. But one of the reasons why I set aside two weeks -- I'm sorry, two weeks -- two days, in order to hear the summary judgment or other dispositive motions is that, you know, I want to make sure that everyone has every opportunity to say whatever is on their mind and to reply to anything that has been raised.

And so in that connection, I'm actually going to be very generous to you, Mr. Draper. I'll give you until next Friday, the 12th.

MR. DRAPER: Okay. Very good, Your Honor. And as I indicated earlier, I think that can include little or

nothing, so you're -- I don't disagree with your scheduling inclination there.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So that brings up the other question of whether or not there is a need for an order here. And I'm willing to prepare one, although I think I was fairly clear on the record as to what I believe was required.

MR. KASTE: Amazingly enough, I have no preference. I think it makes good sense always when the Court rules to formalize it in an order because it's often difficult to go back in the transcript and search out the relevant portions. Oftentimes they're spread over many pages, and it just -- it just makes it tough on somebody looking at this in the future and go back and reconstruct what we could do in a short order.

I did want to raise, though, when we talked about the dispositive motions hearing, one thing I had included in the draft, and it sort of got dropped at some point, is a location for that dispositive motions hearing. I don't know that we've addressed that, and where do you want to have the hearing?

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Our answer is Denver.

MR. KASTE: Denver.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Denver, and I already

25 | have the courtroom reserved.

1 MR. KASTE: Oh, excellent. So I'm the only one 2 that doesn't know that. 3 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: I'm looking at 4 Ms. Carter to make sure. So yes, she is nodding her head. 5 We have the courtroom reserved. 6 MR. DRAPER: Yes, that's very clear. 7 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Well, now, I 8 will go ahead and embody what I just ruled in an order. 9 I'll get that out tomorrow, but I think, again, it's 10 fairly clear, and my hope is that the two parties can work 11 together on this to make sure that Wyoming's needs are 12 met. 13 And, again, I just want to emphasize that, you 14 know, there's really sort of two pieces of general 15 background to my rulings. 16 The first is that Montana obviously has the right 17 to present the case that it wishes to present and on which 18 it hopes it will prevail, but Wyoming's entitled to know 19 the specifics of any factual evidence that they have asked 20 for that will be part of that case. And so it's those two 21 parts of it that formulate the basis for my ruling. 22 Okay? 23 Ms. Carter is reminding me that I believe we 24 have --

July 24th.

MS. CARTER:

1 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: We have a July 24th --(Discussion off the record.) 2 3 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: We are moving 4 July 17th -- are the parties aware of this? 5 MS. CARTER: No. 6 (Discussion off the record.) 7 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So originally 8 what was going to be a status conference call on 9 July 24th, and that will be during the field trip. I 10 realize that not everybody will be on that field trip, and 11 so the question is would -- is it -- will it be valuable 12 to have another status conference this month? If so, we 13 are quite limited. I'm out of town the week of July 29th. 14 Basically, I'm out the week of July 29th and 15 August 5th. And so if we're going to have another status 16 conference call, we either need to schedule it for July --17 for basically in about two weeks from now, or I guess the 18 other possibility would be July 26th right after the field 19 trip. 20 MR. KASTE: This is Mr. Kaste. 21 I'm not so sure we need an abundance of status 22 conferences interspersed with the other things that we 23 have going on. Certainly we're going to -- the parties, 24 at least, are going to be together during the field trip,

and then we're going to be together again at the end of

1 August.

The proceedings that are likely to take place between now and the summary judgment hearing are going to be limited to the briefings that are on those motions.

Montana and Wyoming still have a few depositions to wrap up, the deposition of the rebuttal experts, and do we have any fact witnesses left?

A couple. Chris is shaking his head at me saying that there might be a couple.

We're working with Mr. Wechsler to try to get all of that scheduled before the end of July, as to the Case Management Order notes, then they all need to be done by July 30th. And, you know, I don't foresee us having any real problems that are going to require a status conference, wrapping up those activities and working on our briefs.

Certainly, we're going to be coordinating about the contents of the field trip amongst ourselves, so I don't know that we need to take up more of people's time when we're going to be together so much in the coming months.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Mr. Draper, your thoughts.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, I can say just a few words. I think given the fact that we're going to be

together during the Basin tour, we don't really need to have one. If somebody believes that a special one is necessary, we can get in touch with you and find a time to do it, but I think we're fine without that one since we'll actually be together on the date that we were planning to have that.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: So that all sounds fine. You know, I can't right now see what might arise. If there's any other discovery issues, obviously, I would be available to schedule a phone call before I disappear on July 29th.

So for the moment, then, we will cancel the status conference call that was originally scheduled for July 24th, and the next time then that we will actually meet or talk together, other than on the field trip, is for the hearings on the dispositive motions on August 29th and 30th, and those, as I mentioned before, will be in Denver. We have a full two days. I'm happy to start at 9 a.m., unless there are people who are likely to be flying in that morning would like a later start date -- start time.

