



Public Policy Forum

Critical Data Needed for the Energy Transition

April 22, 2026

Santa Fe, NM | New Mexico Capitol

Post Forum Report

OVERVIEW

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of key discussion items from April 22, 2026 public policy forum in Santa Fe, NM, titled Critical Data Needed for the Energy Transition. The three-hour forum was convened to capture a variety of viewpoints, recommendations and actions related to energy public policy in New Mexico. Stakeholders represented a variety of areas state government agencies, academia, non-governmental organizations, state legislators and industry including electric utilities. Approximately 65 people attended. Registrants were asked to complete a pre-survey prior to attending the event. (See Appendix A for survey results.)

SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT ON DETECT

The forum kicked off with Travis Kellerman, Senior Policy Advisor at EMNRD, who started by speaking of the vision and architecture of Data for Energy Transition and Economic Change Tracking (DETECT), a unified platform integrating energy, emissions, infrastructure, and economics data from multiple state agencies. Key points included the following:

- New Mexico's energy data is currently scattered across multiple agencies using different formats and reporting methods, making it difficult to answer strategic questions about industry impacts, workforce transitions, and tax revenue consistently.
 - DETECT functions as a 'database of databases' that connects existing datasets without replacing agency systems or taking ownership, instead creating shared standards and making disparate data sets usable together while allowing public access for independent analysis.
 - The platform tracks Scope 1 (operations), Scope 2 (electricity), and Scope 3 (supply chain) emissions across sectors, with the goal of eventually providing near real-time emissions visibility instead of the current two-year delay in reporting (currently viewing 2023 data in 2025).
 - DETECT's methane analysis demonstrated New Mexico's success story: satellite data showed flaring lights going out across the Permian Basin after the nation-leading 2021 methane waste rule, providing visual proof of emissions reductions that can inform future policy decisions.
 - Beyond technical capabilities, DETECT includes a governance model with clear rules for data stewardship, interagency coordination, quality control and protocols for what information should be public versus protected, with New Mexico State University partnering to fill economics data gaps before formal release.
 - Detect is not intended as a complete one-stop shop or to recreate existing tools. It will link to external databases (like UNM climate data) and allow users to point AI tools at connected systems for comparison and analysis.
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SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT PANEL

Five subject matter experts served on a panel for the forum: Rep. Meredith Dixon, NM House of Representatives; Ed Rilkoff, Senior Policy Advisor in the Office of the Chief of Staff at the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission; Michelle Miano, Environmental Protection Division Director, NM Environment Department; Justin Gable, Director of Resource Planning for Southwestern Public Service Company (SPS); and Dr. Missi Currier, President/CEO, New Mexico Oil and Gas Association.

Legislative Need for Data

- Representative Dixon sponsored legislation to create a state Energy Information Office modeled after the federal Energy Information Administration, providing nonpartisan, independent, evidence-based data to inform policy decisions without relying solely on stakeholder-provided information.
- House Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Committee members can lack independent expertise and must rely on information from entities with specific interests, making access to trusted scientific and economic data critical for informed legislative decisions.
- Legislators need to make decisions based on evidence, not anecdotes. Data should be compiled and shared in advance of session or interim committee meetings, delivered early when big policy questions emerge so legislators can work with it before the 60-day session begins.
- Useful data includes 3 to 5 year trends, comparable data sets across states (New Mexico vs. Arizona, Texas, New York), and control group analysis showing what would have happened without policy intervention versus with it.
- Early childhood pre-K exemplifies effective data use: the New Mexico Legislative Finance Committee compiled information and studies, and now an entire cohort's data shows pre-K's impact on reading and graduation, enabling additional investments and continued policy support.

