2026

DETECT

DATA FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION, ECONOMY, CLIMATE, AND TECHNOLOGIES

Report prepared by

New Mexico Tech

Data Governance Strategy prepared by

EFI Foundation

Prepared For

New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department

Authors and Acknowledgements

Lead Author

- **Jean-Lucien Fonquergne**, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

Contributing Author

- **Robert Balch**, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology
- **Jiyue (Jessie) Wu**, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology
- **Marco Lopez**, Papermill

Data Governance Strategy - EFI Foundation (EFIF)

The Data Governance Strategy, Appendix A, was prepared by the EFI Foundation, with contributions from:

- **Madeline Schomburg**
- **Tatiana Bruce da Silva**
- **Beth Dowdy**
- **Rachel Holzer**

The authors acknowledge the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) for its support and collaboration throughout the DETECT initiative, with particular appreciation to **Anna Aguilera** and **Travis Kellerman**, for their guidance and contributions.

Special appreciation is extended to the agency representatives, researchers, and stakeholders who provided data, insights, and feedback through interviews, meetings, and correspondence, informing the development of the DETECT platform and accompanying data management strategy.

The DETECT team also acknowledges the students from IMT Mines Alès, France: Prielle Mougiama-Daouda, Prunelle Ntsame-Mezui, Julie Ilobregat, Laura Bogo Burger, Alicia Biaud, and Thiago Felipe Carrara de Freitas, for their contributions to the data inventory and preliminary analyses supporting this work.

Artificial intelligence tools were used to assist with drafting, editing, formatting, and preparation of visual materials. All technical analyses, findings, interpretations, and recommendations remain the responsibility of the report authors and were subject to their review and validation.

Executive Summary

New Mexico's energy system is evolving rapidly, driven by changing technologies, markets, and policy priorities. Understanding these changes requires reliable and accessible information on energy production, infrastructure, emissions, affordability, employment, and economic impacts. However, energy-related data remain fragmented across state and federal agencies, institutions, and industry, limiting the ability to conduct consistent cross-sector analysis and support coordinated decision-making.

The DETECT initiative and platform (Data for the Energy Transition, Economy, Climate, and Technologies)[1] aim to address these challenges by developing an energy data initiative for New Mexico. Rather than replacing existing information systems, the DETECT platform connects and harmonizes available datasets, providing tools for analysis, visualization, and public communication. Its objective is to improve access to reliable information and support evidence-based decision-making across government, industry, research institutions, and the public.

The initial DETECT 1.0 project, conducted from January through December 2026, establishes the technical foundation for this initiative through prototype development, initial public-data integration, analytical dashboards, and data analysis. This report evaluates the requirements for expanding DETECT into a comprehensive statewide capability, including additional data sources, technical infrastructure, data governance, institutional responsibilities, and long-term funding.

Building on lessons from the New Mexico Water Data Initiative (WDI)[2] and the governance assessment conducted by the EFI Foundation (EFIF), the report recommends a federated approach in which participating agencies retain authority over their datasets while DETECT provides common standards, integration, and analytical services. The proposed governance structure (*Figure 1*) places the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) in a state leadership role, with New Mexico Tech (NMT) serving as technical host and convener. An interagency Governance Council would coordinate priorities and major decisions, supported by designated agency data stewards and stakeholder feedback.

[1] https://www.detectnm.com/
[2] https://newmexicowaterdata.org/

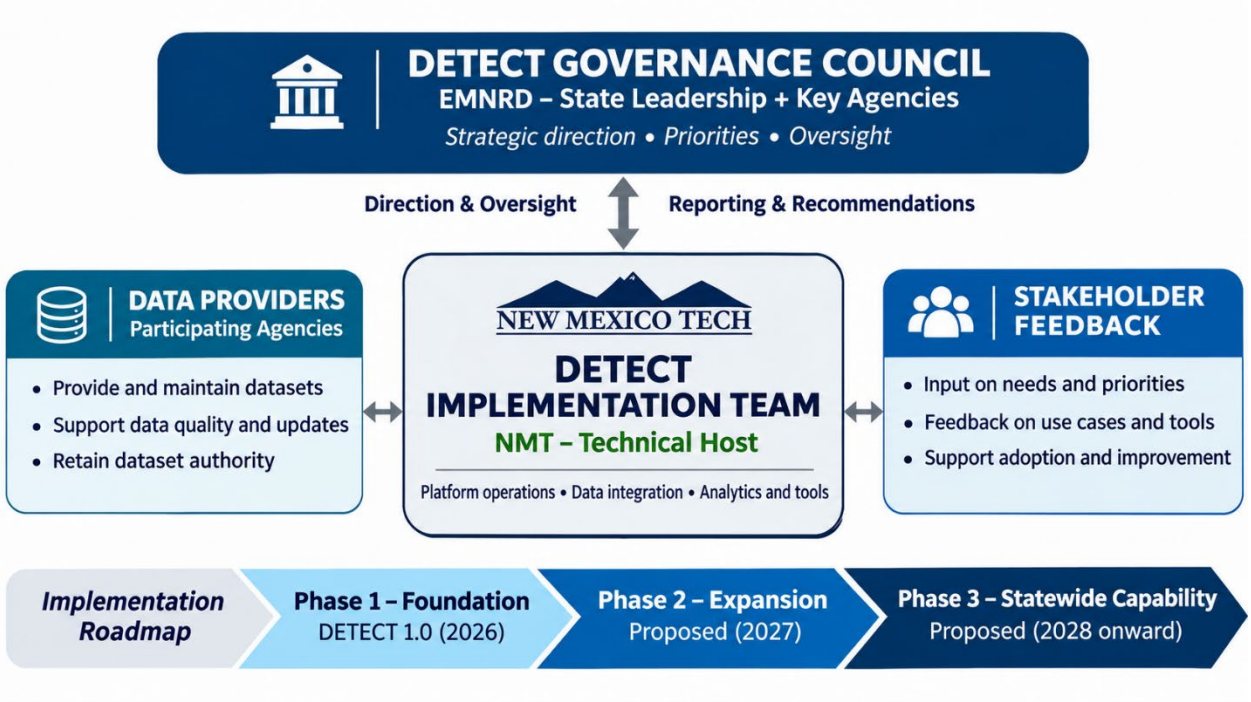


Figure 1. Proposed Governance Model for DETECT.

DETECT's development is proposed in three stages: completing the initial foundation in 2026, expanding interagency data integration and operational capabilities in 2027, and progressing toward a sustained statewide platform from 2028 onward. These periods are indicative and depend on funding, agency participation, and technical readiness.

Two principal challenges must be addressed to support this progression: securing recurring operational funding and establishing a durable institutional framework. Continued development can proceed under existing authorities and interagency agreements, while additional legislation may be needed for new statutory responsibilities or permanent institutional arrangements. The proposed Office of Energy Information under HB 284 (2026)[3], which was not enacted, provides one possible legislative model. The report also considers alternative structures, including continued NMT hosting, direct state operation, a state-established center at NMT, or an independent public authority.

[3] https://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/26%20Regular/bills/house/HB0284.HTML

Preliminary funding estimates indicate approximately $2.5 - 3.5 million annually for expansion and $3 - 8 million for broader statewide capability, depending on the institutional model and scope of services. These estimates are planning scenarios only. Long-term sustainability will require investment in technical staffing, infrastructure, data management, and dedicated interagency coordination.

The immediate priority is to establish the funding, agency commitments, and institutional arrangements needed to continue DETECT beyond December 2026**.** By building on existing systems and expertise, DETECT offers New Mexico a pathway toward a more coordinated, transparent, and comprehensive energy data infrastructure capable of supporting planning, policy evaluation, and informed public discussion.

Table of Contents

Authors and Acknowledgements ..... *i*

Executive Summary ..... *ii*

Table of Contents ..... *v*

List of Figures ..... *vi*

List of Tables ..... *vi*

List of Acronyms ..... *vii*

1. Introduction and Context *1*

2. DETECT Vision and Use Cases *8*

3. Current Platform (DETECT 1.0) *11*

4. DETECT 2.0 Scope and Technical Architecture *19*

5. Expansion Priorities *24*

6. Data Governance and Standards *26*

7. Implementation Roadmap *30*

8. Institutional Governance and Operations *32*

9. Budget, Staffing and Funding *36*

10. Performance Metrics *42*

Conclusion *43*

References *45*

Appendix A: Data Governance Strategy (EFIF) *47*

List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
Figure 1	*Proposed Governance Model for DETECT*	*iv*
Figure 2	*The Energy Trilemma*	*1*
Figure 3	*Interconnected Questions Relative to the Energy Transition*	*2*
Figure 4	*Energy Data Ecosystem in New Mexico*	*5*
Figure 5	*DETECT Strategy*	*7*
Figure 6	*DETECT Value Proposition*	*8*
Figure 7	*DETECT 1.0 Platform Architecture*	*12*
Figure 8	*DETECT 1.0 Home Webpage*	*13*
Figure 9	*DETECT 1.0 Data Catalog*	*14*
Figure 10	*DETECT Dashboard*	*14*
Figure 11	*DETECT Insights*	*15*
Figure 12	*DETECT Roadmap*	*17*
Figure 13	*DETECT 2.0 Platform*	*20*

List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
Table 1	*DETECT Data Overview*	*3*
Table 2	*Priority Data Domains, Gaps, Providers, and Potential Integration Pathways*	*25*
Table 3	*Data Quality Assessment Method*	*28*
Table 4	*DETECT Implementation Roadmap: State Leadership, Technical Coordination, and Key Decisions (2026–2028 and Beyond)*	*31*
Table 5	*Proposed DETECT Governance Structure, Roles and Responsibilities*	*33*
Table 6	*Potential Institutional Models for DETECT and Associated Administrative and Statutory Requirements*	*34*
Table 7	*DETECT Institutional Requirements Roadmap (2026–2028 and Beyond)*	*37*
Table 8	*DETECT Estimated Annual Funding and Staffing Requirements*	*38*
Table 9	*Proposed DETECT Performance Indicators*	*42*

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
API	Application Programming Interface
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (U.S. Department of the Interior)
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)
CETS	Comprehensive Energy Transition Strategy
DETECT	Data for the Energy Transition, Economy, Climate, and Technologies
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT / NMDOT	New Mexico Department of Transportation
DWS	New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions
EDD	New Mexico Economic Development Department
EFIF	EFI Foundation
EIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
EMNRD	New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ETA	Energy Transition Act
EV	Electric Vehicle
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGRP	Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (EPA)
HB	House Bill
HED	New Mexico Higher Education Department
IMT	Institut Mines-Télécom (IMT Mines Alès)
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
MMD	Mining and Minerals Division (EMNRD)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

NMBGMR	New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NMOCD / OCD	New Mexico Oil Conservation Division (EMNRD)
NMSA	New Mexico Statutes Annotated
NMT	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (New Mexico Tech)
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PNM	Public Service Company of New Mexico
PRC	New Mexico Public Regulation Commission
PRRC	Petroleum Recovery Research Center
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
RETA	New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority
SESAME	Sustainable Energy System Analysis Modeling Environment
SLO	New Mexico State Land Office
SPS	Southwestern Public Service Company
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WDI	New Mexico Water Data Initiative

1. Introduction and Context

Background: New Mexico's Energy Transition Needs

New Mexico's energy transition to date has been driven by statutory and policy frameworks such as the Energy Transition Act (ETA)[4], which establishes targets for renewable energy deployment and emissions reductions, as well as broader executive and legislative efforts to address climate change and economic resilience.

However, the energy transition in New Mexico is not solely an environmental challenge. It is equally a question of energy affordability, system reliability, and economic sustainability**.** As electricity demand is expected to grow due to electrification, industrial development, and emerging sectors, the state must balance the energy trilemma (*Figure 2*)

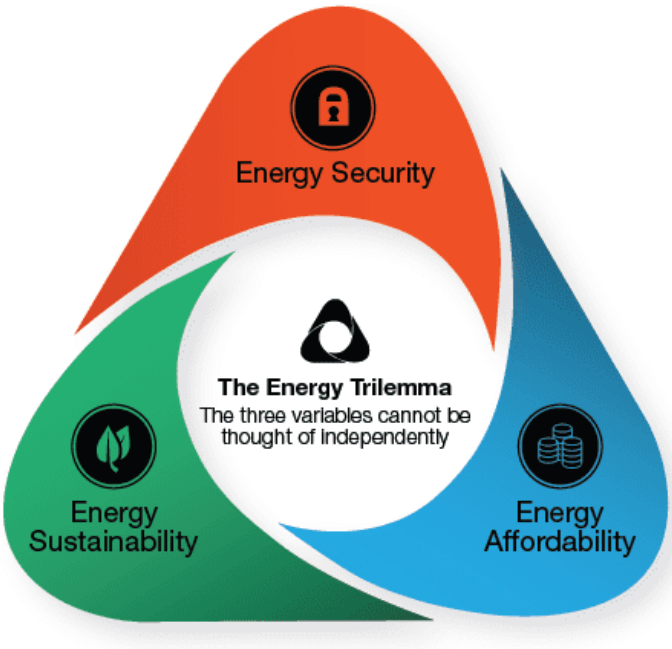


Figure 2: The Energy Trilemma[5]

Stakeholder discussions and agency interviews conducted as part of the Comprehensive Energy Transition Strategy (CETS) process consistently highlighted that policymakers and agencies are increasingly asked to answer complex, interconnected questions (*Figure 3*):

[4] https://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/19%20Regular/bills/senate/SB0489.pdf
[5] https://www.powermag.com/energy-trilemma-a-case-for-africa-power-utilities/

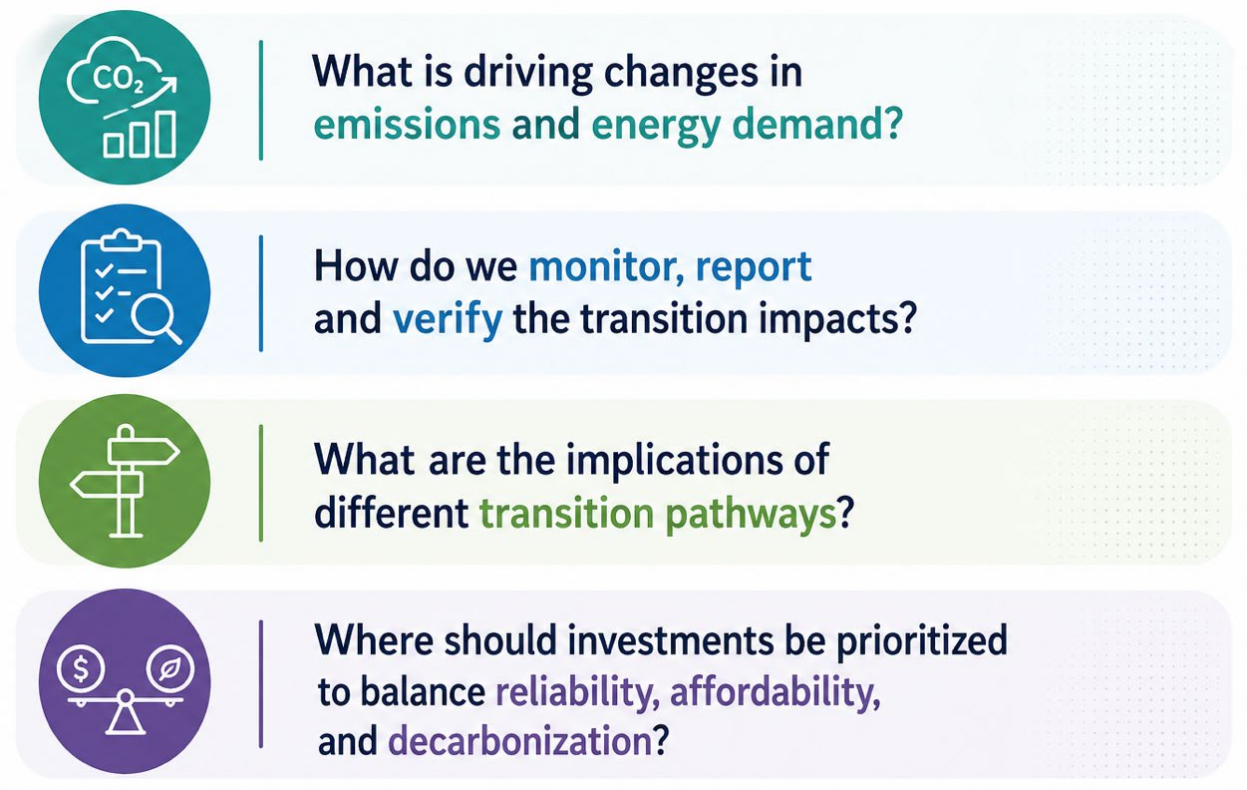


Figure 3: Interconnected Questions Relative to the Energy Transition

To identify the data needed to answer these questions, we conducted a comprehensive data inventory and identified a wide range of datasets across multiple sources, with varying levels of granularity and update frequency.

Despite the availability of large volumes of energy-related data from federal and state sources, New Mexico currently lacks the capacity to answer these energy transition questions in a consistent and transparent way.

The table below summarizes a selection of available datasets. All acronyms used in this document are defined in the Acronyms section.

Table 1: DETECT Data Overview (See Acronyms section for details about sources)

CATEGORY	DATA EXAMPLES	REPRESENTATIVE SOURCES	GRANULARITY	UPDATE FREQUENCY
ELECTRICITY	Generation, load, retail sales, grid operations	EIA (electricity), FERC, utility data	Plant / Utility / System	Hourly–Annual
PETROLEUM	Crude production, wells, injection, storage	EMNRD OCD, EIA (petroleum), operator reports	Well / Basin / State	Monthly–Annual
NATURAL GAS	Gas production, processing, use, pipelines	EIA (natural gas), PHMSA, EMNRD OCD	Well / Pipeline / State	Monthly–Annual
MINING	Mineral production, resources, operations	EMNRD MMD, USGS, industry reports	Mine / Commodity / State	Monthly–Annual
ENVIRONMENT	GHG inventories, air emissions, water, land	EPA (GHGRP), NMED, EMNRD	Facility / Well / Sector	Monthly–Annual
ECONOMICS	Energy prices, employment, industry expenditures	EIA (energy), BLS, Census	State / County / Sector	Monthly–Annual
INFRASTRUCTURE	Power grid, oil and gas pipelines, energy facilities and sites	FERC, PHMSA, SLO, utility data	Asset / Spatial	Variable
ENERGY	Total supply, consumption, prices, and mix	EIA (energy statistics and outlooks)	State / Sector	Monthly–Annual

Role of Data in Decision-Making and Transparency

Reliable, accessible, and integrated data is foundational to an effective and comprehensive transition strategy. It enables:

- evidence-based policymaking,
- consistent tracking of progress toward energy and climate goals,
- evaluation of trade-offs across sectors, and
- transparent communication with stakeholders and the public.

Despite a rich data ecosystem in New Mexico (*Figure 4*), our work identified a central challenge: data fragmentation across agencies, sectors, and formats significantly limits the state's ability to make informed decisions or enforce existing policies**.** Energy, emissions, infrastructure, and socio-economic datasets are distributed across multiple entities, often with:

- inconsistent methodologies and definitions (for example NMOCD natural gas waste reporting compared to NMED greenhouse gases emission inventory),
- varying temporal and spatial resolution,
- limited interoperability, and
- sometimes constrained accessibility (NMED Minor Source Inventory).

As a result, even relatively simple analytical questions, as identified before, require effort to compile, reconcile, and interpret data from multiple sources. This creates inefficiencies, reduces transparency, and limits the ability of decision-makers and the public to trust the data and respond to rapidly evolving energy challenges.

Lessons from stakeholder engagement further reinforce data accessibility and usability challenges (not just data availability). Agencies and stakeholders emphasized the need for:

1. Standardized datasets,
2. Consistent reporting timelines, and
3. Tools that enable cross-sector analysis and comparison.

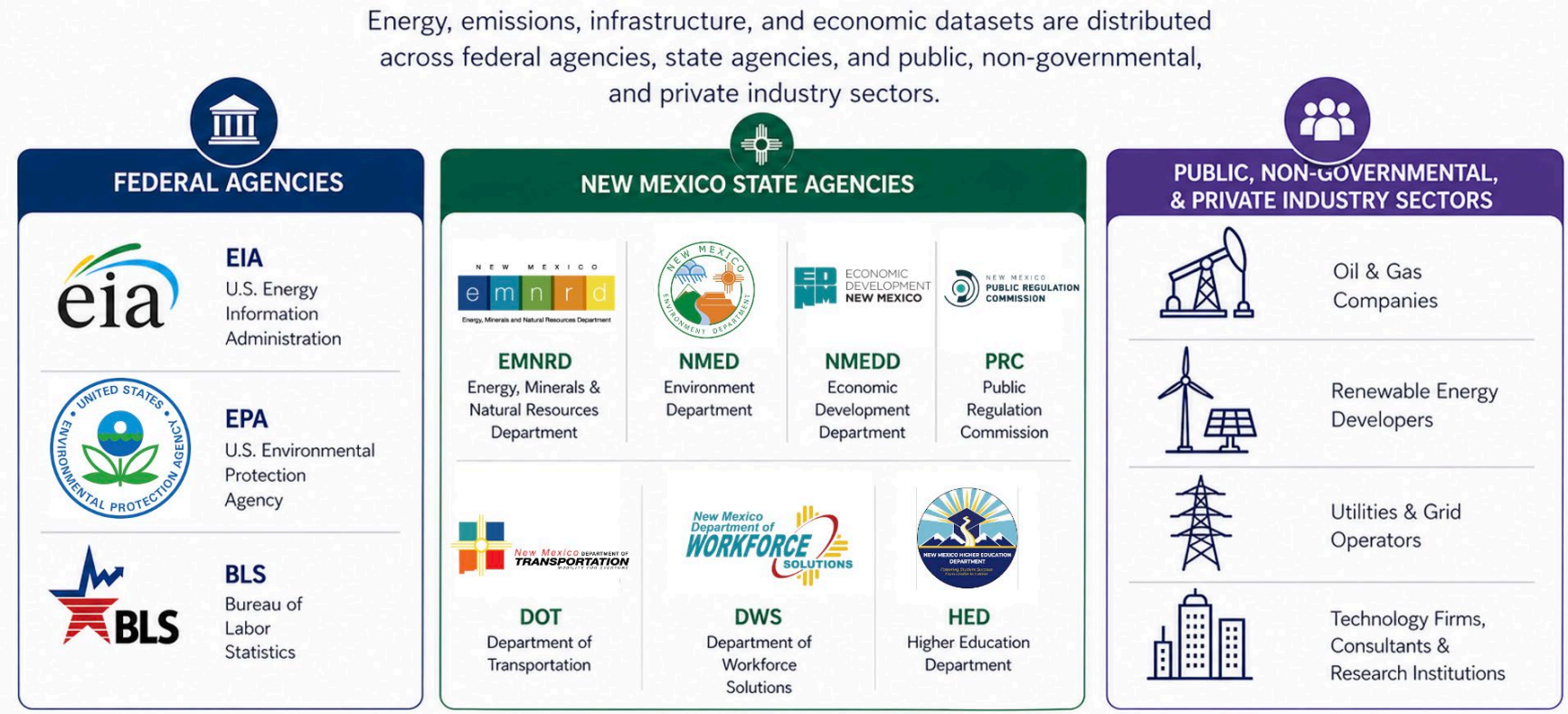


Figure 4: Energy Data Ecosystem in New Mexico

DETECT Vision and Objectives

In response to these challenges, DETECT is meant to be a foundational initiative to modernize New Mexico's energy data ecosystem. The DETECT initiative is conceived as:

- a statewide data platform and governance framework**,**
- a decision-support system**,** and
- a shared infrastructure across agencies**.**

The DETECT initiative's primary objective is not to replace existing agency systems, but to connect, harmonize, and enhance the usability of existing data sources**.** The initiative vision is built around several principles:

- **Integration**: leverage existing datasets across agencies and institutions rather than centralizing ownership.
- **Standardization**: establish common data structures, metadata, and methodologies for interoperability.
- **Phased development**: begin with publicly available data and expand over time to include more complex and sensitive datasets.
- **Transparency with safeguards**: provide public access to aggregated insights while protecting confidential and proprietary information.
- **Decision support and analytics**: move beyond static dashboards to enable scenario analysis, policy evaluation, and planning tools.

