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9 **BEFORE THE ARIZONA NAVIGABLE STREAM**  
10 **ADJUDICATION COMMISSION**

11 In re Determination of Navigability of  
12 the San Pedro River

No. 03-004-NAV

**SALT RIVER PROJECT'S  
PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT  
AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

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16 Pursuant to the Chairman's direction, the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement  
17 and Power District and Salt River Valley Water Users' Association (collectively, "SRP")  
18 hereby submit their proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law in this matter regarding  
19 the San Pedro River ("San Pedro"). References herein to the reporter's transcript of the  
20 evidentiary hearing held in June and August, 2013 are set forth as "Tr. at [date:page]  
21 (witness)." A table of contents appears on page 2. SRP's proposed findings of fact begin on  
22 page 3. SRP's proposed conclusions of law begin on page 27.

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1 FINDINGS OF FACT

2 SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

3 1. The Commission has held two separate sets of hearings over the course of a  
4 decade to receive evidence regarding whether the San Pedro was navigable.

5 2. The first set of hearings was held in 2003 and 2004 ("2003-04 Hearings").  
6 Hearings were held on March 12, 2003, in Bisbee, the county seat of Cochise County; on  
7 January 22, 2004, in Tucson, the county seat of Pima County; and on March 9, 2004, in  
8 Florence, the county seat of Pinal County. Each of those 2003-04 Hearings was properly  
9 noticed pursuant to the applicable statutes.

10 3. Prior to the 2003-04 Hearings, the Arizona State Land Department ("SLD")  
11 hired a technical consultant to perform a detailed and comprehensive study of the San Pedro.  
12 See JE Fuller Hydrology & Geomorphology, Inc., *Arizona Stream Navigability Study for the*  
13 *San Pedro River: Gila River Confluence to the Mexican Border* (revised September 1997)  
14 [included in EI 6] ("Fuller 1997").<sup>1</sup> The Fuller 1997 report was submitted to the Commission  
15 in 1997.

16 4. The SLD consultant issued a revised report in 2004. See JE Fuller/Hydrology &  
17 Geomorphology, Inc., *Arizona Stream Navigability Study for the San Pedro River: Gila River*  
18 *Confluence to the Mexican Border* (revised January 2004) [EI 16] ("Fuller 2004"). That 2004  
19 report was submitted to the Commission in 2004.

20 5. Various other individuals submitted documents or oral testimony in connection  
21 with the 2003-04 Hearings. The Commission received over twenty-seven documentary  
22 filings, including studies, written documents, newspapers and other historical accounts,  
23 pictures, and recordings. The documents and testimony submitted during the 2003-04  
24 Hearings remain part of the record in this continued proceeding.

25 6. The Commission held a public hearing in Phoenix on September 16, 2004, to  
26 consider the evidence submitted during the 2003-04 Hearings and the legal briefs filed by the  
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<sup>1</sup> "EI" refers to the Commission's number system for evidence in the record.

1 parties. Following that hearing, the Commission issued a report entitled “*Report, Findings*  
2 *and Determination Regarding the Navigability of the San Pedro River from the Mexican*  
3 *Border to the Confluence with the Gila River*” (October 18, 2008) (“ANSAC 2008”).

4 7. The Commission held another hearing in June and August 2013 (“2013  
5 Hearing”). The 2013 Hearing was held on June 7, 2013, in Bisbee, the county seat of  
6 Cochise County; and on August 1-2, 2013, in Phoenix.

7 8. Various individuals submitted oral testimony in connection with the 2013  
8 Hearing. Those individuals included Win Hjalmarson, on behalf of the Arizona Center for  
9 Law in the Public Interest (“ACLPI”) and its clients; Richard Burtell, on behalf of Freeport-  
10 McMoRan Corporation; T. Allen J. Gookin, on behalf of the Gila River Indian Community;  
11 David Smallhouse, a rancher and landowner on the San Pedro, and his daughter, Hanna; Gail  
12 Griffin, a state legislator from Cochise County; and Fred Davis, a resident who lives east of  
13 Tombstone. Senator Griffin submitted a package of historical materials that had been  
14 provided to her by her constituents, which are included as EI X009 in the Commission’s  
15 record (“Griffin Materials”).

16 9. A court reporter prepared a transcript of the 2013 Hearing. That transcript is  
17 part of the Commission’s record.

18 10. The Commission received numerous additional documents during the 2013  
19 Hearing. Those documents are included in the Commission’s record.

20 11. Mr. Hjalmarson presented a Power Point presentation and associated exhibits  
21 entitled “*Navigability along the Natural Channel of the San Pedro River, AZ, from Mexico to*  
22 *the Mouth at the Gila River at Winkleman, AZ,*” dated May 2013 (“Hjalmarson 2013”). That  
23 presentation is included in the Commission’s record as EI X004. Mr. Hjalmarson also  
24 submitted a written “executive summary” report to the Commission. *See Navigability along*  
25 *the Natural Channel of the San Pedro River* (August 20, 2013) [part of EI X013]  
26 (“Hjalmarson 2013b”). That executive summary was submitted after the hearing concluded,  
27 and none of the other parties had an opportunity to ask him questions about it. In his written

1 presentations and in his oral testimony, Mr. Hjalmarson stated his opinion that the San Pedro,  
2 from the Lewis Springs area to the mouth of the Gila River, was susceptible to navigation at  
3 the time of statehood in its ordinary and natural condition using the federal standard. *See*  
4 Hjalmarson 2013, at 169; Hjalmarson 2103b, at 12. He concluded that, for about eighty  
5 percent of the time during a typical year, the width, depth, and velocity were acceptable for  
6 use by small water craft such as canoes, kayaks, drift boats, row boats, and rafts. *See*  
7 Hjalmarson 2013, at 169; Hjalmarson 2013b, at 12; Tr. at 6/7/13:27 (Hjalmarson). In  
8 essence, Mr. Hjalmarson testified that the San Pedro can and should be segmented between  
9 (a) its non-navigable reach from the Mexican border up to about Lewis Springs and (b) the  
10 reach he opined was navigable from Lewis Springs to the Gila River confluence. *See*  
11 Hjalmarson 2013, at 169; Tr. at 6/7/13:25, 27 (Hjalmarson).

12         12. Mr. Burtell submitted a declaration and associated exhibits entitled  
13 “*Declaration of Rich Burtell on the Non-Navigability of the San Pedro River at and prior to*  
14 *Statehood*,” dated March 2013 (“Burtell 2013”). That declaration is included in the  
15 Commission’s record as EI X001. In his written declaration and in his oral testimony, Mr.  
16 Burtell stated his opinion that the San Pedro “was not susceptible to navigation in its ordinary  
17 and natural condition at and prior to statehood.” *Id.* ¶ 7, at 2; *id.* ¶ 34, at 6. Mr. Burtell  
18 further opined that the San Pedro should not be segmented for purposes of determining its  
19 navigability, under the criteria set forth by the United States Supreme Court in *PPL Montana,*  
20 *LLC v. Montana*, 132 S. Ct. 1215 (2012) (“*PPL Montana*”). *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 12, at 2; *id.* ¶  
21 35, at 6; Tr. at 8/1/13:122-24 (Burtell).

22         13. Mr. Gookin submitted a Power Point presentation and associated exhibits  
23 entitled “*Navigability of the San Pedro River*,” dated August 1-2, 2013 (“Gookin 2013”).  
24 That presentation is included in the Commission’s record as EI X008. Mr. Gookin stated his  
25 opinion that the San Pedro was not navigable in its ordinary and natural condition. *See* Tr. at  
26 8/2/13:155-56 (Gookin).

27 ...

1 **HISTORY OF THE SAN PEDRO**

2 14. The Commission finds, as a matter of fact, that the historical evidence in the  
3 record before it relating to the San Pedro shows that the San Pedro was not actually navigated,  
4 nor was it susceptible to navigation, in its ordinary and natural condition. *See Findings and*  
5 *Conclusions, infra.*

6 **The San Pedro during Prehistoric Times**

7 15. The reports submitted by the SLD consultants detail archaeological evidence  
8 regarding occupation near the San Pedro in the period before settlement by non-natives. *See,*  
9 *e.g., Fuller 1997, at 2-5.*

10 16. The record before the Commission includes documented evidence of  
11 inhabitation in the San Pedro River Valley dating back to approximately 9,550 B.C., over  
12 11,000 years ago. *See Fuller 1997, at 2-5; see also Stromberg & Tellman, "Ecology and*  
13 *Conservation of the San Pedro River," at 217 (2009) [part of EI X002] ("Stromberg 2009")*  
14 *(dating the first human settlement in the area to 12,000 years ago).*

15 17. Prehistoric inhabitants along the river utilized its water for agricultural  
16 purposes, such as floodwater farming in the low areas. *See Fuller 1997, at 2-6, 2-9.* There is  
17 also limited evidence of prehistoric irrigation practices. *Id.* at 2-9.

18 18. Early populations settled in the San Pedro River Valley using river water as  
19 their lifeline. As the SLD consultant concluded, however: "No evidence of prehistoric  
20 boating on the San Pedro River, or of river conditions that would support navigation, was  
21 identified during the archaeological investigation and literature search." *See Fuller 1997, at*  
22 *2-9.*

23 19. Thus, despite human presence in the San Pedro River Valley and along the river  
24 for thousands of years, no evidence exists that any of those communities ever used or even  
25 tried to use the San Pedro as a "highway for commerce." *See Fuller 1997, at 2-9; see also Tr.*  
26 *at 6/7/13:159-60 (Hjalmarson).*

27 ...

1                    **Early Exploration, Settlement, and Conditions before the 1880s**

2            20.     Indians, Spanish explorers and missionaries, and American trappers and  
3 travelers entered the San Pedro River Valley and traveled along the river, yet none used the  
4 San Pedro as a means of transportation or commerce. *See generally* Huckleberry, “*Historical*  
5 *Channel Changes on the San Pedro River, Southeastern Arizona*,” Arizona Geological  
6 Survey, Open-File Report 96-15, at 8 (revised October 1996) [EI X005] (“Huckleberry  
7 1996”); *see also* Tr. at 6/7/13:178 (Hjalmarson) (Q. “How much of the human activity over  
8 the past 300 years involved use of river for commerce or trade?” . . . A. “I’m not aware of  
9 any.”); *see also* Tr. at 6/7/13:181 (Hjalmarson) (“Q. Is there any evidence that you’re aware  
10 of, or historical accounts, I should say, of any use of the San Pedro for shipping or  
11 transportation? A. No.”).