State Agency Data Efforts

- NMED collects regulatory data from permittees and licensees across air emissions inventories, groundwater permits, and facility compliance, but faces a critical verification gap due to insufficient inspectors to match reported data with actual on-ground conditions.
- NMED recently secured an air quality fee increase to hire more field inspectors for data verification and deploy additional air quality monitors beyond the current federal monitoring network, enabling more real-time data collection across larger geographical areas.
- The department plans to create a state monitoring network independent of the federal system to collect, quality-control, and publicly share more granular environmental data for improved decision-making, addressing the current gap of having too few monitors for New Mexico's vast geography.
- NMED is exploring ways to make the Occupational Safety and Health Administration data more readily available, potentially through DETECT or other platforms, to help identify both visible data and gaps in invisible data from the OSHA perspective.
- The PRC is centralizing data with E360, a new electronic docketing system and implementing AI-driven aggregation tools like HDATA to combine federal and state docket data.
- A current PRC rate case application is 1,600 pages with testimony from 29 utility witnesses, including extensive data on sales, usage, customer counts, costs, load forecasts and emissions. The challenge isn't lack of data but rather that it is spread across different dockets and filings, making it difficult to organize and use effectively at both agency and interagency levels. A past success involved reducing four open dockets to one, eliminating redundant copy and paste data entry for utilities and significantly reducing reporting burden. The current challenge is that utilities file data in different ways despite supposedly answering the same questions, making it difficult to compare data among utilities and requiring complete compliance standardization first.
- The Department of Workforce Solutions is working to include more detailed workforce data beyond just economic impact, including which sectors workers are employed in and how policy decisions affect the workforce.

Electric Industry

- SPS (a subsidiary of Xcel Energy), participates in the Southwest Power Pool as a regional transmission organization, requiring data on energy prices, transmission costs, and levelized costs of different technologies.
- SPS's region is experiencing substantial load growth from both oil and gas industries and 'chunky' loads like data centers (100-500 megawatts), creating a new paradigm for long-term planning beyond traditional 15-20 year forecasts.
- Large load growth requiring additional transmission buildout spreads costs across generators. Understanding load growth across the 14-state Southwest Power Pool (including Oklahoma and Nebraska) affects southeast New Mexico planning.

- More standardized affordability data is needed, including customer arrearages, disconnections, payment arrangements, and low-income bill impacts, particularly for rural New Mexico. The U.S. Energy Information Administration just published its first electricity disconnection report.
- The opportunity lies in making existing data easier to organize, compare, and use rather than simply collecting more, while identifying categories that would benefit from more standardization.

Oil and Gas Industry Data

- The oil and gas industry collects extensive data across multiple agencies: regulatory/compliance data (operational emissions, vented/flared volumes), equipment data (SCADA monitoring of flow rates, temperatures, pressures), drilling data (logging, mud logging, seismicity), and operational data.
- Better reporting and monitoring systems that continue to improve allows the industry to fix problems before they start, not just react to situations requiring immediate remediation.
- Larger operators have more capital for latest technology and innovation, while smaller operators face capital constraints for advanced emissions monitoring equipment.
- Challenges include infrastructure limitations in remote Permian and San Juan locations, electrification timelines, and varying gas quality requiring different monitoring technologies depending on what's being extracted.
- According to NMOGA, as of July 2025, over 88% of companies (both large and small) were achieving the governor's 98% gas capture target, ahead of the 2027 compliance deadline, with percentages expected to have increased since then.

FORUM CHALLENGE STATEMENT

New Mexico often has a lack of data for policymakers to better inform them when making policy decisions related to energy. Accurate, up-to-date, granular, high-quality data enables policymakers to move from intuitive, reactive decisions to proactive, evidence-based strategies, ensuring that decarbonization investments are cost-effective and truly efficient. Strong data allows for better infrastructure planning, helps to address challenges such as costs and rate design, helps prepare for and measure climate change impacts, and identifies workforce opportunities and challenges, especially in underserved communities.

SUMMARIES OF FEEDBACK FROM PARTICIPANTS (See Pages 3 – 8)

See Appendix B for Available Resources Surfaced in Forum.

REGIONAL VISION FOR THIS CHALLENGE IN THE NEXT 5 – 10 YEARS

- New Mexico will have a clear knowledge of the data it does have.
- New Mexico will have a centralized way of reporting data that is easy to report and easy to consume.
- Better infrastructure will be in place to report and consume data.
- Emissions from the oil and gas industry will be measured with modern technology with direct measurements in a way that accommodates the agency's capacity for reporting and enforcement.
- The U.S. Department of Energy LEAD program will be incorporated into DETECT. (See <https://www.energy.gov/scep/slsc/lead-tool>.)
- Data will be available related to the availability of natural hydrogen in New Mexico.
- The state will have identified trusted third-party data sets.