In addition, the DETECT platform is foundationally designed as a "database of databases", integrating diverse datasets into a coherent system that supports analysis, reporting, and collaboration across the state.

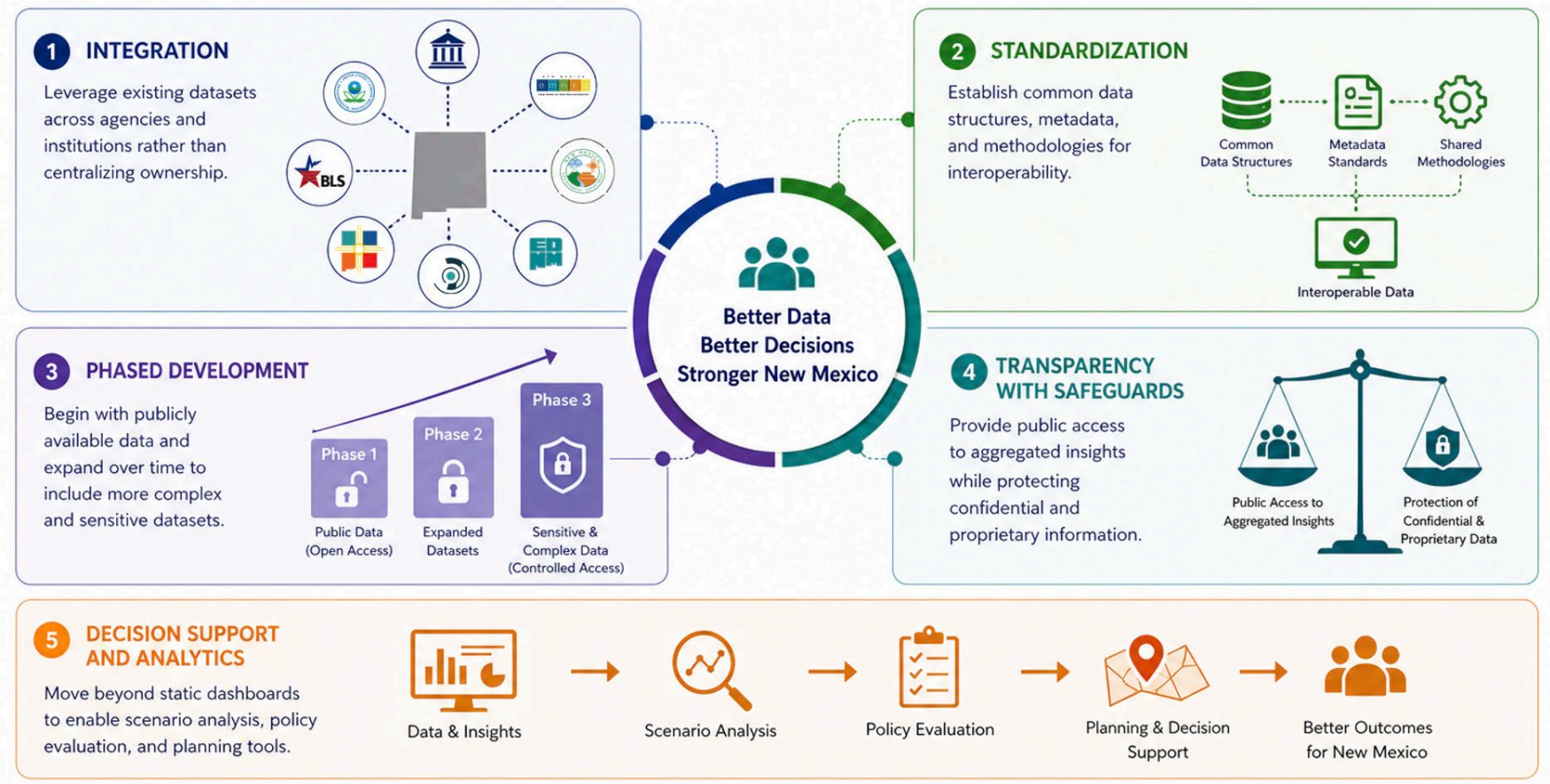


Figure 5: DETECT Strategy

2. DETECT Vision and Use Cases

2.1 Platform Thesis

The DETECT platform is proposed as a response to the capability limitations presented in Chapter 1, not replacing existing systems, but introducing a statewide data integration and governance layer. The DETECT platform is intended to function as:

- a “database of databases” that integrates existing data sources into a unified analytical framework, and is flexibly constructed for the integration of other future data sources,
- a shared infrastructure across agencies, enabling consistent access to harmonized datasets, and
- a decision-support system, capable of supporting policy analysis, planning, and evaluation.

The platform is designed around a federated model, where agencies retain ownership of their data, while DETECT provides (1) standardized structures and metadata, (2) data harmonization and validation processes, and (3) tools for analysis and visualization.

This approach ensures that DETECT enhances, rather than disrupts, existing institutional roles and data systems. The value proposition of DETECT can be understood across four primary user groups (*Figure 6*).



Figure 6: DETECT Value Proposition

2.2 Core Use Cases

To ensure practical value and guide development priorities, the DETECT initiative is structured around a set of core use cases derived from stakeholder engagement.

Policy and Regulatory Decision-Making



New Mexico State Capitol

DETECT enables policymakers and state agencies to evaluate the impacts of different energy transition pathways by integrating data across energy production, consumption, emissions, infrastructure, employment, cost and revenues. By providing a cross-sector view of the system, the platform supports a clearer understanding of trade-offs between emissions reduction, affordability, reliability and impacts on communities. It also enables the evaluation of policy outcomes over time and the development of evidence-based strategies aligned with state and communities' goals.

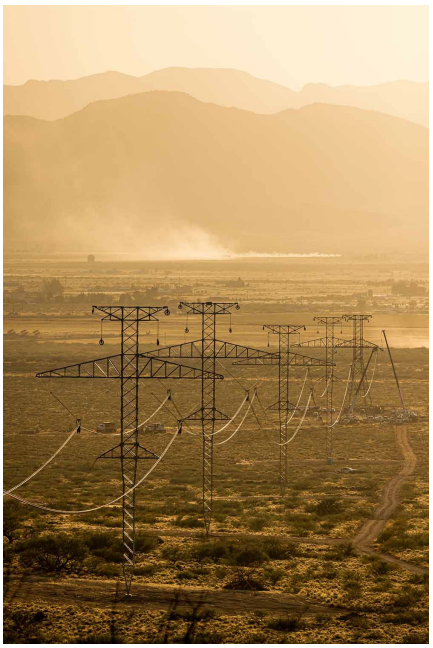
Emissions Tracking, Reporting, and Verification

A central function of DETECT is to support consistent and transparent tracking of greenhouse gas emissions across sectors. By integrating multiple data sources and methodologies, the platform improves consistency between inventories and reporting systems. This integration provides a clearer understanding of emissions drivers and trends, which is particularly important in a context of evolving regulatory requirements and federal data uncertainty, such as those associated with the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program.[6]



San Juan Coal Power Plant

[6] https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting



SunZia Transmission Project

Infrastructure Planning and System Analysis

The DETECT platform provides a framework to analyze the physical and operational components of the energy system, including electricity generation, transmission and distribution networks, and fuel supply chains. By linking infrastructure data with demand, cost, and emissions information, the platform supports the identification of investment priorities, the evaluation of system constraints, and long-term planning for a reliable and resilient energy system.

Economic and Workforce Analysis



The energy transition has significant implications for New Mexico's economy, including employment, local and state revenues, and regional development. DETECT enables the integration of energy production, tax and revenues data. This allows for the analysis of economic impacts across regions and sectors, the evaluation of transition pathways in terms of economic sustainability, and the development of workforce strategies aligned with future energy systems.

Public Transparency and Education

A key objective of DETECT is to improve the transparency and accessibility of energy data for the public. Through dashboards, visualizations, and data storytelling, the platform communicates complex energy and climate trends in a clear and accessible manner. This supports informed public engagement and helps build trust.

3. Current Platform (DETECT 1.0)

3.1 Overview of Architecture and Capabilities

The current DETECT prototype[7] (Phase 1 -- DETECT 1.0) represents an initial implementation of the platform's core architecture, designed to demonstrate the feasibility of integrating energy-related datasets into a unified analytical environment.

At this stage, DETECT 1.0 is structured as a modular, cloud-based data platform built around a standard data pipeline architecture (*Figure 7*).

The prototype reflects the foundational concept of DETECT as a "database of databases", where multiple datasets are integrated without replacing their original sources.

The current system validates key design assumptions:

- the ability to automate data pipelines,
- the feasibility of harmonizing datasets across sources, and
- the usability of a web-based interface for accessing and exploring integrated energy data for New Mexico.

[7] https://detectnm.com/

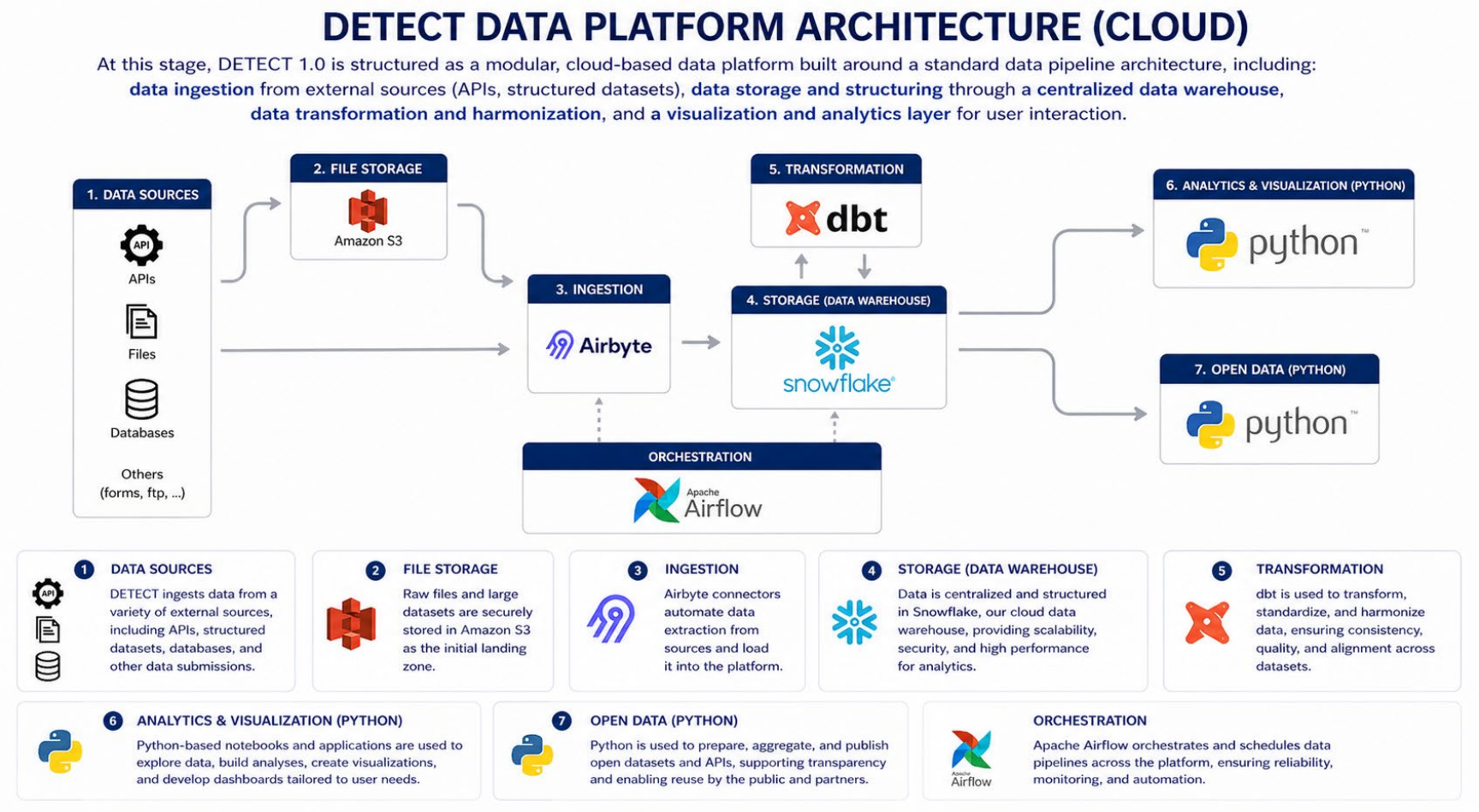


Figure 7: DETECT 1.0 Platform Architecture

3.2 Key Functionalities

The DETECT 1.0 platform provides a structured set of core functionalities designed to make New Mexico's energy data accessible, usable, and actionable. These capabilities are organized around five key components that reflect both users' needs and the underlying data architecture.

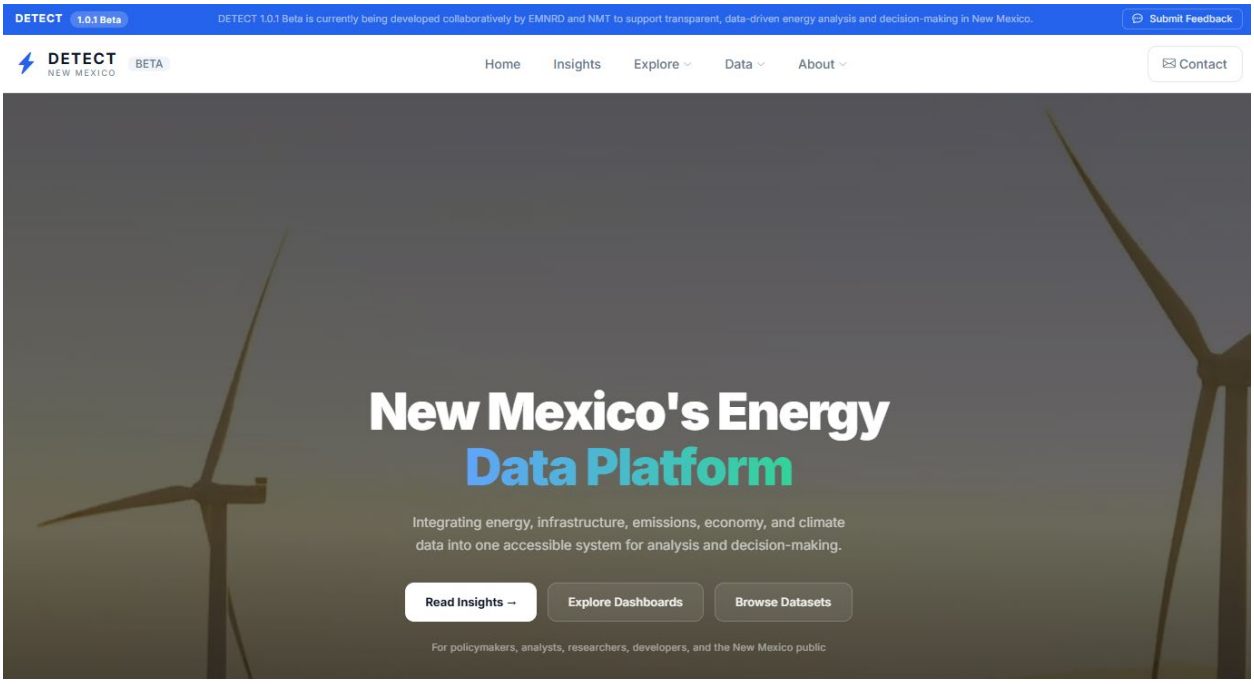


Figure 8: DETECT 1.0 Home Webpage

1. ***Datasets: A "Database of Databases"***

The DETECT platform aggregates and organizes datasets from multiple sources into a unified and structured environment (*Figure 9*). This "database of databases" approach allows users to access consistent and curated data across energy, emissions, infrastructure, and economic domains without the need to manually compile information from disparate systems.

By integrating datasets across agencies and sources, the DETECT platform improves data discoverability, consistency, and usability, forming the foundation of the platform.

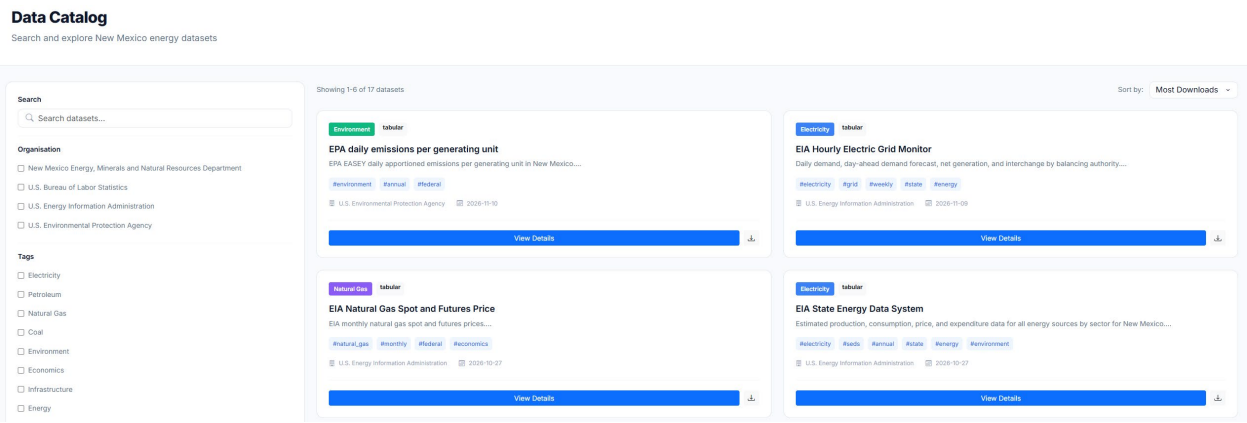


Figure 9: DETECT 1.0 Data Catalog

2. Dashboards: Data Visualization and Exploration

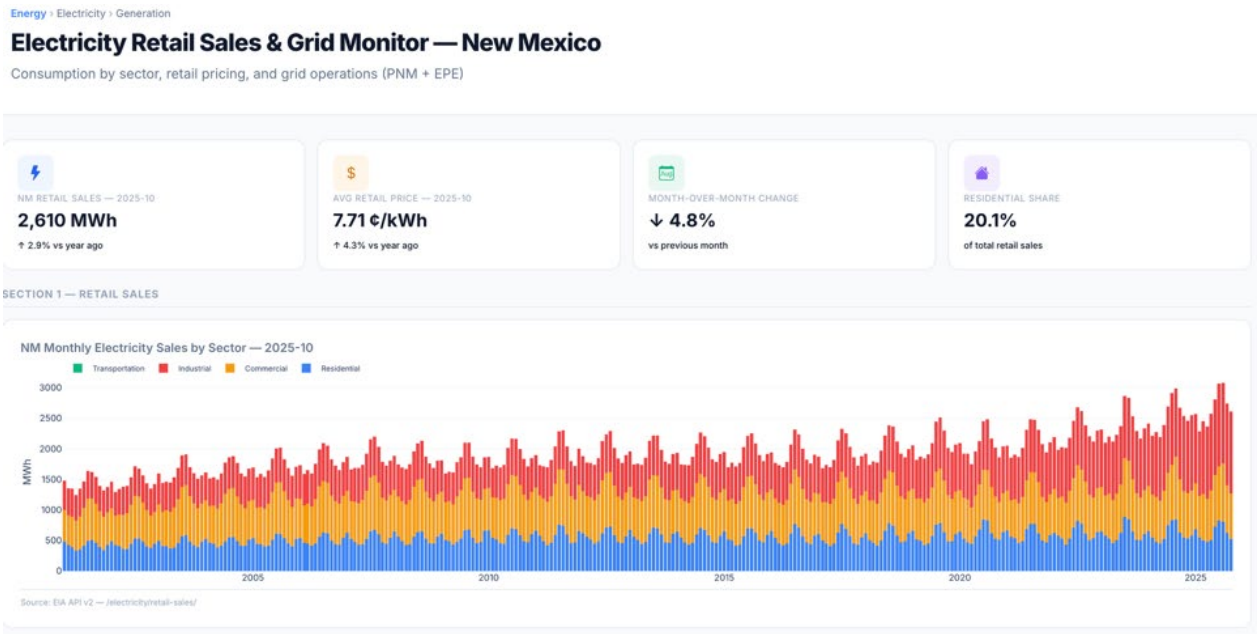


Figure 10: DETECT Dashboard

Building on the integrated data layer, the DETECT platform provides interactive dashboards (*Figure 10*) and different sources of information that enable users to explore key indicators and trends. These visualizations translate complex datasets into intuitive formats.

