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DISTRICT COURT - SRBA
TWIN FALLS CO., IDAHO

FILED

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.: 36-00021B (36-00021)
) 36-00039D, 36-00048A, 36-00049,
) 36-00051A, 36-02169, 36-04260B,
) 36-10283A and 36-15168

) AMENDED ORDER DENYING
) MOTIONS TO STRIKE AFFIDAVITS
) and ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS TO
) FILE LATE RESPONSES

On August 18, 1995, Cranney Bros. filed its *Motion to File Late Responses* (Cranney *Motion*) in five of the above subcases: 36-00039D, 36-00048A, 36-00049, 36-02169 and 36-04260B.¹ Attached to the Cranney *Motion* was its *Brief in Support of Motion to File Late Responses*. The same date, Cranney Bros. lodged responses to objections in each of the five subcases.

On August 18, 1995, May Farms, Ltd. (May Farms), Sand Springs Ranch Partnership (Sand Springs) and Faulkner Land & Livestock Company (Faulkner) filed their *Motions to File Late Responses*² (May Farms, Sand Springs and Faulkner *Motions*) in six of the above

¹ The claimants/objectors in these five subcases are: Fred and Susan Walmsley (36-00039D); Dan and Irma McFadden (36-00048A, 36-00049 and 36-02169); and Robert H. Brailsford (36-04260B).

² Amended May Farms *Motions* in Subcase Nos. 36-00021B and 36-10283A were filed on September 12, 1995.

subcases: 36-00021B, 36-00048A, 36-00049, 36-00051A, 36-10283A and 3615168.³ Attached to the May Farms, Sand Springs and Faulkner *Motions* were six separate but similar *Memoranda in Support of Motions to File Late Responses*.⁴ The same date, May Farms, Sand Springs and Faulkner lodged responses to objections in each of the six subcases.

Cranney Bros., May Farms, Sand Springs and Faulkner will sometimes be referred to collectively as Movants.

On November 21, 1995, the claimants in all nine of the above subcases (Claimants) filed their *Consolidated Memorandum Opposing Intervention*. The Claimants also filed their *Motion to Strike* the affidavit of attorney Michael C. Creamer and the attached portion of Mike Cranney's deposition (Subcase Nos. 36-00039D, 36-00048A, 36-00049, 36-02169 and 36-04260B). Finally, the Claimants filed six *Objections and Motions to Strike Affidavits* of Ralph L. May (36-00021B and 36-10283A), Mike Faulkner (36-00048A and 36-00049) and Tom Ambrose (36-00051A and 36-15168). Attached was the Claimants' *Memorandum in Support of Objection and Motion to Strike Affidavits and Preclude Intervention*.

On November 21, 1995, Cranney Bros. lodged its *Pre-Hearing Memorandum*.

A hearing was held on November 22, 1995, at the SRBA Courthouse in Twin Falls, Idaho. Jeffrey C. Fereday appeared for Cranney Bros.; Dana L. Hofstetter and Josephine P. Beeman for May Farms, Sand Springs and Faulkner; Patrick D. Brown for the Claimants; and Brent R. King for IDWR. The Cranney *Motion* was set for hearing the same day as the May Farms, Sand Springs and Faulkner *Motions*. However, because of similarities of the *Motions* and the Claimants' consolidated opposition, the hearings were combined. All counsel were present and participated throughout the hearing.

After the hearing, on December 1, 1995, Cranney Bros. filed its *Response to Motion to Strike*. The same day, the Claimants wrote to the Special Master asking that the pleading be disregarded and Cranney Bros.' counsel be admonished for submitting post-hearing briefs and

³ The claimants/objectors in four of the subcases are: Harry R. Gisler (36-00021B); Walten and Marjorie Mildren (36-00051A); Ya-Ta-Hay Investments, Inc. (36-10283A); and Hagerman Water Users Association (36-15168).

⁴ Amended Faulkner and Sand Springs *Memoranda* in Subcase Nos. 36-00049 and 36-00051A were filed on September 12, 1995.

evidence.

Motions to Strike

The Claimants moved to strike certain affidavits because the affidavits were not served with the *Motions* or they contain hearsay testimony, lack foundation and the affiants are not qualified as experts. While these criticisms are well taken for purposes of summary judgment or trial, they are less compelling in the context of these motions to file late pleadings -- particularly in these subcases. The Claimants and Movants have followed a particularly contentious motion practice and the court has been required to fashion its responses accordingly. On top of that, these are "test" subcases where fundamental and unique issues are being explored. Sweeping legislative changes in the midst of ongoing litigation only added to the challenges. The result has been a certain "flexible" application of *SRBA Administrative Order 1* and the Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure to accomplish the ends of justice.

