

# New Mexico Water Data Workshop Summary

At the New Mexico Water Data Workshop, approximately 80 people convened to engage in 11 unique water data challenges designed to address pressing water issues in New Mexico. They explored websites in detail as they attempted to find the necessary data to solve the challenges. Their experiences and recommendations will be incorporated into advancing the implementation of New Mexico's historic Water Data Act, which aims to achieve open water data, meaning anyone can access, use, re-use and redistribute data, for any purpose, without restrictions.



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# CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Implementing the New Mexico Water Data Act .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Directing Agencies Team .....	5
Implementation Team .....	5
Technical Work Group .....	5
Data Users Work Group .....	5
Data Inventory .....	5
Future Goals.....	5
<b>New Mexico Water Data Workshop .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Participants .....	6
Data Discovery Challenges .....	6
<b>Key Findings .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Resources .....</b>	<b>14</b>

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Water Data Act, Final 2019 HB 651, marks the first time in New Mexico's history that a law has been enacted to identify and integrate key water data sets, and create open water data that are available for anyone to access, use, re-use, and redistribute, for any purpose, without restrictions. The intent of the Water Data Workshop was to convene stakeholders to continue exploring how to best achieve this worthwhile Act.

## What was the purpose of the Water Data Workshop?

The New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, named in the legislation to convene the implementation of the Water Data Act, hosted the Water Data Workshop on October 24th at the Macey Center located at New Mexico Tech, in Socorro. This workshop was attended by a group of approximately 80 people representing diverse water interests.

The goal of the workshop was to seek information regarding:

- How New Mexicans search for water data
- The data user's ability to find data through common search mechanisms
- Data, information, and tools that are needed, and identify data gaps
- Ideas for how data users would like to access and find data in the future

Participants self-selected and divided into 11 working groups on topics ranging from agricultural water use to water quality to planning for regional growth. Participants were able to engage in a data discovery activity in real-time to answer questions provided to each group, facilitated by a topic leader who collected notes. Using the internet, participants searched for data and information related to the challenge, which was designed to address actual New Mexico scenarios. Participants discussed and described data needed to solve the specific data discovery challenge; search terms used; websites used; display of the data; if they would be able to solve the data challenge they were presented with; suggestions for making the data easier to find and use; and how they would like to organize and display data.

## Participants provided these key recommendations:

- Make all of the data available in one place
- Organize data in a way that meets the needs of multiple types of users with wide ranging interests
- Reference data geospatially (or make data available using a map-based format linking data to specific locations)
- Create metadata (a set of data that provides descriptions of other data) for all data sets, as it validates the quality of the data
- Provide data sources and data quality descriptors
- Provide data in formats that are easy to download and use
- Secure additional funding to support these efforts

# IMPLEMENTING THE NEW MEXICO WATER DATA ACT

## Exploring New Mexico's Water Data

The Water Data Act (Final 2019 HB651) marks the first time in New Mexico's history that a law has been enacted to identify and integrate key water data sets, and create open water data that are available for anyone to access, use, re-use, and redistribute, for any purpose, without restrictions. The intent of the Water Data Workshop was to convene stakeholders to continue exploring how to best achieve this worthwhile Act

A multi-disciplinary team, including state agencies named in the legislation, as well as other data providers and collaborators, is working to identify and integrate key water data sets for New Mexico. The vision for this project is to "have accessible and useful data for water management and water planning."

The multi-faceted approach to implementing the Water Data Act relies on the efforts of a small Implementation Team, Directing Agencies Work Group, Technical Work Group, and a larger Data Users Work Group. The groups are working together to communicate plans, and find the most innovative and effective methods to identify key water data sets, build an integrated data service that is accessible and provides useful data for water management and water planning, with a modest budget.

## Water Data Act Governance

### DIRECTING AGENCIES TEAM

Agencies in legislation (or directly related) that collect, publish, and maintain data, and will work to integrate data and implement water data standards.

**Initial Tasks:** Help set goals and metrics, determine priority needs and key data, assist with communications and data inventory in agency, help with reporting

NMBGMR  
NM ISC  
NM OSE  
NMED  
EMNRD  
NMDGF



### IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

Stacy Timmons

NMBGMR, ISC, SNL

**Initial Tasks:** Provide oversight, convene and organize groups, guide strategy and direction, assist with finance and procurement, reporting

With support from:

*Internet of Water, at Duke University  
Sandia National Laboratories*

### TECHNICAL WORK GROUP

Technical staff or researchers that collect, publish, and maintain data. Research, database, IT or GIS roles.