Dashboards serve as the primary interface for data exploration, supporting both technical and non-technical users in understanding the system.

3. *Insights: Data-Driven Storytelling*

The DETECT platform complements dashboards with “Insights” (*Figure 11),* a story-telling section that provides data-driven analyses on specific subjects combining text, graphs, and maps. These stories contextualize the data, highlight key trends, and explain their implications for New Mexico’s energy system and transition. This layer is critical for bridging the gap between raw data and decision-making, enabling users to interpret and communicate findings effectively.

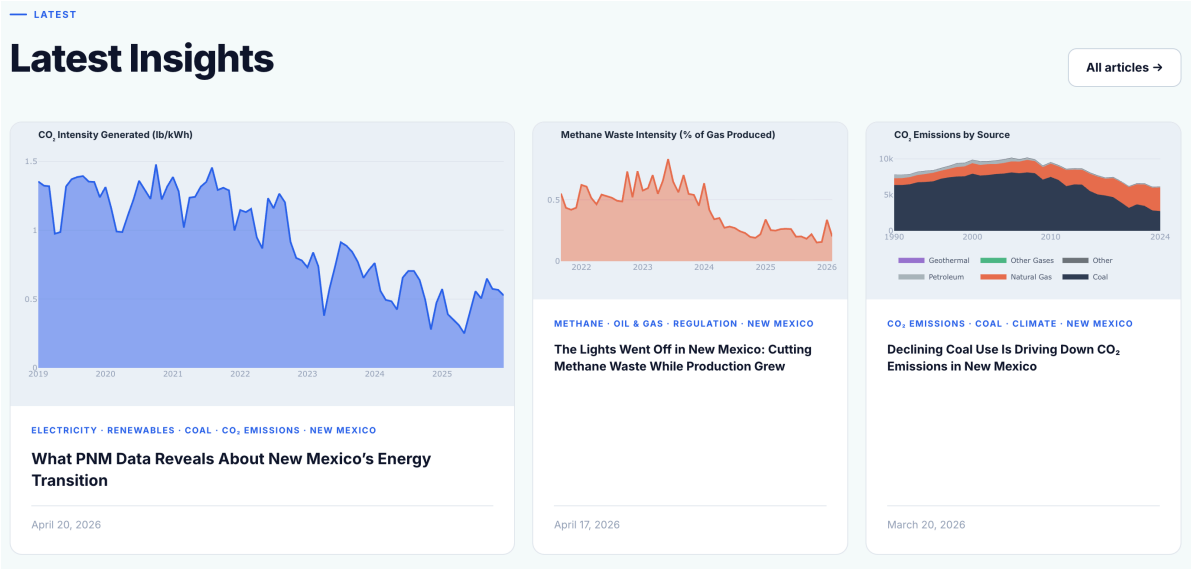
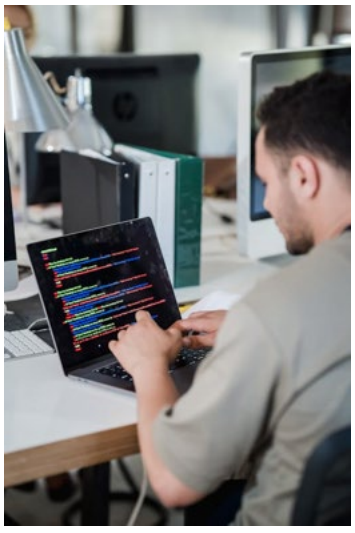


Figure 11: DETECT Insights

4. *API: Programmatic Access to Data*



For advanced users and developers, the DETECT platform provides an Application Programming Interface (API) that enables direct access to integrated datasets. This allows users to retrieve data programmatically, build custom applications, and incorporate the DETECT data into external workflows and analytical tools.

The API supports reproducibility, automation, and scalability in data use.

5. ***About: Methodology and Transparency***

The platform includes a dedicated “About” section that documents the methodologies, data sources, and assumptions underlying the system. This ensures transparency and builds trust by allowing users to understand how data are collected, processed, and presented.

Providing clear methodological information is essential for ensuring credibility and supporting informed use of the platform.

3.3 Data Sources Currently Integrated

DETECT 1.0 primarily integrates publicly available datasets from federal and state agencies. Current data sources include:

- **U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)** datasets (e.g., electricity generation, fuel use, state energy balances),
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** datasets (e.g., greenhouse gas reporting program),
- **EMNRD** datasets (e.g., OCD data),
- **NMED** datasets (e.g., greenhouse gas inventories)

These datasets are available in the data catalog that provide a database of databases (*Figure 9*).

3.4 DETECT Development: From Prototype to Statewide Initiative

As an initial prototype, DETECT 1.0 platform is intentionally limited in scope and functionality. DETECT is designed to evolve progressively from an initial prototype into a sustained statewide energy data platform through three development phases (*Figure 12*). Each phase builds on the previous one, addressing limitations in data coverage, analytical capabilities, governance, and accessibility.



Figure 12. DETECT Roadmap

Phase 1: Foundation (Current State)

DETECT 1.0 establishes the initial technical infrastructure and demonstrates the feasibility and value of DETECT. As an early-stage prototype, it has several limitations:

- **Data coverage:** Primarily publicly available datasets, with limited integration of state and federal agency data.
- **System representation:** Partial integration across energy, emissions, infrastructure, and economic sectors.
- **Analytical capabilities:** Primarily visualization and basic data exploration, without advanced modeling or scenario analysis.
- **Governance and standardization:** No data-sharing arrangements, validated metadata standards, and validation procedures yet.

These limitations reflect the initial scope of the prototype and provide the basis for subsequent development priorities.

Phase 2: Expansion and Integration

Phase 2 should focus on addressing the initial limitations by expanding data integration and transitioning DETECT toward a multi-agency operational platform. Priorities should include:

- Expanding data coverage through agency partnerships and formal data-sharing agreements.
- Improving interoperability and standardization to support cross-sector analysis.

- Introducing additional analytical capabilities, including initial scenario and decision-support tools.
- Validating the proposed formal governance, data quality, and metadata standards.
- Improving platform usability and accessibility based on stakeholder feedback.

Phase 3: Statewide Capability and Advanced Analytics

Phase 3 should focus on establishing DETECT as a sustained statewide data infrastructure:

- Broader integration of public, agency, and authorized restricted datasets.
- Advanced analytical capabilities, including scenario modeling, affordability assessments, and policy evaluation.
- Institutionalized governance, dedicated operational resources, and sustainable funding.
- Mature interfaces and data services supporting decision-making across agencies, industry, researchers, and the public.

Together, these phases provide a progressive pathway from prototype development to a comprehensive statewide energy data capability. The detailed implementation activities, timelines, and institutional responsibilities are presented in the implementation roadmap (Chapter 7).

4. DETECT 2.0 Scope and Technical Architecture

Building on the DETECT 1.0 platform prototype, the full DETECT platform (DETECT 2.0) represents the evolution toward a scalable, integrated, and operational statewide data infrastructure capable of supporting New Mexico's energy transition at the policy, regulatory, and planning levels (*Figure 13*).

DETECT 2.0 platform expands the platform beyond public data integration to include:

- structured interagency data sharing,
- **integration of sensitive and proprietary datasets under appropriate safeguards,**
- and enhanced analytical and reporting capabilities.

This evolution follows the phased development approach and enables the platform to grow in functionality and institutional role over time.

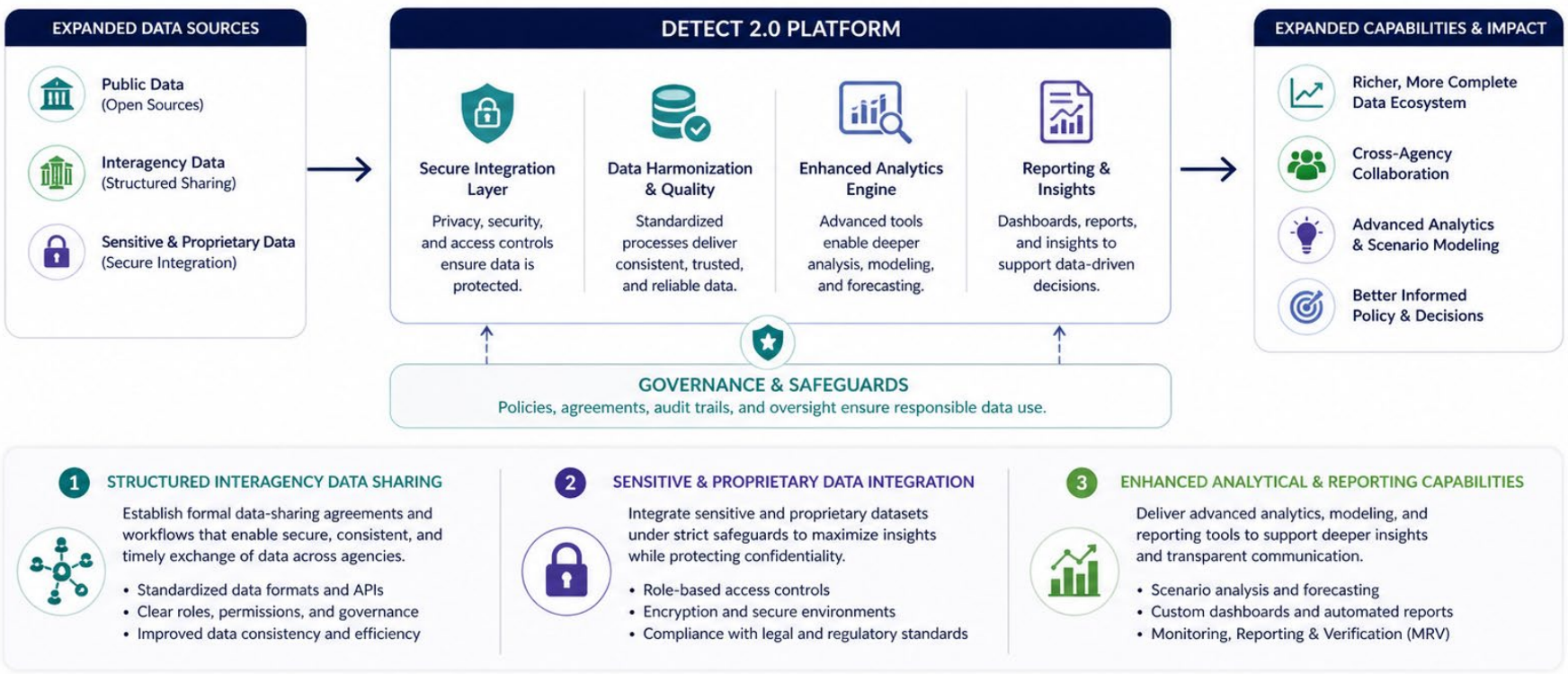


Figure 13: DETECT 2.0 Platform

4.1 System Overview

Similar to DETECT 1.0, the DETECT 2.0 platform needs to be designed as a modular, cloud-based data platform built on a layered architecture that supports scalability, interoperability, and security.

Data Ingestion Pipelines

The platform needs to incorporate multiple ingestion pathways to accommodate the diversity of data:

- automated pipelines from external APIs (e.g., EMNRD, NMED, EIA, EPA, federal datasets),
- batch ingestion processes for structured datasets provided by agencies, and
- manual or semi-automated submission workflows for datasets not yet digitized or standardized.

These pipelines are designed to support recurring data updates, version control and traceability, and integration of datasets with varying formats and frequencies. These capabilities are needed across agencies and will therefore require specific resources at each agency involved.

Storage and Processing Layers

At the core of DETECT 2.0 platform is a centralized data storage and processing environment, typically implemented as a cloud-based data warehouse or lakehouse architecture. This layer supports storage of structured and semi-structured datasets, data transformation and harmonization processes, and execution of analytical workflows. Key features include:

- standardized schemas and metadata structures,
- automated data quality checks and validation processes, and
- scalable compute resources to support large datasets and complex queries.

User Interfaces (Public and Restricted)

DETECT 2.0 platform needs to provide multiple user interfaces tailored to different audiences and access levels:

- A public-facing platform, offering dashboards, visualizations, and aggregated datasets for transparency and communication;
- A restricted-access environment, enabling authorized users (e.g., agencies, analysts) to access more detailed datasets and analytical tools; and,
- where applicable, a regulatory/compliance interface for data submission and review.

This multi-layered interface structure ensures that the DETECT initiative can simultaneously support transparency, analysis, and data protection.

4.2 Core Functional Capabilities

The DETECT 2.0 platform should extend beyond data aggregation to deliver a comprehensive set of capabilities that enable cross-sector analysis and decision support.

Data Integration Across Agencies

The DETECT initiative provides a structured framework to integrate datasets from state agencies, federal sources, and external stakeholders into a coherent analytical system. This integration addresses key inconsistencies across datasets by standardizing formats and methodologies, *aligning time series (e.g., hourly, monthly, annual data), and reconciling geographic scales (e.g., facility, county, basin, and statewide levels)*. It also enables connections across sectors, including energy, emissions, infrastructure, and economic data, allowing for more comprehensive analysis.

The platform needs to follow a federated model, in which agencies retain ownership of their data while contributing to a shared system for analysis and decision-making.

Visualization and Analytical Capabilities

Similar to DETECT 1.0 platform, the DETECT 2.0 platform should provide a set of visualization and analytical tools designed to make integrated data accessible and actionable. Users need to explore data through interactive dashboards, geospatial visualizations, and time-series analysis of energy and emissions trends.

DETECT 2.0 platform should expand the platform capabilities to include more advanced analytical functions, such as scenario analysis tools (like En-ROADS[8] or SESAME[9]), simulation tools, policy evaluation tools, cost and affordability assessments, and system-level modeling.

[8] https://www.climateinteractive.org/en-roads/
[9] https://energy.mit.edu/research/research-tools

4.3 Regulatory Compliance Portal (Non-Public)

As part of DETECT's long-term vision, DETECT 2.0 should include a secure, non-public regulatory compliance portal to support standardized energy and emissions data reporting, submission, validation, and management by agencies and regulated entities.

The portal should provide standardized reporting templates, automated validation, QA/QC processes, and submission tracking to improve data consistency, comparability, and traceability while reducing manual reconciliation.

The platform should incorporate role-based access controls, secure authentication, and separation of confidential data from public outputs. Aggregation or anonymization should enable public access where appropriate while protecting proprietary and sensitive information.

While DETECT 1.0 focuses on integrating and visualizing existing datasets, DETECT 2.0 should progressively introduce secure data collection and management capabilities to support regulatory processes, strengthen interagency coordination, and improve statewide energy data governance.

5. Expansion Priorities

DETECT 1.0 establishes the initial data foundation described in Chapter 3. This chapter identifies six additional data domains needed to support the broader DETECT 2.0 vision, with emphasis on the gaps, data providers, and potential integration pathways.

5.1 Existing Data Sources

As detailed in Chapter 3, DETECT 1.0 primarily integrates readily available federal and state data, including Energy Information Administration (EIA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and EMNRD sources, through established data pipelines. These datasets provide a useful baseline for energy production, consumption, electricity generation, and emissions trends. However, their aggregation, reporting frequency, and limited inclusion of state-specific operational, economic, and infrastructure information constrain more granular and cross-sector analysis.

5.2 Additional Required Data Sources

The six priority domains below reflect gaps identified through the existing inventory and stakeholder discussions. Data quality, coverage, comparability, reporting delays, and access restrictions may affect how each dataset can be used. A detailed assessment of limitations across the six data domains was developed during the project but is not included in this report due to its length. This work will inform the development of a data quality repository within DETECT, where source-specific limitations, methodologies, and quality assessments will be documented as datasets are integrated into the platform.

5.3 Dataset Prioritization

Dataset onboarding should be prioritized by its contribution to agreed decision-making use cases; the size of the identified gap; geographic and temporal coverage; source quality and update frequency; technical readiness; and legal, access, staffing, and cost requirements.

Priority selections should be validated with participating agencies and revisited as data availability and user needs evolve. The implementation sequence is addressed in Chapter 7.

Table 2: Priority Data Domains, Gaps, Providers, and Potential Integration Pathways.

Data domain and identified gaps	Main data providers	Why additional integration is needed	Access requirements and potential pathway
Electricity and utilities: More granular generation, load, rates by customer class, grid assets, and planning data.	EIA, New Mexico PRC; PNM; El Paso Electric; Xcel/SPS; Tri-State; electric cooperatives.	Support affordability comparisons, resource adequacy and reliability analysis, and infrastructure investment planning.	EIA API. Public rate cases and integrated resource plans (IRPs) can be extracted from PRC filings. Structured PRC reporting and utility MOUs could enable regular, standardized access to sensitive operational data.
Greenhouse gas emissions: More detailed sectoral and facility information, including Scope 1 and 2 estimates where feasible.	EPA (GHGRP); NMED; EMNRD/OCD; NMDOT; other sector data owners.	Improve cross-sector inventories, monitoring/reporting/verification, emissions trend analysis, and evaluation of state targets.	Connect public federal and state inventories; align reporting definitions and methods across agencies. Some source may require agreements or authority.
Oil and gas operations: Better production, flaring/venting, energy consumption, and operating activity.	EMNRD/OCD; BLM; State Land Office; PHMSA; operators and private data providers.	Link operational activity with emissions, production trends, infrastructure, and economic/revenue assessments.	Combine public regulatory datasets and reconcile well/asset records. Agency agreements and industry data may be needed for restricted information or incomplete infrastructure coverage.
Transportation and demand: More complete fuel consumption, vehicle activity, EV deployment, charging, and demand data.	NMDOT; NMED; FHWA; U.S. DOE; other federal and private sources.	Support transportation electrification, clean fuel, charging-network planning, and energy-demand forecasts.	Expand cooperation with NMDOT, NMED and ingest relevant public federal datasets; establish agreements where detailed vehicle or mobility data are not public.
Economic and workforce: Better regional energy-sector employment, tax/revenue, economic activity indicators.	NM Taxation and Revenue Department; Department of Workforce Solutions; EDD; State Land Office; BLS; EIA.	Assess local economic impacts, fiscal revenues, workforce needs, and transition-related opportunities.	Integrate public agency and federal data, align industry classifications and geographies.
Water-energy nexus: Limited consolidated data on water withdrawals, consumption, and use across energy activities.	Office of the State Engineer; NMED; EMNRD.	Enable resource planning, water-impact assessment.	Review water-rights and permit records and map, harmonize, and link available information; establish data-sharing arrangements as needed.

6. Data Governance and Standards

The governance assessment conducted by the EFI Foundation (EFIF) highlights several priorities for DETECT: clear data ownership and accountability, standardized definitions and methodologies, transparent data quality practices, and appropriate safeguards for sensitive information. The assessment also emphasizes the importance of documented data-sharing arrangements, regular updates, and traceability to ensure the reliability and responsible use of information.

Building on these findings, this chapter outlines the recommended framework for data ownership and access, quality assurance, interoperability, and metadata management. The detailed EFIF assessment, including its supporting findings and recommendations, is provided in Appendix A.

6.1 Data Ownership and Access

The DETECT initiative should distinguish between DETECT platform management and data ownership. The DETECT operating team is responsible for integrating, processing, and publishing data, while the original data providers retain ownership and responsibility for the accuracy and maintenance of their datasets.

Each integrated dataset should have an identified provider or data steward responsible for confirming its source, permitted uses, update frequency, and known limitations.

Data access should follow three classifications:

- **Public:** Open datasets accessible through DETECT, subject to applicable licensing and attribution requirements.
- **Internal/Agency-Only:** Non-public datasets accessible to authorized agencies and users through authenticated environments.
- **Restricted/Confidential:** Confidential, proprietary, or legally protected information requiring specific agreements, permissions, and safeguards.

Access and permitted uses should be agreed upon with providers before integration.

Where datasets cannot be directly integrated due to confidentiality, licensing, or other access restrictions, DETECT may still document their existence in its data catalog. This would allow users to identify available information, understand its scope and limitations, and contact the responsible data provider to request access where permitted, without requiring DETECT to store or distribute the underlying data.

6.2 Data Quality Framework

DETECT 1.0 primarily relies on quality assurance and quality control performed by the original data providers. As DETECT expands, additional checks will be needed to identify integration errors, document limitations, and support reliable analysis across datasets.

Given the diversity of sources, data quality requirements cannot be standardized through a single set of thresholds. An annual energy inventory, for example, cannot be assessed using the same timeliness expectations as hourly electricity generation data.

Instead, quality criteria should be established for individual datasets according to their intended use, reporting requirements, and source characteristics.

Defining Metrics and Thresholds

DETECT should apply the following process when onboarding a dataset:

1. **Define the dataset and its intended use:** Identify what is being measured, how the data were collected, and whether they are intended for general information, research, planning, or regulatory applications.
2. **Review source quality and requirements:** Examine the provider's methodology, reporting standards, historical coverage, uncertainties, and existing QA/QC procedures.
3. **Establish appropriate quality indicators:** Define measurable criteria based on applicable standards, historical performance, or comparison with authoritative reference data.
4. **Agree on responsibilities and acceptance criteria:** Determine acceptable completeness, reporting delays, and discrepancies, where relevant. Specify who validates the data and how identified issues will be addressed.

5. **Monitor and document results:** Apply automated checks where feasible, flag deviations, and review the criteria when reporting practices or data uses change.

The principal quality dimensions and recommended assessment methods are summarized in the table below.

Table 3: Data Quality Assessment Method

Quality dimension	Assessment method
Accuracy	Compare against authoritative source records, control totals, or independent reference data where available. Document uncertainty when accuracy cannot be independently verified.
Completeness	Measure available records against expected records and assess geographic, temporal, and sectoral coverage.
Timeliness	Compare actual updates with the source's documented release schedule and track delays between source publication and DETECT ingestion.
Consistency	Check units, classifications, geographic boundaries, reporting periods, and compatibility with related datasets.