- New Mexico will have data streams related to the sustainability of water which will help inform decisions related to economic development and data centers.
- The state will have thorough critical/rare earth elements data.
- The New Mexico Public Regulation Commission, which collects a lot of data through dockets, will be doing post processing of the data to make it usable, accessible and easy to extract.
- Regional data is also being used for energy policy and planning of energy resources.
- New Mexico will have central data on equity and energy burdens. Ex: community solar programs impact.
- State-sponsored boards and commissions in the state, such as the Environmental Improvement Board, have early opportunities to get good data before making decisions.
- The state will have prioritized which data is important for policy decisions.

DATA COLLECTION CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

- There is a need for data on areas of the workforce that are not part of typical data sets. (ex: immigrants) (DWS has new Office of New Americans. See <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/Office-of-New-Americans2>).
- There needs to be better use of data going into the rulemaking process. Gathering and sharing data is costing interveners a lot of time and resources.
- The state needs to capture more data that could be important to the New Mexico Higher Education Department, such as how many adults are receiving ESL training.
- There is a need for a glossary of terms used in the energy industry for those who work outside of the industry or are new to it.
- Have a single website for all state government data.
- Need for shared data dashboard with a nimble, robust governing body representing all sectors to achieve cross fertilization.
- Continue the good work of centralizing collected data.
- Create group of stats analysts to pull out useful data for legislators. If staff is limited for legislators, then create a group that works for all as expert analysts.
- Several years ago New Mexico adopted the Internet of Water Coalition approach to harmonize water data. Could this be used for energy data?
- Agencies and NGO's could/should provide what data is most important to them and the form of the data that would be most useful. No dataset can do it all.
- Planning and prioritizing are essential. Too much data can be troublesome.

POLICY AND OTHER SOLUTIONS TO HELP ADDRESS FUTURE REGIONAL ENERGY CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Specific Data Needs

- Improve worker health and safety data in the energy industry by sharing workforce safety data of all workers.
- Incorporate more regionally specific data.
- Standardization of emissions data and full description of collection procedure.
- Include data from rural and tribal leadership.
Include more health reporting to understand the safety risks for people who are working and living in certain heavy energy employment areas such as the Permian and San Juan Basins.
- Include workers and immigrants into the data to understand the true experts with feet on the ground experience. They are also the ones who will be affected by the energy transition.
- Create state-level data with an accurate snapshot of the entire New Mexico workforce.

- Water is part of the energy ecosystem in multiple ways, from closed circuit systems to dams generating electricity. It can't be a separate path but a fully integrated consideration in the data.
- Data is needed on climate impacts occurring in New Mexico.
- Mapping transmission lines, utility-scale renewables, and subsurface minerals (like geothermal resources) is a priority. (DETECT's infrastructure section visualizes transmission and distribution networks on maps, showing bottlenecks and constraints where resources cannot move, which is more impactful than presenting raw numbers)..
- Better transmission planning and coordination through improved data and mapping could shave years off a 10-year development timeline since transmission takes a long time to build and consensus on needs is half the battle.
- Future resource mapping should extend to brackish water aquifers as part of strategic water supply planning, with the hope that aligned architectures will make it easy to connect water and energy data in the future.

The Role of State Agencies

- Train state employees on the general data landscape.
- Ensure agencies are reporting the data they are collecting and making it transparent.
- Agencies should identify where data sets are coming from.
- Standardize data reporting across agencies and providers.
- Agencies should collect data in visible formats, not PDFs. They should also ensure that data is protected and is reviewed for accuracy.
- It is good to see separate agencies providing Fiscal Impact Reports but there needs to be more sound data in those reports.
- Implement a policy where each state agency has a specific office to collect and share data to the DETECT program.
- There needs to be legislation requiring the PRC to provide more usable data that it receives in various cases and dockets and make it easily accessible and understandable to external stakeholders. It should also include funding to enable the implementation (i.e. for staff and software).
- Protect water rights and track data centers., prioritize public use. (See Pennsylvania House Bill 1834 2025-2026).