Hearing no one, I'm going to say 9 a.m., unless someone objects.

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper.

That's fine from my point of view. My calendar

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

20

25

- 1 shows that we have a status conference scheduled for the 2 day before on the 28th as well.
- 3 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: You're absolutely right, and I don't see any reason to have that since we'll 4 5 all be together the next two days.

6 MR. DRAPER: Yes.

> SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: And also once I see the -- once I see the dispositive motions -- so can I just ask both sides, and obviously you're not committed to this if you change your mind over the next two days, but both sides what their expectations right now are as to whether you'll be filing dispositive motions, and if so, whether it is one or multiple ones?

MR. KASTE: On behalf of the State of Wyoming, yes, and one. And if that's the only motion pending, it won't take two days.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Mr. Draper.

18 MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, we're looking at two at 19 this point.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. And I 21 know neither of you -- so, Mr. Kaste, how long do you 22 think your motion is likely to take to argue?

23 MR. KASTE: Oh, 20, 30 minutes, probably an hour. 24 It's not complicated.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Mr. Draper.

MR. DRAPER: Well, I think our argument can be done in a half a day, so sounds like total it's more like a day, rather than a few days.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yeah. So why don't we do -- why don't we plan on -- let me ask the parties, then, to do the following: Why don't -- once the dispositive motions are filed and the parties have an opportunity to review them, why don't we plan by, say, next Tuesday, which is I think July the 9th, if by that time Montana and Wyoming could have conferred by telephone and determined whether or not they believe that the second day is necessary.

MR. DRAPER: Very good.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: And if on any of the -on any of the motions, if -- I'm trying to think of the
best way of doing this. If upon receiving the motions, if
any of the Amicus are going to request any opportunity to
say anything at the hearing, if they could notify the
relevant party right away on that.

So what I'd like is by Tuesday, July the 9th, if the parties could have conferred and decide whether we need the second day.

Both are on my calendar. I'm more than happy to be there for two days, but I know that people would want to make their plane reservations and their hotel

reservations. And so if, in fact, it looks like we only need a day, then I'm also happy to shorten it to a day and let everybody get back to their other work. Okay?

MR. DRAPER: Very good.

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: We'll keep it at two days, and the parties just need to let me know by, again, July the 9th. It still gives people plenty of time to buy their airplane tickets and to make their reservations.

Okay. Anything else?

MR. DRAPER: Your Honor, this is John Draper.

Are you going to be available this week and next?

I think the parties are going to be working out the itinerary for the Basin tour, and it may come down to some preferences that you may have or resolving things that we can't quite get there, and would there be an opportunity for us to get your preferences if we need that input?

SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Yeah. Other than over the Fourth, I should be here both the two weeks. I'm in Utah on July the 19th, but presumably by then the field trip would have been set up.

So the answer is, yes, Mr. Draper, I will be available.

MR. DRAPER: Very good. Thank you.

MR. KASTE: Thank you.

MS. VERLEGER: You Honor, this is Jennifer

- 1 Verleger. 2 I just wanted to let you know that I can't make 3 the field trip, so I won't be there. 4 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Well, we'll miss 5 you. 6 MS. VERLEGER: Well, I wish I could be there. 7 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. So anything 8 else? 9 MR. KASTE: Nothing from Wyoming, Your Honor. 10 MR. DRAPER: That does it from Montana, Your 11 Honor. 12 SPECIAL MASTER THOMPSON: Okay. Thank you very 13 And I will draft the order on Montana's -- I'm 14 sorry, on Wyoming's motion to compel. I assume it's 15 actually not a proposed motion to compel. I will get 16 Wyoming's motion to compel order out by tomorrow, and I 17 will try and get the pretrial Case Management Order 18 Number 11 finalized with the issues that don't need to be
- So, again, thank you very much. Sorry to keep you on the line for so long, but at least we're able to resolve everything.

addressed immediately by next week, but, again, all of the

MR. KASTE: Thank you very much, Your Honor.

deadlines we can assume will remain firm.

MR. DRAPER: Thank you.

19

1	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO)
3	
4	I, ANTONIA SUEOKA, Certified Shorthand Reporter
5	No. 9007, State of California, do hereby certify:
6	That said proceedings were taken at the time and
7	place therein named and were reported by me in shorthand
8	and transcribed by means of computer-aided transcription,
9	and that the foregoing pages are a full, complete, and
10	true record of said proceedings.
11	And I further certify that I am a disinterested
12	person and am in no way interested in the outcome of said
13	action, or connected with or related to any of the parties
14	in said action, or to their respective counsel.
15	The dismantling, unsealing, or unbinding of the
16	original transcript will render the reporter's certificate
17	null and void.
18	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
19	this 12th day of July, 2013.
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	Antonia Sueoka, RPR, CSR NO. 9007