Quality criteria should be documented for each dataset rather than defined through universal numerical thresholds. Results should indicate whether a dataset meets its intended requirements, requires additional review, or has limitations that affect its use.

The original provider remains responsible for source-data quality. The DETECT platform is responsible for verifying ingestion and transformations, documenting identified issues, and communicating limitations to users.

6.3 Interoperability and Data Integration

DETECT should use common conventions to make datasets easier to combine and compare.

These include standardized units, geographic identifiers, sector and fuel classifications, and date formats, preferably aligned with established federal and industry standards.

Where datasets use different methodologies or definitions, DETECT should document the differences and apply transparent transformation rules when appropriate. Datasets should not be combined when their underlying definitions are incompatible without suitable adjustments.

However, comparing datasets from different sources can provide valuable insights, even when their definitions and methodologies differ. For example, estimates of employment in the solar energy sector may vary depending on whether the data are collected through surveys, administrative records, or statistical models. These differences do not necessarily indicate errors but reflect different approaches to measuring the same activity. Rather than excluding such comparisons, DETECT should document methodological differences and help users understand how they affect the results.

DETECT should therefore preserve original definitions, document methodological differences, and clearly identify when comparisons require adjustments or additional interpretation. Where feasible, transparent transformation rules can improve comparability without obscuring the original data.

6.4 Metadata and Documentation

A consistent metadata record should accompany every dataset integrated into DETECT. At a minimum, it should identify:

- Dataset name, description, provider, and responsible steward.
- Original source, collection methodology, and geographic and temporal coverage.
- Update frequency, reference period, and latest available data.
- Access classification, licensing conditions, and known limitations.
- Data processing methods, validation status, and version history.

This information should be maintained through the DETECT data catalog to help users understand each dataset's origin, reliability, and appropriate applications.

Detailed assessments of data limitations developed during this project will inform the platform's data quality documentation as relevant datasets are incorporated. This information should be updated when methodologies, reporting practices, or access conditions change.

7. Implementation Roadmap

DETECT development began in January 2026 under the Comprehensive Energy Transition Strategy (CETS), with the initial project running through December 2026. This first year establishes DETECT 1.0, including the prototype, initial data integrations, and recommendations for future platform development and governance.

The implementation pathway proposed in this report is grounded in the current DETECT project, lessons from comparable initiatives such as the New Mexico Water Data Initiative (WDI), and the practical time needed to expand data integration, establish interagency coordination, and secure long-term operational support. The proposed timeline should therefore be understood as a planning roadmap, not a fixed schedule. Progression between phases will depend on funding, agency participation, and readiness to move from one stage to the next.

The three development phases outlined in Section 3.4 are summarized in *Figure 12*. The roadmap begins with DETECT 1.0. The subsequent periods, 2027 for expansion and 2028 onward for sustained operations, are planning estimates based on the time expected to establish interagency agreements, expand data integration, and secure long-term funding and governance arrangements. Implementation responsibilities will evolve as the platform matures.

Table 4: DETECT Implementation Roadmap: State Leadership, Technical Coordination, and Key Decisions (2026 - 2028 and Beyond)

Period	State leadership	Technical host and coordination	Key decision to advance
2026 – Foundation	EMNRD provides project direction and policy alignment.	NMT develops and coordinates DETECT 1.0.	Approve the next phase's scope, participating agencies, and funding. Agree on interim hosting, operating responsibilities, and funding through an EMNRD-NMT MOU
2027 – Expansion	EMNRD leads interagency coordination and establishes governance arrangements.	NMT continues as technical host and convener, subject to agreements and funding; agencies designate data stewards.	Confirm operational readiness, agency commitments, and the preferred long-term institutional model.
2028 onward – Statewide Capability	EMNRD provides long-term state leadership under the approved governance framework.	NMT may remain technical host, or operations may transition to a designated state entity.	Establish recurring funding, permanent operational responsibilities, and any additional legal authority required.

Progression between phases should be based on demonstrated readiness rather than fixed deadlines. In particular, each phase should have sufficient funding, participating agency commitments, and the necessary technical and governance arrangements before expansion.

The proposed institutional models are detailed in Chapter 8, while associated staffing and funding requirements are addressed in Chapter 9.

8. Institutional Governance and Operations

DETECT requires a clear institutional structure that separates state leadership, technical operations, and agency responsibilities. The EFIF governance assessment recommends a hybrid model in which EMNRD provides statewide leadership and accountability, while NMT serves as the technical host and research partner.

This chapter examines the existing legal basis for that arrangement and the administrative or statutory changes that may be needed to establish DETECT as a permanent statewide capability.

8.1 Existing Authority and Initial Institutional Arrangement

EMNRD leadership. Sections 9-1-5[10] and 9-5A-4(B) NMSA 1978[11] provide a potential administrative basis for DETECT within EMNRD's existing responsibilities. These provisions address departmental organization, energy program administration, technical assistance, and recordkeeping. They may support continued oversight and coordination of DETECT without initially establishing a new statutory office.

NMT technical hosting. NMT can support DETECT through its existing research and contractual authorities. Sections 21-11-4[12] and 21-11-8[13] NMSA 1978 establish the Board of Regents' powers over institutional operations and research activities. Continued technical hosting would require appropriate funding, agreements, and institutional approvals.

New Mexico's Water Data Act[14] provides a relevant precedent. It explicitly designates the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources at NMT to convene participating agencies and establishes a dedicated water data account to receive funding.
This demonstrates how a university-based technical convener can support an interagency data initiative under a formal statutory framework.

---

[10] https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/chapter-9/article-1/section-9-1-5/
[11] https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/chapter-9/article-5a/section-9-5a-4/
[12] https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/chapter-21/article-11/section-21-11-4/
[13] https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/chapter-21/article-11/section-21-11-8/
[14] https://www.nmlegis.gov/sessions/19%20Regular/final/HB0651.PDF

8.2 Proposed Institutional Governance

Under the recommended model, institutional responsibilities would be distributed as described in the table below.

Table 5: Proposed DETECT Governance Structure, Roles and Responsibilities

Entity	Primary responsibility
EMNRD: State leadership	Provide program direction, policy alignment, interagency coordination, and accountability for DETECT.
DETECT Governance Council	Bring participating agencies together to review priorities, governance policies, major methodological decisions, and expansion needs.
NMT: Technical host and convener	Develop and operate the platform, coordinate technical and outreach activities, integrate datasets, and support analysis and user services.
Participating agencies	Retain authority over their datasets, designate data stewards, and participate in data-sharing and quality-management arrangements.
Stakeholders	Provide input on data needs, applications, usability, and platform priorities.

These responsibilities should be documented through formal agreements that identify decision-making authority, funding arrangements, operational obligations, and procedures for resolving disagreements.

8.3 Long-Term Institutional Options and Required Changes

Four institutional arrangements could support DETECT beyond its initial development. Each offers a different balance of state oversight, technical independence, and long-term operational responsibility.

Table 6: Potential Institutional Models for DETECT and Associated Administrative and Statutory Requirements

INSTITUTIONAL OPTION	POTENTIAL ADMINISTRATIVE OR STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS
1. EMNRD-Led, NMT-Hosted Platform (Recommended)	Continue under existing authorities, with formal agreements defining state leadership, NMT's technical responsibilities, interagency governance, and funding. Additional legislation could strengthen long-term continuity and data-sharing authority.
2. State-Operated Platform or Office within EMNRD	Assign DETECT to an existing EMNRD division through administrative arrangements, subject to legal review, or establish a dedicated office through legislation. The proposed Office of Energy Information under HB 284 (2026) provides an example of an office administratively attached to EMNRD.
3. State-Established Research Center or Bureau at NMT	Establish or designate a permanent institution at NMT, following precedents such as the Petroleum Recovery Research Center (PRRC) and New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources (NMBGMR). The Water Data Act provides an additional model for assigning statewide data coordination responsibilities and dedicated funding to an NMT institution. New statutory authority may be required depending on the institution's proposed functions.
4. Independent Public Authority (RETA Model)	Establish a separate public body through legislation, modeled on the New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority (RETA), with its own governing board, statutory powers, staffing, and funding mechanisms. NMT and state agencies could remain technical and institutional partners.

The proposed Office of Energy Information under HB 284 (2026), although not enacted, illustrates a possible legislative pathway for a dedicated state office. Similarly, the existing statutory frameworks for PRRC, NMBGMR, and the Water Data Initiative demonstrate how statewide research and data coordination functions can be assigned to university-based institutions.

The appropriate long-term structure should be evaluated jointly by EMNRD, NMT leadership, participating agencies, and legal counsel. Key considerations include authority over data collection and sharing, protection of restricted information, institutional accountability, technical independence, and sustainable funding.

8.4 Recommended Approach

The recommended approach is to maintain EMNRD leadership and NMT technical hosting during the next stage of DETECT development, while formalizing interagency governance and funding arrangements.

As the platform expands, EMNRD and participating agencies should evaluate whether the existing arrangement remains sufficient or whether a dedicated statutory structure would provide stronger continuity, authority, and accountability.

Any institutional transition should be driven by demonstrated operational needs rather than assumed as a necessary outcome of platform expansion.

9. Budget, Staffing and Funding

The transition from DETECT 1.0 to a sustained statewide platform depends primarily on two conditions: dedicated long-term funding and a clear institutional mandate. The current project, running through December 2026, supports initial development but does not establish permanent operating resources or a DETECT-specific statutory framework for statewide data coordination. As discussed in Chapters 7 and 8, DETECT can continue developing under existing institutional authorities and agreements. However, expanded agency participation, sustained operations, and any new mandatory data-reporting responsibilities will require additional funding, formal agreements, or legislation.

A phased investment approach allows DETECT to demonstrate its value before committing to a larger permanent organization. Funding and staffing should increase with demonstrated platform needs, agency participation, and the responsibilities assigned to DETECT.

9.1 Funding Requirements

DETECT 1.0 has already established a publicly accessible platform with integrated datasets, interactive dashboards, and analytical content. The immediate funding priority is therefore to preserve and maintain these existing capabilities beyond the current project period. This includes continued hosting, technical maintenance, data updates, quality assurance, and user support. An EMNRD-NMT Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) should establish interim operating responsibilities and associated resources while longer-term funding arrangements are developed.

The implementation schedule described in Section 3.4 and Chapter 7 provides the basis for planning future funding.

Table 7: DETECT Institutional Requirements Roadmap (2026–2028 and Beyond)

Period	Funding and institutional requirements
2026 – Foundation	**Complete DETECT 1.0 under the current project**. Define the scope, institutional responsibilities, and funding needed for continued development.
2027 – Expansion (proposed)	**Secure follow-on funding**, formalize EMNRD-NMT responsibilities, establish participating-agency commitments, and provide resources for expanded data integration and operations.
2028 onward – Statewide Capability (proposed)	**Establish recurring operational funding**, confirm permanent institutional responsibilities, and obtain any additional statutory authority needed for expanded data-sharing or reporting functions.

9.2 Preliminary Budget Estimates

The following estimates provide an indicative funding framework for DETECT's development and long-term operation. The proposed funding ranges reflect increasing levels of platform functionality and institutional responsibility rather than the costs of maintaining the existing website alone. Baseline operating resources would support continued hosting, data integration, maintenance, and existing analytical services. Additional funding would support expanded agency datasets, new analytical applications, and broader stakeholder services.

The 2027 estimate reflects an expanded NMT-hosted platform scenario. The 2028 onward range incorporates potential state-operated arrangements and broader statewide capabilities. These figures represent alternative planning scenarios, not automatic increases associated with calendar years.

EFIF's preliminary estimates and assumptions are documented in Appendix A.

Table 8: DETECT Estimated Annual Funding and Staffing Requirements

Period	Annual Cost Estimate	Staffing Basis
2026 – Foundation	$0.5 million (2026 actual funding)	Existing project team
2027 – Expansion	$2.5 – 3.5 million	6 - 10 FTE
2028 onward – Statewide Capability	$3.0 - 8.0 million	10 - 15 FTE

The total funding ranges are preliminary estimates from the DETECT planning study. Staffing estimates are illustrative extrapolations from the EFIF university-hosted cost model.

Basis and Main Cost Drivers

- **Staffing and institutional costs.** Personnel are a foundational expense. EFIF estimated approximately $669,000 annually in salaries and benefits for an initial six-person team, plus $147,000 in institutional indirect costs. The expanded staffing estimates above use the same average personnel cost, although actual requirements will depend on the positions.
- **Platform infrastructure and operations.** EFIF used approximately $100,000 annually as a baseline for cloud hosting, data catalog maintenance, software services, and technical support, drawing on the New Mexico Water Data Initiative. Costs could increase with additional datasets, system complexity, and cybersecurity requirements.
- **Platform development and data integration.** Beyond maintaining the existing infrastructure, expansion would require additional data pipelines, analytical applications, interoperability work, secure-access capabilities, and potentially specialized technical contractors. These investments would depend on the scope and timing of each integration.
- **Interagency participation.** Participating agencies will need dedicated staff time for data preparation, validation, updates, and governance coordination. This does not necessarily require creating new full-time positions, but the associated costs or in-kind contributions should be recognized in future budgets.

The preliminary annual funding ranges include allowances for these broader activities, but detailed allocations have not yet been developed. The amounts therefore represent planning envelopes.

9.3 Staffing and Agency Participation

Staffing will represent a major component of DETECT's recurring operating costs. The proposed staffing levels (Table 8) of 6-10 FTEs during expansion (2027) and 10-15 FTEs for statewide operations (2028 onward) are preliminary planning estimates. The core team would cover the following functions:

Project Manager / Interagency Coordinator
Oversee project implementation, budgets, partnerships, interagency coordination, strategic planning, and reporting.

Data Engineer / Platform Developer
Develop and maintain data pipelines, databases, APIs, cloud infrastructure, and platform functionality. Support data integration, automation, and system scalability.

Energy Data Analyst / Scientist
Analyze energy, emissions, infrastructure, and economic data. Develop indicators, dashboards, analytical tools, and policy-relevant insights.

Data Governance / Metadata Specialist
Manage data standards, metadata, quality assurance, documentation, and data-sharing procedures. Coordinate data validation and consistency across sources.

Data Visualization / Outreach Specialist
Develop visualizations and data stories, improve platform usability, support stakeholder engagement, and provide user training.

IT Operations / Cybersecurity Specialist
Ensure platform reliability, cybersecurity, access controls, system monitoring, maintenance, and technical support.

Proposed Staffing by Development Phase

2027 – Expansion (6-10 FTEs). An initial six-person team could include one project manager, two data engineers/platform developers, one energy data analyst, one data governance specialist, and one visualization/outreach specialist. The team could expand to 10 FTEs through additional engineering, analytical, governance, and IT/cybersecurity capacity as platform operations and agency integration increase.

2028 onward – Statewide Capability (10-15 FTEs). Staffing would expand to support broader interagency data integration, advanced analytics, data governance, cybersecurity, and operational services. An illustrative 15-FTE team could include two project managers, three data engineers/platform developers, four energy data analysts, two data governance specialists, three visualization/outreach specialists, and one IT operations/cybersecurity specialist.

Agency Participation: Participating agencies should designate data stewards or technical points of contact with dedicated time for data validation, updates, information sharing, and coordination with DETECT. These responsibilities may be fulfilled through existing agency personnel and should be accounted for separately from the central team's staffing requirements. Actual staffing levels and responsibilities would depend on the platform's scope, institutional model, and available funding.

Benchmark: New Mexico Water Data Initiative

The New Mexico Water Data Initiative (WDI) provides a relevant funding and staffing precedent because it combines a university-based technical convener with participating state agencies that retain responsibility for their own datasets. **Although relevant for institutional and funding precedent, DETECT's broader energy-sector coverage and analytical responsibilities require a different staffing structure and level of investment.**

WDI demonstrates the importance of sustained investment across participating institutions. According to its 2026 annual plan, combined recurring state funding increased from approximately $103,000 in FY2022 to $1.45 million in FY2026, alongside nonrecurring appropriations and external support. These figures illustrate how funding and institutional capacity can grow over time, although WDI's funding requirements are not directly transferable to DETECT (NM WDI 2024[15], NM WDI 2025[16], NM WDI 2026[17]).

[15] https://newmexicowaterdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/2024WaterDataPlan_v082624.pdf
[16] https://newmexicowaterdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/2025WaterDataPlan.pdf
[17] https://newmexicowaterdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/2026-Water-Data-Plan_Final.pdf

9.4 Recommended Funding Strategy

A hybrid funding approach is recommended, combining three complementary sources:

- **Recurring state appropriations:** Support essential staffing, hosting, maintenance, data governance, and interagency coordination. This should form the foundation of long-term operations.
- **Federal grants and other external funding:** Support new analytical tools, specialized datasets, research, and targeted platform enhancements without making core services dependent on temporary projects.
- **Agency contributions:** Provide designated staff time, source-data management, technical expertise, and other resources through existing agency budgets or funded interagency agreements.

For the initial expansion, funding could continue through EMNRD and NMT under formal agreements. Longer-term arrangements would depend on the institutional model selected in Chapter 8, potentially including dedicated appropriations or a statutory funding mechanism.

The funding strategy should prioritize maintaining existing capabilities before expanding services. The immediate objective is to secure the funding and institutional commitments necessary to continue DETECT beyond December 2026**.** Establishing a stable operational funding base will then allow the platform to expand progressively.

10. Performance Metrics

DETECT should establish a concise set of key performance indicators (KPIs) to assess platform development, data reliability, and value to users. These indicators should measure not only the availability of data but also how the platform supports access to information, analysis, and decision-making. Performance should be evaluated across five areas.

Table 9: Proposed DETECT Performance Indicators

Performance Area	Proposed Indicators
Data Availability and Accessibility	Number of datasets available by sector; dataset downloads; availability of documented APIs and public data services.
Data Quality and Reliability	Compliance with agreed update schedules; completeness of metadata; platform availability and reported data issues resolved.
User Engagement	Platform visits; downloads and engagement with analytical insights and data stories.
Analytical Value	Documented use of DETECT data in research, planning, policy analysis, or public reporting.
Interagency Collaboration	Number of agencies actively contributing data; datasets maintained through agency coordination; participation in data governance activities.

These indicators should capture engagement from all DETECT users, including state agencies, policymakers, researchers, industry, and the public. Particular attention should be given to the use of analytical tools, visualizations, and data stories, rather than relying solely on website traffic.

An initial performance baseline should be established using DETECT 1.0, with measurable targets defined as the platform expands. Results should be reviewed annually and summarized in a public performance report, similar to the reporting approach used by the New Mexico Water Data Initiative.

Performance monitoring should be coordinated by the DETECT technical team and reviewed by the governance council.

Conclusion

DETECT provides a foundation for improving how New Mexico accesses, integrates, and uses energy-related data. Through its federated approach, the initiative aims to address persistent challenges in data fragmentation, inconsistent methodologies, and limited cross-sector analytical capabilities, while preserving the authority of agencies over their respective datasets.

The DETECT 1.0 project, conducted during 2026, has established the initial technical foundation and identified the data, governance, and institutional requirements for further development. The findings of this study indicate that continued progress depends primarily on securing sustained funding, strengthening interagency coordination, and establishing clear institutional responsibilities.

The recommended approach is to maintain EMNRD's state leadership and NMT's role as technical host and convener during the next stage of development. This arrangement allows DETECT to build on existing institutional capabilities and authorities, while providing flexibility to evaluate longer-term governance options. Additional legislation may be needed as the platform expands its responsibilities, particularly if new reporting requirements or a permanent statutory institution are established.

To support DETECT's continuation beyond December 2026, the following actions are recommended:

1. **Establish an EMNRD-NMT Memorandum of Understanding** to formalize responsibilities for continued platform hosting, maintenance, data management, and operational coordination after the current project ends, including continuity arrangements.
2. **Secure follow-on funding** for core staffing, platform operations, and continued development.
3. **Formalize interagency coordination**, including participating-agency commitments, governance arrangements, and designated data stewards.
4. **Prioritize data integration and analytical development** based on demonstrated user needs, data availability, and practical decision-support applications.
5. **Implement common data governance procedures**, including documented data-sharing arrangements, metadata, quality assurance, and update responsibilities.

6. **Establish a long-term institutional and funding strategy**, informed by operational experience, agency participation, and the platform's demonstrated value.

These priorities provide a practical pathway for moving from the existing prototype toward a more comprehensive statewide capability. Progress should be assessed against clear implementation milestones and available resources rather than fixed timelines alone.

Ultimately, DETECT's long-term value will depend not only on the data it integrates, but on its ability to provide reliable, accessible, and actionable information. With sustained institutional support, the initiative can strengthen New Mexico's capacity for transparent, evidence-based decisions across energy, environmental, and economic priorities.

References

Climate Interactive. (n.d.). *En-ROADS*. https://www.climateinteractive.org/en-roads/

DETECT. (2026). *DETECT: New Mexico energy data platform*. https://www.detectnm.com/

EFI Foundation. (2026, March). *New Mexico DETECT platform: Data governance strategy* [Presentation prepared for the DETECT initiative; Appendix A].

