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DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

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Robert L. Harris, Esq. (ISB # 7018)
HOLDEN, KIDWELL, HAHN & CRAPO, P.L.L.C.
1000 Riverwalk Dr., Ste. 200
P.O. Box 50130
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83405
Telephone: (208) 523-0620
Facsimile: (208) 523-9518

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

In Re SRBA

Case No. 39576

Subcase Nos.: 74-54

**RESPONSE TO LEADORE LAND
PARTNERS LTD. PARTNERSHIP'S
MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY
JUDGMENT**

I. INTRODUCTION

F. James Whittaker and Paula J. Whittaker ("Whittaker"), by and through their attorneys of record, Holden, Kidwell, Hahn & Crapo, P.L.L.C., and in accordance with this court's September 13, 2007 Trial Scheduling Order, hereby submit this Response to Leadore Land Partners Ltd. Partnership's Motion for Summary Judgment in regards to the adjudication of Water Right No. 74-54. The question surrounding this water right is whether it has been forfeited. For the reasons set forth below, 74-54 should be disallowed due to non-use since at least the 1920s, and even perhaps earlier. For reasons not clearly understood, 74-54 was partially decreed in the Lemhi Adjudication on December 30, 1982. From the evidence provided, this was clearly a mistake. Nevertheless, pre-

Lemhi adjudication non-use and any challenge to the Lemhi Decree is not necessarily an issue because on 75-54's non-use from 1983 through 1988—the statutory five-year period—before a claim for 74-54 was filed in the Snake River Basin Adjudication in 1990. No contrary evidence has been provided by the claimants, Leadore Land Partners Ltd. Partnership (“the Claimants”), filed a Motion for Summary Judgment essentially alleging that any evidence previous to December 30, 1982 (the date a partial decree in the Lemhi Adjudication was entered for 74-54) and after April 9, 1990 (the date a claim was filed in the SRBA for 74-54) is not relevant to a motion for summary judgment. Whittaker’s response to Claimant’s arguments are set forth below.

II. ARGUMENT.

- A. Even if any evidence previous to December 30, 1982 (the date a partial decree in the Lemhi Adjudication was entered for 74-54) and after April 9, 1990 (the date a claim was filed in the SRBA for 74-54) is not admissible because of Idaho law relative to entry of water right decrees, as argued by Claimants, the intervening time period is in excess of five years, which would be enough time for forfeiture to occur.**

As contained in Whittaker’s Memorandum in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment, there are numerous affidavits evidencing historic nonuse of 74-54. The time periods contained in those affidavits cover the time period between December 30, 1982 and April 9, 1990, a period of approximately just over seven (7) years after the Lemhi partial decree was entered. As such, non-use during that time period for five consecutive years would subject this water right to forfeiture. As set forth in the affidavits and evidence presented by Whittaker, there is undisputed evidence that 74-54 was not diverted during this five (5) year period. To date, Claimants have not provided any affidavits or other evidence—other than the decree evidence for this water right—disputing the non-use of 74-54. And even if such evidence is presented, it would need to overcome the significant amount

of evidence presented by Whittaker supporting his contention of non-use, including testimony from the watermaster Dan Smith. As noted by Claimant in its motion for partial summary judgment, in the context of the SRBA, “[t]he trial court as the trier of fact is entitled to arrive at the most probable inferences based upon the undisputed evidence properly before it and grant the summary judgment despite the possibility of conflicting inferences.”¹ It seems that the significant evidence presented by Whittaker would be more than sufficient for this court to base entry of summary judgment.

A resumption of use of the Big Timber Creek point of diversion would injure Whittaker and many other water users, constitute an enlargement in use, and disrupt the historical delivery of water that the water users on Big Timber Creek have so relied for decades. As such, the point of diversion has been forfeited and 74-54 should not be partially decreed with a point of diversion from Big Timber Creek.

B Evidence previous to December 30, 1982 (the date a partial decree in the Lemhi Adjudication was entered for 74-54) and after April 9, 1990 (the date a claim was filed in the SRBA for 74-54) is relevant to a motion for summary judgment as it is a proper consideration for the estoppel arguments raised by Whittaker.

