BACKGROUND

- Bight regional monitoring program started with the 1990 National Research Council assessment of monitoring in southern California
 - Identified \$17M of monitoring (now more than \$30M), but data could not be integrated to provide a regional condition assessment
- Impediments to a regional assessment were many
 - Most monitoring is local; <5% of the Bight was actually monitored
 - Different parameters
 - Different methods
 - No cross-program QA
 - Inaccessible data
- SCCWRP Commission stepped up to solve the problem
 - Two-thirds of the ocean monitoring in southern California is done in response to NPDES permits

UNIQUE FUNDING MECHANISM

- 90% funded through in-kind services
 - A participatory program
- Facilitated through resource exchange
 - Regulators have allowed exchange of some parts of routine monitoring programs for an equal level of sampling activity in the Bight program
 - Regional monitoring has subsequently been formalized in some permits
- This approach subsequently served as the model for southern California's freshwater ambient monitoring programs

MANY PRODUCTS OF COOPERATIVE REGIONAL MONITORING

- Regional assessment of condition
- Methods standardization
- Method development
- Regional data analysis tools
- Information management
- Dialogue
 - Relationship building and mutual trust

BIGHT'08 WAS THE FOURTH REGIONAL SURVEY

- 1994: Started with a Pilot Project
 - Limited to SCCWRP member agencies
 - Focused on contaminant effects on sediment and fish quality
- 1998: Participation opened to all interested parties
 - 62 organizations participated
 - Added a shoreline microbiology element
- 2003: Added a water column element
 - Expanded academic involvement
 - Academia brings new measurement techniques
- 2008: Expanded to six elements
 - Over 100 hundred organizations participated

SIX ELEMENTS

Sediment contamination

What is the spatial extent of sediment and fish contamination in the Bight?

Estuarine eutrophication

– What percent of estuarine systems are eutrophic?

Water column

– Are anthropogenic nutrient inputs a meaningful contributor to algal blooms?

Areas of Special Biological Significance

– Are ASBS maintaining natural water quality?

Rocky subtidal

– What percent of rocky reefs have healthy biotic communities?

Shoreline microbiology

– What percent of contaminated beaches have a human fecal source?

SCHEDULE FOR TODAY

- Individual presentations for each element (about 15 minutes each)
 - Focused on findings, rather than on process to achieve those findings
- Ten minutes on ancillary benefits
- Ten minutes to describe our initial thoughts on issues we may tackle for Bight'13
- Intended to leave you almost two hours for questions/discussion