**Initial Tasks:** Guide development of data standards, help evaluate technical needs/software, help complete data inventory, share and maintain data

### DATA USERS WORK GROUP

Stakeholder and data users, may include water planners, water managers, policy makers and researchers

**Initial Tasks:** Articulate users needs, provide recommendations and feedback, develop use case scenarios.

## Directing Agencies Team

The Directing Agencies and key partners are currently working to:

1. Identify key data and tools needed for water management and planning
2. Conduct a water data inventory and assessment of data gaps
3. Develop water data standards and definitions
4. Build an integrated data service that shows initial key data on map, data catalog, and basic tools
5. Report on efforts and develop a plan for future activities

### Directing Agencies:

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources  
New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission  
New Mexico Office of the State Engineer  
New Mexico Environment Department  
New Mexico Energy, Minerals, & Natural Resources

### Key Partners:

Sandia National Laboratories  
New Mexico Department of Game and Fish  
Internet of Water at Duke University  
United States Geological Survey  
United States Bureau of Reclamation  
Earth Data Analysis Center, University of New Mexico

## Implementation Team

The implementation Team, led by Stacy Timmons, is coordinating the efforts of the working groups and managing a variety of tasks to advance the goals and vision of this project.

## Technical Work Group

The Technical Work Group, led by Thushara Gunda, oversees the: 1) Software Platform, 2) Data Standards and Definitions and, 3) Digitization subcommittees. The platform selected for this project is Comprehensive Knowledge Archive Network (CKAN) based on budget and long-term sustainability. While the website is not built yet, the URL will be [newmexicowaterdata.org](http://newmexicowaterdata.org).

## Data Users Work Group

The Data Users Work Group, led by Emily Geery, includes diverse stakeholders and will work to communicate data needs, provide guidance for the pilot studies, also called use cases, and provide review and recommendations to ensure that the data service is useful to the end user. The New Mexico Water Data Workshop marks the first time this group met.

## Data Inventory

A data inventory, led by Jeri Sullivan Graham, is presently being conducted to identify available and unavailable data. State agencies have been surveyed and 50 datasets have been inventoried, of which 26 are available online.

## Future Goals

The efforts of the work groups and teams support these five goals:

1. Continue to develop the data service and bring in additional data providers
2. Begin pilot studies, also called use cases, to utilize data for decision making, water management and planning
3. Develop a plan for legacy data
4. Coordinate with and support other initiatives including:
  - New Mexico 50-year Water Plan
  - Rio Grande Basin Study (led by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation)
  - Maintain multi-agency coordination
5. Raise funding

## What is open water data?

**Open water data** means anyone can access, use, re-use, and redistribute data, for any purpose, without restrictions. The goal for open water data is to make it **F**indable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable, and **R**e-useable (FAIR).

# NEW MEXICO WATER DATA WORKSHOP

The New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources hosted the Water Data Workshop on October 24th at the Macey Center at New Mexico Tech, located in Socorro, New Mexico, which was the first convening of the Data Users Work Group. This group includes stakeholders, data users, water planners, managers, policy makers, researchers, concerned citizens, and others. The role of this group is to articulate the users' needs, provide feedback about the condition of and make recommendations for New Mexico's water data. This information will guide and direct the development of the integrated data service and future pilot projects.

Professionals and citizens came together to take part in a data discovery exercise to explore the existing breadth and depth of New Mexico's water data, describe the experience, and provide recommendations.

The participants were asked to describe:

- Data needed to solve the a specific data discovery challenge
- Search terms used
- Websites used
- Display of the data
- If they would be able to solve the data challenge they were presented with
- Suggestions for making the data easier to find and use
- How to organize and display data

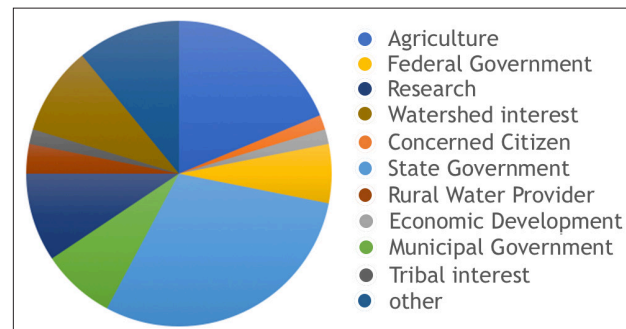
## Participants provided these key recommendations:

- Make all of the data available in one place
- Data must be organized in a way that meets the needs of multiple types of users with wide ranging interests
- Reference data geospatially (or make data available using a map-based format linking data to specific locations)

- Create metadata (a set of data that provides descriptions of other data) for all data sets, as it validates the quality of the data
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- Secure additional funding to support these efforts

## Participants

Participants represented a range of interests including agriculture, concerned citizens, economic development, federal government, state government, municipal government, research, rural water provider, tribal water interest, watershed interest and others. The pie chart below demonstrates an estimate of participant representation but the affiliation of some participants was unknown.