12            21.     In the 1500s, there were explorers in the area, such as Spanish explorer Fray  
13 Marcos de Niza. *See Fuller 1997*, at 3-7.

14            22.     The Sobaipuri Indians, an agricultural tribe, occupied the area until warfare with  
15 the Apaches around 1763 forced them to the Santa Cruz River. *See Fuller 1997*, at 3-7. The  
16 Sobaipuri had villages along the river with as many as 500 people each. *Id.*

17            23.     Spanish missionaries, such as Father Eusebio Kino, established missions in the  
18 area in 1691. *See Fuller 1997*, at 3-7.

19            24.     Trapper James Ohio Pattie made two expeditions along the San Pedro between  
20 1824 and 1828, referring to it as “Beaver River” due to the abundance of beavers. *See Fuller*  
21 *1997*, at 3-10; Huckleberry 1996, at 8; Stromberg 2009, at 219; Tr. at 6/7/13:27 (Hjalmarson).

22            25.     Some indication exists that members of Pattie’s trapping party might have  
23 attempted to use a canoe at one point during one of these trips, but the evidence is not  
24 conclusive that this occurred on the San Pedro, as opposed to one of the other rivers on which  
25 the party traveled. *See Gookin 2013*, at 3; Tr. at 6/7/13:13-14, 160 (Hjalmarson); Tr. at  
26 8/2/13:112, 180 (Gookin). What evidence exists shows that this event (if it occurred)  
27

1 happened at a time when the rivers in the area were at or near flood stage. *See* Gookin 2013,  
2 at 3; Tr. at 8/2/13:112, 180 (Gookin).

3 26. In 1846, during the Mexican War, military expedition teams led by Stephen  
4 Watts Kearny crossed the San Pedro, describing it as “an insignificant stream a few yards  
5 wide and only a foot deep.” *See* Fuller 1997, at 3-13; Gookin 2013, at 83.

6 27. Another member of Kearny’s group reported that the San Pedro was called  
7 “Hog River” due to the amount of wild hogs found on it. *See* Fuller 1997, at 3-13.

8 28. Emory noted in 1848 that the San Pedro was a “few yards wide and one foot  
9 deep.” *See* Huckleberry 1996, at 12; Burtell 2013, Table 1.

10 29. Johnson reported in 1846 or 1850 that an “active man” could jump across the  
11 water in the San Pedro. *See* Huckleberry 1996, at 12; Burtell 2013, Table 1; Tr. at 8/1/13:158  
12 (Burtell); Tr. at 8/1/13:6 (Griffin).

13 30. Philip St. George Cooke, commander of the Mormon Battalion, also traveled  
14 alongside the San Pedro during the mid-nineteenth century for more than fifty miles. *See*  
15 Fuller 1997, at 3-13. Despite his boating attempts on other rivers, he never made any  
16 attempts to boat on the San Pedro. *Id.*

17 31. Near the mouth of Dragoon Wash in September 1851, Bartlett reported that  
18 “[t]he stream . . . was here about two feet deep and quite rapid.” *See* Burtell 2013, Table 1.

19 32. In 1854, Gray stated that the San Pedro “is a small stream at this stage, about  
20 eight feet wide, and shallow, between steep banks of 10 feet high to 25 to 50 feet high.” *See*  
21 Burtell 2013, Table 1; Tr. at 8/1/13:154-55 (Burtell).

22 33. In February 1854 near Benson, Parke reported that the San Pedro was “about  
23 eighteen inches deep and twelve feet wide.” *See* Burtell 2013, Table 1; Gookin 2013, at 83;  
24 Stromberg 2009, at 237. During that same year at Tres Alamos, Parke described the San  
25 Pedro as “about fifteen inches deep and twelve feet wide.” *See* Burtell 2013, Table 1;  
26 Stromberg 2009, at 237.

1           34. In 1857, Parke reported that, in the Lower San Pedro upstream from its  
2 confluence with the Gila River, the “water sinks below the surface and rarely runs above it.”  
3 *See* Huckleberry 1996, at 12; Tr. at 8/1/13:157-58 (Burtell).

4           35. In late 1857, Tevis stated that, downstream from the mouth of Aravaipa Creek,  
5 the San Pedro was “one foot deep” and “six feet wide.” *See* Burtell 2013, Table 1; Tr. at  
6 8/1/13:160-61 (Burtell); Gookin 2013, at 83.

7           36. Engineers surveying a wagon road in 1858 commented that the San Pedro “is  
8 not continuous all the year, but in the months of August and September disappears in several  
9 places, rising again, however, clear and limpid.” *See* Fuller 1997, at 3-18.

10           37. Immediately upstream from the Narrows, Hutton in 1858 or 1859 described the  
11 Upper San Pedro as having a width of approximately twelve feet and a depth of about a foot.  
12 *See* Huckleberry 1996, at 9; Burtell 2013, Table 1; Tr. at 8/1/13:155-56 (Burtell); Gookin  
13 2013, at 83.

14           38. Leach in September 1858 noted the variable nature of the San Pedro above the  
15 Narrows. *See* Burtell 2013, Table 1. He stated: “Exceedingly to the surprise of every  
16 member of the expedition who had passed over this route in the months of March and April it  
17 was discovered after a march of a few miles that the waters of the San Pedro had entirely  
18 disappeared from the channel of the stream. . . . Where the present reporter took quantities of  
19 fine trout in March and April 1858 not a drop of water was to be seen.” *Id.*; *see also* Tr. at  
20 8/1/13:156-57 (Burtell).

21           39. The variable nature of the San Pedro is also shown in Tevis’ 1857 account:  
22 “[W]e have went to the river & watterd [sic] & it was running fine & half mile below the bed  
23 would be as dry as the road—it sinks & rises again . . . .” *See* Burtell 2013, Table 1; *see also*  
24 Gookin 2013, Appendix A, at 6-7 (quoting accounts of variability on the San Pedro); Tr. at  
25 6/7/13:165-67 (Hjalmarson).

26           40. In at least one report presented for other purposes in 1988 (many years prior to  
27 his testimony before the Commission), Mr. Hjalmarson acknowledged that, in the San Pedro

1 in the 1800s, the flow of water was not continuous and that there were locations at which the  
2 water on the surface would disappear and rise again a few miles downstream. *See* Gookin  
3 2013, at 11; Tr. at 8/2/13:115 (Gookin).

4 41. Mr. Gookin referred to numerous observations in the 1840s and 1850s of dry  
5 reaches on the San Pedro. *See* Gookin 2013, at 11; *see also id.* Appendix A, at 1-4.

6 42. Marshy conditions existed on the San Pedro at Camp Grant located at the mouth  
7 of Aravaipa Canyon in the mid-1800s. *See* Huckleberry 1996, at 12. Constructed in 1859,  
8 the camp was plagued by malaria and was soon abandoned and moved. *Id.* In 1879, “the  
9 Arizona Daily Star described the San Pedro as the ‘valley of the shadow of death’ because of  
10 the serious incidence of malaria there, reflecting the then-pervasive swampy conditions.” *See*  
11 Griffin Materials [*From Marshes and Cienegas to Gallery Forests*]; Griffin Materials [*The*  
12 *Changing Mile*, at 3].

13 43. Marshy conditions existed throughout substantial reaches of the San Pedro prior  
14 to the 1880s. *See* Tr. at 6/7/13:94 (Hjalmarson) (In predevelopment conditions, “[t]here was a  
15 series of springs, which are cienegas. And in this climate they tend to be marshes.”); *see also*  
16 Tr. at 6/7/13:145-46, 156 (Hjalmarson); Tr. at 8/1/13:161, 188-92 (Burtell); Griffin Materials  
17 [*From Marshes and Cienegas to Gallery Forests*].

18 44. There is evidence of stage transportation companies operating along the San  
19 Pedro in 1880. *See* Fuller 1997, at 3-23. However, there is no evidence of using the river for  
20 commerce. *Id.*

21 45. The San Pedro was an important transportation route through southern Arizona,  
22 but travel was alongside the river via foot or horseback. *See* Fuller 1997, at 3-23; *see also*  
23 Burtell 2013, ¶ 23, at 4; Tr. at 6/7/13:157-58 (Hjalmarson). For example, Mr. Burtell’s  
24 declaration and testimony examined efforts to supply military posts in the area before and  
25 after the Civil War. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶¶ 23-26, at 4-5. In the sources Mr. Burtell reviewed,  
26 only the Colorado River was mentioned as having been used to transport supplies to Arizona  
27 military posts by boat. *Id.*; *see also* Tr. at 8/1/13:178 (Burtell).

1           46.     Studies indicate that, prior to 1890, the river was “an irregularly flowing stream,  
2 marshy in places, free-flowing in other places, entrenched or subsurface in still other places.”  
3 Fuller 1997, at 3-1; *see also* Burtell 2013, ¶ 13, at 2 (before 1870, “[i]ntermittent and  
4 discontinuous flow conditions were also reported along the middle and lower reaches  
5 indicating a variable nature of flow”).

6           47.     Cienegas and riffles also existed on the San Pedro during the period before  
7 1890, which would have been additional impediments to navigation. *See* Gookin 2017, at 56,  
8 59-62; *see also* Gookin 2013, Appendix A, at 6 (quoting accounts of riffles); Gookin 2013,  
9 Appendix A, at 10-11 (quoting various accounts of cienegas).

10          48.     Mr. Hjalmarson presented testimony that some human impacts, including water  
11 use by mines near the Mexican border, could have been occurring in the mid-1800s that made  
12 these historical accounts not indicative of ordinary and natural conditions on the San Pedro.  
13 *See* Tr. 6/7/13:11 (Hjalmarson). The Commission finds, as a matter of fact, that Mr.  
14 Hjalmarson’s evidence of water use by the mines does not establish that such use had any  
15 measurable or significant effect on the flows in the river.

16           **Down-Cutting and Entrenchment in the 1880s**

17          49.     In 1854, a railroad surveyor commented that the San Pedro flows “at about  
18 twelve feet below the surface of its banks, which are nearly vertical, and of a treacherous miry  
19 soil, rendering it extremely difficult to approach the water, now muddy and forbidding.” *See*  
20 Fuller 1997, at 3-16.