Judge Daniel C. Hurlbutt's July 28, 1995 *Order*⁵ concerning late filings clearly intended to provide "special consideration" to some parties to the adjudication. The *Order* was made because of legislative changes in the party status of IDWR and its Director. Even now, over a year after the amendments to the SRBA statutes went into effect, the court and the parties continue to discover new implications.

Even though the affidavits complained of by the Claimants are flawed in certain respects, the timing of their filing and their contents are sufficient for purposes of these motions to file late pleadings. It must be remembered that the motions were filed by SRBA parties seeking to participate in subcases. The Movants have not had the opportunity to conduct discovery. It may reasonably be expected that their responses will be substantially refined and amended as they gather more information. The suggestion that the Movants will step into the shoes of the Director and defend the whole Director's Report is not reasonable. At this point, their burden is not to *prove* a case but to *plead* sufficient facts to support their motions. The affidavits meet that minimal burden and will not be stricken.

⁵ The full title of the Order is Order Granting in Part, and Denying in Part, Joint Motions for Amendment of Administrative Order 1.

Motions to File Late Responses

The Movants argue that they meet the criteria of Judge Hurlbutt's July 28, 1995 Order: (1) they filed their pending motions in a timely manner and attached completed responses; (2) they have shown good cause for not filing responses in a timely manner; (3) they have demonstrated the existence of a meritorious position; and (4) they do not seek to enlarge or add to existing issues. In support of their allegation of "good cause," all three Movants suggest that they chose not to file responses in a timely manner because they relied upon IDWR to "defend" the Director's Report. Now that the Director's Report is no longer a pleading and IDWR and the Director are no longer parties, they seek to file late responses in all nine subcases.

There is no question that the pending motions were filed in a timely manner and completed responses were attached. It is also clear that the Movants do not seek to enlarge nor add to existing issues. Almost any element they might have chosen to respond to was objected to by the Claimants. So, the issues are whether good cause and a meritorious position have been shown.

The court is satisfied that the Movants have shown both good cause for untimeliness and the existence of a meritorious position. It was reasonable for them to rely upon the Director to investigate all SRBA water claims and defend his findings in strict accord with Idaho water laws. When IDWR and its Director were removed as parties by the Legislature, it was also reasonable for the Movants to suspect that some claims might result in excessive rights. After all, at the time the *Motions* were filed, no subcase had proceeded to a full hearing before the Special Master.

The fact that the Movants chose these particular subcases to intervene is no accident. These subcases concern water claims in the Hagerman Valley where the *Musser*⁶ case arose. Right or wrong, the Movants were concerned that future "calls," as happened in that case, *might* impact their farm operations. Given the information generally available to water users, their concern was understandable. It made no difference that none of the Movants knew details in the Director's Report or specific facts about the Claimants' water uses.

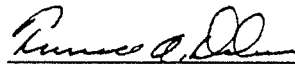
Having said that, the court feels compelled to remind the Movants and Claimants of Rule 11(a)(1), Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure:

⁶ *Musser v. Higginson*, 125 Idaho 392, 871 P.2d 809 (1994).

The signature of an attorney or party constitutes a certificate that the attorney or party has read the pleading, motion or other paper; that to the best of the signer's knowledge, information, and belief after reasonable inquiry it is well grounded in fact and is warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law, **and that it is not interposed for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation** [emphasis added].

Therefore, IT IS ORDERED that the Claimants' *Motions to Strike Affidavits* are **denied**. It is further ordered that the Cranney *Motion to File Late Responses* and the May Farms, Sand Springs and Faulkner *Motions and Amended Motions to File Late Responses* are **granted**. However, participation of Cranney Bros., May Farms, Sand Springs and Faulkner shall be limited to litigation of those elements in the Director's Report to which the Claimants have objected and to which IDWR has responded. They may not enlarge or add to existing issues. Responses previously lodged with the court by Cranney Bros., May Farms, Sand Springs and Faulkner are deemed filed as of December 12, 1995.

DATED December 21, 1995.



Terrence A. Dolan
Special Master, Reporting Area 3
Snake River Basin Adjudication

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I certify that a true and correct copy of the (AMENDED) ORDER DENYING MOTIONS TO STRIKE AFFIDAVITS and ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS TO FILE LATE RESPONSES was mailed December 21, 1995, with sufficient first-class postage to the following:

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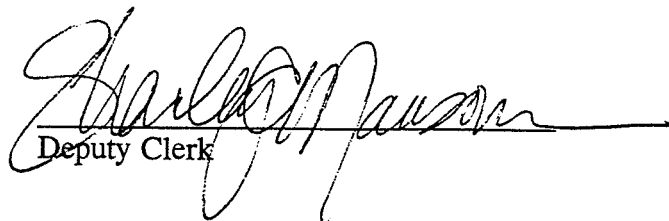
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