New Mexico's Data Integration and Automation Journey



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Surface Water Quality Monitoring in New Mexico

- Wide variety of data collected
 - Physical/chemical
 - Flow
 - Long-term data: thermographs, multi parameter sondes, and single parameter data loggers (DO)
 - Habitat/Geomorphic
 - Biological: fish tissue, benthic macroinvertebrates, periphyton, phytoplankton

Data Management Challenge

The variety of water quality data collected and reporting needs resulted in creation and maintenance of multiple data repositories:

- MS Access survey database (SSS)
- MS Access assessment database (ADB)
- Excel spreadsheets (long term datasets, habitat data, USGS WQ data)

<u>Positives</u>: focused, often high level of detail with respect to the user community for the particular data repository

<u>Negatives</u>: duplication of work, errors during crosswalks, redundancies, inefficient to make common assessment unit/reach revisions to both databases, instability, security concern.

Data -> NMEDAS

- 2009-2012: NMED develops NMEDAS
 - Improves internal data storage and reporting
 - Streamlines chemical data upload to WQX
 - Oracle platform provides user level access limits

Challenges:

- Unable to house long term datasets for temperature and nutrient assessments
- Unable to house habitat and geomorphology measurements needed for sedimentation assessments
- Unable to house NM water quality standards or 303(d)/305(b) assessment conclusions

Assessment -> NM ADB

- 2002-2012: NMED utilizes EPA Assessment Database (ADB)
 - CWA §303(d)/§305(b) assessment conclusions and reporting maintained MS Access version
 - Easy for non-programmer to access backend tables for simple edits and queries

- Challenges:
 - MS Access platform
 - Resided on one individual PC with no other user access
 - Unable to customize to level needed
 - Actual data being assessed resided in separate database

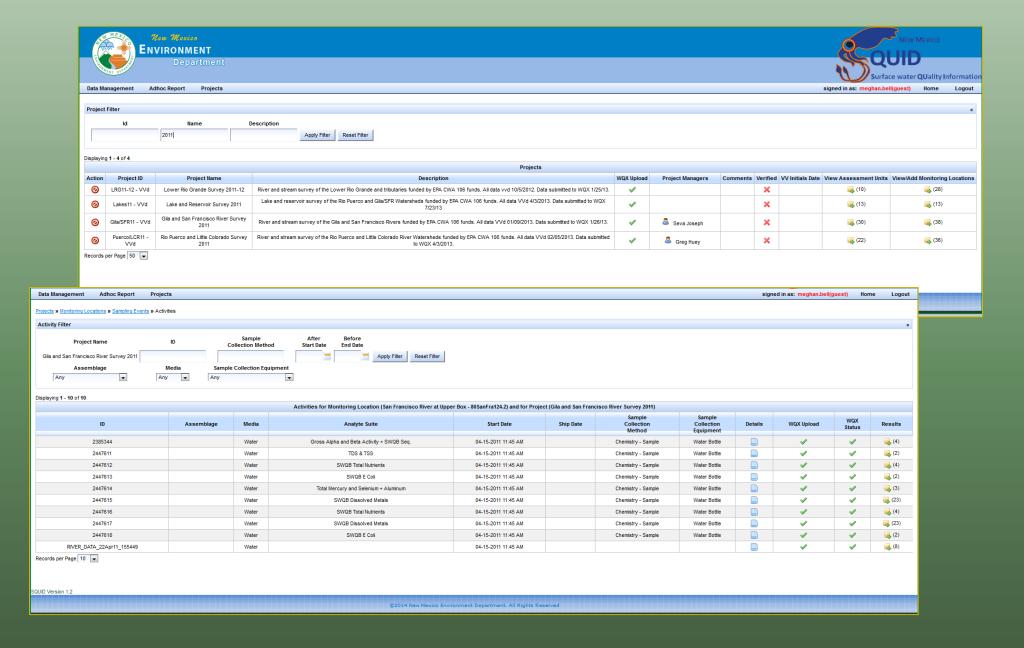
SOLUTION: Integrated Survey and Assessment Data Management

- 2013 (to present): NMED develops <u>Surface</u> water
 <u>QU</u>ality <u>Information</u> <u>D</u>atabase (SQUID)
 - Initial and continued development funded primarily with EPA Exchange Network and CWA § 106 Supplemental grants
- Combines NMEDAS (data) and NM ADB (assessment)
 - Maintains common Assessment Units and associated stations in one Oracle platform and schema
- Used to updated station location and Assessment Unit meta data to SWQB Mapper (public and planning GIS)