MIT Energy Initiative. (n.d.). *Research tools: Sustainable Energy System Analysis Modeling Environment (SESAME)*. https://energy.mit.edu/research/research-tools/

Mutegi, M. A. (2023, February 2). Energy trilemma: A case for Africa power utilities. *POWER*. https://www.powermag.com/energy-trilemma-a-case-for-africa-power-utilities/

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. (2024). *2024 Plan: New Mexico Water Data Initiative*. https://newmexicowaterdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/2024WaterDataPlan_v082624.pdf

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. (2025). *2025 Plan: New Mexico Water Data Initiative*. https://newmexicowaterdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/2025WaterDataPlan.pdf

New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. (2026). *2026 Plan: New Mexico Water Data Initiative*. https://newmexicowaterdata.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/08/2026-Water-Data-Plan_Final.pdf

New Mexico Legislature. (2019). *Energy Transition Act* (Senate Bill 489, 54th Legislature, First Session; enacted as Laws 2019, Chapter 65). https://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/19%20Regular/bills/senate/SB0489.pdf

New Mexico Legislature. (2019). *Water Data Act* (House Bill 651, 54th Legislature, First Session; enacted as Laws 2019, Chapter 147). https://www.nmlegis.gov/sessions/19%20Regular/final/HB0651.PDF

New Mexico Legislature. (2026). *House Bill 284: Office of Energy Information* (57th Legislature, Second Session; proposed, not enacted). https://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/26%20Regular/bills/house/HB0284.HTML

New Mexico Statutes. (2025). *NMSA 1978, § 9-1-5: Secretary; duties and general powers*. https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/chapter-9/article-1/section-9-1-5/

New Mexico Statutes. (2025). *NMSA 1978, § 9-5A-4: Divisions; duties*. https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/chapter-9/article-5a/section-9-5a-4/

New Mexico Statutes. (2025). *NMSA 1978, § 21-11-4: Operations vested in board of regents; corporate powers; quorum*. https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/chapter-21/article-11/section-21-11-4/

New Mexico Statutes. (2025). *NMSA 1978, § 21-11-8: Powers and duties of board of regents*. https://law.justia.com/codes/new-mexico/chapter-21/article-11/section-21-11-8/

New Mexico Water Data Initiative. (n.d.). *New Mexico Water Data Initiative*. New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources. https://newmexicowaterdata.org/

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). *Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP)*. https://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting

Appendix A: Data Governance Strategy (EFIF)

New Mexico DETECT Platform

Data Governance Strategy

March 2026

Project Overview

DETECT 1.0

- Refers to the initial platform, built with a minimum set of datasets and governance structures required for functional launch, using **only existing publicly available data** .

DETECT 2.0

- Refers to an enhanced platform that builds on DETECT 1.0 by integrating additional data sources that are currently proprietary, restricted, or otherwise inaccessible without expanded statutory authority. It may include both a secure, **interagency -only** data environment **and a public - facing platform** that provides aggregated data to protect sensitive information.

DETECT creates a statewide framework to collect, integrate, and govern energy- and emissions-related data for public and interagency use. “Energy data” or “energy-related data” when mentioned in this governance framework, includes at a minimum: (1) electricity system data (generation, demand, transmission, distribution, load, and consumption); (2) fuel supply chain data (production, processing, transport, and use of oil, natural gas, and alternative fuels); (3) emissions data (greenhouse gases and co-pollutants); (4) transportation energy use and infrastructure; and (5) energy-related environmental impacts, including land, water, and ecological effects. These categories establish a baseline scope for DETECT at launch but do not define the outer limits of the platform’s authority, and additional datasets may be incorporated as statutory authority, data availability, and policy needs evolve.

The findings and recommendations presented herein are for informational and planning purposes only and do not constitute legal guidance; agencies should consult legal counsel to assess statutory authority, compliance obligations, and implementation risks.

Table of Contents

Section	Slide Number
Section 1 Long-Term Questions Requiring Statutory Changes to Enable DETECT 2.0	4
Section 2 Who Has Authority Over DETECT 1.0 and 2.0—and Over Individual Datasets?	12
Section 3 Who Can Access What, and for What Purpose for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	25
Section 4 What Data Is Authoritative vs. Informational for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	35
Section 5 What Safeguards Are Needed in DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 for Trust and Accountability?	40
Section 6 Minimum Governance to Launch for DETECT 1.0	47

(1)

Long -Term Questions Requiring Statutory Changes to Enable DETECT 2.0

Statute should explicitly explain why DETECT is needed as a statewide platform (1/2)

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What additional statutory authority is needed to define the requirement for DETECT as a statewide data platform (for DETECT 2.0 and beyond)?	While DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 can reasonably proceed under existing authorities, targeted statutory direction would help protect the platform against future rollback. New Mexico law currently supports individual programs (e.g., PRC utility reporting, emissions inventories, renewable energy requirements), but there is no single section of law that explains why a statewide energy data platform exists and what public purposes it serves.	Of the states researched, most (including Hawaii, Maryland, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Texas, among others) established shared data systems through statutory action; notably, Illinois first issued an executive order before taking statutory action, which would also be a viable path. Oregon Chapter 276A (e.g., 276A.200, 276A.503, 276A.509) uses legislative findings to declare that information is a strategic asset, explains why statewide information-governance structures are needed, and then creates those structures (such as the Oregon Geographic Information Council) with clear purposes and duties. This approach justifies the need for an enterprise platform in statute.	Add a DETECT "Findings and Purpose" section to the statute. Oregon provides an example that New Mexico should draw from. The following slide includes sample language that incorporates elements from New Mexico Executive Order 2019-003 to better tailor the provision to New Mexico's context.	Failing to define clearly DETECT's role in statute. In Virginia and Colorado, major policy initiatives (joining RGGI via executive order; building a statewide health information exchange largely by policy) proved vulnerable or uneven until legislatures enacted explicit statutory authority and obligations. Defining DETECT's necessity and role only in policy, without statute, would risk a similar outcome.

The following is example statutory language from Oregon that explicitly articulates the need for a statewide data platform (2/2)

Cont: What additional statutory authority is needed to define the need for DETECT as a statewide data platform (for DETECT 2.0 and beyond)?

Other states offer statutory language DETECT can draw from regarding platform need. *This is example language from Oregon Chapter 276A (e.g., 276A.200, 276A.503, 276A.509):*

"A. The legislature declares that:

(1) Information is a strategic asset of the state that must be managed as a valuable state resource

(2) The expanding need, use and importance of energy-related information resources in this state require strong and effective management by both individual agencies and the state as a whole

(3) The state must establish management procedures to ensure a framework for the review, improvement, integration, development, security and use of such information resources. Principal objectives for energy-related information resources management are to further New Mexico's responsibility and opportunity to build a clean energy future for our people, limit adverse climate change impacts that harm our natural and cultural heritage, prevent the waste of New Mexico energy resources and reduce pollution that threatens human health."

– *[Note to reader: The sentence beginning "Principal objectives…" is drawn from New Mexico Executive Order 2019-003.]*

(1) Effective information resources management for energy-related information requires a statewide platform, including:

(a) A shared energy data platform, known as DETECT, that provides the core infrastructure to collect, integrate, secure and make appropriate use of such information across state agencies;

(b) Comprehensive planning of the design, acquisition, security and use of information resources that supply and draw from DETECT;

(c) The operation of communications systems and information resources that respond to the management information needs of agencies and programs through DETECT; and

(d) Consideration of the impact of information resources management activities on the development and vitality of data and communications infrastructure used to provide information to the public.

(1) Although each agency is responsible for the agency's information resources, centralized information resource management must also exist to:

(a) Provide statewide rules and standards for the collection, formatting, sharing and protection of energy-related information, as may be developed over time;

(b) Monitor and ensure compliance with those rules and standards;

(c) Provide management and technical assistance; and

(d) Ensure that the information resources management needs of state government and state government programs for energy-related information are addressed along with the needs of the individual agencies."

– *[Blue text is verbatim language from Oregon Chapter 276A (e.g., 276A.200, 276A.503, 276A.509), black text is added to cater to DETECT's needs]*

Statute should explain what DETECT is for clarity and direction

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What additional statutory authority is needed to develop DETECT 2.0's structure as a statewide platform?	A statutory mandate to "develop, operate, and maintain" the DETECT platform is essential for long-term viability, establishing it as core state infrastructure with defined ownership and accountability. The platform may include a public-facing database with aggregated, publicly available data and a secure, interagency environment that enables access to protected or proprietary information under appropriate controls.	The New Mexico Water Data Act defines "agencies" (OSE, ISC, NMED, EMNRD, and the Bureau of Geology) and a "data and information platform" that "collect, organize, integrate, distribute and archive water data" and must "integrate water data managed by state and local entities using consistent and standardized formats."	DETECT 2.0 should consider drawing from the New Mexico Water Data Act's definitions and duties section, with amendments for the DETECT's needs: C. By [date], the agencies, as convened by [EMNRD or a designated convener], shall build on the initial New Mexico Comprehensive Energy Transition effort to: (1) refine and update the list of key energy-related data, information and tools needed to support energy management and planning; (2) further develop and adopt common energy-related data standards for data collection; *[Note to reader: Options to strengthen (2) here are discussed later]* (3) develop, operate and maintain an integrated energy data and information platform, known as DETECT, including expansion beyond the initial beta platform; and (4) update the inventory of available and unavailable energy-related data and recommend priorities and timelines for filling identified gaps. – *[Blue text is verbatim language from New Mexico's Water Data Act, black text is added to cater to DETECT's needs]*	Having early administrative launch can help demonstrate value and build momentum; however, without clear statutory recognition, the platform may face risks to long-term continuity, stable governance, and sustained cross-agency participation.

Statute should explain who should be involved in DETECT

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What additional statutory authority is needed for EMNRD to designate DETECT 2.0 partner agencies and define the minimum data required for a statewide energy platform?	DETECT 2.0 should consider a statutory provision that, like the New Mexico Water Data Act, explicitly names the core partner agencies and spells out at least a minimum, shared set of data categories they must bring into the platform. Doing this in statute reduces ambiguity about who must participate, prevents gaps or overlaps in agency roles, and creates a clear baseline "data shopping list" that can be expanded over time.	The New Mexico Water Data Act defines a "data and information platform," which helps define what data is in scope, and requires that, at a minimum, it integrate water data held by state and local entities in consistent formats, covering streamflow, precipitation, reservoir and irrigation operations, groundwater, municipal and industrial use, water rights and diversions, water quality, and ecological data; this functions as a statutory minimum scope for shared water data.	DETECT 2.0 should consider adopting parallel statutory definitions, by: (A) designating "DETECT agencies" in the same list-based style used in the New Mexico Water Data Act: A. "agencies" means (1) New Mexico institute of mining and technology; (2) the New Mexico environment department; (3) the economic development department; (4) the department of workforce solutions; (5) the Indian affairs department; (6) the higher education department; (7) the department of transportation; (8) the state land office; (9) the renewable energy transmission authority; and (10) the public regulation commission. - [Agency list is drawn from the New Mexico Comprehensive Energy Transition Strategy (CETS) Request for Proposals] The statutory language should also (B) define an "energy data platform" that, at a minimum, integrates specified categories of energy-related data from those agencies and relevant local entities using consistent and standardized formats. New Mexico's Water Data Act provides one model, as it establishes a minimum scope for the platform by defining the types of data that must be integrated: "'data and information platform' means software, hardware and tools that collect, organize, integrate, distribute and archive energy and emissions data that at a minimum: (1) integrate energy data managed by state and local entities using consistent and standardized formats; and (2) integrate: (a) state and local government data on electricity generation, including resource type, capacity, and output; transmission and distribution system operations; system load; and energy consumption across residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors; (b) data on fuel production, processing, and consumption, including oil, natural gas, and alternative fuels, and associated greenhouse gas emissions and co-pollutants; and (c) data on energy-related environmental impacts, including land use, water use, and ecological effects associated with energy production and infrastructure." *– [Blue text is verbatim language from New Mexico's Water Data Act, black text is added to cater to DETECT's needs]*	Creating a statewide energy data platform without clearly specifying participating agencies and minimum data categories in statute. For example, New Mexico HB 284 identifies relevant agencies and requires them to provide energy data upon request, but does not establish a baseline set of datasets each agency must contribute. Instead, it relies on a temporary working group to assess existing data and recommend reporting standards. Without clear statutory direction, agencies may interpret responsibilities inconsistently—resulting in gaps, duplication, or uneven participation—and increasing the risk of legal challenges from regulated entities.

Durable governance is essential for DETECT's long -term stability

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How should DETECT maintain continuity given political turnover and/or uneven legislative funding, when transitioning from DETECT 1.0 to 2.0?	Data platforms are vulnerable to disruption when leadership changes or budgets fluctuate. Long-term stability requires institutionalized governance structures rather than reliance on individual administrations' support.	Best practices from state data platforms show continuity improves when governance is embedded in statute, formal rules, or executive orders and supported by interagency agreements and dedicated data coordinators. To ensure long-term sustainability, any DETECT 1.0 or 2.0 legislation should explicitly authorize the receipt of nonstate funds—including gifts, grants, and donations—in addition to legislative appropriations. While New Mexico HB 284 created a dedicated appropriation for an Office of Energy Information, the bill does not establish a permanent account or authority to receive nonstate funding. A similar issue arose during development of the Water Data Act. Earlier drafts relied solely on appropriations to agencies, but the final legislation was revised to establish a "water data account" to receive legislative appropriations as well as gifts, grants, and donations. This change created a durable funding mechanism that allows the platform to support ongoing data integration and maintenance beyond a single fiscal-year appropriation. Other states have taken similar approaches. For example, California law creates a "Water Data Administration Fund" and specifies that all money in the fund is available, upon appropriation, to designated agencies "for the collection, management, and improvement of water and ecological data," and even directs the development of a standardized agreement for voluntary donations by individuals, institutions, and organizations.	Anchor DETECT 2.0 stewardship in statute, and pair it with a dedicated funding mechanism. To support long-term continuity, New Mexico should consider establishing a statutory account or fund for DETECT that can receive legislative appropriations as well as gifts, grants, and donations. Creating a dedicated account—similar to the "water data account" established in the New Mexico Water Data Act—would provide a mechanism to support ongoing platform maintenance and data integration beyond a single fiscal-year appropriation. Another New Mexico model for this type of durable funding mechanism is the "energy efficiency assessment revolving fund," established in Section 6-21D-6.1 NMSA 1978, which is a dedicated account that may receive appropriations as well as gifts, grants, and donations, and is structured so that funds do not revert at the end of the fiscal year. This model could be adapted for DETECT to support ongoing data integration and platform maintenance. Several other states have also created statutory funds to support data platforms over time; for example, California law provides: "3. Water Data Administration Fund 12420. (a) The Water Data Administration Fund is hereby created. All moneys in the fund are available, upon appropriation, to the department, the state board, or the Department of Fish and Wildlife for the collection, management, and improvement of water and ecological data for the purposes of this part. (b) The Department of Finance shall develop a standardized agreement to allow for the voluntary donation to the fund by any person, educational institution, government entity, corporation or other business entity, or organization." This provision illustrates a more standardized approach, using a uniform agreement to streamline contributions across entities. As an initial step, New Mexico could pursue a harmonized approach—aligning existing agency processes and funding pathways to enable participation—while leaving room to evolve toward a more standardized contribution framework over time.	Relying on informal arrangements, ad hoc data sharing, or administration-specific priorities that can fluctuate when leadership changes. Allowing DETECT to depend on intermittent, discretionary funding and weak governance, which can leave a mature platform underused, politically controversial, and effectively stalled for years despite significant prior investment—only to require later "rescue" funding and governance resets to restore credibility and use, as seen with Mississippi's LifeTracks database.

Coordinated data updates and phased data authority are key to building DETECT

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What common definitions must all agencies use in DETECT 2.0?	Consistent definitions across agencies are required for cross-dataset comparability. Without alignment, aggregated datasets become unreliable or misleading.	Key categories requiring alignment include electricity systems, fuel supply chains, emissions, transportation energy, environmental impacts, and workforce metrics. DETECT should use existing New Mexico statutory and regulatory definitions wherever possible to ensure consistency across datasets.	Use New Mexico statutory or regulatory definitions whenever available. Over time, DETECT 2.0 and the NM CETS teams should work with the Legislature to streamline definitions in statute. Publish a Definitions and Methodology Register documenting all definitions and their legal sources. Standardizing units and definitions is a first step toward broader energy data standards that ensure information can be consistently collected, shared, and analyzed across agencies. For example, statutes should direct agencies to adopt common data standards—similar to the New Mexico Water Data Act's requirement to "develop common water data standards for data collection." Statutory language in other states also provides a model. For example, Oklahoma law requires that "[agencies] shall publish and update convenience information sets which shall be accessible through standardized application programming interfaces and published in standardized formats including but not limited to eXtensible Markup Language (XML) and Comma Separated Value (CSV) formats." Similarly, Indiana definition of machine-readable is "a format in which government data can be easily processed by a computer without human intervention while ensuring that semantic meaning is not lost."	Limit agency-level variation in definitions to prevent incompatible datasets and poor comparability.
What authorities would agencies need for real-time, comprehensive data collection for DETECT 2.0?	Lack of statutory authority may prevent access to real-time operational data held by market operators or regulated entities.	Wholesale market rules govern reporting, and state agencies generally cannot require real-time operational data without statutory authority.	In early phases, focus on standardized regulatory and planning datasets rather than real-time ISO-style data collection. Use existing regulatory authority to collect structured, machine-readable datasets for planning, cost analysis, emissions tracking, and policy evaluation. Once a clear need for real-time operational data is established, consider pursuing real-time data authorities or agreements only in a later phase.	Designing DETECT to depend on real-time market data too early—before a strong use case is established, legal authority is secured, and infrastructure and security protocols are in place—would delay deployment.

DETECT reporting rules should scale with operator size, with less burdensome requirements for small operators

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How should DETECT 2.0 treat small energy operators—such as small oil and gas producers and electric cooperatives—if additional data beyond current reporting is required?	Three common mechanisms across jurisdictions address small operator data requirements: (1) Size-based thresholds exempting the smallest entities entirely; (2) Tiered requirements that simplify reporting for mid-size operators; (3) Indirect reporting via a larger intermediary filing on their behalf. Data quality risk from exempting small operators in NM is low as production is concentrated among large operators (over 87% of production in oil & gas, 73% in the power sector). Uniform requirements without accommodation could produce legal challenges and implementation delays. OCD's C-115 already collects well-level data from every O&G operator statewide and makes it public, so DETECT can access small operator data without imposing any new direct filing obligation. The rule also allows limited hardship-based exceptions from electronic filing, showing that New Mexico already uses narrow compliance flexibility without eliminating reporting altogether.	EPA GHGRP: 25,000 MT CO_2e threshold; small sources captured indirectly via fuel suppliers. The Minnesota Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) requires utilities to meet annual energy-savings goals, but only applies to cooperative electric associations with more than 5,000 members and municipalities serving more than 1,000 retail customers, leaving smaller utilities outside the statute's scope entirely. EIA Form 861S: ~1,700 small utilities, including NM electric co-ops, file a short form; full form required only every 8 years. Colorado's Renewable Energy Standard explicitly exempts distributed generation facilities smaller than 1 MW from registering and recording their RECs in WREGIS, the Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System used to track renewable energy certificates—a direct size-based carve-out that reduces reporting burden for small generators.	To simplify and avoid additional reporting burden, DETECT 2.0 should require small operators to submit shorter reports, relative to larger operators, for new data needs; report less frequently; or use publicly available data captured via existing reporting systems. DETECT should also include a narrow hardship provision to allow limited flexibility in exceptional cases where compliance would be unduly burdensome, without creating a broad exemption from reporting. • For oil & gas: access OCD's C-115 through a formal EMNRD interagency Data Sharing Agreement and adopt exemptions already in place for it. • For coops: use EIA Form 861S as data source. Other states provide examples of how less-burdensome reporting requirements can be set in statute or rule for smaller operators. In Missouri, small generators get an express reduction in reporting frequency. One bill section provides: "A generator who is a small quantity generator for the two preceding years shall not be required to submit a report more often than biennially." This is a direct statement that once an entity qualifies as "small" under the program's thresholds, its reporting obligation is explicitly relaxed relative to larger generators. In Delaware's utility regulations, there is a dedicated simplified track for small utilities' data reporting, framed as: "Part F – Annual Reporting Requirements – Small Utilities. All small utilities shall file an annual report on forms prescribed by the Commission…" This language establishes a separate, lighter annual report specifically for "small utilities," while larger utilities report under different, more detailed provisions.	Assuming C-115 access without a formal interagency agreement. This would create fragile dependency vulnerable to agency reorganization or budget cuts. Overlooking the generation & transmission cooperative gap. Tri-State and Western Farmers are outside PRC/DETECT jurisdiction. Distribution coop reporting alone gives an incomplete picture of coop-served communities. Ignoring low-N anonymization in thin segments. County data with 2–3 operators can identify individual facilities even without names. Test thresholds against anonymization feasibility before finalizing.

EFI FOUNDATION

(2)

Who Has Authority Over DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 —and Over Individual Datasets?

University hosting works for early -phase platforms, but compliance relevant data requires executive ownership

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
Who should be the system owner for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Early-phase cross-agency data platforms benefit from strong state agency and university partnerships.	Several states (for example, Ohio's evolution from an Ohio State–based IDS to the InnovateOhio Platform) have launched integrated data systems through university or quasi-academic hosts to leverage agility and perceived neutrality, then strengthened executive-branch governance as systems matured and risks increased. For example, the Indiana Data Partnership links government, nonprofit, and private organizations to pool expertise.	Adopt a hybrid model in which EMNRD serves as the statutory steward and enterprise owner of DETECT, exercising authority and accountability through cabinet and budget processes, while New Mexico Tech serves as the technical host and research/analytics partner under a statutory interagency governance council. For the interagency council, use the agency list in New Mexico HB 284 (Section 2A) as the basis for structuring the council and defining participating entities for data governance. Importantly, EMNRD does not need to change its enabling statute to own and operate DETECT. Under Section 9-1-5 of the Executive Reorganization Act, the EMNRD Secretary "has every power expressly enumerated in the laws, whether granted to the secretary or the department, or any division of the department." Combined with the Energy Conservation and Management Division's existing duty under Section 9-5A-4(B) to "plan, administer, maintain records, and monitor state and federal energy conservation and alternative energy technology programs," the Secretary can direct the division to administer DETECT under her existing administrative authority without legislative action. However, this ownership would be administratively fragile without standalone DETECT legislation to protect the platform against future rollback. Additionally, if New Mexico wished to create a new dedicated office — such as an Office of Energy Information — that would require amending Section 9-5A-3 NMSA 1978, as that section exclusively establishes EMNRD's organizational units and cannot be changed without legislative action. Additionally, as mentioned previously, several states (e.g., California as previously discussed) have paired integrated data platforms with dedicated funds written into statute, both to clarify who is legally authorized to receive and manage appropriations and donations for the platform and to support ongoing data collection, management, and maintenance. Depending on how New Mexico structures DETECT, similar statutory language may be necessary to ensure that a university partner can lawfully receive and administer state funds and external contributions for DETECT-related work. Clear statutory authority could also allow the state to structure funding arrangements intentionally—such as specifying allowable uses of funds or cost recovery approaches—rather than defaulting to standard university indirect cost practices. In that statute, the legislature created a dedicated funding mechanism at New Mexico Tech: "The board of regents of the New Mexico institute of mining and technology shall establish a 'water data account' to receive appropriations from the legislature and gifts, grants or donations for the bureau of geology and mineral resources to carry out the purposes of the Water Data Act." A DETECT analogue should authorize the board of regents (or comparable governing body) to establish an "energy data account" to receive legislative appropriations and external funds for the university's DETECT-related responsibilities.	Allowing diffuse or shared ownership without a designated executive lead. Allowing ambiguous statutory language, *see, e.g.,* New Hampshire SB 284-FN, which remains stalled before the New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission due to unclear statutory governance standards. Relying on ad hoc funding arrangements with university partners without clear statutory authority, which can create uncertainty around fund administration, cost structures, and long-term sustainability.
		New Mexico's Water Data Act designates the New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources at New Mexico Tech to convene and host the technical platform, while EMNRD and other cabinet agencies serve as directing agencies.		
	As DETECT incorporates proprietary and restricted data and becomes compliance-relevant, enterprise stewardship must rest with an executive department so that legal authority, cybersecurity obligations, and budget leverage align with the entities that direct agencies and answer to the legislature.	NM agencies report to the Governor through secretaries, who can issue binding directives, escalate noncompliance, and tie expectations to performance and budgets; a university cannot discipline agency leadership, so any statutory "may require" language for NM Tech would still depend on cabinet enforcement (in DETECT 2.0 primarily). When DETECT holds proprietary or restricted data, liability and cybersecurity exposure increase and must be managed through statewide systems that are built around cabinet departments.		

