

The "Federal-Reserved-Water-Rights"
Doctrine – *Winters v. United States*, 207 U.S.
564 (1908).

The U.S. Supreme Court held that lands set aside for native people by the federal government carry with them an appropriation of sufficient water to fulfill the purposes of the federal land program.

The federal-reserved-water-rights doctrine has been followed in many other cases.

* *Arizona v. California*, 373 U.S. 546, 601 (1963), decree entered, 376 U.S. 340 (1964).

* *United States v. District Court for Eagle County*, 401 U.S. 520 (1971).

* *Cappaert v. United States*, 426 U.S. 128 (1976).

* *United States v. New Mexico*, 438 U.S. 696 (1978).

See generally Felix Cohen's Handbook of Federal Indian Law 578-96 (Rennard Strickland et al. eds., 1982).