Whittaker recognizes that entry of a partial decree for 74-54 in the Lemhi Adjudication creates a difficult burden to overcome in the SRBA regarding the use of pre-December 30, 1982 evidence to demonstrate the historic non-use of 74-54 for partial decree in the SRBA. As noted by the Claimants, parties are bound by the determinations of a previous decree.² However, it is not necessary at this summary judgment stage to challenge the Lemhi Decree for 74-54 because there are other theories, as set forth above, to decree 74-54 in the SRBA as it has been historically used

¹ Leadore Land Partners Ltd. Partnership’s Motion for Partial Summary Judgment at 2 (quoting Intermountain Eye & Laser Centers, PLLC v. Miller, 142 Idaho 218, 222, 127 P.3d 121, 125 (2005)).

² *Id.* at 5.

only from Little Timber Creek. As such, it is not necessary to make this argument now, but in the event summary judgment is not successful based on the theories advanced above, a challenge to the Lemhi Adjudication and/or claim of mistake in the Lemhi Adjudication would be raised at trial. In that instance, evidence of pre-December 30, 1982 water use would be relevant and appropriate.

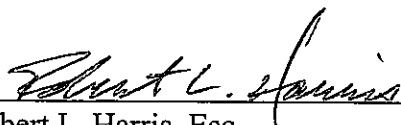
At the summary judgment stage, however, evidence of pre-December 30, 1982 water use would be relevant and appropriate in regards to the estoppel arguments raised by Whittaker.³ There is nothing to preclude a court from considering this evidence upon an equitable theory raised by Whittaker, which has been done, particularly when the evidence presented by Whittaker so strongly supports his position. It is remarkable that with all of the water right claims processed by IDWR in the Lemhi Adjudication, and with limited technology (compared to the SRBA today), so few mistakes were made. Whittaker's counsel is aware of only a few other instances, which are issues before the SRBA on other subcases. Somehow there must be an avenue to address clear mistakes even when faced with an entry of a court decree, and an equitable estoppel theory is one such avenue. In order to meet the elements of a claim for equitable estoppel, pre-December 30, 1982 evidence is necessary and appropriate. Thus, Claimants' argument that it is not relevant is not persuasive, and such evidence should be considered by this court.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, summary judgment in favor of Whittaker must be granted as 74-54 has been forfeited.

³ We note that this is an issue that has been raised before in water cases, indeed, even in *Idaho Power Co. v. State*, 104 Idaho 575, 661 P.2d 741 (1983), where the court held that Idaho Power's rights at Swan Falls had not been subordinated, but hinted that even without subordination, Idaho Power may have waived, abandoned, or would be estopped from asserting their rights given reliance by junior appropriators. This, of course, is the case that led to the Swan Falls Agreement and the SRBA.

Dated this 27th day of March, 2008.


Robert L. Harris, Esq.
HOLDEN, KIDWELL, HAHN & CRAPO, P.L.L.C.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 27th day of March, 2008, I mailed the original and copies of this memorandum, including all attachments, to the following persons:

1. Original to:

Clerk of the District Court
Snake River Basin Adjudication
253 Third Avenue North
P.O. Box 2707
Twin Falls, ID 83303-2707

2. Copies to:

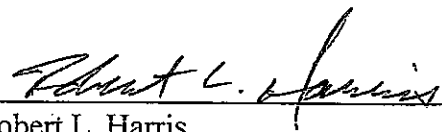
Leadore Land Partners, Ltd.
Represented by:
Josephine P. Beeman
409 W. Jefferson St.
Boise, ID 83702

Richard Foster
PO Box 55
Leadore, ID 83464

Kurt Bird
56 Lower Texas Creek Rd.
Leadore, ID 83464

Purcell Partnership
Purcell Ranch Partnership
c/o Allan/Betty/Kerry Purcell
98 Purcell Rd.
Leadore, ID 83464

Director of IDWR
PO Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098


Robert L. Harris
Holden, Kidwell, Hahn & Crapo, PLLC