Participants at the Water Data Workshop

## Data Discovery Challenges

Participants were presented with 11 different data discovery challenge topics, and asked to select a topic of interest and participate in a small group (approximately eight to 11 people) activity to explore this issue. The topic leader for each group provided guidance, completed nine questions about the challenge based on the collective experience of the group, and then provided a five-minute overview to report the key findings, as well as presented a poster to the entire group. Each group prepared a poster to demonstrate an ideal display of how the data could be organized.



The 11 data discovery challenges were designed to cover a wide range of multi-disciplinary water data issues throughout New Mexico. The purpose of the challenge was to experience the data-finding exercise and provide information about the experience as well as recommendations for improvement, not to solve the challenge.

### Challenges and Topic Leaders

1. **Water Budget**, Lauren Henson
2. **Water Quality**, Kris Barrios
3. **Water Planning To Meet Growing Demand**, Diane Agnew
4. **Rural Water Systems**, Martha Graham
5. **Agricultural Water Use**, Jeri Sullivan Graham
6. **Economic Development**, Magdalena Donahue
7. **Watershed Restoration**, Teresa McDill
8. **Managing Produced Water**, Katie Zemlick
9. **Tribal/Pueblo Water Issues**, Laila Sturgis
10. **Riparian Restoration and Water Conservation**, Eloise Kendy
11. **Safe Drinking Water/Public Health**, Thushara Gunda



Participants Working in Small Groups



Water Budget Group



Water Quality Group

### 1. Water Budget

Select a region of the state to explore the data available to create a complete water budget. Your goal is to determine what data are needed and if they are available.

### 2. Water Quality

Select a region or two (i.e., county or watershed) of the state to seek to understand water quality conditions. Explore water quality data available to characterize current conditions of groundwater and surface water in your selected region(s). Your goal is to acquire data from any/all water quality resources.



Water Planning Group

### 3. Water Planning To Meet Growing Demand

Select a high population county in New Mexico and attempt to collect data to plan to meet the county's future water demands. The county is expected to grow considerably during the next ten years. Your goal is to determine what data are available to complete this plan.



Rural Water System Group

### 4. Rural Water Systems

Select two different rural water systems in New Mexico. Your goal is to determine the sustainability of these two systems.

For these rural systems, search for data related to the:

1. Source of water (i.e. groundwater wells or surface water)
2. Water quality conditions
3. Nearby groundwater conditions
4. Other related information



Agricultural Water Group

### 5. Agricultural Water Use

Select two different regions of the state which use surface water for irrigation. Your goal is to plan which crops to grow this year. Consider exploring information about streamflow, reservoir levels, soil moisture, groundwater levels, precipitation, and other data available to help you plan.



Economic Development Group

### 6. Economic Development

You work for a business that consumes a large quantity of water and are considering moving your business to New Mexico. Your goal is to determine if water is available in New Mexico to support your business needs.



Watershed Restoration Group

### 7. Watershed Restoration

Select one or two watersheds and explore water data with a perspective of interest in planning and implementing some forest treatments as a strategy to make your water supply more resilient to climate impacts including wildfire and drought. Your goal is to find ecological and water related data for the one or two watersheds your group has selected.





Tribal and Pueblo Water Issues Group

### 8. Tribal/Pueblo Water Issues

Discuss and describe some of the unique needs and challenges related to water planning or management issues for a tribe or pueblo in New Mexico. Your goal is to identify and describe specific data or tools needed to meet the unique needs of the tribe or pueblo.



Managing Produced Water Group

### 9. Managing Produced Water

You work for an oil and gas development company. Your goal is to determine how to safely manage produced water.



Riparian Restoration Group

### 10. Riparian Restoration And Water Conservation

You are working with an organization committed to addressing instream flows and restoring riparian habitat. You are working on a project on the Middle Rio Grande focused on establishing healthy riparian habitat for certain fish and birds, particularly those considered threatened and endangered species. Your goal is to explore data needed to support this effort.