Data Collection, Processing and Governance

- Implement consistent data collection criteria and standardized terms for all industries.
- Standardize vetted sensors and provide clear guidelines for calibration of instruments being used to collect and report data.
- Implement robust archival and vintaging of data.
- Develop an inventory of trusted third-party data sets. Also provide the ability to overlay datasets in a single view.
- Meet international standards for oil and gas emissions data collection.
- Mandatory data reporting from electric facilities needs to be in a protected system that allows verification for access.
- Prioritize data based on user need and input.
- New Mexico can require more reporting from industry and more monitoring than is federally required.
- Build in data sets already existing from the Water Data Act and other existing databases.
- Identify and address concerns about data privacy. For example, the name and status of the person.
- Ensure that language barriers are addressed in data collection and reporting.
- Qualitative data is also important and should be collected.
- There is a need to protect some data, such as data that shows locations of utility infrastructure.
- Identify how data is collected at the local level, such as municipal government, and identify ways to improve consistency and efficiencies in the collection of this data.
- Include policy to protect water and keep accurate count of water availability.
- Data is necessary for policy but is not policy. It should never replace funding for policies and programs.
- There is a need for regional data, not just statewide, as some resources are imported from out of state.
- Policy makers should go through all the recommended data before making rules.
- Find long-term funding to maintain and update data and databases.

- Create new policy based on requested data to be collected to be expanded outside of regulatory requirements.
- Find more funding for data collection on tribal lands.
- Ensure that verified data sets will be fully available for lawmakers to for policy development.
- Data Reporting Process
- Identify the source that data comes from, the timeline when it was captured and the methodology used to obtain the data.
- Create resources and tools that help individuals and organizations easily analyze data into useful policy inputs.
- Providing context is important such as explanations of how the data changed over time, and what factors may have contributed to the change. (Ex: regional context to articulate expected or normal deviations).
- Design data information for usability, priority and end user needs, not just data aggregation. (What you pick to display has a value judgement baked in.)
- Standardize data report formatting and make it usable, not PDF's.

The Role of State Agencies and the New Mexico Legislature

- Implement standardization measures for collecting and displaying energy data across relevant agencies.
- See what data agencies are actually collecting.
- Develop interagency data working groups plus give money to agencies for their participation and data gathering.
- Require data harmonization across agencies: frequency, reporting period, report format, etc.
- Have a single website for all state government data perhaps organized by state office or by sector or subsection.
- Develop a recap of all legislation in the state for energy and where it's going to achieve outcomes.

CONCLUSION

The April 23, 2026, Data and Metrics forum highlighted broad agreement among participants that high-quality, accessible, and standardized data is essential for effective energy policymaking in New Mexico. Stakeholders from government, industry, academia, utilities, and nonprofit organizations emphasized that while large amounts of energy, environmental, economic, and workforce data already exist, these datasets are often fragmented, inconsistent, difficult to compare, and not readily usable for timely decision-making. Participants identified the need for coordinated governance, standardized reporting practices, stronger interagency collaboration, and improved public accessibility to transform data into actionable policy insights.

A central theme throughout the forum was the importance of initiatives such as DETECT in creating a unified framework that connects existing datasets while preserving agency autonomy and ensuring transparency, security, and accountability. Participants also stressed that future energy planning must integrate broader considerations including water sustainability, workforce transitions, public health, transmission infrastructure, equity impacts, and regional economic development. The discussion reinforced that data should support evidence-based policymaking rather than replace policy judgment, and that context, verification, and usability are as important as data collection itself.

Looking ahead, forum participants envisioned a future where New Mexico has a centralized, trusted, and interoperable energy data ecosystem capable of supporting long-term planning, regulatory efficiency, climate resilience, and economic competitiveness. Achieving this vision will require sustained investment in data infrastructure, staffing, monitoring technologies, analytical capacity, and long-term maintenance, as well as continued collaboration among state agencies, legislators, industry, tribal communities, and the public.

APPENDIX A

Energy Data Ecosystem Survey

Summary of Stakeholder Findings



Executive Summary

This report presents findings from a stakeholder survey designed to identify priorities, barriers, and opportunities for strengthening New Mexico's energy data ecosystem. Respondents were drawn from across government, industry, academia, and civil society, providing a multi-perspective view of the state's data landscape.

The survey reveals strong cross-sector alignment around several core themes: the urgent need for standardized data reporting, the importance of building a centralized energy data platform, and persistent gaps in community-level and equity-focused data. Respondents consistently identified low-income households, rural communities, and tribal nations as the populations most underserved by existing data systems.