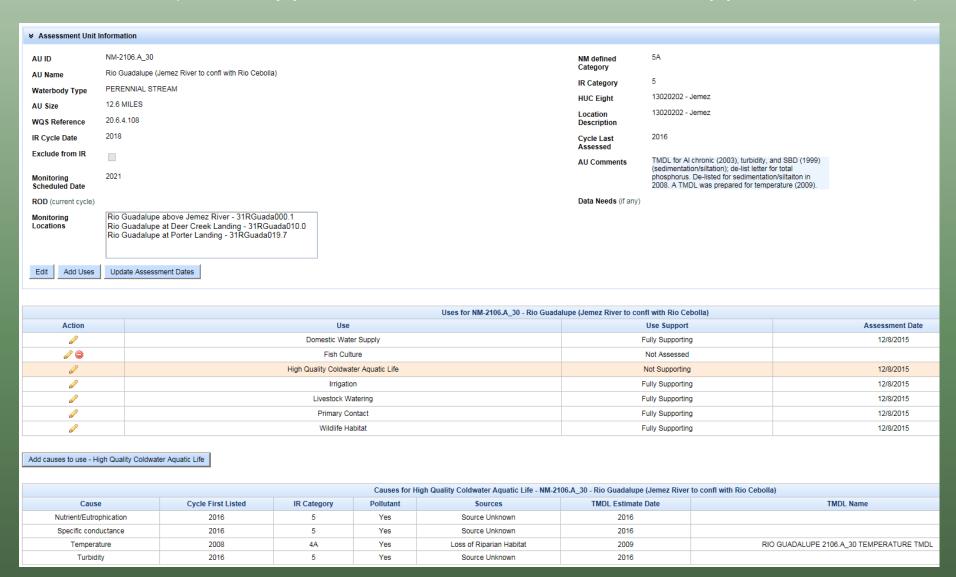
Phase One → Develop SQUID

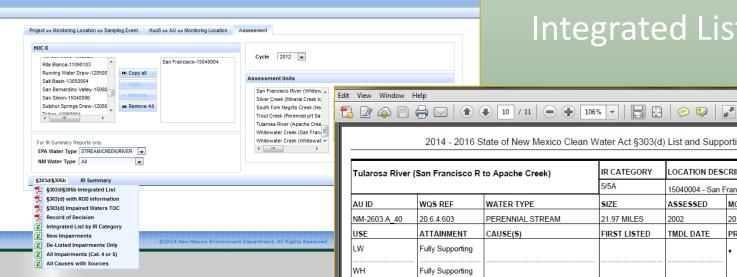
- Houses all water quality data NMED SWQB collects
- Stores all §303(d)/§305(b) attainment conclusions
 - semi-auto assessment for certain parameters such as nutrients and temperature
- Contains multiple custom survey planning and tracking, data, and assessment-related reports
- Allows for electronic reporting of:
 - assessment information to ATTAINs
 - monitoring data to WQX

<u>Data Structure</u>: Project → <u>N</u> → Station → Sampling Activities



Assessment Structure: △U→ Designated Uses → Impairment Status (Non Support → Causes → Sources and approved TMDLs)





Integrated List with ROD

Tools Sign Commen

2014 - 2016 State of New Mexico Clean Water Act §303(d) List and Supporting ROD Information.

Tularosa River (San Francisco R to Apache Creek)			IR CATEGORY		
			5/5A		
AU ID	WQS REF	WATER TYPE	SIZE	ASSESSED	MONITORING SCHEDULE
NM-2603.A_40	20.6.4.603	PERENNIAL STREAM	21.97 MILES	2002	2019
USE	ATTAINMENT	CAUSE(S)	FIRST LISTED	TMDL DATE	PROBABLE SOURCE(S)
LW	Fully Supporting				Source Unknown
WH	Fully Supporting				
FC	Not Assessed				
DWS	Fully Supporting				
PC	Not Supporting	E. coli	2014	2014 (est.)	
IRR	Fully Supporting				
HQColdWAL	Not Supporting	Turbidity	2014	2014 (est.)	
		Temperature	2014	2014 (est.)	

all data are from 1990, 1992 and 1995 surveys. Temperature had a cumulative exceedance ratio of 7/22 samples. pH had a cumulative exceedance ratio of 7/22. Fecal coliform samples had an exceedance ratio of 2/6. The criterion for total ammonia was exceeded 3/22 times. The total phosphorus criterion was exceeded 6/22 times. Turbidity had a cumulative exceedance ratio of 3/22. For temperature, stations SFR603.004035 and SFR603.004025 are partially supported their designated use. For pH, station SFR603.004035 is fully supporting its designated use, while station SFR603.004025 is Not Supporting its designated use. For fecal coliform, station SFR603.004035 is full supporting, impacts observed, while station SFR603.004025 is fully supporting its designated use. For total ammonia, stations