Safe Drinking Water/Public Health Group

### 11. Safe Drinking Water/Public Health

Pick one or two small or large size communities in New Mexico where you are aware of some naturally occurring and/or anthropogenic water contaminants in the area. For the selected community(s), you are tasked with identifying and developing alternative water supplies for drinking water. You need to identify actual or potential sources of contamination. If sources of contamination are present, you need to determine how to treat these contaminants. Your goal is to protect public health and ensure safe drinking water.

# KEY FINDINGS



1. Accessible	2. Usable	3. Informative	4. Organized
5. Diverse	6. Visual	7. Analytical	8. Funded

Representative Stansbury led a group discussion to recap the key findings of the data discovery challenges presented by topic leaders. Based on the summary presentations and group dialogue participants recommend using these themes as the guiding principles for finding and using water data.



Presentation of the Water Planning Group

1. Make data **accessible** by creating a roadmap or guide to direct people to data.
2. Provide metadata and allow for multiple formats to make it **usable**.
3. Data need to be **informative**, meaning information generated from the data makes them relevant and usable to people.
4. **Organized** data depend on creating a data catalog robust enough to meet complex and wide-ranging needs while still remaining user-friendly.
5. **Diverse** data types are needed to meet the complex needs of many users.
6. Geospatial tools should be used for the **visual** presentation of data.
7. **Analytical** tools, including those created for the regional scale, are needed to evaluate data trends and analyze.
8. A **funded** initiative has the opportunity to be implemented and successful.

## Accessible

Nearly all of the groups reported that finding and navigating data was difficult and recommended creating a “roadmap” or directory describing where to find data. Previous knowledge of the topic was needed to find the appropriate data. In most cases some members of the group had direct familiarity with the study area and available datasets. However, several groups reported that the average citizen would have a hard time knowing about and finding these data sources. It was noted that it was frustrating to determine where to start finding the data. Also, most groups commented that there were data gaps, the sources of the data were unclear, data needed to be accessed one piece at a time, and in some cases follow up with a person was needed. In particular, tribal water data was largely unavailable. One recommendation for addressing this data gap is to lead by example and use a set of defined data standards and a template for data storage in this initiative and encourage the tribes and other data producers to adopt the same data standards. Using the same data standards will make future data sharing more seamless. Currently data providers often collect data using their own methods and standards.

## Usable

Participants commented that in many cases the quality of the data was unknown. When metadata (descriptions of water data) are often missing, it is difficult to validate the data’s quality. Gaps in the data, lack of recent data, as well as the question of “Are there more data?” were all mentioned. Water data are highly compartmentalized, even within one single agency, making it hard to know what to look for or that they exist. In many cases, the data are fragmented, which requires looking at several different sources to develop a holistic understanding. Knowing where to find the data is not clear, which commonly leads people to seek a knowledgeable person via email or telephone to provide additional information. Some groups noted that the data tools can be difficult to use and many groups voiced that they would like to use data that has an easy format to download and includes metadata, graphs, and maps. Additionally, it was recommended that bulk data be re-formatted so that an average data user can access them.

## Informative

Information is defined as data that have been interpreted, modeled or synthesized to answer specific questions or for particular applications, while data are the facts, measurements, or basic properties. Participants commented that they would like to be able to access data and information in one place and it needs to be usable for all people, not just specialists. Information about the data makes it relevant and usable to people.

The visual presentation and interpretations of the data allow people to apply this information to decisions, projects, programs, policies, and more. Participants suggested providing interpretive information for the lay person, such as how to use a water table map. Also, clear information such as interpretations or explanations of data sets related to water transactions (e.g., water right purchases, water quantity, costs) can make the state more appealing to incoming businesses.

## Organized

The method for cataloging data and creating metadata is extremely important to this effort. Participants recommended that the catalog be designed in a way that allows connection between the source of information, layers and data. Participants suggested including a simple search tool for key words in the catalog and metadata. A new dimension of cataloging was recommended to include listing research and projects in one place and the associated data sets used to develop them. Presently, one would have to read reports and then attempt to obtain specific related data. This process could be simplified with the inclusion of data sets used in research projects and reports. Additionally, the names and contact information of persons who create any data sets referred to in research papers or projects should be available.

There is potential for online workgroups to form; perhaps through the use of social media. Another idea presented was creating the option to select numerous resources and then generate a summary with links and descriptions to avoid going back and forth on the site.