Key Takeaways

- 73% of respondents cited inconsistent or non-standardized data as the top barrier to effective energy policy.
- Standardized utility reporting and centralized data infrastructure were the two most-selected focus areas for state action.
- Low-income households, rural communities, and tribal communities were identified as most impacted by data gaps — each cited by over 50% of respondents.
- Workforce training and university/national lab partnerships were the most-requested capacity-building strategies.
- There is strong demand for near-term wins: many respondents pointed to achievable actions within 12–18 months such as data standardization, centralized hubs, and cross-agency sharing agreements.

SECTION 1: RESPONDENT PROFILE

A total of 41 stakeholders completed the survey, representing 6 distinct organizational types. The largest responding group was NGOs/Non-Profits, followed by State Government and Private Industry.

Sector / Organization Type	Respondents	Share
NGO/Non-Profit	16	39%
State Government	10	24%
Private Industry/Sector	8	20%
Academia/Research	5	12%
Federal Agency	1	2%
Local Government	1	2%

SECTION 2: KEY BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE DATA USE

Respondents were asked to select the three most significant barriers preventing effective use of data in energy policy and planning. The following chart shows the frequency with which each barrier was cited.

Category	Bar	Count	% of Resp.
Lack of standardized or consistent data across agencies and utilities		30	73%
Data silos between institutions (utilities, state, local, federal)		24	59%
Insufficient funding for data infrastructure and tools		22	54%
Limited access to high-quality, up-to-date data		18	44%
Lack of coordination across agencies		18	44%
Privacy or confidentiality constraints		15	37%
Limited technical capacity to analyze and use data		12	29%
Limited availability of community-level or equity-focused data		10	24%

Barrier Analysis by Theme

The barriers cluster into four thematic areas:

- **Data Quality & Standardization:** Lack of consistent data formats and reporting requirements was the single most-cited barrier, reflecting a foundational challenge that affects nearly every other aspect of energy data use.
- **Institutional & Coordination Gaps:** Data silos between agencies and lack of inter-institutional coordination represent structural barriers that persist across sector lines.
- **Resource Constraints:** Insufficient funding and limited technical capacity were especially prominent among government and nonprofit respondents.

- **Privacy & Access:** Confidentiality constraints and limited availability of community-level data were flagged as barriers particularly relevant to equity-focused analysis.

SECTION 3: CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGIES

Respondents selected three options they believed had the greatest potential for strengthening New Mexico's energy data capacity. The results reflect a strong preference for human capital development alongside institutional partnerships.

Category	Bar	Count	% of Resp.
Partnerships with universities, community colleges, and national labs		27	66%
Upskilling existing state and local government staff		24	59%
Development of data-focused roles within utilities and agencies		23	56%
Training programs in energy data analytics and modeling		22	54%
Data collection programs targeting underserved and rural communities		21	51%
Support for private-sector and startup innovation in energy data tools		13	32%

Partnerships with universities, community colleges, and national labs ranked as the top capacity-building strategy, cited by more than two-thirds of respondents. This was closely followed by training programs in energy data analytics and upskilling existing government staff — reflecting a recognition that technical infrastructure alone is insufficient without a trained workforce to use it.

SECTION 4: MOST IMPACTED POPULATIONS

Respondents identified which populations are most impacted by a lack of energy data availability and analysis. Multiple selections were permitted, and results highlight strong consensus around specific vulnerable groups.

Population Group	Mentions	% of Respondents
Rural communities	26	63%
Low-income households (below 80% AMI)	24	59%
Tribal communities	21	51%
Communities facing high energy burden	20	49%
Renters	8	20%
Small Businesses	8	20%
Nonprofits	6	15%

Low-income households, rural communities, and tribal communities formed a clear top tier of concern. Notably, communities facing high energy burden were also highlighted by a majority of respondents, underscoring the intersection of affordability, geography, and data access.

SECTION 5: WHERE SHOULD THE STATE FOCUS FIRST?

Respondents were asked to select where New Mexico should concentrate its efforts. The results indicate strong support for foundational data infrastructure work, with a clear plurality calling for a centralized statewide energy data platform.

Priority Area	Votes	% of Respondents
Building a centralized statewide energy data platform	11	27%
Standardizing and improving utility data reporting	11	27%
Expanding access to community-level and equity data	8	20%
Strengthening data-sharing across agencies and institutions	5	12%
Standardizing and improving emissions reporting	4	10%

Building a centralized statewide energy data platform and standardizing utility data reporting emerged as the two dominant priorities. Together, these two options were selected by nearly two-thirds of respondents — reflecting a consensus that the state must first fix the foundations before advanced analytics or real-time systems can be effective.