1996 Action: Previously listed for temperature, pH, fecal coliform, total ammonia, total phosphorus and turbidity. There are two sampling stations on this reach;

SFR603.004035 and SFR603.004025 are fully support, impacts observed. For total phosphorus, station SFR603.004035 is Full Support, Impacts Observed, while station SFR603.004025 is fully supporting its designated use. For turbidity, station SFR603.004035 is partially supported, while station SFR603.004025 is fully supporting its designated use.

1998 Action: Fecal coliform, ammonia and phosphorus were removed as causes of non-support. Temperature, pH and turbidity were retained as causes of non-

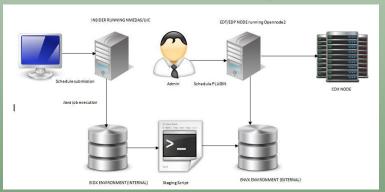
2000 Action: Data from two thermographs had 17/5,432 exceedances of the segment-specific temperature criterion of 25C. There were 0/33 exceedances of the pH criterion. Turbidity samples had 0/33 exceedances of the 10NTU criterion. Three stations were evaluated for stream bottom deposits, with a maximum observed % fines of 28.6% fines and maximum embeddedness of 58.8. Conductivity criterion was exceeded 4/33 times. Stream bottom deposits will be added to the 305(b) Report as FSIO. Conductivity will be added as a cause of non-support.

2002 Action: A TMDL was written for conductivity.

2014 Action: The AIU was sampled during the 2011 Gila survey. At station Tularosa abv San Francisco River, there were 3/8 e. coli exceedences, a max thermograph record of 29.49 degrees C, and the turbidity numeric threshold was exceeded. There were 1/9 grab SC exceedences, and the max sonde SC was 263 us/cm. Therefore, temperature, turbidity, and e.coli were added, and SC was removed.

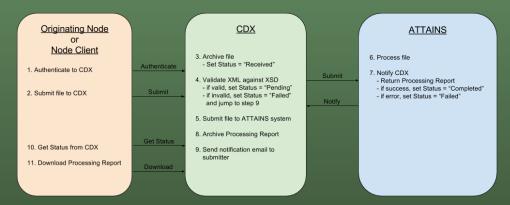


Electronic Reporting



Assessment conclusions to ATTAINs via OWIR Central Data Exchange (CDX)

- OWIR-ATT Java plugin built in house.
- Successful OWIR-ATT test submission of 2012 IR cycle via Internal Exchange Node. Still using.





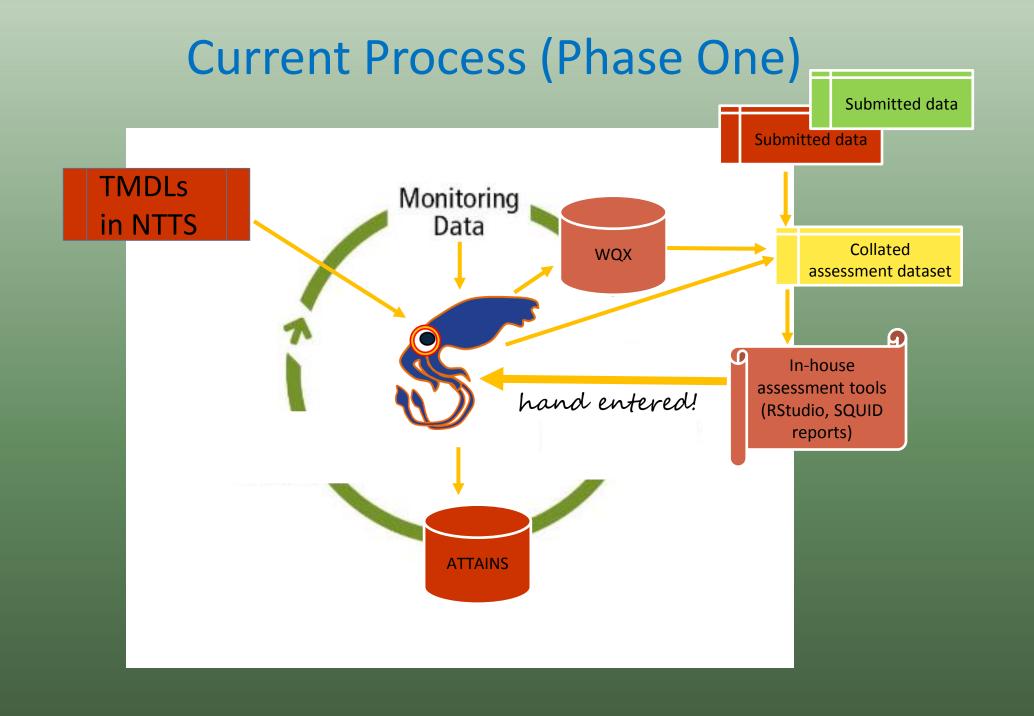
- Improved uniformity, consistency, and data input/maintenance permission levels
- Essential tool in meeting CWA §106 grant deliverables and preparing semi-annual reports
- Allows monitoring staff to upload data that can be directly accessed by NMED assessment, permit certification, and CWA §319 restoration staff
- Spatial crosswalk errors related to station and assessment units are eliminated, saving time and resources
- Great starting point for implementing revised Water Quality Data Framework!!



