rights to the water to which it was entitled under several pre-1953 licenses prior to the September 9, 1953 effective date of the statute, and thus was not being divested of any water rights.

Thus, the appellate court ordered the trial court to issue the appropriate writs commanding the WRCB to "exercise its discretion to conduct proceedings for revocation of licenses 10191 and 10192, subject to its authority to reissue them consistent with section 5946, as construed in this opinion."

On June 22, however, the court granted LAWP's motion for reconsideration and temporarily withdrew its May 23 opinion, in order to consider LAWP's objections to alleged factual errors in the court's original opinion. If the appellate court reinstates its opinion, LAWP has suggested it will appeal the ruling to the California Supreme Court.

RECENT MEETINGS:

At its May meeting, the Board considered a proposed extension of the State Mussel Watch program (SMW), which it has funded since 1977 in conjunction with the DFG. SMW began as a renewable interagency agreement to monitor and analyze mussels for absorbed toxic metals and organics. (See CRLR Vol. 6, No. 3 (Summer 1986) p. 74 for background information.) The program is also designed to provide long-term information on the existence and relative quantities of toxic pollutants such as pesticides. Information from the program is used to track temporal trends and geographic distribution of toxic substances along the California coast. If the Board refuses SMW, the interagency agreement would extend to July 1989. Proposed survey sites for the 1988-89 program tentatively include a continuation of research in ocean areas near the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, the Elk River Treatment Plant, the U.S. Naval Weapons Station at Seal Beach, the San Diego Creek, and San Diego Bay.

Also at its May meeting, the Board considered whether to extend its toxic substances monitoring program (TSMP) designed to detect toxic pollutants in fish and other aquatic organisms. By examining fish livers for metals analysis and flesh for mercury and synthetic organics analyses, TSMP provides the state and regional boards with long-term trends of pollutants and their quantities in fresh surface waters. TSMP also identifies potential problems in inland water areas which might warrant further study. This program also operates through an interagency agreement with the DFG, which expires in 1989. Streams and lakes sampled under the TSMP include the Russian River, the New River, the Kesterson Reservoir, the Sacramento Slough, the Salton Sea, San Diego Creek, Sweetwater Marsh, and the Tijuana River.

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