Ownership of the data domains should be explicit

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
Who holds authoritative ownership over each major data domain for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Statutes already vest subject-matter authority in specific agencies; separating platform ownership from domain ownership prevents turf conflicts and keeps accountability clear.	Connecticut requires agencies to annually inventory and classify their own "high value data" before it enters a shared platform — establishing that domain authority stays with the originating agency even within an integrated system.	Across DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 (even if/when new statutory authorities are established), maintain authoritative ownership within subject-matter agencies (EMNRD for energy supply, NMED for emissions, etc.); DETECT serves as enterprise integrator under EMNRD administrative leadership.	Allowing platform ownership to supplant domain authority, creating accountability gaps.

Data retention statutes may influence the longevity of data sources for DETECT

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What statutory authorities govern data retention in DETECT 1.0 and how should this be expanded in 2.0?	Energy data in agency custody are governed by statewide records-management rules (1.21.2 NMAC and functional schedules), plus sector-specific retention mandates that commonly require 3–10 years; unscheduled datasets are presumptively permanent until scheduled.	The New Mexico statewide records-retention rule (1.21.2 NMAC) requires every agency to follow approved retention schedules and states that non-scheduled public records "shall have a retention period of permanent until such time the non-scheduled record has been scheduled." This means any new energy system, transportation, or DETECT dataset that is not yet on a schedule must legally be kept indefinitely until a specific period (e.g., 5 or 10 years) is adopted. Functional and local schedules built under 1.21.2 NMAC give concrete benchmarks, commonly setting 5-year retention for data-tracking and reporting records (e.g., "records related to the tracking of data for the purpose of reporting—destroy five years from date file created") and 3–5 years for many analytical and project-file series. Sector-specific rules for environmental compliance impose 10-year and 5-year onsite retention floors for operators: e.g., power-plant CO_2 compliance records and continuous emission monitoring data under 20.2.101.114 NMAC must be kept for 10 years after each compliance period, with records maintained for at least three years at the site or another approved location, and many similar environmental rules require at least 3 years of recordkeeping. To identify what operators must comply, New Mexico's HB 284 provides a starting point of what operators may be considered for data submission. However, it is important to clarify that operators should only be required to report to their designated regulatory authorities as specified in statute, while DETECT functions as a centralized data aggregator. HB 284 defines these entities as follows: "A. As used in this section, "energy-sector entity" means a person engaged in: (1) ownership or control of mineral fuel resources or nonmineral energy resources; (2) exploration for or development of mineral fuel resources; (3) extraction of mineral fuel or nonmineral energy resources; (4) refining, milling or otherwise processing mineral fuels or nonmineral energy resources; (5) the storage of mineral fuels or nonmineral energy resources; (6) the generation, transmission or storage of electrical energy; (7) the transportation of mineral fuels or nonmineral energy resources; or (8) wholesale or retail distribution of mineral fuels, nonmineral energy resources or electrical energy." Policymakers may also wish to consider whether entities outside the energy sector that generate significant emissions should be included.	DETECT should not establish independent data retention requirements; instead, retention should remain the responsibility of source agencies under existing statutory and regulatory frameworks (e.g., 1.21.2 NMAC and sector-specific mandates). DETECT's role is to align retention expectations across agencies—ensuring that integrated datasets remain consistent, legally compliant, and usable over time while avoiding gaps, duplication, or conflicting retention practices. For high-value aggregated indicators and documentation (statewide emissions, energy balances, methodology and codebooks), designate them as permanent or "retain until superseded by new series" to support long-term trend analysis and historical accountability.	Treating DETECT data as purely discretionary records; if you fail to schedule them, 1.21.2 NMAC effectively forces permanent retention by default, which can increase storage, cybersecurity, and discovery exposure. Setting de facto retention below existing regulatory floors—for example, deleting granular emissions or energy data in less than 3–5 years or compliance-quality datasets in less than 10 years—which would undermine enforcement. Mandating blanket, open-ended retention of all raw, device-level operational data (e.g., all telematics, AMI intervals) when smaller, well-defined samples plus permanent aggregates would satisfy legal and analytical needs.

Standardized Data Sharing Agreements must be in place at launch of DETECT 1.0

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How should cross-domain integration occur for DETECT 1.0?	Informal integration creates duplicative burden and governance gaps. Without a standardized framework, agencies repeatedly negotiate one-off agreements, draining capacity and producing inconsistent data-sharing terms.	Oregon discovered after years of ad hoc sharing that agencies were executing redundant agreements across siloed initiatives. After 12 months of interagency work, the state developed a formal enterprise MOU, Data Sharing Process, and Playbook — and is now piloting it statewide. Similar action has been taken in Arizona to encourage data sharing among agencies. New Mexico has also anticipated the need for interagency collaboration, outlining in statute that databases requiring interagency collaboration must define responsibilities at the start through a formal agreement: "If more than one state agency is responsible for the information inserted in the database, the agencies shall enter into an agreement designating a lead agency. If the agencies cannot agree as to the designation of a lead state agency, the commission shall designate one of the state agencies as the lead agency to carry out the responsibilities set forth in this section."	Building on existing statute, establish EMNRD as the lead agency and begin by requiring a standardized, enterprise-wide data-sharing MOU and data-sharing playbook at DETECT 1.0's launch to prevent ad hoc agreements from fragmenting the platform before it scales. DETECT 1.0 should consider drawing on practices from neighbor-state, Arizona: Arizona uses a statewide data-sharing memorandum of understanding, implemented in 2019 and signed by 29 agencies, to govern how agencies exchange data in support of state-run programs. Those signatory agencies form the State Data Interoperability Council, which meets quarterly to reduce risk, improve efficiency, and increase the value of data exchanges while ensuring systems are developed and maintained in line with statewide and agency strategic plans.	Launching without a standardized MOU template, leaving each agency to negotiate its own terms independently. Making DETECT difficult to scale from 1.0 to 2.0 without standardized Data Sharing Agreements, leading to higher costs and delays.

Cross -agency collaboration may be strengthened through statute (1/2)

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How should cross-domain integration occur for DETECT 2.0?	In Phase 1, DETECT agencies should enter into voluntary memoranda of understanding that use a standardized DETECT data-sharing protocol, then refine those MOUs into a common template; in Phase 2, New Mexico should build on that experience by statutorily requiring DETECT MOUs—using the standardized template—to ensure that all designated agencies participate and share data under clear, enforceable terms.	DETECT 2.0 will need more than permissive MOUs; it will benefit from mandatory cross-agency cooperation backed by statute, so integration does not depend solely on goodwill. New Mexico's Water Data Act uses explicit statutory language to require cross-agency collaboration on water data, by stating: "The agencies shall collaborate with other regional and national efforts to share, integrate and manage water data." Other states, including Texas, Iowa, and California provide alternative models that consider penalties for noncompliance and statute-driven MOUs. New Mexico database statute, Section 14-3-15.1 NMSA 1978, already allows interagency access by providing that, "Subject to any confidentiality provisions of law, any state agency may permit another state agency access to all or any portion of a computerized database created by a state agency," which suggests EMNRD may not need new authority simply to access compliance data maintained by other agencies. DETECT-specific legislation can build on these authorities by requiring defined agencies to coordinate and integrate their energy-related data into the DETECT platform. New Mexico HB 284 also attempted required sharing by stating agencies must "provide energy and emissions data requested by the office of energy information."	Establish formal integration authority through enabling statute with enforcement mechanisms for noncompliance explicitly outlined. For DETECT 1.0, New Mexico should consider editing language similar to Colorado's data-sharing authorization to reference DETECT directly, so that, except where state or federal law prohibits it and subject to applicable privacy protections, each designated agency is expressly authorized to share data it collects into the DETECT platform and with other participating entities for DETECT-related purposes. See Colorado's language: "24-37.5-704. Data-sharing - authorization. "(1) Except as specifically prohibited by state or federal laws, and in accordance with applicable state and federal privacy laws and policies, each state agency is authorized, in accordance with the provisions of the interdepartmental data protocol, to share data collected in the course of performing its powers and duties with the following entities: (a) Other state agencies; (b) The legislative and judicial departments; (c) Political subdivisions; and (d) Nongovernmental organizations and individuals." *[NOTE: For the purposes of this platform, NGOs and individuals may not apply]* Other states offer statutory language DETECT can draw from regarding binding MOUs and penalties; see the following slide.	Relying on integration authority that merely encourages voluntary participation or references data sharing in general terms without identifying cooperating entities, requiring written agreements, or attaching consequences to noncompliance, as this tends to produce uneven participation and weak leverage when key partners decline to share or maintain data.

Many states provide examples of statutory language for cross agency collaboration (2/2)

Cont: How should cross-domain integration occur for DETECT 2.0?

Other states offer statutory language DETECT can draw from regarding binding MOUs and penalties:

Texas – cooperating entities and MOUs
"Sec. 10.004. COOPERATING ENTITIES. (a) The lead agency and each cooperating entity shall enter into a memorandum of understanding regarding the sharing of data for purposes of the system. The memorandum of understanding must specify the data to be shared … and the frequency and manner of that data sharing.
(b) Each cooperating entity shall participate in the system and share data for purposes of the system as required by the memorandum of understanding."

Iowa – formalizing commitments via agreements
A department may "enter into memoranda of agreement with the departments of education and workforce development and the economic development authority to formalize the commitments of the respective departments … Items addressed in the memoranda shall include but are not limited to data sharing and providing staffing to the technical assistance team."

California – tying protocols to funding and penalties
"(b) Recipients of state funds through grants or contracts for research or projects relating to the improvement of water or ecological data shall, as a condition of the receipt of a grant or contract, adhere to the protocols … for data sharing, transparency, documentation, and quality control.
(c) A grant or contract recipient that does not comply with subdivision (b) is not eligible for state funding until the grant or contract recipient complies with those requirements."

Approval of the methodology requires a clear mischaracterization standard to prevent agency veto

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
Who approves changes to core assumptions and methodologies for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Shared review reduces conflict and strengthens legitimacy.	New Mexico's Water Data Act established a council that submits an annual plan assessing data needs, goals, performance metrics, and budgetary needs — institutionalizing collective review rather than leaving methodology decisions to a single agency. Multiple states including Maryland and Texas use statutory oversight boards for the same purpose, bringing together representatives to oversee data standards.	Require annual governing council approval of core assumptions and methodologies on a pre-set, regular schedule, accompanied by a published methodology report and defined public comment period. Statutory models in other states illustrate how governance structures can support consistent data standards. For example, Connecticut established agency data officers in statute, requiring each executive branch agency to designate an employee responsible for data governance changes. The law states: "(b) Each executive branch agency shall designate an employee of the agency to serve as the agency data officer, who shall be responsible for implementing the provisions of this section and who shall serve as the main contact person for inquiries, requests or concerns regarding access to the data of such agency. The agency data officer, in consultation with the Chief Data Officer and the executive agency head, shall establish procedures to ensure that requests for data that the agency receives are complied with in an appropriate and prompt manner." As part of this council, Connecticut law also requires periodic review of data governance methods. Every two years, agencies must make recommendations to improve the standardization and integration of data systems and data management practices across executive branch agencies, among other responsibilities.	Allowing unilateral methodological control. Relying on ad hoc technical changes outside formal review. Allowing lack of public documentation of assumption changes.

Council approval with bounded agency review prevents delays

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
Who approves public-facing indicators for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Agencies need protection against having their statutory data mischaracterized in public-facing products, but approval authority cannot be so diffuse that it becomes a veto on transparency.	DC's open data policy requires dataset classifications to be submitted by each Agency Data Officer and approved by General Counsel — establishing that originating agencies have a formal role in how their data is characterized before public release, without giving any single agency unilateral control over the platform.	DETECT 1.0 leadership proposes indicators within a bounded time frame; the governing council approves them; subject-matter agencies retain limited veto authority solely for demonstrable mischaracterization of their statutory data. For the New Mexico Water Data Act, the statute set “two hundred seventy-five days of enactment of the Water Data Act” and annually thereafter to provide metrics, goals, targets, and actions of the Water Data Act.	Using agency veto to block transparency rather than correct mischaracterization. Allowing political pressure to distort indicator design. Leaving the standard for "mischaracterization" undefined or subject to inconsistent interpretation. Requiring excessive sign-off that delays publication.

Formal intake and challenge processes prevent ad hoc decisions from becoming governance gaps

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What is the process for adding new datasets or modules for DETECT 2.0?	Platforms that lack a formal dataset intake process tend to accumulate inconsistent or duplicative datasets over time.	California's data governance policy requires CDO-reviewed metadata and a data quality assessment before any dataset can be published on the state platform. Oregon's open data governance playbook specifies a dataset intake checklist: legal authority, data classification, quality baseline, metadata standards, update cadence, and responsible steward must all be documented before a dataset goes live. Each dataset is required to document legal authority, clssification, quality baseline, update cadence, and a named steward before publication.	Establish a formal dataset intake process with a standardized checklist covering: (1) legal authority and Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) requirements; (2) data classification and sensitivity review; (3) metadata completeness; (4) defined update cadence and named data steward; (5) governing council approval above a defined significance threshold (e.g., new agency integration or new data type). Include a sunset process for outdated or superseded datasets, with public notice and archiving of the final version. DETECT should require all datasets to carry the following metadata fields before publication: dataset name; named data steward and source agency; data access tier (Public, interagency-only, or restricted, per slide 29 framework); update frequency and last-updated date; geographic and temporal coverage; methodology reference; known data gaps; and recommended citation language. Traceability fields should additionally capture the original collection authority, transformation steps applied (raw → staging → produced), and a version/change log link. DCAT-AP should serve as the machine-readable standard to ensure interoperability with data.gov and peer state platforms.	Failing to establish a threshold for what constitutes a "significant" dataset addition requiring full council review versus a minor update that staff can handle administratively. Otherwise the intake process can become a bottleneck.
How are criticized methods handled for DETECT 2.0?	Transparent, structured responses to methodological criticism are essential to DETECT's long-term credibility.	RGGI contracts an independent auditor each compliance period to review methodology; audit findings are publicly released, with formal RGGI-IS responses documented and publicly available. EIA's Annual Energy Outlook subjects all major modeling assumptions to external peer review by an independent expert panel before publication, with published responses to substantive reviewer comments.	Establish a formal methodological challenge process: (1) public submission mechanism for critiques; (2) mandatory staff response within 60 days; (3) governing council review for critiques meeting a materiality threshold; (4) formal methodology update or rulemaking if the critique is sustained; (5) public documentation of all critiques received, staff responses, and outcomes.	Allowing individual agency staff to respond to criticism without council oversight. Unilateral responses risk creating inconsistency and may commit DETECT to positions not formally approved.

Escalation paths must be time -bound to prevent procedural delay from becoming a de facto veto

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How will updates be synchronized across agencies for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Multi-agency data systems require coordination mechanisms to maintain consistent updates and data quality.	Successful platforms rely on centralized update schedules, designated agency data coordinators, and standardized machine-readable data submission protocols. The Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology lists timeliness, accuracy, and coherence as key dimensions of data quality, and significant missing data as a risk to avoid. EIA's Quality Assurance Program requires verification when facility-level data diverges from prior-year values by more than 1%. EPA's GHGRP uses programmatic checks against prior-year values and cross-source benchmarks before accepting submitted data, and its reporting guidance specifies field completeness expectations at ingestion.	Publish a central data update calendar tied to regulatory and reporting cycles. Require each contributing agency to designate a data coordinator responsible for data quality and transmission by the designated deadline. Over time, standardize machine-readable submissions, implement a shared data dictionary, and maintain version control and change logs. DETECT should adopt the following minimum data quality thresholds, subject to governing council approval as part of the Annual Methodologies Document: • Timeliness: The council should set a timelimit for updating datasets when source the source agency, such as EPA, publishes an update. For example, 30 days. • Completeness: The council should set a threshold for the minimum percentage of fields populated in a dataset prior to publication; datasets below the threshold should be quarantined. 95% completeness is a common benchmark (used by the CDC). • Accuracy: Values diverging >1% from the authoritative source are quarantined pending steward review. The steward must document one of three determinations before publication: legitimate data update (publishes with a version note), methodology change (requires council notification), or ingestion error (corrected before publication). • Coherence: Cross-dataset definition, unit, and geography conflicts should be documented and resolved within a council-set timelimit, such as 60 days, after of identification.	Allowing uncoordinated updates, inconsistent formats, or undocumented revisions that degrade data reliability.
What is the escalation path if agencies disagree across DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Examples of where interagency disputes arise include: changes to modeling assumptions; characterization of public-facing agency statutory data; timing of publication. Escalation must be time-bound, but include all relevant agencies, to incorporate all feedback while preventing procedural veto through inaction.	The California Permit Streamlining Act establishes defined review timelines for development approvals and provides that if an agency fails to act within prescribed statutory windows, the project may be "deemed approved." Louisiana's FastSites permitting framework establishes defined review timelines and automatic progression if agencies fail to act within prescribed windows.	Require short, defined review windows (e.g., 10–15 business days for staff review and 30 days for council action), with automatic advancement or presumed approval if deadlines lapse.	Tolerating repeated "clarification" requests that stall the timeline. Failing to clearly assign authority for automatic approval. Leaving out key agencies under time pressure.

Sustained staffing and funding support long -term platform operations (1/2)

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What staffing and budget resources are required to develop and sustain the platform for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Data platforms require dedicated technical, analytical, and governance staff, along with ongoing operational funding for hosting, maintenance, and development. Cost structure may vary materially depending on who operates the platform (university-operation compared to a standalone, new government office) and will likely scale significantly between DETECT 1.0 and 2.0.	The NM CETS Phase 1 Data Management Strategy Report recommends at least 6 FTEs, including two data engineers, a front-end developer, an energy analyst, a GHG analyst, and a data steward. Estimated prototype development costs range from $32,600–$133,000. NM State Personnel Office (SPO) Classification and Pay Listing (eff. August 22, 2025) provides official salary bands for comparable state government technical roles: Data Engineer (Grade C10, midpoint $91,960); Data/Energy Analyst (Grade C9, midpoint $83,600); IT Application Developer (Grade C8, midpoint $76,000). A standard government burden rate of 1.30x applies to state FTE personnel costs. NM Tech FY2026 Fixed F&A Rate Agreement establishes an on-campus rate of 19.1% for Other Sponsored Activities — the applicable category for platform development and data governance work. NM HB 284 created a dedicated appropriation for a proposed Office of Energy Information, aimed at creating and managing an interagency data platform, with an appropriation of $3 million dollars to begin. The Water Data Initiative estimated 24 FTEs total, with 11 currently funded, and FY2027 budget needs of $7.91M (including $3.81M recurring funding). The Texas Water Data Hub operates with 4–5 staff plus contractor support, while Open Data NYC maintains an analytics team of about 20 staff, with 5 full-time employees supporting the open data program and 100 agency data coordinators across city government. In interviews, one program reported spending $50k–$70k annually for hosting, maintaining, and supporting its CKAN-based data platform(CKAN, or the Comprehensive Knowledge Archive Network, is an open-source platform for publishing and managing datasets), plus $40k for user research and custom development, and a part-time catalog curator responsible for reviewing and updating datasets.	Establish a baseline staffing model and sustainable funding plan before launch, including technical development staff, subject matter experts, and data governance roles. Submit the plan to relevant state oversight and funding authorities (e.g., executive leadership and legislative appropriators) for review and approval, and budget for both initial platform development and ongoing operational costs such as hosting, maintenance, contractor support, and dataset management. The text that follows are scenarios on potential staffing and budget options. Draft cost estimates use (1) NM Tech pay grades, published fringe rates, and the FY26 Fixed F&A Rate Agreement (Scenario A) or NM SPO classified salary schedules and actual employer benefit rates (Scenario B), and (2) NM Water Data Initiative, HB 284, and peer-state benchmarks. Refine through formal implementation planning. *Reading This Section* Scenario A places NM Tech as the technical host: EMNRD retains statutory stewardship while NM Tech operates the platform as a research and analytics partner, analogous to how NMBGMR hosts the Water Data Initiative under the Water Data Act. Scenario B creates a new standalone state office: the Office of Energy Information owns and operates DETECT directly as a state agency, as proposed in NM HB 284 (2026 Regular Session). Within each scenario, DETECT 1.0 is the initial build — a 6-FTE team standing up the core platform, data integrations, and interagency coordination, based on the NM CETS Phase I staff estimates. DETECT 2.0 is the scaled-up phase — expanded staffing (security, compliance, data coordinators), full interagency data sharing, and operational maturity, benchmarked to the NM Water Data Initiative and HB 284 appropriation levels. See the page that follows for detailed estimates.	Understaffing key technical or governance roles, inability to maintain or update datasets, delays in platform development, reliance on short-term funding, and declining platform quality due to insufficient operational resources.