21          50.     The evidence presented to the Commission showed that, generally beginning  
22 about the 1880s, the channel of the San Pedro began to down-cut and entrench, resulting in a  
23 narrower, more defined channel than existed immediately prior to that time. *See* Burtell 2013,  
24 ¶ 9, at 2; Gookin 2013, Appendix A, at 15 (quoting accounts of entrenchment on the San  
25 Pedro in the 1880s and 1890s).

26          51.     During the 1880s and 1890s, a series of large floods occurred that affected the  
27 geometry of the San Pedro. *See* Huckleberry 1996, at 10, 13; Gookin 2013, Appendix A, at

1 16-17 (quoting accounts of flooding and entrenchment); Stromberg 2009, at 233 (“Historical  
2 sources, such as newspapers, provide descriptions of extreme and rare episodes, most  
3 importantly floods. These accounts serve the environmental historian well, because  
4 degradation of alluvial stream channels occurs catastrophically during extreme flows.”);  
5 Griffin Materials [*Bridges on the San Pedro River and Its Floods*, at 91]. Large floods  
6 occurred in 1886, 1887, 1890, and 1896. *See* Huckleberry 1996, at 10, 13.

7 52. A large earthquake also shook the region in 1887. *See* Huckleberry 1996, at 10;  
8 *see also* Stromberg 2009, at 242 (“Another factor that may have preconditioned the valley to  
9 widespread arroyo cutting was the 1887 earthquake.”); Griffin Materials [*Towns Throughout*  
10 *the San Pedro Valley*, at 23].

11 53. One of the worst droughts on record occurred between 1891 and 1893. *See*  
12 Huckleberry 1996, at 10.

13 54. “Many alluvial streams in the region including the San Pedro River experienced  
14 extensive entrenchment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.” *See* Huckleberry 1996, at  
15 7.

16 55. Almost the entire reach of the Upper San Pedro was entrenched by about 1920.  
17 *See* Huckleberry 1996, at 11.

#### 18 **Settlement and Conditions after the 1880s**

19 56. After 1890, the San Pedro was a “highly variable stream, both seasonally and  
20 along its length.” *See* Fuller 1997, at 3-26.

21 57. An additional limitation on any potential transportation or commerce in the  
22 river was a drought that lasted from 1885 to 1903, accompanied by periodic flash flooding.  
23 *See* Fuller 1997, at 3-26. During his testimony, Mr. Hjalmarson stated that any potential for  
24 navigation would be less during periods following large floods, while the river recovered  
25 from the effects of the flood. *See* Tr. at 6/7/13:174 (Hjalmarson) (A. “. . . Now, I can further  
26 answer your question, instead of 80 percent of the year for navigation, because it’s been torn  
27

1 up and so forth, it might be – it might be 70 percent. . . .” Q. “But it might be zero, right?”

2 A. “Well, yeah. . . .”).

3 58. A resurvey of the international border was conducted in 1891. *See* Burtell  
4 2013, ¶ 14, at 2-3 & Table 1 attached thereto. During that resurvey, the San Pedro was  
5 described in the vicinity of the border as “ordinarily a stream of about 15 feet in width and 6  
6 or 8 inches in depth, fringed with a fine growth of cottonwood and willow.” *Id.* No mention  
7 was made of any navigation on the river in those resurvey observations. *Id.* Little or no  
8 diversions affecting streamflow existed in the upper portion of the San Pedro watershed near  
9 the border at the time of the 1891 resurvey. *Id.*

10 59. If it was possible, transportation of persons or goods by boat on the San Pedro  
11 would have been beneficial to the residents in the late 1800s. *See* Gookin 2013, at 4. Mines  
12 began operating in the area in the 1870s, and such transportation would have been a means to  
13 get needed equipment to the mine and to take products to market. *Id.*; *see also generally*  
14 Stromberg 2009, at 218 (“Arrival of the railroad in the mid-1870s increased the pace of  
15 development.”)

16 60. During historic times, “there is no documentation of boating of any kind on the  
17 San Pedro River.” *See* Fuller 1997, at 3-21.

18 **Beavers on the San Pedro**

19 61. The evidence submitted to the Commission showed the presence of numerous  
20 beaver dams on the San Pedro, both during the 1800s and in more recent times. *See, e.g.,*  
21 Burtell 2013, ¶ 13, at 2; Tr. at 8/1/13:124, 161 (Burtell); Hjalmarson 2013, at 154; Tr. at  
22 8/1/13:70 (Hjalmarson); Tr. at 8/2/13:141 (Gookin).

23 62. Before about 1870, beavers were common throughout a large portion of the San  
24 Pedro. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 13, at 2; Gookin 2013, Appendix A, at 9-10 (quoting various  
25 accounts of beavers on the San Pedro); Stromberg 2009, at 219 (“In the late 1800s, European  
26 travelers, prior to floodplain entrenchment, commented on numerous beaver dams and  
27 associated ponds.”).

1           63. James Ohio Pattie trapped beaver along the San Pedro during two trips, the first  
2 between December 1824 and April 1825, and the second between October 1827 and February  
3 1828. See Burtell 2013, ¶ 27, at 5; Huckleberry 1996, at 8. After trapping some “200 skins,”  
4 he called the San Pedro the “Beaver River.” See Burtell 2013, ¶ 27, at 5; Tr. at 8/1/13:182,  
5 257 (Burtell); Huckleberry 1996, at 8; Hjalmarson 2013, at 32; Tr. at 6/7/13:13, 28-29  
6 (Hjalmarson); Tr. at 8/1/13:70 (Hjalmarson); Griffin Materials [*From Marshes and Cienegas*  
7 *to Gallery Forests*]. No evidence was submitted to the Commission to prove that Mr. Pattie  
8 traveled by boat on water, as opposed to on foot along the river. See Tr. at 6/7/13:170  
9 (Hjalmarson); Tr. at 8/1/13:257 (Burtell).

10           64. As part of his work in performing the original survey of the international  
11 boundary in 1854-55, Emory reported: “Though affording no great quantity of water, this  
12 river [the San Pedro] is backed up into a series of large pools by beaver-dams and is full of  
13 fishes.” See Burtell 2013, Table 1.

14           65. In 1857, Tevis reported that, downstream from the mouth of Aravaipa Creek,  
15 “about Every 5 miles is a beaver dam this is great country for them. . . . [sic]” See Burtell  
16 2013, Table 1.

17           66. Mr. Hjalmarson opined that, in the last 123 miles of the San Pedro, “nearly 500”  
18 beaver dams were present. See Hjalmarson 2013, at 160; Gookin 2013, at 58. Mr. Gookin  
19 stated that there could have been as many as 1,680 beaver dams on the river. See Gookin  
20 2013, at 58.

21           67. The numerous beaver dams on some reaches of the San Pedro would have  
22 posed an obstacle to navigation. See Burtell 2013, ¶ 13, at 2; Gookin 2013, at 56; Tr. at  
23 8/2/13:141-42, 172 (Gookin); Hjalmarson 2013, at 159 (photographic depiction stating “Easy  
24 going upstream except for Eager’s [beaver] dam”); Tr. at 8/1/13:72-73 (Hjalmarson). This is  
25 emphasized by the efficiency with which beavers are known to multiply and to repair their  
26 dams. See Burtell 2013, ¶ 30, at 5; Tr. at 6/7/13:28 (Hjalmarson: “[T]hey rebuilt the dams  
27 pretty fast.”).

1           68.     In addition to being a natural physical obstacle to navigation, beaver dams also  
2 slow water flow and create deeper pools than would otherwise exist. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 30,  
3 at 5; *see also* Hjalmarson 2013, at 165 (beaver dams create ponds that increase water depth).  
4 If and when dams are removed, those deeper pools are drained, thereby resulting in lower  
5 water depths. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 30, at 5.

6           69.     By about 1900, beavers were extirpated from the Upper San Pedro. *See* Burtell  
7 2013, ¶ 28, at 5; Stromberg 2009, at 219. The Bureau of Land Management reintroduced  
8 fifteen beavers to the San Pedro National Riparian Conservation Area (“SPRNCA”) in 1999  
9 and 2000. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 28, at 5; Tr. at 8/1/13:184-85 (Burtell); Hjalmarson 2013, at  
10 161. SPRNCA is located on the Upper San Pedro. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 28, at 5. By 2008, the  
11 fifteen beavers that had been introduced had expanded to about 150, with forty-six beaver  
12 dams counted. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 28, at 5; Tr. at 8/1/13:184-85 (Burtell); Hjalmarson 2013,  
13 at 162.

#### 14           Fishing on the San Pedro

15           70.     There is documented evidence of fish, such as squawfish, razorback sucker, and  
16 flannelmouth sucker, found in the San Pedro. *See* Fuller 1997, at 3-21.

17           71.     The historical record is, however, devoid of any evidence that any person ever  
18 used a boat to fish on the river. For example, evidence of fishing came from journal entries of  
19 men on military expeditions with Cooke, the commander of the Mormon Battalion, who  
20 traveled by horseback along the San Pedro and wrote of catching fish in the river. *See* Fuller  
21 1997, at 3-14.

22           72.     In addition, the Fuller 1997 report briefly mentions that, from 1870 through  
23 1910, a commercial business harvested razorback suckers near Tombstone. *See* Fuller 1997,  
24 at 3-14. No further evidence was submitted to the Commission, however, on how the fish  
25 were caught or whether the business was seasonal due to the variable streamflow of the river.

26           73.     The SLD consultant stated that “. . . the presence of fish in a river does not  
27 necessarily indicate that boatable conditions exist . . .” Fuller 1997, at G-5.

1           74.     What evidence of fishing exists in the record does not support a finding of  
2 navigability. Evidence of fishing from the banks of the San Pedro does not make it likely  
3 that the river was navigable.

4           **Boating Attempts on the San Pedro**

5           75.     There are no published accounts of boating on the San Pedro prior to statehood.  
6 *See Fuller 1997, at G-4.*

7           76.     There is one unconfirmed anecdotal story of a ferry service on the river. Dora  
8 Ohnesorgen and Nedra Sunderland recalled that Ohnesorgen's grandfather had a ferry  
9 operation on the San Pedro near Pomerene. *See Fuller 1997, at 4-3.* This supposed operation  
10 was not documented in any newspaper article or any other source, nor was there a timeframe  
11 of when this business was thought to have operated or any other evidence confirming this  
12 story. *Id.* at 8-3.

