

A spatial autocorrelation "cluster" analysis was performed on urban runoff monitoring in San Diego County. The purpose of the research was to assess the spatial distribution of Fecal Indicator Bacteria results in urban runoff samples and display the locations of statistically significant clusters of high concentrations of FIB. The analysis was performed in ArcGIS desktop using the Spatial Statistics tools, including a global Moran's I statistic and the G_i^* statistic. The results of the research can be used by storm water managers to efficiently allocate resources to study the causes of bacteria in storm water and implement necessary mechanisms to protect water quality. The study will be presented as a poster at the 2011 ESRI International Users Conference in San Diego.