SECTION 6: NEAR-TERM OPPORTUNITIES (12–18 MONTHS)

When asked to identify one data-related barrier that New Mexico could realistically address within 12 to 18 months, respondents offered a range of concrete suggestions. Common themes included:

- Establish standardized data reporting requirements for utilities, creating a consistent baseline for all downstream analysis.
- Create a centralized data hub or portal where existing state data can be accessed and cross-referenced by researchers, policymakers, and the public.
- Develop and implement cross-agency data sharing agreements, particularly between energy, climate, and economic planning bodies.
- Launch training programs and webinars to build data literacy across government agencies and communities.
- Begin energy burden heat mapping using utility cost data to identify high-need communities.
- Hire or designate a professional data analyst within relevant state agencies to support legislative and planning needs.
- Establish a governance body with multi-stakeholder representation to guide data collection standards and priorities.

Several respondents emphasized that the first step must be agreement on what data to collect and a uniform system for doing so — without which any platform or partnership risks being built on incompatible foundations.

SECTION 7: RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the survey findings, the following recommendations are offered to guide New Mexico's energy data strategy:

1. Prioritize Data Standardization as a Foundation

Given that non-standardized data was the most commonly cited barrier, the state should establish clear reporting standards for utilities and agencies before investing in more complex infrastructure. This is achievable in the near term and will unlock value from data that is already being collected.

2. Develop a Centralized Energy Data Platform

A majority of respondents supported building a statewide energy data hub. This platform should integrate utility, climate, and economic data, and be designed with public and researcher access in mind. An interagency governance body should oversee its development.

3. Invest in Workforce and Institutional Capacity

Training programs, university partnerships, and dedicated data roles within agencies were the top-ranked capacity-building strategies. These investments are essential for ensuring that data infrastructure translates into usable policy insights.

4. Center Equity in Data Collection and Use

Low-income households, rural communities, and tribal nations were consistently identified as most impacted by data gaps. The state should ensure that data systems specifically capture energy burden, affordability, and community-level conditions — and that this data is accessible to the communities it describes.

5. Build Cross-Agency Collaboration Structures

Data silos and coordination gaps were identified as major barriers. Formalizing data-sharing agreements between state, local, federal, and utility stakeholders — along with creating a multi-stakeholder governance structure — will be critical to sustaining progress.

This survey reflects the priorities of a diverse cross-section of New Mexico's energy ecosystem stakeholders. The strong alignment around foundational data infrastructure — standardization, centralization, and equity-focused collection — provides a clear mandate for state action.

APPENDIX B

Government Resources

- **The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED)** collects extensive environmental, industrial, and public health data, including air quality, water quality, and PFAS contamination, which is publicly accessible via their open data portal and online dashboards. Key data sets include water quality monitoring, industrial emission inventories, and hazardous waste information. See <https://www.env.nm.gov/>
- **The New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department** collects extensive data on mining operations, oil and gas production, renewable energy, and state forestry, primarily for regulatory oversight, land reclamation, and resource management. Key datasets include mine permits, well production volumes, energy tax credits, and forestry health reports. See <https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/>.
- **The New Mexico Renewable Transmission Authority (RETA)** is near completing a study that maps available potential renewable energy resources with current and future transmission development efforts. When completed, the study can be found here <https://nmreta.com/>
- **The New Mexico Workforce Solutions Department (NMDWS)** collects comprehensive labor market information, including employment/unemployment estimates, occupational wages, job growth projections, and educational requirements. See <https://www.dws.state.nm.us/en-us/>
- **The New Mexico Public Regulation Commission** collects comprehensive data from utilities—electric, natural gas, water, and telecommunications—to regulate rates and ensure service reliability. Key data includes annual reliability metrics (outage frequency/duration), financial records, rate filings, renewable energy procurement plans, and safety data. <https://www.prc.nm.gov/>
- The **University of New Mexico** hosts the Environmental Resource Database of New Mexico (NMEDB) providing a central, interactive map for state environmental and public health data. See <https://www.opennetzero.org/university-of-new-mexico/environmental-resource-database-of-new-mexico>