13           77.     One account exists of a lake being present in the middle of the San Pedro during  
14 the 1940s. *See Burtell 2013, ¶ 31, at 5-6.* Mr. Burtell reviewed various maps and surveys of  
15 the area during that period and found no evidence of such a lake. *Id.* The only reference to a  
16 lake in this area was to Cooks Lake, which is about half a mile east of the San Pedro and  
17 about two miles below the Aravaipa Creek confluence. *Id.*; *see also* Tr. at 8/1/13:193-96  
18 (Burtell).

19           78.     During interviews with local residents, there was not one account of commercial  
20 or recreational boating (other than the unverified ferry story above) on the San Pedro. *See*  
21 *Fuller 1997, at 4-3.*

22           79.     The Winkelman National Resource Conservation District reported to the  
23 Commission: "It is the overwhelming consensus that the San Pedro River has never been a  
24 'navigable' waterway." *See* Letter from Virgil E. Mercer, Chairman, Winkelman Natural  
25 Resource Conservation District, to Navigable Stream Adjudication Commission (July 17,  
26 1996) [EI 4]. The Chairman of that district reported that his family came to the area in the  
27

1 1880s and, although part of the family ranch was on the San Pedro, there were no stories of  
2 boating on it. *Id.*

3 80. Modern records and stories indicate that there has been infrequent recreational  
4 boating on the San Pedro. *See Fuller 1997, at 8-4.*

5 81. A survey by the Central Arizona Paddlers Club found six reported accounts of  
6 boating on the San Pedro between 1973 and 1992. *See Fuller 1997, at G-7.* The majority of  
7 the trips occurred during August, when monsoon season brings rain to Southern Arizona. *See*  
8 *id.* at 8-4. The SLD consultant referred to these boating trips as “very opportunistic,”  
9 describing that “boaters drive to a launching point on likely rain days, and ‘put in’ the water if  
10 rain conditions favor runoff.” *Id.* at 8-5.

11 82. Despite these sporadic events, the Arizona State Parks Department has  
12 classified the San Pedro not as a boating stream, but as a hiking or general recreation area.  
13 *See Fuller 1997, at 8-5.*

14 83. The Commission received several written submissions by long-time residents of  
15 the area stating that they had never seen, or even heard anyone talk about, any time in which  
16 boats were used on the San Pedro. *See, e.g.,* Letter from Clea Curtis Brown (March 20, 2013)  
17 [part of EI X003]; Letter from Bessie M. Shugart (April 23, 2013) [part of EI X003].

18 84. The Commission finds, as a matter of fact, that, although there have been  
19 isolated boating events on the San Pedro, the overwhelming weight of the evidence suggests  
20 that the river is not and never was navigable. A handful of intermittent boating accounts in  
21 recent history during the monsoon season does not make it more likely than not that the San  
22 Pedro was navigated or susceptible to navigation, in its ordinary and natural condition, on  
23 February 14, 1912. The Commission received no evidence that anyone ever attempted to  
24 float logs on the San Pedro for commercial purposes.

25 ...

26 ...

27 ...

1 **CLIMATE OF THE SAN PEDRO RIVER VALLEY**

2 85. The climate of the San Pedro River Valley is typical of a desert climate, with  
3 violent summer thunderstorms and sporadic rain in the winter, rather than the type of weather  
4 that would produce a regularly flowing stream. *See* Fuller 1997, at 5-4.

5 86. The San Pedro River Valley is semi-arid. *See* Fuller 1997, at 5-4. Precipitation  
6 occurs mainly “during the summer when moisture entering Arizona from the south triggers  
7 convective thunderstorms.” *Id.* at 5-5. During some years, intense rains hit the valley during  
8 September and October “that commonly result in heavy rain and flooding.” *Id.*

9 **HYDROLOGY OF THE SAN PEDRO**

10 87. The hydrologic character of the San Pedro precludes it from being susceptible to  
11 navigation. Prior to statehood, the average flow rates at the Charleston station from 1904 to  
12 1906 varied from 3 cubic-feet per second (“cfs”) in June to 233 cfs in August. *See* Fuller  
13 1997, at 7-13; *see also* Burtell 2013, ¶ 16, at 3; Tr. at 8/1/13:75 (Hjalmarson) (referring to  
14 “pretty large” range of flows and variability); Tr. at 8/1/13:96 (Hjalmarson) (agreeing that, in  
15 predevelopment conditions, San Pedro flows were “extreme and variable”); Tr. at 8/1/13:166  
16 (Burtell).

17 88. This extreme variation in the monthly average flow demonstrates the volatility  
18 of the San Pedro. *See* Fuller 1997, at 7-13. There was limited hydrologic data at or before  
19 statehood, and no streamflow measurements during February 1912. *Id.* at 7-5.

20 89. Mr. Burtell presented data regarding median monthly flows measured at the  
21 Charleston gage from 1904 to 1911 and flow measurements taken periodically at a gage near  
22 Fairbank in 1912. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 16, at 3 & Table 2. In sixteen of the forty months with  
23 data, channel depths at Charleston prior to statehood were typically less than one foot. *Id.*  
24 Although collected at a relatively late date, these data were representative of the ordinary and  
25 natural conditions because the United States Geological Survey (“USGS”) noted in 1911 that  
26 diversions above the station were limited to the amount used to irrigate only about fifty acres.  
27 *Id.*

1           90.     Based upon estimates from one of four USGS stream gages at Charleston, the  
2 average flow rate of February 1912 was 28 cfs. *See* Fuller 1997, at 7-5. The 1912 depths at  
3 Charleston correspond to water depths of less than one foot. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 18, at 3 &  
4 Table 2.

5           91.     At the time of statehood, the Upper San Pedro at St. David had an estimated  
6 median depth of half a foot and median width of ten feet. *See* Fuller 1997, at 7-21.  
7 Furthermore, “portions of the San Pedro River were periodically dry or experienced low flows  
8 due to irrigation diversions” when Arizona became a state in 1912. *Id.*

9           92.     Following statehood, streamflow data is more reliable and documented, because  
10 there are nine gaging stations on the San Pedro. Table 7-5 of the Fuller 1997 report  
11 summarizes monthly and average annual flow rates gathered from stream gage data. *See*  
12 Fuller 1997, at 7-9. For all stations documented, there is not one with an average annual flow  
13 of greater than 60 cfs. *Id.* These flow rates correspond to water depths of less than one foot.  
14 *See* Burtell 2013, ¶ 19, at 3 & Table 3. According to the USGS, little or no diversions  
15 occurred above this gage, so these measurements are representative of the ordinary and  
16 natural conditions. *See* Burtell 2013, ¶¶ 19-20, at 3-4.

17           93.     The data demonstrates that higher flow rates (i.e., between 100 and 200 cfs)  
18 occur only during the monsoon season of July and August. *See* Fuller 1997, at 7-9. At some  
19 points in the year (during April and May), at least one of the gages had absolutely no  
20 streamflow. *Id.*; *see also* Burtell 2013, ¶ 16, at 3; *id.* ¶ 22, at 4.

21           94.     The SLD consultant concluded that the water flows are “highly variable, with  
22 the major component of flow resulting from direct response to precipitation.” *See* Fuller  
23 1997, at 7-10; *see also* Tr. at 6/7/13:163-64 (Hjalmarson). Due to the radical changes in  
24 streamflow, no one could rely on the San Pedro as a regular source of transportation or  
25 commerce.

26           95.     Floods have affected the average of streamflow rates on the San Pedro.  
27 Historically, large floods began in the 1880s and 1890s and arroyo cutting began thereafter.

1 See Fuller 1997, at 3-12; see also Michelle Lee Wood, *Historical Channel Changes Along the*  
2 *Lower San Pedro River*, at 1 (August 1997) [copies attached as Appendix L to both EI 6 and  
3 EI 16] (“Wood 1997”); Tr. at 6/7/13:34 (Hjalmarson).

4 96. The 1890 flood has been referred to as causing the “death of the San Pedro  
5 River” because it “removed or drained numerous swampland areas along its course.” See  
6 Fuller 1997, at 7-19. The 1890 flood occurred due to several monsoon rains in late July and  
7 early August and caused extensive entrenchment on some parts of the San Pedro. See Gookin  
8 2013, at 68-70.

9 97. Floods prior to statehood largely contributed to the entrenchment of the San  
10 Pedro. See Fuller 1997, at 5-11; see also Findings of Fact Nos. 113-121.

11 98. Typically, the flood streamflow rates range from 31,000 cfs up to 135,000 cfs.  
12 See Fuller 1997, at 5-11. The influx of water due to flooding has likely skewed average flow  
13 rates upward. *Id.*

#### 14 **GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE SAN PEDRO**

15 99. The geomorphologic evidence indicates that the San Pedro was not susceptible  
16 to navigation in its ordinary and natural condition. The upper reach had a partly perennial and  
17 partly intermittent flow, and the lower reach had an entrenched, broad, and braided channel  
18 with only isolated reaches of perennial flow. See Fuller 1997, at 7-1; Wood 1997, at 35; Tr. at  
19 8/2/13:143-46, 173 (Gookin); see also Gookin 2013, at 75; Tr. at 8/1/13:40 (Hjalmarson:  
20 “There are possible multiple channels in a meandering river like the San Pedro. You can get  
21 reaches where you have braided flow, for example. . . .”).

22 100. Both the upper and lower reaches experienced channel entrenchment and  
23 widening during exploration and settlement of the San Pedro Valley in last half of the 19th  
24 century. See Fuller 1997, at 5-17.

25 101. At the time of statehood, the upper reach was a “braided channel [that]  
26 meandered within the confines of the arroyo banks.” See Fuller 1997, at 5-15.

27

1           102. Modern geomorphologic characteristics demonstrate that the San Pedro is not  
2 susceptible to navigation. The upper reach of the San Pedro is characterized by a “variably  
3 entrenched channel” and “coarse-grained point bars that deflect streamflow.” *See Fuller*  
4 *1997*, at 5-7. The channel also is described as “both braided and meandering: the low flow  
5 channel is braided with several branching channels, but the high flow channel is sinuous.” *Id.*

6           103. The lower reach of the San Pedro has a wide, entrenched channel. *See Fuller*  
7 *1997*, at 5-8.