## Diverse

The data service will make key water data sets available and span the scope of water use, quantity and quality. The expansive breadth of categories is listed below in no particular order:

Geology	Quantity	Quality
Soil	Infrastructure	Photos
Habitat	Ecological monitoring data	Ownership
Restoration projects	Health data	Utility rates
Drinking water	Fire data	Environmental justice
Economic	Vulnerabilities	Serial data
Sources of contamination	Local land use planning	Weather
Political boundaries	Land use	HUCS (hydro-logic unit codes)
Crop use	Water rights, transactions, and history	Streamflow
Reservoir	Aquifer	Water use—timing, duration, place, diversion, consumption



Research on Interactive Maps

## Visual

Nearly every group suggested using geospatial data (data that are associated with a particular location) presentation. Based on the posters each group created, it seems that a visually appealing format is an interactive map of New Mexico, which provides access to multiple resources from one geographic point of reference. Downloading batch data rather than point by point data is a tool desired by many. Also providing a tool that allows data to be integrated was suggested. Creating a simple search tool, similar to the recommendation for developing the catalog was advised.

There is a recommendation for creating an educational tool that provides instructions for finding data, accessing central data sets, and using the data. This type of education and outreach could be made available through presentations, videos, hands on outreach, webinars and podcasts.

## Analytical

People would also like to see analysis tools developed at the regional scale to allow the end user to perform quality assurance/quality control, observe changes over time, analyze trends and other analytical resources including 3D and 4D models. Generally, people recommended developing collection and management tools. One specific recommendation was to create a tool to allow one to select multiple data at once. Providing templates for certain types of analysis was also recommended.

## Funded

Ongoing funding is needed to support this large-scale effort. To date, there is \$110,000 of recurring legislative funding and a \$25,000 gift from the Healy Foundation supporting this initiative. The Implementation Team is working to secure additional funding. Consistent and substantive financial resources are needed to continue to develop the integrated data service, and for data collection, maintenance, management and IT support.



# NEXT STEPS

Next steps include continuing to develop the data service, preparing an annual report to provide a status update to the governor and interim legislative committees, beginning pilot projects and seeking funding opportunities. Perhaps most importantly, the workshop demonstrated the value of providing a space to bring people together to discuss these issues and delve into the details of these complex topics. Using the knowledge, experience and resources that exist within the Data Users Work group to the fullest extent to ensure that the data service is designed to enable people to find data needed to solve real world problems is a priority.

The Data Users Work Group will be involved in an ongoing dialogue and activities to inform decisions to make the data service as useful to as many stakeholders as possible. Additionally, the Data Users Work group may be involved with efforts to continue to coordinate with other initiatives including the New Mexico 50-year Water Plan, the Rio Grande Basin Study (US BOR), and maintain essential multi-agency coordination through workshops and meetings.

There will be opportunities to join working groups to continue to participate in problem solving activities and engage with others. If you are interested in getting involved please contact Emily Geery, Data Users Work Group lead, at [emilygeery@gmail.com](mailto:emilygeery@gmail.com).



# RESOURCES

Groups reported using these websites during Data Discovery Challenges:

## **Water Budget**

- a. NWIS (National Water Information System) (USGS water data) and NWIS mapper
- b. Water.noaa.gov
- c. New Mexico Water Rights Reporting System (New Mexico Office of the State Engineer)
- d. NOAA climate data (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)
- e. Nasa.gov (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)
- f. Ncdc.noaa.gov (National Climatic Data Center)

## **Water Quality**

- a. USGS (U.S. Geological Survey)
- b. SDWIS (Safe Drinking Water Information System)
- c. EPA Water Data Portal (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)
- d. Google
- e. OSE (New Mexico Office of the State Engineer)
- f. Nmtracking.org
- g. Environmental working group
- h. PSTB Mapper (NMED Webmap) (New Mexico Environment Department Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau)

## **Water Planning to Meet Growing Demand**

- a. NMED Drinking Water Quality Bureau (New Mexico Environment Department)
- b. GPS and BBER at UNM for population projections  
(Geospatial and Population Studies Bureau of Business and Economic Research at University of New Mexico)
- c. MRCOG (Mid-Region Council of Governments)
- d. U.S. Census
- e. NMED EnviroMap
- f. OSE W.A.T.E.R.S. (Water Administration Technical Engineering Resource System)
- g. USGS (water gage data is easy and usable; water quality is not as accessible)
- h. MRGCD (Middle Rio Grande Conservation District)
- i. ABCWUA (Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority)
- j. Rio Rancho
- k. Bureau of Reclamation
- l. Google machine
- m. Fish and Wildlife
- n. NM Rural Water Association
- o. BLM (U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management)
- p. Soil and water conservation districts