Sustained staffing and funding support long -term platform operations (2/2)

Cont: What staffing and budget resources are required to develop and sustain the platform for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?

DETECT 1.0 Cost Estimate (Scenario A)
6 FTEs at NM Tech Pay Grades 17–22 (midpoint salaries $55,973–$105,348; aggregate midpoint ~$424K). Using the NMT research fringe rate of 57.69%, loaded personnel costs total ~$669K at midpoints. With $100K OPEX added to the MTDC base, F&A at 19.1% adds ~$147K.

- Year 1 (with $33K–$133K CAPEX): ~$950K–$1.13M
- Ongoing (no CAPEX): ~$810K–$1.0M/year
- If classified as Organized Research (F&A at 30.5%), Year 1 rises to ~$920K–$1.22M; ongoing ~$890K–$1.09M/year

DETECT 2.0 (Scenario A)
Scales toward Water Data Initiative model (NM Tech hosts; cabinet directs). Draft scale: ~$2.5M–$3.5M/year.

DETECT 1.0 Cost Estimate (Scenario B)
6 FTEs on NM SPO IT and Engineer schedules (midpoints $79,990–$127,659; aggregate ~$580K–$646K). With ~47% effective burden rate (28.89% mandated + ~$18K/employee insurance), loaded personnel costs total ~$856K–$940K. Adding $100K OPEX:

- Year 1 (with $33K–$133K CAPEX): ~$990K–$1.17M
- Ongoing (no CAPEX): ~$956K–$1.04M/year

DETECT 2.0 (Scenario B)
Expanded team (security, compliance, data coordinators). Benchmarked to NM HB 284 (2026), which proposed a $3M appropriation to the Office of Energy Information for FY2027 staffing and operations. Draft scale: ~$3M–$7.9M/year ($3M reflects HB 284 near-term appropriation; NM Water Data Initiative at $7.91M/year is upper-bound benchmark for full interagency build-out).

OPEX Basis. The $100K OPEX estimate reflects a baseline for platform infrastructure services (cloud hosting, software licensing, data catalog maintenance, and IT contracts) benchmarked to the NM Water Data Initiative. NMBGMR's non-personnel recurring costs for the WDI — covering Google Cloud hosting, data catalog development and support, website maintenance, and IT service contracts — total $100K/year (2024 WDI Plan, Appendix 2, Table A, p. 2-3). This represents the closest available in-state benchmark for a single-platform data coordination effort at comparable early-stage scale. Note that EMNRD's WDI non-personnel recurring costs run $200K/year and NMED's run $450K/year (ibid., pp. 2-7, 2-9), suggesting the $100K figure is a floor that may need to increase as DETECT adds dedicated cybersecurity tooling, GIS licensing, and multi-agency data integrations.

It may also be relevant to include a dedicated budget line for participating-agency personnel involvement (point-of-contact staffing, meeting attendance, data coordination, and technical working group participation). EMNRD is already funding this for DETECT Phase 1 by compensating PRC, DWS, DOT, NMED, and other agencies for coordination time — formalizing this as a recurring line item ensures continuity and accountability. This approach is consistent with the NM Water Data Initiative model (pp. 6–7), where each directing agency receives dedicated recurring appropriations for staff assigned to interagency data coordination: EMNRD at $469K/year for 2 FTEs, OSE/ISC at $410K received (goal $1.28M) for 10 FTEs, NMED requesting $1.03M for 5 FTEs, and NMBGMR at $500K for 6 FTEs — totaling $3.52M/year in collaborative recurring need across four agencies (2024 WDI Plan, Appendix 2, pp. 2-3 through 2-9). Each agency designates a point of contact who participates in the Technical Working Group and Executive Steering Committee (p. 1, governance diagram). At the federal level, the FHWA Transportation Liaison Program under 23 U.S.C. 139(j) provides a national precedent: 9 state DOTs fund 158+ dedicated liaison positions housed at partner resource agencies via interagency agreements, at costs of $75K–$178K per position (salary, benefits, and overhead). The lead agency pays and sets priorities; the partner agency houses the staff.

(3)

Who Can Access What, and for What Purpose for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?

DETECT 1.0 should be used only for analysis of publicly available datasets

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What DETECT 1.0 uses are explicitly permitted?	DETECT 1.0 should establish a baseline platform that aggregates publicly available energy data to improve transparency and situational awareness across state government. By relying only on existing public datasets and statutory authorities, the platform can be implemented quickly while demonstrating value and building institutional trust. DETECT 1.0 will also promote equity by making energy data publicly accessible in an easy-to-use format.	Many data platforms begin by aggregating publicly available datasets and expand scope over time. For example, New York City, Chicago, and Maryland initially released datasets before comprehensive open data legislation in formalized the platform and expanded coverage. Several open data platforms prioritize equity by providing information in accessible, easy-to-use formats. For example, Burlington, VT, New York City, and Chicago's open data platforms emphasize clear presentation so communities can understand and use the data.	Launch DETECT 1.0 as a public data aggregation and analysis platform that: • Integrates existing federal, regional, and state datasets • Provides dashboards and analytical tools for policymakers and the public • Standardizes metadata and data documentation across datasets • Demonstrates early value while informing design of future DETECT 2.0 capabilities.	Delaying launch while waiting for access to proprietary or restricted datasets. Implying that DETECT 1.0 contains comprehensive or operational data coverage. Building complex access controls unnecessary for public datasets. Allowing unclear documentation of data sources, limitations, or update frequency.

DETECT 1.0 should discourage misuse and misrepresentation of public datasets while protecting platform reliability

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What DETECT 1.0 uses are discouraged?	Even when using public datasets, certain uses can undermine the credibility and proper interpretation of DETECT 1.0. Risks include misrepresenting aggregated data as operational intelligence, removing context or metadata when redistributing datasets, scraping the platform in ways that degrade performance, or presenting analyses that imply authority beyond the underlying public data sources.	Open data governance frameworks commonly include acceptable-use provisions to prevent misrepresentation of public datasets, removal of attribution, or automated scraping that harms platform availability. State open data and enterprise data platforms routinely include protections against misuse of public data and system abuse. E.g., NYC Open Data requires attribution when republishing datasets and allows the City to implement rate-limiting and other security controls to prevent abuse of the platform.	Establish DETECT 1.0 Terms of Use that discourage: • Misrepresentation of aggregated public datasets as real-time operational data • Redistribution of datasets without attribution or metadata • Use of the platform to imply official policy conclusions • Automated scraping that degrades platform performance • Manipulation or selective presentation of data that obscures limitations. Enforce through clear terms of use, rate limiting, attribution requirements, and platform monitoring.	Removing attribution or data limitations in redistribution. Allowing scraping that degrades platform performance or availability. Presenting analyses as official government conclusions. Allowing unclear documentation of data sources or analytical limitations.

Existing statutory language provides guidance for public disclosure

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What statutory authorities govern public disclosure in DETECT 1.0 and how might this be expanded in 2.0?	IPRA deems data public unless declared otherwise by the authoritative agency in New Mexico, but other states, like Massachusetts, show how to reconcile openness with confidentiality by treating detailed, facility-level energy data as non-public while making aggregated outputs public and using aggregation thresholds to protect privacy.	New Mexico already uses targeted confidentiality for energy-related proprietary and technical information, by explicitly taking some of those records out of IPRA for a time or in defined categories. However, it is of note that under the New Mexico Air Quality Control Act, Section 74-2-11 NMSA 1978 provides that records obtained by the environmental department or local agencies may be kept confidential if they would disclose trade secrets, "except emission data," which cannot be withheld as confidential business information. That means emissions data submitted under the Act must be available to the public, even if other information in the same filings may qualify as confidential. DETECT should support a harmonized New Mexico statute built on IPRA. It should classify certain raw, facility-level, operational, and security-sensitive energy data as confidential proprietary information exempt from disclosure. Aggregated, non-sensitive outputs should be released as public records once they meet established thresholds. For example, Massachusetts law allows its energy office to collect detailed energy information but provides that individual submissions "shall not be a public record," while "aggregated information shall be a public record." Similarly, Washington building-energy laws require utilities to provide whole-building energy data for benchmarking but rely on aggregation and minimum-account thresholds so individual customer or meter-level usage is not disclosed.	Develop a harmonized New Mexico statute, grounded in IPRA, that clearly defines specific raw, facility-level, operational, and security-sensitive energy data as confidential proprietary information exempt from disclosure, while requiring that aggregated, non-sensitive DETECT outputs be released as public records once established thresholds are met. Ensure DETECT-specific provisions (1) cross-reference IPRA to classify defined raw, facility-level, operational, and security-relevant energy data as confidential, while (2) treat aggregated, non-sensitive DETECT outputs (for example sector-, county-, or statewide indicators, queue metrics, and regional emissions) as public records. Example language from Massachusetts is: "The department shall have the authority to collect price, inventory and product delivery data, including amounts and types of product sold, and other information which is specifically necessary and material regarding petroleum products, electricity, natural gas, and other fuels available for supply within the commonwealth from wholesalers and resellers of petroleum products, electricity, natural gas, and suppliers of other fuels, doing business in the commonwealth. Except as herein provided, all energy information collected by the department under this section shall be maintained for the sole and confidential use of the commonwealth, its agencies and offices. Such information shall not be deemed to be a public record as defined in clause Twenty-sixth of section seven of chapter four and shall not be subject to demand for production under section ten of chapter sixty-six; provided, however, that aggregates of such energy information may be prepared and such aggregates shall be public records; provided, further, that all energy information collected under this section may be shared with the energy offices of other states which afford such information similar protection from public disclosure."	Leaving DETECT 1.0 or 2.0's public-versus-confidential line to ad hoc, case-by-case IPRA decisions or vague references to "sensitive data" without statutory definitions, as this can lead to inconsistent responses across agencies, over- or under-disclosure of facility-level information, and legal disputes over whether DETECT data must be released.

For DETECT 2.0, access should be tiered based on data sensitivity to balance transparency with security

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How should access be structured for DETECT 2.0?	Data sensitivity should dictate access. Aggregated public-facing datasets can maximize transparency, while operational, proprietary, confidential business information (CBI), and personally identifiable information (PII) data require strong safeguards.	Data governance best practices across states and federal agencies apply tiered access models based on risk and sensitivity (e.g., Open Data DC, Maine and Nevada statewide data classification policies, TX DOT). Cyber risk increases with complexity and cross-agency integration, particularly when infrastructure and compliance data are involved.	Adopt a tiered access framework for DETECT 2.0, e.g., (1) Public-Facing, (2) Interagency-Only, (3) Restricted/Sensitive. Embed security architecture and integration controls prior to expansion. To make those tiers work in practice, some states rely on dedicated privacy officers who review what can be shared at each level. In Maryland, for example, privacy officers help determine which data elements may be released, what must be redacted, and which datasets require heightened protection. In Pennsylvania, the privacy officer works with senior leaders and other stakeholders to vet internal and external releases so that data use and interagency sharing move forward without compromising strict privacy standards.	Applying uniform access rules across all data types. A one-size-fits-all approach ignores sensitivity differences. Relying on software design that requires rebuilding to expand permissions over time/into the future. Expanding cross-agency integration before tiered controls are technically enforced. Complexity without harmonized permissions creates security gaps and accountability confusion. Relying on nominal data classification without enforceable role-based controls and audit logging. Labeling data as “restricted” is meaningless without technical safeguards.

Aggregated, non -sensitive data should be publicly accessible to support transparency but security -sensitive information must be protected

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What DETECT 2.0 data should be publicly accessible?	Produced analysis based on raw data and aggregated, non-sensitive datasets can promote transparency, research, equity, and economic development without exposing competitive or security risks.	Several widely used public data systems rely on aggregated and non-sensitive datasets to support analysis while protecting proprietary or facility-level information. For example, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) publishes state- and sector-level energy production statistics, regional transmission organizations publicly release non-confidential interconnection queue summaries, and the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP) provides emissions data used for policy analysis and research. CO and TX Open Data platforms only publish open, non-regulated/PII, data sets.	The DETECT 2.0 public platform can provide aggregated datasets, analysis tools, and datasets that statutes already require to be publicly accessible (including emissions data under 74-2-11). It will also include guardrails such as aggregation thresholds and metadata controls to prevent identification of proprietary or competitive information. Examples include aggregate production data, queue status (non-confidential), emissions (sector/regional), high-level infrastructure maps, permitting milestones, and funding summaries from several sources. *[The "in scope" example data list reflects baseline data priorities and does not preclude inclusion of additional relevant datasets; it is not intended to define the outer limits of the platform's authority.]*	Releasing publicly facility-level, site-specific, or timestamped operational data (e.g., plant-level production, interconnection queue movements tied to identifiable projects, emissions by site, infrastructure constraint forecasts, outage schedules). Publishing critical infrastructure vulnerability or system sensitivity information (e.g., transmission constraint locations, contingency (N-1) modeling results, infrastructure interdependencies, exact asset coordinates, cybersecurity architecture details). Releasing enforcement, compliance, or audit vulnerability data prior to resolution.

Sensitive data should be shared through a secure interagency platform, while policymakers receive aggregated analytical outputs

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What DETECT 2.0 data should be limited to interagency access?	Facility-level production, load forecasts, infrastructure constraints, permitting details, grant applications, and compliance datasets require secure but shareable access among authorized state agencies.	Sensitive operational and planning datasets are commonly shared across agencies through secure platforms with firewalls, multi-factor authentication, audit logs, and role-based permissions (e.g., EPA's Central Data Exchange). Enterprise tagging distinguishes view-only vs. export-enabled access.	Maintain a secure interagency platform with safety controls. Limit access to designated state agencies within a defined governance structure. Create a platform for the Governor's Office, other executive agencies, and the Legislature that delivers analytical outputs tailored to policy needs. Rather than providing raw data access, the platform would release aggregated analyses and dashboards on a regular, agreed-upon cadence.	Allowing export-enabled access without strict controls and clear authorization boundaries. Bulk download capability significantly increases redistribution and misuse risk. Expanding informal agency access beyond a defined governance structure. Access creep erodes accountability and increases legal exposure. Operating secure platforms without strong authentication, logging, and monitoring. Sensitive operational and planning data requires continuous oversight. Allowing policymaker access to raw, identifiable data and use of data beyond statutory authority.

DETECT 2.0 should protect proprietary data through strict controls and phased system implementation

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What DETECT 2.0 data requires restricted or sensitive controls?	Critical infrastructure vulnerability data, cybersecurity architecture, proprietary utility modeling inputs, CBI, PII, and geospatial data posing sabotage risk require heightened protection.	Applicable regulations and security standards require explicit Data Sharing Agreements, encryption at rest and in transit, export restrictions, and routine security audits when handling CBI, PII, or infrastructure-sensitive data. E.g., NIST SP 800-53, NIST SP 800-122.	Restrict access to individuals under NDA or security clearance for critical infrastructure vulnerability data, cybersecurity architecture, proprietary utility modeling inputs, CBI, PII, and geospatial data that would pose sabotage risks. Access should be further controlled on a need-to-know basis within security clearance levels, creating additional layers of protection. Require explicit Data Sharing Agreements, encryption standards, export controls, and regular security audits.	Treating critical infrastructure, CBI, or PII as merely “internal” data. These categories require heightened protections beyond standard agency controls. Storing or transmitting sensitive data without encryption, export restrictions, and defined handling protocols. Granting access without formal Data Sharing Agreements, NDAs, and routine security audits. Documentation and oversight are essential for legal and reputational protection.
How should DETECT 2.0 roll out access controls?	Cyber risk increases with scale and integration complexity. Phased implementation reduces exposure and allows refinement of controls.	Best practice for enterprise data systems is phased launch (beta → pilot → full implementation) with security architecture designed before cross-agency integration expands. The U.S. Digital Service identifies phased rollout as a core best practice, noting that cross-agency dependencies make staged implementation especially important. Federal examples are the Department of State's online passport renewal system and SSA.gov redesign.	Launch DETECT 2.0 in phases (beta → pilot → full implementation), with security architecture embedded from the outset in DETECT 1.0 and expanded alongside integration for DETECT 2.0.	Launching at full scale without phased testing and embedded security architecture. A “big bang” rollout limits the ability to identify and fix vulnerabilities early. Expanding cross-agency integrations before controls are stress-tested and standardized.

Permitted uses for DETECT 2.0 data are clearly defined to enable public value while preventing misuse

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What DETECT 2.0 uses are explicitly permitted?	Clearly defined permitted uses ensure DETECT 2.0 data supports transparency, research, and policy analysis while preventing misuse or mission creep. Common permitted uses of the data made available at the platform include policy analysis, academic research under defined agreements, public education and transparency, cross-agency planning, and climate or energy target tracking.	Public-sector data governance frameworks (e.g., Evidence Act and federal data-sharing strategy, OECD and UNDP open-data reviews, EPA and DOT data-access policies) commonly authorize use for policy analysis, academic research under defined agreements, public transparency, interagency planning, and regulatory or target tracking, provided users comply with data use and privacy terms.	Codify permitted uses in DETECT 2.0 Terms of Use and Data Sharing Agreements. Explicitly allow the platform to be used for: • Policy analysis by state agencies and policymakers • Academic research conducted under defined agreements • Public education and transparency initiatives • Community data consumption • Cross-agency planning and coordination • Climate and energy target tracking • Economic development planning use. Require user acknowledgment of acceptable-use policies, prohibit secondary redistribution without authorization, and establish monitoring to ensure compliance.	Leaving permitted uses vague or inconsistently defined across agreements. Ambiguity invites mission creep, misuse, and legal exposure. Allowing downstream redistribution or secondary use without explicit authorization and acknowledgment. Uncontrolled sharing undermines governance and data integrity. Relying on policy statements without monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. Stated rules without oversight create reputational and compliance risk. Using the data for business decision-making. DETECT should be informational only and not used for company compliance with state regulations that carry penalties for noncompliance. Compliance reporting should be satisfied via nonpublic reporting means.

DETECT 2.0 should discourage certain uses to protect system integrity and sensitive data

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What DETECT 2.0 uses are discouraged?	Certain uses can undermine the integrity, security, and public trust of DETECT 2.0 and must be explicitly discouraged and controlled. These include re-identifying anonymized data, reverse engineering proprietary models, unauthorized commercial resale, extracting competitive intelligence from sensitive datasets, targeting infrastructure vulnerabilities, and automated scraping that degrades system performance.	Open data governance frameworks commonly include acceptable-use provisions to prevent misrepresentation of public datasets, removal of attribution, or automated scraping that harms platform availability. State open data and enterprise data platforms routinely include protections against misuse of public data and system abuse. E.g., NYC Open Data requires attribution when republishing datasets and allows the City to implement rate-limiting and other security controls to prevent abuse of the platform..	Explicitly prohibit re-identification, reverse engineering, commercial resale, competitive intelligence extraction, infrastructure targeting, and automated scraping in DETECT 2.0 policies. Enforce through technical controls (rate limiting, export controls, logging), contractual remedies, and revocation of access for violations.	Relying solely on policy prohibitions without technical enforcement (e.g., logging, rate limits, export controls). Allowing high-risk behaviors, such as re-identification or scraping, which require built-in safeguards. Leaving violations without clear consequences and rapid response protocols. Weak enforcement erodes deterrence and governance credibility.

(4)

What Data Is Authoritative vs. Informational for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?

DETECT 2.0 should label what is *measured* versus *modeled* and let users access both where possible

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How will DETECT 2.0 distinguish between observed data and modeled outputs?	DETECT 2.0's three-schema architecture (raw → staging → produced) provides a natural foundation for distinguishing fact-based from inferred data.	EIA's Information Quality Guidelines require documentation of sources, methods, accuracy, and reliability to accompany all disseminated information and require archiving of input and output data used in each published product.	Every public-facing dataset should carry a metadata label indicating: (1) whether it is observed/measured or modeled/estimated; (2) if modeled, the specific emission factors, formulas, or assumptions applied; (3) the original data source; (4) date of original data collection; and (5) date ingested into DETECT. For methane, display all available estimates side-by-side until a reconciliation methodology is formally adopted. Where no proprietary data is involved, provide a raw data export function.	Failing to label data type at the point of display, not just in methodology documentation, leaving users to draw their own assumptions, which may not be accurate.
When should users be able to export raw data vs. only aggregated outputs for DETECT 2.0?	Raw data export is appropriate where no proprietary inputs are involved; where data has been aggregated to protect co-proprietary data, only produced outputs should be exportable.	EPA's GHGRP allows facility-level data download above the 25,000 mtCO2e reporting threshold, but aggregates data for smaller facilities to prevent identification of individual emitters. EIA Form 923 (power plant operations) provides facility-level data publicly but suppresses data cells where fewer than three reporters exist in a category, to protect competitive business information.	Provide a raw data export function from the raw schema wherever no proprietary data is involved or existing statute requires its public disclosure. Where aggregation is required to protect proprietary inputs, only the produced output should be exportable, but the transformation methodology must be fully disclosed.	Overlooking the feasibility of anonymization where only a small number of sources contribute to a category. Even nominally aggregated data can effectively identify individual facilities at low N.

Legal clarity is essential for DETECT 2.0 to effectively utilize third -party data

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How should DETECT 2.0 approach Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) negotiation and legal review before on-boarding third party data?	Many third-party data sets come with contractual restrictions on republication, meaning even aggregated outputs or dashboards derived from that data may be legally restricted depending on how the Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) is written.	EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) requires all data exchange partners to execute a formal Data Exchange Agreement before submission, specifying permitted uses, security requirements, and CBI handling procedures. EIA's Data Sharing Agreements with electric utilities for Form 860 specify that individual plant data may be suppressed if disclosure would harm competitive interests, negotiated before data collection begins.	Treat Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) negotiation as a pre-integration requirement. Before any third-party dataset is added, a legal review must confirm what DETECT is permitted to publish, including whether aggregated produced outputs, maps, or dashboards derived from that data are covered.	Onboarding third-party data before legal review of republication rights. Even aggregated dashboards or maps derived from restricted data may violate Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) terms.
How should DETECT 2.0 manage access control and public transparency for restricted datasets?	Not all restricted data warrants the same level of restriction, and users currently have no way to distinguish between data that is restricted vs. data that simply doesn't exist.	EPA's ECHO (Enforcement and Compliance History Online) uses a tiered model: basic facility compliance data is public; detailed inspection reports may be restricted; CBI is withheld under formal claims -- with a public notice that a CBI claim has been filed.	Implement a tiered least-privilege access model using Snowflake role-based access control (RBAC), with each tier's policy written into the Data Sharing Agreement (DSA) and reviewed by legal counsel before onboarding. For restricted datasets, use anonymized, aggregated datasets so only produced outputs are public. Maintain a public data catalog listing all datasets in the system, including restricted ones, with a brief description and stated reason for any access restrictions.	Relying on informal access controls. Each access tier must be technically enforced through Snowflake RBAC, not just stated in policy documents.