8           104. The geomorphologic descriptions of the river highlight characteristics not  
9 susceptible to navigation in its ordinary and natural condition. *See Findings of Fact Nos. 99-*  
10 *103.*

11           105. Mr. Hjalmarson performed a series of calculations to attempt to determine the  
12 depth of the San Pedro in its ordinary and natural condition. *See Tr. at 6/7/13:97-108*  
13 *(Hjalmarson)*. His calculations were based upon the assumption that any river with a  
14 minimum depth of one foot was navigable. *See Tr. at 6/7/13:46 (Hjalmarson); Tr. at*  
15 *8/1/13:100 (Hjalmarson)*. On cross-examination, however, he conceded that, in addition to a  
16 minimum depth, several other physical characteristics can affect navigability, such as braided  
17 channels, sandbars, and beaver dams. *See Tr. at 6/7/13:51-52, 151-53, 172, 186*  
18 *(Hjalmarson)*.

19           106. Regarding his analysis, Mr. Hjalmarson stated: “The goal is for an accurate  
20 analysis of the San Pedro River’s natural condition that recognizes that fine precision is  
21 unlikely.” *See Hjalmarson 2013*, at 12; *see also Tr. at 6/7/13:190-91 (Hjalmarson)*. During  
22 his testimony, Mr. Hjalmarson agreed that his work involved, among other things, estimation  
23 and extrapolation from other data. *See Tr. at 6/7/13:138 (Hjalmarson)*.

24           107. Mr. Hjalmarson’s analysis and opinions are based upon the assumption that the  
25 San Pedro has a smooth, uniform parabolic channel. *See Hjalmarson 2013*, at 122; *Tr. at*  
26 *6/7/13:102-03, 150-51 (Hjalmarson); Tr. at 8/1/13:102-05 (Hjalmarson)*. The other evidence  
27 submitted to the Commission showed that this is not a valid assumption for the San Pedro,

1 either in its ordinary and natural condition or otherwise. *See, e.g.*, Tr. at 6/7/13:150-52  
2 (Hjalmarson); Tr. at 8/1/13:102-05 (Hjalmarson).

3 108. Mr. Hjalmarson's opinions were limited to a hypothetical cross-section of the  
4 San Pedro at a theoretical point in time. *See* Tr. at 8/1/13:102-05 (Hjalmarson). His  
5 technique did not examine the characteristics of the channel over any length upstream or  
6 downstream. *See* Tr. at 8/1/13:102-03 (Hjalmarson). His analysis did not consider the  
7 presence of rapids, riffles, sandbars, or other natural physical impediments. *See* Tr. at  
8 8/1/13:105-08 (Hjalmarson).

9 109. During the 2013 Hearing, Mr. Hjalmarson agreed that the required draft for a  
10 boat would depend upon the size of the occupants. *See* Tr. at 6/7/13:47-48, 50 (Hjalmarson).

11 110. Mr. Burtell presented several criticisms of Mr. Hjalmarson's analysis. *See*  
12 *generally* Tr. at 8/1/13:125, 132-33. Those criticisms included, among other things:

13 a. Mr. Hjalmarson's analysis double-counted some of the San Pedro flows.  
14 *See* Tr. at 8/1/13:219 (Burtell).

15 b. The method used by Mr. Hjalmarson assumes a uniform parabolic cross-  
16 section, and the historical evidence shows that the channel was neither uniform nor parabolic  
17 in its ordinary and natural condition. *See* Tr. at 8/1/13:236 (Burtell).

18 c. Mr. Hjalmarson's analysis assumes that the deepest part of the channel is  
19 exactly in the middle of the river, and that was not uniformly true for the San Pedro in its  
20 ordinary and natural condition. *See* Tr. at 8/1/13:238-39 (Burtell).

21 d. Mr. Hjalmarson's work was not properly calibrated. *See* Tr. at  
22 8/1/13:242-43, 261 (Burtell).

23 e. Mr. Hjalmarson's analysis focused only on depth, and many other factors  
24 can affect navigability. *See* Tr. at 8/2/13:64 (Burtell). Mr. Hjalmarson's work ignored these  
25 other factors. *Id.*

1           f.       Because actual historical accounts exist during a period when the San  
2 Pedro was in its ordinary and natural condition, Mr. Hjalmarson's hypothetical model was not  
3 necessary. *See* Tr. at 8/2/13:10 (Burtell).

4           111. Mr. Gookin presented several criticisms of Mr. Hjalmarson's analysis, which he  
5 referred to as the "channel geometry method." *See* Gookin 2013, at 85; Gookin 2013,  
6 Appendix A, at 21-22. Those criticisms included, among other things:

7           a.       The method used by Mr. Hjalmarson is useful only with regard to "[a]  
8 straight, narrow reach in which flows are approximately uniform." *See* Gookin 2013, at 85.  
9 Those characteristics did not exist on the San Pedro in its ordinary and natural condition. *Id.*

10          b.       The equations Mr. Hjalmarson used should not be applied to braided  
11 channels such as the San Pedro. *See* Gookin 2013, at 87.

12          c.       The method used by Mr. Hjalmarson assumes a large amount of clay on  
13 the river banks, and the San Pedro does not have much clay. *See* Gookin 2013, at 88; Tr. at  
14 8/2/13:130-32 (Gookin).

15          d.       The method used by Mr. Hjalmarson assumes a uniform parabolic cross-  
16 section, and the historical accounts show that the San Pedro channel was neither uniform nor  
17 parabolic in its ordinary and natural condition. *See* Gookin 2013, at 88; Tr. at 8/2/13:106, 157  
18 (Gookin).

19          e.       Mr. Hjalmarson's equations assume that the channel slopes are relatively  
20 uniform, and the channel slopes on the San Pedro vary significantly. *See* Gookin 2013, at 89;  
21 Tr. at 8/2/13:91, 134-36 (Gookin).

22          f.       Mr. Hjalmarson's analysis ignores the presence of riffles, beaver dams,  
23 and cienegas, all of which were present and abundant on the San Pedro in its ordinary and  
24 natural condition. *See* Gookin 2013, at 90; Tr. at 8/2/13:91-92, 136-38 (Gookin).

25           112. The Commission appreciates the substantial effort that Mr. Hjalmarson spent in  
26 attempting to analyze the depth of the San Pedro in its ordinary and natural condition. The  
27 Commission finds, however, as a matter of fact, that (a) his conclusions are contrary to the

1 numerous historical observations of the river in its ordinary and natural condition and (b) even  
2 aside from this contrary evidence, the methodological limitations and assumptions necessary  
3 for his techniques show that his analysis does not support his conclusions regarding the  
4 estimated depth of the San Pedro for any substantial portion of its course in its ordinary and  
5 natural condition.

#### 6 **ORDINARY AND NATURAL CONDITION**

7 113. The evidence presented to the Commission showed that, generally beginning  
8 about the 1880s, the channel of the San Pedro began to down-cut and entrench, resulting in a  
9 narrower, more defined channel than existed immediately prior to that time. *See* Findings of  
10 Fact Nos. 49-55.

11 114. Much evidence was presented in the 2013 Hearing regarding the potential  
12 causes of this down-cutting and entrenchment, including, among others, climate change; an  
13 earthquake in Sonora, Mexico in 1887; floods in the 1890s; and cultural effects from grazing  
14 and timber harvesting. *See, e.g.,* Burtell 2013, ¶ 9, at 2; Gookin 2013, at 50; Tr. at  
15 8/2/13:143-45 (Gookin).

16 115. Mr. Hjalmarson stated his opinion that “much of the change [in the San Pedro]  
17 probably resulted from human activity going back 300 years or more—even to 1697.” *See*  
18 Hjalmarson 2013, at 7.

19 116. On cross-examination, Mr. Hjalmarson acknowledged that at least a portion of  
20 the arroyo cutting and incision that occurred on the San Pedro in the 1880s likely was caused  
21 by factors other than human activity. *See* Tr. at 6/7/13:123 (Hjalmarson).

22 117. In their 2009 book on the San Pedro, Stromberg and her co-authors stated: “To  
23 date, no single explanation satisfies widespread and almost synchronous arroyo formation  
24 around the turn of the century. . . . Surprisingly, attempts to explain arroyos far outnumber  
25 efforts to characterize their initiation and subsequent history. ” *See* Stromberg 2009, at 232.

26 118. Stromberg and her co-authors opined that the causes of down-cutting and  
27 entrenchment are often impossible to determine: “Rivers like the San Pedro are complex,

1 open systems that adjust channel size, shape, and configuration in response to changes in  
2 runoff and sediment yield from drainage basins. Such changes can have multiple causes, and  
3 it may not be possible to determine to what degree river metamorphosis is human induced. . . .  
4 Because fluvial systems are naturally prone to change due to climate variability and intrinsic  
5 geomorphic processes, it is difficult to quantify the degree to which humans have caused past  
6 and present transformations of the San Pedro River.” See Stromberg 2009, at 259, 266-67.

7 119. Mr. Huckleberry concluded in his 1996 USGS report that the driving force  
8 behind the down-cutting and entrenchment on the San Pedro was “probably not  
9 anthropogenic” (i.e., not “relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on  
10 nature,” *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary* 53 (11th ed. 2005)). See Huckleberry  
11 1996, at 16; see also Tr. at 8/1/13:137-39, 144-46 (Burtell).

12 120. Mr. Gookin opined that the changes in channel shape on the San Pedro in the  
13 late 1800s were “[n]ot a unique nor a human-caused event.” See Gookin 2013, at 50; Tr. at  
14 8/2/13:133, 140, 143-45 (Gookin).

15 121. Based upon the evidence presented to it, the Commission finds that the down-  
16 cutting and entrenchment of the San Pedro in the 1880s was not caused exclusively or  
17 primarily by human activities. Based upon the evidence presented, the Commission cannot  
18 determine precisely what portion, if any, of that down-cutting and entrenchment was caused  
19 by human activities. The Commission finds, as matter of fact, that the down-cutting and  
20 entrenchment were, at least in large part, a result of natural occurrences on the San Pedro.  
21 See, e.g., Tr. at 8/1/13:144-51 (Burtell); Tr. at 8/2/13:45-48 (Burtell); Griffin Materials [*The*  
22 *Changing Mile*, at 5]; see also Findings of Fact Nos. 113-120.

23 122. Thus, as a matter of fact, the Commission finds that, with respect to channel  
24 size and shape, the historical accounts of the San Pedro from both before and after 1880 are  
25 persuasive evidence of the river’s ordinary and natural condition.

26 123. The evidence presented to the Commission showed that no significant irrigation  
27 diversions by settlers existed upstream from St. David. See Tr. at 8/1/1:164-65 (Burtell); Tr.

1 at 8/1/13:16-22, 43 (Burtell). The Commission finds, as a matter of fact, that the San Pedro  
2 River remains in its ordinary and natural condition upstream from St. David.