## **Rural Drinking Water**

- a. NMBGMR (New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources)
- b. Drinking Water Watch
- c. Open EnvironMap
- d. OSE POD (Point of Diversion)
- e. SWQB (NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau)
- f. USGS

- g. NOAA
- h. Wetlands database,
- i. permitting sites (e.g., NPDES) (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)

#### **Agricultural Water Use**

- a. USGS.gov
- b. Google
- c. OSE websites – groundwater, ISC planning regional plan northeast
- d. <https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=f179656e9d154d28a70137a6a532d80f>  
(OSE Declared Groundwater basins)
- e. [cpc.nceec.noaa.gov](http://cpc.nceec.noaa.gov)-national climate pages (Climate Prediction Center National Centers for Environmental Protection)
- f. [Climate.gov](http://Climate.gov)
- g. NMSU climate page (New Mexico State University)
- h. <https://www.epcwidl.org>; Telemetry, Rio Caballo data
- i. <https://ebid-nm.org>;
- j. <https://waterwatch.usgs.gov>
- k. [Ogallalawater.org](http://Ogallalawater.org)

#### **Economic Development**

- a. News
- b. OSE
- c. USGS

#### **Watershed Restoration**

- a. Research papers
- b. NRCS websites (United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Services)
- c. other websites

#### **Tribal/Pueblo Water Issues**

- a. We searched for the terms above in Google, we were directed to ArcGIS and EPA sites which had some limited data – the rest of the search returns were not even related items to our search.

#### **Managing Produced Water**

- a. NMOCDD: [www.emnrd.state.nm.us/OCD](http://www.emnrd.state.nm.us/OCD) (New Mexico Oil Conservation District)
- b. USGS: <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/eers/science/oil-and-gas-waters-project>
- c. NMED: <https://www.env.nm.gov/new-mexico-produced-water/public-participation-2>
- d. PRRC (Petroleum Recovery Research Center, a Division of New Mexico Tech)

#### **Riparian Restoration and Water Conservation**

- a. USFWS SW region 2 ecological services field office (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Southwest Region)
- b. New Mexico Environment Department Surface Water Quality Bureau, list of projects.
- c. Office of State Engineer, Water Master for Lower Rio Grande, annual report
- d. OSE NM Water Rights Reporting
- e. IPAC – USFWS (The Information, Planning and Conservation System)
- f. pdf on USBR.gov (Bureau of Reclamation)
- g. New Mexico riparian habitat map. ArcGIS.
- h. land ownership, BLM surface ownership or MRGCD
- i. USGS streamflow

## Other Public Database Resources Shared at the Workshop

Sharing a list of public database resources was recommended as a cost effective next step in this process. Please see current list below:

### OSE

- NMWRRS (Online portal to data in WATERS db): <http://nmwrrs.ose.state.nm.us/nmwrrs/index.html>
- Real Time measurement: <http://meas.ose.state.nm.us/>
- GIS Online Services: <https://ose.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html>
- Please carouse our online services and two story boards: one about our ongoing Acequia Mapping Project and another, somewhat outdated, Underground storage and recovery storyboard (as USR projects do not fit into WATERS yet).
- [https://gis.ose.state.nm.us/gisapps/ose\\_pod\\_locations/](https://gis.ose.state.nm.us/gisapps/ose_pod_locations/)
- The OSE POD Locations map app is the tool we use in the field to identify wells and access WATERS documents through a hyperlink and you can see the “other agency data” included as layers in the map and how you can add data from other source data.

### NMED

- [https://www.env.nm.gov/drinking\\_water/](https://www.env.nm.gov/drinking_water/) (database/query)
- <https://gis.web.env.nm.gov/oem/?map=swpa> (map)
- Includes non-transient (e.g., schools), non-communities (e.g., gas stations)
- 2nd map with different info: <https://gis.web.env.nm.gov/oem/?map=gonm>

### DOH/Exposure Data

- <https://nmtracking.org/environment/water/Introduction.html>
  - NM Tracking public interface (mostly database/query)
  - Community Water Systems: Reports vs. queries
  - Source: SIDWIS
  - Private Wells (unregulated): <https://nmtracking.org/environment/water/PrivateWells.html>