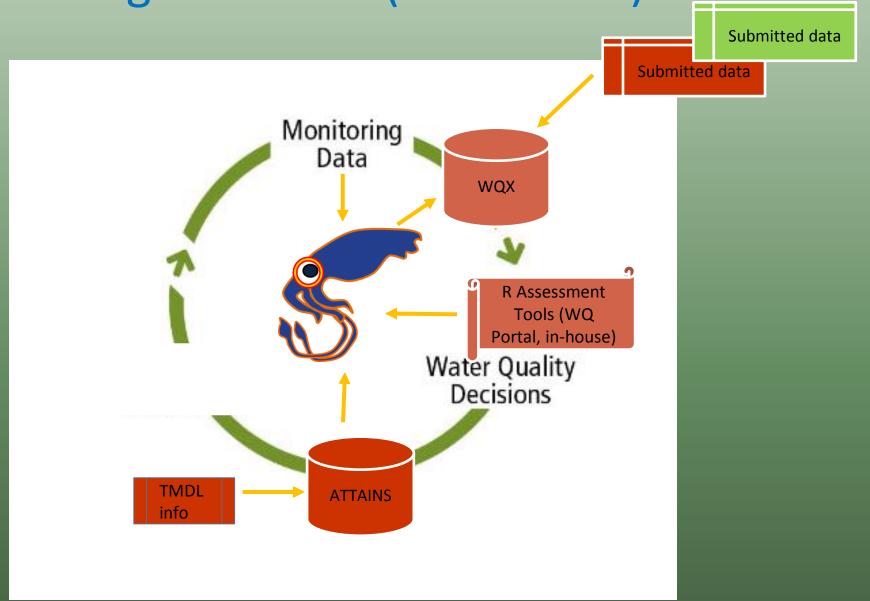
- Only data collected by NMED SWQB are allowed in SQUID so need to manually collate outside data sources
- We lose TMDL tracking data in the current user interface if the associated Cause of impairment is de-listed because of AU → Designated Uses → Impairment Status (Non Support → Causes → etc.) structure
- Still hand entering assessment conclusions into SQUID!!

Phase Two Update SQUID

- Implement ATTAINS re-design schema and domains for continued electronic reporting via the node
- Develop ways to import TMDL data from ATTAINs to SQUID via additional module to our ATTAINs plug in (or ATTAINS portal REST services for Action/TMDL queries)*
- Develop assessment import processes based on ATTAINS-based Assessment Batch Upload Template (WQ Portal compatable)*



Target Process (Phase Two)





On-going Challenges

- Encouraging outside data collectors to submit data through WQX
 - WQX may not accept types of data (ex) CWA 319 projects are collecting
 - Considering starting a "State Monitoring Council" to promote consistent data entry from outside sources into WQX
- Identifying continuing funding and build institutional knowledge for custom database maintenance and enhancements
 - Pivotal IT contractor (100% grant funded)
 - Need NMED IT staff position with tech transfer from contractor
- NM's custom assessment automation process in R not complete!
 - No improvements since 2014 IR cycle (no dedicated programmer)
 - No time to keep up with R version updates and available packages



- SQUID is an essential data and assessment management and reporting tool at NM's Surface Water Quality Bureau
- SQUID has been a good basis for implementing the ATTAINS revision portion of the Water Quality Data Framework
- Looking forward to incorporating WQ Portal R-based assessment automation
- Because development of SQUID was 100% federally funded, it's freely available to others!
 - Contact lynette.guevara@state.nm.us, 505-827-2904