3 124. The evidence presented to the Commission showed that the first significant  
4 irrigation by settlers on the San Pedro began at St. David in the late 1870s. See Tr. at  
5 8/2/13:16-18 (Burtell); Griffin Materials [*Towns Throughout the San Pedro River Valley*, at  
6 21]. The Commission finds, as a matter of fact, that the San Pedro was in its ordinary and  
7 natural condition downstream from St. David until the late 1870s. Thus, for that reach of the  
8 river, the Commission finds the historical accounts prior to the late 1870s more indicative of  
9 the ordinary and natural condition than accounts occurring thereafter. Although the  
10 Commission has reviewed and considered those later accounts, it has given them less weight  
11 than the earlier accounts.

## 12 SEGMENTATION

13 125. As part of the 2013 Hearing, the Commission examined whether the San Pedro  
14 should be divided into segments for purposes of determining its navigability, under the  
15 criteria set forth by the United States Supreme Court in *PPL Montana*, 132 S. Ct. at 1215.

16 126. The SLD consultants divided the San Pedro River into separate reaches due to  
17 the San Pedro's "somewhat distinct" hydrologic conditions: (1) the Upper San Pedro from  
18 the Mexican border to the "Narrows," a bedrock constriction located between the foothills of  
19 the Rincon Mountains and the Little Dragoon Mountains; and (2) the Lower San Pedro from  
20 the Narrows to the confluence with the Gila River. See Fuller 2004, at 7-1.

21 127. In its 2008 decision, although the Commission considered the San Pedro as  
22 "one entire watercourse" for administrative and hearing purposes, it also evaluated the two  
23 distinct reaches of the San Pedro "based on environmental, archaeological and geomorphic  
24 characteristics." See ANSAC 2008, at 4. Like the Fuller 2004 report, the Commission  
25 separated the Upper and Lower San Pedro reaches at the Narrows. See ANSAC 2004, at 5.

26 ...

27 ...

1 **BOATS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF STATEHOOD**

2 128. ACLPI submitted excerpts from a 1912 Sears & Roebuck catalog showing boats  
3 available for purchase. *See Excerpts from Sears, Roebuck and Co. Catalog (1912)* [part of EI  
4 X002]. That catalog contains three boats, including (a) a flat-bottom fishing boat made of oak  
5 and spruce and ranging between thirteen and sixteen feet long and between forty and forty-  
6 four inches wide; (b) a fifteen-foot “smooth silk double pointer boat” made of cedar or  
7 cypress that was forty-two inches wide; and (c) a square-stern “clinker” row boat, also made  
8 of cedar or cypress, ranging in width from forty-two to forty-four inches. *Id.* The evidence  
9 submitted does not specify the draft of each boat. *Id.*

10 129. Mr. Gookin stated that, in order to be deemed suitable for navigation, the draft  
11 of a boat would need to be no more than seventy-five percent of the depth of the river. *See*  
12 *Gookin 2013*, at 101 & Appendix A, at 23-24.

13 130. Based upon the entirety of the evidence submitted, the Commission finds, as a  
14 matter of fact, that none of the boats listed in the 1912 Sears & Roebuck catalog could have  
15 traversed up or down any significant stretch of the San Pedro in its ordinary and natural  
16 condition.

17 **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

18 **THE PUBLIC TRUST AND EQUAL FOOTING DOCTRINES**

19 1. Under the “public trust doctrine,” the sovereign is generally considered to hold  
20 the beds of “navigable” watercourses in trust for the benefit of the public. *See Arizona Center*  
21 *for Law in the Public Interest v. Hassell*, 172 Ariz. 356, 359, 837 P.2d 158, 161 (App. 1991)  
22 (“*Hassell*”).

23 2. This doctrine has origins in English common law, and when the original thirteen  
24 states gained their independence from England, they succeeded to this sovereign public trust  
25 interest for certain lands underlying navigable watercourses within their respective  
26 boundaries. *Hassell*, 172 Ariz. at 359, 837 P.2d at 161.

1           3.       The United States Supreme Court has held, under the “equal footing doctrine,”  
2 that as new states were admitted to the Union, they took title to the beds of navigable  
3 watercourses within their boundaries to the same extent as the original thirteen states.  
4 *Hassell*, 172 Ariz. at 359, 837 P.2d at 161 (citing *Pollard's Lessee v. Hagan*, 44 U.S. (3  
5 How.) 212 (1845)).

6       **PRIOR PROCEEDINGS ON NAVIGABILITY**

7           4.       In 1865, the Arizona Territorial Legislature declared the Colorado River to be  
8 “navigable.” See Memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, 38th Cong., 2nd Sess., Mis. Doc.  
9 No. 17 (January 25, 1865). The Territorial Legislature, in its first session, expressly held that  
10 “the Colorado river is the only navigable water in this Territory . . . .” *Id.*

11           5.       For the next 120 years, the public trust and equal footing doctrines were neither  
12 discussed nor asserted in Arizona. Then, in 1985, the State Attorney General’s Office, in  
13 litigation concerning a stretch of the Verde River, asserted an equal footing ownership claim  
14 to the bed of a watercourse other than the Colorado. *Land Dep’t v. O’Toole*, 154 Ariz. 43, 46,  
15 739 P.2d 1360, 1363 (App. 1987).

16           6.       Subsequently, various State officials alleged that the State might hold title to  
17 certain lands in or near other watercourses as well. *Id.* at 44, 739 P.2d at 1361. The State’s  
18 assertion of these claims upset long-held assumptions concerning private ownership of lands  
19 in or near other watercourses and cast into doubt the title to more than 40,000 separate parcels  
20 of property. *Hassell*, 172 Ariz. at 359, 362, 837 P.2d at 161, 164. In Maricopa County alone,  
21 the property in question was estimated to be worth “hundreds of millions, if not billions of  
22 dollars . . . .” *O’Toole*, 154 Ariz. at 45, 739 P.2d at 1362.

23           7.       In response to uncertainty caused by the State’s assertion of “public trust”  
24 claims, the Legislature enacted House Bill 2017 in 1987. 1987 Ariz. Sess. Laws, ch. 127  
25 (“1987 Act”). Under the 1987 Act, the State issued a blanket quitclaim of any public trust  
26 interest it might have to lands in the beds of all watercourses in the state other than the  
27 Colorado, Gila, Salt, and Verde Rivers. The 1987 Act also provided a process by which the

1 record title holders of lands in the beds of the Gila, Salt, and Verde Rivers could obtain  
2 quitclaim deeds for these lands upon payment of a small fee. *See Hassell*, 172 Ariz. at 360,  
3 837 P.2d at 162.

4 8. The Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest (“ACLPI”) commenced an  
5 action challenging the constitutionality of the 1987 Act. After the trial court entered summary  
6 judgment in favor of the defendants, the Arizona Court of Appeals held that the 1987 Act  
7 violated the public trust doctrine and the Gift Clause of the Arizona Constitution. *See*  
8 *Hassell*, 172 Ariz. at 361, 837 P.2d at 163; Ariz. Const. art. 9, § 7. The court held that the  
9 Gift Clause required a two-part test to determine whether the Legislature had acted properly  
10 in passing the 1987 Act. 172 Ariz. at 367, 837 P.2d at 169. The court stated that, to uphold  
11 the disclaimer of a potential claim by the State against a Gift Clause challenge, the reviewing  
12 court must determine: (1) that the disclaimer was designed to serve a “public purpose”; and  
13 (2) that the State has received “consideration” that is not “so inequitable and unreasonable  
14 that it amounts to an abuse of discretion, thus providing a subsidy to the private entity” that  
15 benefits from the disclaimer. *Id.*

16 9. The *Hassell* court found that the 1987 Act satisfied the first part of the test, i.e.,  
17 that the enactment served a valid public purpose. Specifically, the court noted that the 1987  
18 Act was “enacted in response to a valid legislative concern with the unsettling of record title  
19 to extensive landholdings throughout the state.” *Id.* at 369, 837 P.2d at 171. The court found,  
20 however, that the 1987 Act failed the second part of the test because “the legislature acted  
21 without particularized information, and established no mechanism to provide particularized  
22 information, to support even an estimate of the value of those claims.” *Id.* On this point, the  
23 court stated:

24 We do not suggest that a full-blown judicial determination of historical  
25 navigability and present value must precede the relinquishment of any state  
26 claim to a particular parcel of riverbed land. An administrative process might  
27 reasonably permit the systematic investigation and evaluation of each of the  
state’s claims. Under the present act [HB 2017], however, we cannot find that

1 the gift clause requirement of equitable and reasonable consideration has been  
2 met.

3 *Id.* at 370, 837 P.2d at 172.

4 10. Following *Hassell*, the Legislature again addressed this issue. 1992 Ariz. Sess.  
5 Laws, ch. 297 (“1992 Act”). Among other things, the 1992 Act established this Commission,  
6 a five-member commission appointed by the Governor. *See* former A.R.S. § 37-1121. The  
7 charge given to the Commission by the 1992 Act was to conduct full evidentiary public  
8 hearings across the state and to adjudicate the State’s claims to ownership of lands in the beds  
9 of watercourses. *See generally* former A.R.S. §§ 37-1122 to -1128.

10 11. The 1992 Act provided that the Commission would make findings of  
11 navigability or non-navigability for each watercourse. *See* former A.R.S. § 37-1128(A).  
12 Those findings were to be based upon the “federal test” of navigability in A.R.S. § 37-  
13 1101(6). The Commission would examine the “public trust values” associated with a  
14 particular watercourse only if and when it determined that the watercourse was navigable.  
15 *See* former A.R.S. §§ 37-1123(A)(3), -1128(A).