Automated lineage tools and an annual methodology document can help build durable stakeholder trust

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How should DETECT enable users to trace the origin and transformation of any data point?	Without automated lineage tools, users cannot assess data quality or understand what transformations a value has undergone before reaching the screen.	EPA's GHGRP maintains a full audit trail of each facility's reported data, verification status, and any corrections or resubmissions, accessible through the Facility Registry Service (FRS), so users can trace any figure back to its source submission.	Implement automated data lineage tools so any user can trace a data point through every transformation from original source to screen. For restricted data, the lineage display should show the methodology applied without exposing the underlying inputs. Automated lineage tools are also significantly easier to embed from the outset than to retrofit onto a live system, so ideally this should be implemented in DETECT 1.0.	Exposing the underlying inputs for restricted data. Only the methodology applied to the source data should be visible.
How should DETECT communicate data provenance and confidence externally, including data gaps?	A formal public-facing methodology document and structured stakeholder input process would strengthen transparency and long-term credibility with the industry partners DETECT depends on for Data Sharing Agreements.	EPA updates its GHGRP methodology through annual rulemaking with Federal Register notice and public comment; each substantive methodological change is published with a response to comments document. EIA publishes an annual methodology report for the Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) that undergoes external peer review by a standing committee of independent experts before release, with explicit documentation of data gaps and model limitations.	Publish an Annual Methodologies Document detailing all formulas, emission factors, aggregation rules, and assumptions, with data gaps explicitly flagged in both the document and on dashboards. Subject the document to a formal public comment period (30–60 days) and establish a standing technical advisory body with rotating seats for industry, academia, environmental groups, and state agencies to provide ongoing oversight between cycles.	Publishing updated Annual Methodologies Documents without flagging the changes from the prior year's Document near the top to avoid users having to manually compare the two documents to understand what has changed and why.

Abiding by existing cybersecurity measures is paramount to the platform's success

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What statutory authorities govern cybersecurity for the shared data platform for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Maryland and New Mexico show that agency platforms are anchored in explicit, NIST-aligned minimum cybersecurity standards, with Maryland's State Minimum Cybersecurity Standards (issued by DoIT under recent cybersecurity statutes) and New Mexico's Executive Order 2024-011 (paired with the Data Breach Notification Act, NMSA 57-12C-6 and 57-12C-7) requiring executive-branch systems to implement core controls like identity and credential management, logging, device security, and breach response.	Maryland's DoIT publishes binding State Minimum Cybersecurity Standards that "align to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework" and apply to "each agency or unit of the Executive Branch of State government," with bi-annual NIST CSF assessments and required minimum CMMI maturity scores for controls such as identity and credential management, logging, and device security. Maryland guidance under SB 754 extends certification obligations to local governments and explicitly instructs them to use the State Minimum Cybersecurity Standards (based on NIST CSF controls) as the benchmark for compliance. In New Mexico, Executive Order 2024-011 requires executive-branch "state agencies" to implement cybersecurity, information security, and privacy policies "based upon no less than moderate-impact security control baselines, frameworks, and standards issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology," and to certify compliance annually, while the Data Breach Notification Act (57-12C-6, 57-12C-7 NMSA 1978) sets statutory breach-notification duties for any person that owns or licenses computerized personal identifying information of New Mexico residents.	New Mexico should anchor DETECT in existing authorities by: (1) explicitly requiring the DETECT operator and participating agencies to comply with statewide cybersecurity requirements issued under Executive Order 2024-011 (NIST moderate-impact baselines) and any future state minimum cybersecurity standards, including identity and credential management, multi-factor authentication for non-public access, centralized logging, device security, encryption in transit and at rest, and user training; and (2) cross-referencing the Data Breach Notification Act (57-12C-6 and 57-12C-7) so that any breach involving DETECT data containing personal identifying information triggers statutory notification and remediation obligations.	Depending on unsecured third-party tools or inconsistent agency practices. Instead, require every system and contractor touching DETECT data to meet clear, NIST-aligned cybersecurity standards, with strong identity and credential management, encryption, logging, and breach-notification duties baked into statute and contracts. Washington's State Auditor breach and the Colorado Springs Utilities subcontractor incident show that weak links in vendors and shared systems can expose huge volumes of sensitive data, force costly notifications, and erode public trust.

EFI FOUNDATION

(5)

What Safeguards Are Needed in DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 for Trust and Accountability?

Regular review mechanisms are essential to adapt DETECT over time

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
Who decides when assumptions no longer hold for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Energy data systems built on modeling assumptions require both scheduled and event-triggered review mechanisms. External events, such as new IPCC guidance, regulatory changes, market structure shifts, can render existing assumptions materially inaccurate faster than fixed annual cycles can detect.	New Mexico's Water Data Act requires the governing council to annually assess whether existing data standards remain adequate.	Establish a formal assumption review protocol with both scheduled and event-triggered components for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 data. Annual review cycle covers all core assumptions. Triggers should include, at a minimum: • New IPCC or EPA emission factor publications • Major New Mexico legislative changes • Significant market structure shifts • A formal petition by a governing council member. Council approval should be required for core assumption changes. Staff may make minor updates with council notification and documentation. All changes must be logged in the Annual Methodologies Document.	Changing assumptions informally, by technical staff without council visibility or documentation, can have compounding downstream effects on modeled outputs that may not surface until the next review cycle.
How often is the governance framework itself reviewed for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Governance frameworks that are never formally reviewed accumulate outdated provisions and lose stakeholder confidence as statutes, agency structures, and technology evolve around them.	RGGI conducts a comprehensive program review every 3-5 years examining cap levels, allocation methods, and governance structures, with public stakeholder sessions and formal comment periods. California's statewide data governance model includes quarterly CalData meetings convened by the Government Operations Agency, where data practitioners review priorities, share best practices, and address emerging issues. An Open Data Workgroup of agency representatives also provides ongoing operational oversight.	Establish a two-tier governance review cycle: (1) annual light-touch review covering update cadence, staffing, budget, and performance metrics; (2) comprehensive 3-year review of the governance framework, data standards, statutory authority, and technology architecture. Triggered reviews upon major legislative, regulatory, or structural changes. Publish results of each review publicly. Governing council formally approves any governance framework amendments. Maintain a public change log of all governance framework revisions.	Failing to review the framework formally, which would lead to individual agencies interpreting provisions differently over time, and those interpretations hardening into practice. Not publicly publishing changes to the governance framework, which risks eroding public trust.

State data systems earn trust when stewardship is explicit, and updates and data use are transparent

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How can users flag errors or outdated data in DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Clear, visible stewardship mechanisms increase public trust, improve data quality, and reduce reputational risk. Systems with named data stewards and documented response processes resolve issues faster and reduce ambiguity about accountability.	Best practices from CA, CO, OR, TX, NY, NYC, Burlington (VT), and Hawaii's Energy Data Portal include: • Named data steward in statute and agency-level coordinators responsible for data quality and updates • Clear contact information at the platform level or attached to each dataset • Public issue reporting mechanisms • Dataset update and revision trackers • Public correction policies with documented change logs. These systems treat user feedback as part of formal data governance.	DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should include a clear "report an issue" mechanism tied to each dataset. For example, all state platforms provide a platform contact, and on Open Data platforms the agency responsible for the dataset is also typically listed as a contact. DETECT 1.0 should launch with a single platform-level point of contact for issue reporting, while DETECT 2.0 would evolve to route data requests and issue reports directly to the agency responsible for the originating dataset. The system should also maintain a log of flagged issues by dataset so that recurring problems and patterns are visible over time. In addition, there should be a formal process for responding to user feedback, with responses to user-reported issues published where appropriate to support transparency. Each dataset should also include identification of the responsible steward, supported by dedicated staff and automated alerts for issues such as broken data feeds or update failures. This responsibility should sit with EMNRD or the relevant partner agency, consistent with practices used across many data platforms. Finally, DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should establish a clear IPRA and public records request process, including guidance on which datasets are publicly accessible and which require formal requests, along with coordination with the responsible agency to ensure consistent responses.	Allowing anonymous or unclear dataset ownership. Deploying "Report issue" links that do not generate tracked responses. Allowing informal corrections without documented change logs. Tolerating broken update feeds without automated alerts. Allowing public perception of ignored user feedback, which should be mitigated with a time based mechanism or automated response along with a response window (e.g., FastSites-style response timelines used in Louisiana's program).

Trust requires visible update practices, like versioning, refresh schedules, and documented corrections

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
Is there a formal correction and update process for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0?	Formal versioning, documented update schedules, and visible change logs are foundational to system credibility. Trust declines rapidly when update cadence is unclear or corrections are undocumented.	Best practices across leading state platforms (CA, CO, OR, TX, NY, NYC, Burlington (VT), and Hawaii's Energy Data Portal) include: • Clearly labeled "Last Updated" dates • Dataset version history logs • Public revision and corrections policies • Dataset release and update trackers • Standardized metadata and data dictionaries • Public technical standards manuals outlining update expectations.	DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should clearly label the "last updated" date for each dataset, consistent with practices used by platforms in California, Colorado, Oregon, Texas, New York, New York City, Burlington (VT), and Hawaii's Energy Data Portal. The platform should also maintain a dataset version history, similar to approaches used by Open Data platforms in California, Colorado, Oregon, Texas, New York, New York City, and Burlington (VT), so users can track how datasets change over time. In addition, DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should establish a set schedule for renewing and refreshing data, following models such as Open Data NYC, and should publish a short corrections and updates policy—again consistent with Open Data NYC—to clarify how updates, fixes, and revisions are handled. Where appropriate, the platform should also distinguish between provisional and final datasets so users understand the status and reliability of the data they are using.	Treating unlabeled provisional data as final. Publishing silent revisions without change documentation. Failing to publish refresh schedule. Publishing metadata that does not explain limitations. Blurring the distinction between draft and official datasets.

Data platforms build legitimacy when their role in decisions is documented, not advocated

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
How will DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 document when it informs major decisions?	Platforms build legitimacy when their methodologies are well documented. Clear citation standards and visible references in public products signal that data informs decisions without turning the platform into a policymaker.	Best practices from state platforms (CA, CO, OR, TX, NY, NYC, Burlington (VT), and Hawaii's Energy Data Portal) include: • Citation guidance attached to datasets (e.g., CA CEC, Our World in Data) • "Who uses this data?" labels • Public documentation of featured content and reports using platform data (e.g., Open Data OR) • Standardized metadata including recommended citation language (e.g., Open Data NYC) • Technical standards manuals defining data ownership and use expectations (Open Data CO, NYC). Leading platforms clarify that the platform is an analytic resource, not a policy advocate, while documenting usage transparently.	DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should be positioned as an analytical and decision-support resource. In practice, this should include identifying a contact person for DETECT, providing standard citation language for DETECT datasets, and maintaining a simple internal or public list of plans, reports, or analyses that have used DETECT. Major EMNRD products should also include optional footnotes noting DETECT as an input, where appropriate.	Allowing the platform to appear to advocate policy positions. Leaving undocumented how datasets influence planning. Permitting inconsistent citation practices across agencies. Relying on undocumented datasets for Internal analyses. Leaving dataset ownership ambiguous.

Though no jurisdiction -specific rule applies in New Mexico, the platform should comply with federal accessibility standards

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
What accessibility requirements apply to an online government data platform in New Mexico?	New Mexico does not currently have a state statute specifically governing accessibility of government websites. However, state and local government digital services must comply with federal disability law. Under federal regulations, government web content and mobile applications must be accessible to individuals with disabilities and generally conform to WCAG 2.1 Level AA accessibility standards. These standards address issues such as color contrast, color-blind accessibility, screen-reader compatibility, keyboard navigation, readable text, and accessible data visualizations. In addition, New Mexico's state human rights law prohibits discrimination based on disability in public services, reinforcing the expectation that government digital services—including public data platforms—must be accessible to all users.	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Title II) requires state and local governments to ensure that individuals with disabilities have equal access to public programs and services, including digital services such as websites and online platforms. In 2024 the U.S. Department of Justice issued regulations clarifying that public-entity web content and mobile applications should conform to Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.1 Level AA, the widely recognized technical standard for accessible web design. These guidelines, developed by the World Wide Web Consortium, include requirements such as ensuring information is not conveyed by color alone, maintaining sufficient color contrast, and providing text alternatives for charts and images. At the state level, the New Mexico Human Rights Act prohibits discrimination based on disability in public accommodations and services, which can include digital government services. In practice, New Mexico agencies and technology procurements commonly rely on WCAG or federal accessibility benchmarks such as Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act when developing or purchasing digital systems.	Ensure the platform is designed and tested to meet WCAG 2.1 AA accessibility standards. For data platforms and dashboards this includes: color-blind-safe palettes for charts and maps; adequate contrast between text and backgrounds; text labels and alt descriptions for visualizations; keyboard navigation for interactive dashboards; screen-reader compatibility; and accessible downloads (such as tagged PDFs or machine-readable data tables). The platform should also publish an accessibility statement and provide a method for users to report accessibility barriers or request accommodations.	Using color alone to represent data categories or trends. Having insufficient color contrast in charts or maps. Presenting data visualizations that cannot be interpreted by screen readers. Having inaccessible downloadable reports or PDFs. Purchasing or deploying software that does not meet accessibility standards. Failing to address user-reported accessibility issues.

Trusted data systems plan for continuity, preservation, and orderly transition

Question	Findings	Supporting Evidence	Recommendation	Risks to Avoid
If DETECT 1.0 or 2.0 must be scaled back or formally wound down, what process will govern that transition?	Long-term trust requires a documented data preservation and transition plan. Systems that lack continuity planning risk data loss, broken public links, and reputational damage.	Best practices from state platforms, such as CO, OR, TX, and NYC include: • Public data governance methodology documents • Dataset preservation standards • Version freeze and archival labeling • Clear data ownership assignment • Transition planning to academic or institutional hosts • Public notice when datasets are retired or finalized.	DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should establish a data preservation plan in the event that funding lapses, ensuring that datasets remain accessible and usable even if the platform cannot continue operating in its current form. The program should also adopt public notice practices and clearly label datasets with a “final version as of” date if updates cease. In addition, DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should include an option to transition stewardship of the data if needed, such as transferring responsibility to a partner agency or to an academic or institutional host, to support long-term continuity and public access.	Shutting down the platform suddenly without public notice. Losing historical versions. Failing to designate a steward during funding gaps. Allowing broken links to reports citing datasets. Transferring authority to partner institutions without a documented plan governing scope, conditions, and responsibilities.

EFI FOUNDATION

(6)

Minimum Governance to Launch for DETECT 1.0

The sections leading to this point cover a wide range of governance questions, many of which—such as advanced analytics features, richer metadata tools, automated data feeds, and expanded public access pathways—can be refined iteratively as DETECT matures.

This section serves as a recap by zooming in on **only** the slides we find **most critical** to consider before launch.

Before DETECT goes live, EMNRD should be clear on these governance questions. Some represent minimum elements that should be in place at launch, others reflect best practices EMNRD should be working toward, and some highlight approaches or gaps that should be avoided to prevent operational risks.

Definitions

Items marked "Good Enough for Launch" indicate the minimum elements EMNRD should have in place for the program to operate at launch. These may not represent best practice, but they are sufficient for the program to function.

Items marked "Best Practice" reflect approaches that lead to stronger outcomes and smoother operations at launch. EMNRD should be aligned on the direction and actively working toward implementing these practices, even if they are not fully operational at launch.

Items marked "Do Not Do" highlight gaps or approaches that would create serious operational risks or undermine the program. EMNRD should avoid launching with these conditions in place.

Checklist: Minimum requirements for launch

Checklist	Related Question	Readiness Type	Recommendation *(summarized)*	Reference Slide # *(that provides more detail)*
Platform stewardship and governing council	Who is responsible for stewardship and accountability for the platform and its datasets? If a representative council oversees the platform, how should members be selected and rotated?	Good Enough for Launch	Designate a system owner responsible for the platform and assign named dataset stewards within participating agencies. Additionally, establish a governance council with members formally designated by participating agencies. Include a chair role to coordinate governance activities and allow voting seats for community-based organizations or external stakeholders. Use longer fixed terms (e.g., 3–4 years) with staggered rotations to maintain continuity.	Slide 13
Definitions and methodology standards	What definitions and methodology standards should be published?	Good Enough for Launch	Publish a clear, versioned methods package for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 that includes a data dictionary of key terms and indicators, core methodological assumptions for DETECT 1.0 and 2.0, and step-by-step documentation of how raw data are transformed into published metrics, with a public change-log for any updates. In addition, require shared, scheduled review of these definitions and methods by a governing council that approves methodological changes on a regular cycle, issues a public methodology report, and provides a defined public comment period, so that no single agency can make ad hoc, undocumented changes.	Slide 10; Slide 19
Third-party data handling	How should the platform handle datasets that are obtained from third-party vendors?	Good Enough for Launch	Establish governance requiring a licensing and ownership review before datasets are added to the platform. Document license terms and determine whether third-party datasets can be published, aggregated, or restricted from public release. Prioritize datasets with open or permissive licenses where possible.	Slide 37
Update and versioning norms	What update and versioning norms should be established?	Good Enough for Launch	Require all datasets to include “last updated” timestamps, establish published update schedules, and implement basic version control for datasets and documentation.	Slides 41 - 43

Checklist: Best practices to work toward before launch

Checklist	Related Question	Readiness Type	Recommendation *(summarized)*	Reference Slide # *(that provides more detail)*
Data scope and sensitivity levels	What data scope and sensitivity levels must be defined?	Direction agreed by launch	Establish a data classification framework that defines public, secure, and restricted datasets. Implement legal review for confidential business information (CBI), PII, and infrastructure-sensitive data. Develop a phased data release roadmap to gradually expand datasets while maintaining safeguards. *[The "in scope" example data list reflects baseline data priorities and does not preclude inclusion of additional relevant datasets; it is not intended to define the outer limits of the platform's authority]*	Slide 32
Public and private platform environments	How should public and private platform environments be introduced?	Direction agreed by launch	Consider launching with a private platform environment first, allowing agencies to upload, review, and validate datasets internally. Introduce public views after governance processes and dataset quality standards are established. Develop public and private interfaces in parallel but allow them to evolve separately early on.	Slide 32
Platform growth over time	How should the platform be structured to grow over time?	Direction agreed by launch	Launch DETECT 1.0 with a modular architecture and phased roadmap. Prioritize core public datasets first, then expand automation, secure integrations, and cross-agency harmonization over time. Ensure governance documents and standards are designed to scale without rewriting foundational rules.	Slide 21
Access and security controls	What access and security controls must be in place?	Direction agreed by launch	Implement role-based access control, multi-factor authentication for non-public access, and encryption at rest and in transit. Maintain separate public and secure environments for internal data preparation and restricted datasets.	Slides 29 - 32

Checklist: Best practices to work toward before launch

Checklist	Related Question	Readiness Type	Recommendation *(summarized)*	Reference Slide # *(that provides more detail)*
Staffing and budget	What staffing and budget resources are required to develop and sustain the platform?	Best Practice	Establish a baseline staffing model and sustainable funding plan before launch, including technical development staff, subject matter experts, and data governance roles. Budget for both DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 development and ongoing operational costs such as hosting, maintenance, contractor support, and dataset management.	Slide 23 - 24
Unacceptable risks	What risks are unacceptable as the platform develops?	Best Practice	Resolve governance issues related to data sensitivity, dataset ownership, update cadence, security controls, and shared definitions before launch. Establish clear documentation and review procedures to ensure these risks are addressed.	Slides 36 - 39
Funding for long-term growth	How should the platform be funded to ensure long-term sustainability?	Best Practice	Fund DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 as core infrastructure within EMNRD's recurring operating budget rather than a temporary pilot program. Supplemental grants can support new tools or expansion, but baseline staffing, security, and hosting should rely on stable funding.	Slide 9; Slide 13
Wind-down platform if needed	What governance safeguards ensure continuity and responsible wind-down if needed?	Best Practice	Establish clear governance procedures for program evaluation and potential wind-down, including defined decision-making authority and bipartisan oversight where possible. This ensures accountability while protecting the platform from abrupt institutional changes.	Slide 46

Checklist: Do not proceed unless these conditions are in place

Checklist	Related Question	Readiness Type	Recommendation *(summarized)*	Reference Slide # *(that provides more detail)*
Public trust	How will DETECT ensure transparency, accountability, and long-term public trust in the platform?	Do Not Do	Avoid launching DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 without clear transparency and accountability practices in place. The platform should not operate without visible dataset update schedules, version histories, or a clear process for users to report errors or outdated information. DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should also avoid presenting analyses in ways that appear to advocate policy positions and should not risk data loss by lacking a clear preservation and transition plan if the platform is scaled back or wound down. Finally, DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should not move forward without complying with accessibility requirements.	Slides 41 - 45
System security	What cybersecurity components must be in place to launch?	Do Not Do	Do not launch DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 without meeting statewide cybersecurity requirements under Executive Order 2024-011. The platform should not operate without baseline protections aligned with NIST moderate-impact standards, including identity management, logging, encryption, and multi-factor authentication. DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 must also not proceed without processes that comply with the state's Data Breach Notification Act in the event personal identifying information is compromised.	Slide 39
Misuse of information	What safeguards should govern how DETECT 1.0 data is used and redistributed?	Do Not Do	Avoid launching DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 without safeguards that reduce the risk of data misuse. The platform should not allow aggregated datasets to be represented as real-time operational intelligence or as official government conclusions. DETECT 1.0 and 2.0 should also not permit redistribution of datasets without attribution or metadata, nor allow practices such as automated scraping that degrade platform performance, selective presentation of data that obscures limitations, or removal of documentation that provides essential context.	Slide 27; Slide 34