16 12. The Commission began to take evidence on certain watercourses during the fall  
17 of 1993 and spring of 1994. In light of perceived difficulties with the 1992 Act, the  
18 Legislature revisited this issue during the 1994 session and amended the underlying  
19 legislation. *See* 1994 Ariz. Sess. Laws, ch. 278 (“1994 Act”). Among other things, the 1994  
20 Act provided that the Commission would make a recommendation to the Legislature, which  
21 would then hold additional hearings and make a final determination of navigability by passing  
22 a statute with respect to each watercourse. *See id.* The 1994 Act also established certain  
23 presumptions of non-navigability and exclusions of some types of evidence. *See id.*

24 13. Based upon the 1994 Act, the Commission went forward with its job of  
25 compiling evidence and making a determination of whether each watercourse in the state was  
26 navigable as of February 14, 1912. The SLD issued technical reports on each watercourse,  
27 and numerous private parties and public agencies submitted additional evidence in favor of or

1 opposed to navigability for particular watercourses. *See Defenders of Wildlife v. Hull*, 199  
2 Ariz. 411, 416, 18 P.3d 722, 727 (App.), *reconsideration denied* (2001). The Commission  
3 reviewed the evidence and issued reports on each watercourse, which were transmitted to the  
4 Legislature. The Legislature then enacted legislation relating to the navigability of each  
5 specific watercourse. *See id.*

6 14. The Court of Appeals struck down that legislation in its *Hull* decision, finding  
7 that the Legislature had not applied the proper standards of navigability. 199 Ariz. at 427-28,  
8 18 P.3d at 738-39.

9 15. In 2001, the Legislature again amended the underlying statute in another  
10 attempt to comply with the court's pronouncements in *Hassell* and *Hull*. *See* 2001 Ariz. Sess.  
11 Laws, ch. 166, § 1. The 2001 legislation now governs the Commission in making its findings  
12 with respect to the San Pedro.

13 16. Following completion of the 2003-04 Hearings, the Commission issued its  
14 report, findings, and determination. *See* ANSAC 2008. In that report, the Commission stated,  
15 among other things: "[T]he Commission, pursuant to A.R.S. § 37-1128A, finds and  
16 determines that the San Pedro River in Cochise, Pima, and Pinal Counties, Arizona, was not  
17 navigable as of February 14, 2012." *Id.* at 28.

18 17. The Defenders of Wildlife, Donald Steuter, Jerry Van Gasse, and Jim Valler  
19 filed a judicial appeal of the Commission decision on the San Pedro in the Pima County  
20 Superior Court, captioned as *Defenders of Wildlife, et al. v. Arizona Navigable Stream*  
21 *Adjudication Comm'n*, Case No. C20073884 ("*Defenders of Wildlife v. ANSAC*"). In that  
22 action, the plaintiffs challenged the Commission's determination that the San Pedro was not  
23 navigable.

24 18. Proceedings in *Defenders of Wildlife v. ANSAC* were stayed while the appellate  
25 courts considered a prior challenge to the Commission's decision on the Lower Salt River in a  
26 case captioned as *State of Arizona, acting by and through Mark Winkleman, State Land*  
27 *Commissioner, and the Arizona State Land Department v. Arizona Navigable Stream*

1 *Adjudication Comm'n*, Maricopa County Superior Court Case No. LC2006-000413-001DT  
2 (“*State v. ANSAC*”).

3 19. The Arizona Court of Appeals issued its opinion in *State v. ANSAC* in 2010.  
4 *State v. Arizona Navigable Stream Adjudication Comm'n*, 224 Ariz. 230, 229 P.3d 242 (App.  
5 2010).

6 20. Relying in large part upon the dictionary definition of “natural,” the court found  
7 that the Lower Salt River must be considered as if it were “untouched by civilization.” *State*  
8 *v. ANSAC*. at 241, 229 P.3d at 253. The court stated: “[W]e conclude that ANSAC was  
9 required to determine what the River would have looked like on February 14, 1912, in its  
10 ordinary (i.e., usual, absent major flooding or drought) and natural (i.e., without man-made  
11 dams, canals, or other diversions) condition.” *Id.*

12 21. Although the Court of Appeals determined that the Commission had taken into  
13 consideration the impact of Roosevelt Dam on the character of the Lower Salt, *State v.*  
14 *ANSAC*. at 240, 229 P.3d at 253, the court found insufficient evidence in the report to  
15 conclude that the Commission also had considered the impact of other man-made dams and  
16 diversions. *Id.*

17 22. Based upon the Court of Appeals’ opinion in *State v. ANSAC*, all parties agreed  
18 that the issues relating to the six watercourses on which judicial appeals were then pending  
19 (Lower Salt, Upper Salt, Gila, Verde, Santa Cruz, and San Pedro) should be remanded to the  
20 Commission for further proceedings consistent with the appellate opinion.

21 23. The Commission’s 2013 Hearing on the San Pedro was the result of that  
22 remand. *See* Findings of Fact Nos. 6-13.

### 23 **THIS COMMISSION’S ROLE**

24 24. Under the applicable statutes, the Commission has the exclusive jurisdiction to  
25 determine which, if any, Arizona watercourses were “navigable” on February 14, 1912 and,  
26 for any watercourses deemed navigable, to identify “public trust” values. *See* A.R.S. § 37-  
27 1123(G).

1           25.     The statutes direct the Commission to make a finding of navigability or non-  
2 navigability for each watercourse “[b]ased only on evidence of navigability or non-  
3 navigability.” A.R.S. § 37-1123(A).

4           26.     The Commission’s statutory obligation for determining navigability, as  
5 amended in 2001, is relatively succinct:

6                     If the preponderance of the evidence establishes that the watercourse was  
7 navigable, the commission shall issue its determination confirming that the  
8 watercourse was navigable. If the preponderance of the evidence fails to  
9 establish that the watercourse was navigable, the commission shall issue its  
determination confirming that the watercourse in question was nonnavigable.

10 A.R.S. § 37-1128(A).

11           27.     The statute defines “navigable” or “navigable watercourse” as:

12                     A watercourse that was in existence on February 14, 1912, and at that  
13 time was used or was susceptible to being used, in its ordinary and natural  
14 condition, as a highway for commerce, over which trade and travel were or  
could have been conducted in the customary mode of trade and travel on water.

15 A.R.S. § 37-1101(5).

16           28.     “Highway for commerce” is defined as “a corridor or conduit within which the  
17 exchange of goods, commodities or property or the transportation of persons may be  
18 conducted.” A.R.S. § 37-1101(3).

19           29.     The Arizona statutory definition is a codification of the “federal test” of  
20 navigability first articulated by the United States Supreme Court in 1870 and applied by over  
21 one hundred courts in the last 130 years:

22                     Those rivers must be regarded as public navigable rivers in law which  
23 are navigable in fact. And they are navigable in fact when they are used, or are  
24 susceptible of being used, in their ordinary condition, as highways for  
25 commerce, over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in the  
customary modes of trade and travel on water.

26 *The Daniel Ball*, 77 U.S. (10 Wall.) 557, 563, 19 L.Ed. 999 (1870).

1 **BURDEN OF PROOF**

2 30. The statute establishes the burden of proof as the “preponderance of the  
3 evidence” and puts that burden on the proponents of navigability. *See* A.R.S. § 37-1128(A).  
4 This allocation of the burden of proof is consistent with the pronouncements of the Arizona  
5 courts. *See Hassell*, 172 Ariz. at 363 n.10, 837 P.2d at 165 n.10; *O’Toole*, 154 Ariz. at 46 n.2,  
6 739 P.2d at 1363 n.2; *Hull*, 199 Ariz. at 420, 18 P.2d at 731; *State v. ANSAC*, 244 Ariz. at  
7 238-39, 229 P.3d at 250-51.

8 31. Thus, if sufficient evidence is not presented to show navigability for a particular  
9 watercourse, the Commission must find the watercourse non-navigable. The “preponderance  
10 of the evidence” standard is commonly used in Arizona civil litigation, as opposed to the  
11 higher burdens of proof imposed on the prosecution in criminal cases. The Revised Arizona  
12 Jury Instructions (Civil), for example, contain a suggested statement to jurors regarding how  
13 they should view this standard:

14 Burden of proof means burden of persuasion. On any claim, a party who  
15 has the burden of proof must persuade you, by the evidence, that the claim is  
16 probably more true than not true. This means that the evidence that favors that  
17 party outweighs the opposing evidence. In determining whether a party has met  
18 this burden, consider all the evidence that bears on that claim, regardless of  
19 which party produced it.

20 RAJI (Civil) Standard 9 (1997).

21 32. The most commonly used legal dictionary contains the following definition of  
22 “preponderance of the evidence”:

23 Evidence which is of greater weight or more convincing than the  
24 evidence which is offered in opposition to it; that is, evidence which as a whole  
25 shows that the fact sought to be proven is more probable than not. *Braud v.*  
26 *Kinchen*, La. App., 310 So.2d 657, 659. With respect to burden of proof in civil  
27 actions, means greater weight of evidence, or evidence which is more credible  
and convincing to the mind. That which best accords with reason and  
probability. The word “preponderance” means something more than “weight”;  
it denotes a superiority of weight, or outweighing. The words are not  
synonymous, but substantially different. There is generally a “weight” of  
evidence on each side in case of contested facts. But juries cannot properly act

1 upon the weight of evidence, in favor of the one having the *onus*, unless it  
2 overbear, in some degree, the weight upon the other side.

3 *Black's Law Dictionary* 1064 (5th ed. 1979).

4 33. The “preponderance of the evidence” standard is sometimes referred to as  
5 requiring “fifty percent plus one” in favor of the party with the burden of proof. One could  
6 imagine a set of scales. If the evidence on each side weighs exactly evenly, the party without  
7 the burden of proof must prevail. In order for the party with the burden to prevail, sufficient  
8 evidence must exist in order to tip the scales (even slightly) in its favor. *See generally United*  
9 *States v. Fatico*, 458 F. Supp. 388, 403-06 (E.D.N.Y. 1978), *aff'd*, 603 F.2d 1053 (2d Cir.  
10 1979), *cert. denied*, 444 U.S. 1073 (1980); *United States v. Schipani*, 289 F. Supp. 43, 56  
11 (E.D.N.Y. 1968).

#### 12 ORDINARY AND NATURAL CONDITION

13 34. The Arizona Court of Appeals in *State v. ANSAC*, 224 Ariz. at 230, 229 P.3d at  
14 242, addressed what constitutes the “ordinary and natural condition” of a river for purposes of  
15 the Arizona statute and the federal test of navigability.

16 35. In addressing what constituted the “ordinary and natural condition” of the  
17 Lower Salt, the Court of Appeals first started with the time “before the Hohokam people  
18 arrived many centuries ago and developed canals and other diversions that actively diverted  
19 the River.” *State v. ANSAC*, 224 Ariz. at 242, 229 P.3d at 254. Recognizing that “little if any  
20 historical data exists from that period” and that the Lower Salt “largely returned to its natural  
21 state” after the Hohokam disappeared, the court found that “the River could be considered to  
22 be in its natural condition after many of the Hohokam’s diversions had ceased to affect the  
23 River, but before the commencement of modern-era settlement and farming in the Salt River  
24 Valley. . . .” *Id.*

25 36. Although the Court of Appeals determined that “evidence from that early period  
26 should be considered by ANSAC as the best evidence of the River’s natural condition,” 224  
27 Ariz. at 242, 229 P.3d at 254, the court also recognized that evidence from later (or earlier)

1 periods could have probative value. *Id.* at 243, 229 P.3d at 255. Thus, this Commission has  
2 authority to consider such evidence and to give it the appropriate weight. *Id.*

3 37. The *State v. ANSAC* court rejected arguments by the proponents of navigability  
4 that any evidence dated after the commencement of man-made diversions should be thrown  
5 out and disregarded. “Even if evidence of the River’s condition after man-made diversions is  
6 not dispositive, it may nonetheless be informative and relevant.” *State v. ANSAC*, 224 Ariz. at  
7 243, 229 P.3d at 255.

8 38. The Commission finds that the San Pedro upstream from St. David is, as a  
9 practical matter, still largely in its ordinary and natural condition. *See* Findings of Fact Nos.  
10 113-123. The Commission further finds that the San Pedro downstream from St. David was  
11 in its ordinary and natural condition prior to the late 1870s. *See* Findings of Fact Nos. 113-  
12 122, 124. After that date, diversions in and around St. David potentially had an impact on the  
13 reaches of the river downstream.

#### 14 SEGMENTATION

15 39. As discussed in Conclusions of Law Nos. 30-33 above, the Arizona courts have  
16 held the proponents of navigability bear the burden of proving that a river is navigable.

17 40. The United States Supreme Court in *PPL Montana* found that proof of  
18 navigability must be made on a “segment-by-segment” basis: “To determine title to a  
19 riverbed under the equal-footing doctrine, this Court considers the river on a segment-by-  
20 segment basis to assess whether the segment of the river, under which the riverbed in dispute  
21 lies, is navigable or not.” 132 S. Ct. at 1229. Thus, the proponents of navigability must  
22 demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, that specific segments of a watercourse are  
23 navigable.

24 41. The *PPL Montana* ruling on segmentation is consistent with the process set up  
25 in the Arizona statutes and with what this Commission has done in the past. The relevant  
26 statute defines “watercourse” as “the main body or a portion or reach of any lake, river, creek,  
27 stream, wash, arroyo, channel or other body of water. . . .” *See* A.R.S. § 37-1101(11).

1           42.    The Arizona statute authorizes this Commission to address watercourses in  
2 segments (or “portions” or “reaches,” as used in the Arizona statute) rather than in their  
3 entirety. *See* A.R.S. § 37-1101(11).

4           43.    Despite the San Pedro being one of the most studied rivers in the Southwest, the  
5 proponents of navigability have not shown that any segment of the river is navigable. *See*  
6 Fuller 2004, at 9-2; ANSAC 2008, at 3; *see also generally* Findings of Fact. Thus, the  
7 Commission has addressed the San Pedro as one entire river and has not received sufficient  
8 evidence to divide the river into segments.

9           **ACTUAL NAVIGATION ON THE SAN PEDRO**

10          44.    The Commission finds, as a matter of law and fact, that there is no evidence that  
11 the San Pedro was ever used as a “highway for commerce.” Prehistoric research revealed  
12 evidence of human populations in the area for over 11,000 years, yet no evidence of boating  
13 on the San Pedro during the history of inhabitation of the area. *See* Findings of Fact Nos. 15-  
14 19. Likewise, none of the historical research revealed that early explorers, missionaries,  
15 trappers, or travelers in the San Pedro Valley ever used the river for boating or for commerce.  
16 *See* Findings of Fact Nos. 20-60. There also was no evidence that logs had been floated down  
17 the river. *See* Finding of Fact No. 84.

18          45.    Although there is limited evidence of fishing on the San Pedro prior to  
19 statehood, the Commission received no evidence in the record supports a finding that boats  
20 were used. *See* Findings of Fact Nos. 70-74.

21          46.    The only evidence in the SLD’s report regarding any boating on the San Pedro  
22 at or before the time of statehood is based upon an unsubstantiated, anecdotal story about a  
23 ferry operation near Pomerene. *See* Findings of Fact Nos. 75-84.

24          47.    Isolated post-statehood accounts of boating via low-draft boats, such as kayaks  
25 and rafts, do not indicate that the San Pedro is navigable. Occasional use during exceptional  
26 times does not support a finding of navigability. *United States v. Crow, Pope & Land Ents.,*  
27 *Inc.*, 340 F. Supp. 25, 32 (N.D. Ga. 1972), *appeal dismissed*, 474 F.2d 200 (5th Cir. 1973)

1 (“The waterway must be susceptible for use as a channel of useful commerce and not merely  
2 capable of exceptional transportation during periods of high water.”) (citing *Brewer-Elliott*  
3 *Oil & Gas Co. v. United States*, 260 U.S. 77 (1922)).

4 48. Most of the handful of reports of recreational boating on the San Pedro from the  
5 1970s to the 1990s occurred during the month of August, when monsoon season hits and  
6 streamflows are typically higher due to the precipitation. See Findings of Fact Nos. 81-82.

7 49. The Commission received no credible evidence showing that the San Pedro was  
8 ever used as a “highway for commerce,” over which trade and travel were conducted in the  
9 customary mode of trade and travel on the water. See A.R.S. § 37-1101(5). The Commission  
10 thus finds, as a matter of law and fact, that the San Pedro was never used for actual  
11 navigation, as defined in Section 37-1101(5).

#### 12 SUSCEPTIBILITY TO NAVIGATION

13 50. Because the Commission has found, as matter of law and fact, that the San  
14 Pedro was not actually used as a “highway for commerce,” the Commission can find the San  
15 Pedro navigable only if the proponents of navigability have shown by a preponderance of the  
16 evidence that the river was “susceptible” to such use.

17 51. The evidence in the record does not satisfy that standard. Evidence from the  
18 San Pedro’s long history demonstrates it was not “a corridor or conduit within which the  
19 exchange of goods, commodities, or property or the transportation of persons may be  
20 conducted.” A.R.S. § 37-1103(3) (definition of “highway for commerce”).

21 52. Historical descriptions and modern stream data lead to the conclusion that the  
22 San Pedro was not susceptible to navigation. During the nineteenth century, when explorers,  
23 missionaries, and travelers came to the San Pedro River Valley, the river was described as  
24 “insignificant” and “not continuous.” See Findings of Fact Nos. 26-44, 47.

25 53. The Commission was provided evidence that the same early explorers in the  
26 San Pedro River Valley attempted to boat on rivers other than the San Pedro. See Findings of  
27

1 Fact Nos. 20-25, 30, 45. Thus, the absence of any records of explorers, missionaries, or  
2 travelers boating on the San Pedro supports the finding that the river simply was not boatable.

3 54. The San Pedro's flow was not, in its ordinary and natural condition or  
4 otherwise, continuous or reliable throughout the year. Thus, it was not "susceptible" to  
5 navigation. See Findings of Fact Nos. 34, 36, 38-41, 46. Given the weight of the data and  
6 evidence, the Commission finds, as a matter of law and fact, that the San Pedro was not  
7 "susceptible" to being used as a "highway for commerce" in its ordinary and natural condition  
8 on February 14, 1912.

9 **DETERMINATION OF NON-NAVIGABILITY**

10 55. "[A] river is navigable in law when it is navigable in fact." *Muckleshoot Indian*  
11 *Tribe v. FERC*, 993 F.2d 1428, 1431 (9th Cir. 1993).

12 56. "[I]t is not . . . every small creek in which a fishing skiff or gunning canoe can  
13 be made to float at high water which is deemed navigable." *Hassell*, 172 Ariz. at 363, 837  
14 P.2d at 165 (quoting *The Montello*, 87 U.S. (20 Wall.) 430, 22 L. Ed. 391 (1874)). "[T]he  
15 vital and essential point is whether the natural navigation of the river is such that it affords a  
16 channel for useful commerce." *Id.*

17 57. "[S]egments that are nonnavigable at the time of statehood are those over which  
18 commerce could not then occur." *PPL Montana*, 132 S. Ct. at 1230. "Navigability must be  
19 assessed as of the time of statehood, and it concerns the river's usefulness for 'trade and  
20 travel,' rather than other purposes." *Id.* at 1221.

21 58. Occasional use of rivers that flow only during exceptional times does not  
22 support a finding of navigability. See *Oklahoma v. Texas*, 258 U.S. 574 (1922),  
23 *reconsideration denied*, 260 U.S. 711 (1923); *Brewer-Elliott*, 260 U.S. at 77; *Crow, Pope &*  
24 *Land*, 340 F. Supp. at 32. In *Oklahoma v. Texas*, the Court decided the navigability of Red  
25 River, upon which boats were able to move on the river only during times where flow on the  
26 river was "intermittent, of irregular and short duration, and confined to a few months in the  
27 year." 258 U.S. at 589. In concluding that Red River was not navigable, the Court stated:

1 “Its characteristics are such that its use for transportation has been and must be exceptional,  
2 and confined to the irregular and short period of temporary high water. A greater capacity for  
3 practical and beneficial use in commerce is essential to establish navigability.” *Id.* at 591.  
4 Although a river need not be susceptible to navigation at every point of the year, “neither can  
5 that susceptibility be so brief that is it not a commercial reality.” *PPL Montana*, 132 S. Ct. at  
6 1234.

7 59. Based upon the evidence submitted and its review of the applicable law, the  
8 Commission hereby finds that the San Pedro was neither used nor susceptible to being used  
9 for navigation in its ordinary and natural condition on February 14, 1912. Thus, it is not and  
10 was not “navigable” as defined by the Arizona statute and the federal case law.

11 DATED this 13th day of September, 2013.

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1 ORIGINAL AND SIX COPIES of the foregoing  
2 hand-delivered for filing this 13th day of September,  
3 2013 to:

4 Arizona Navigable Stream Adjudication Commission  
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6 Phoenix, AZ 85007

7 AND COPY, with CD containing electronic Word  
8 version of same, mailed this 13th day of September,  
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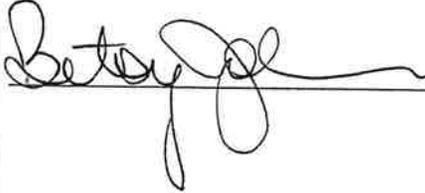
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