

Regional Water Use Estimation and Reporting



Internet
of Water

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Data Architect

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2019 WIMS Workshop
Ft. Collins, CO

PURPOSE

How to create a national framework for sharing and integrate already existing publicly collected water data?



PARTICIPANTS

The Dialogue Series brought ~27 water experts, managers, policy makers, regulators, and representatives from the private and social sectors.



Aspen Institute Dialogue Series on Water Data

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THE ASPEN INSTITUTE

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FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY SOLUTIONS

Key Findings

A worker in a blue uniform and white hard hat is looking at a tablet in front of a large industrial water treatment facility. The facility consists of several large, rectangular concrete structures with metal railings and walkways. The sky is overcast, and the water in the foreground is calm.

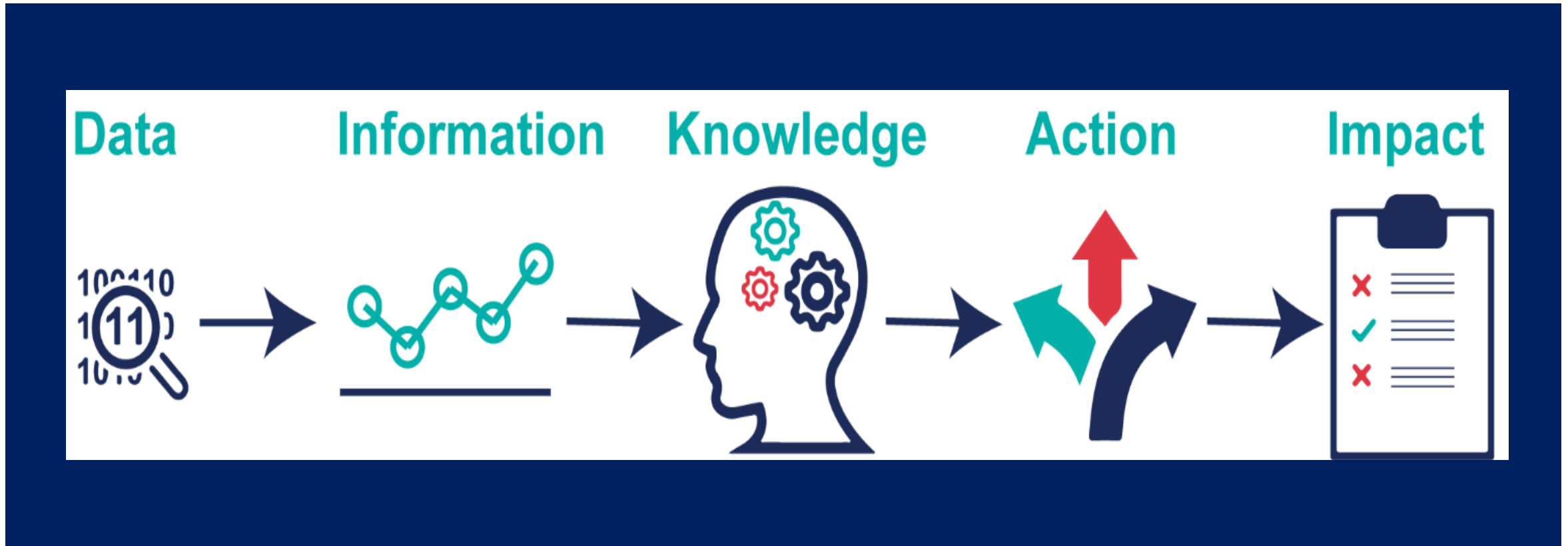
Identify the value of water data

Focus on public data

Internet of Water



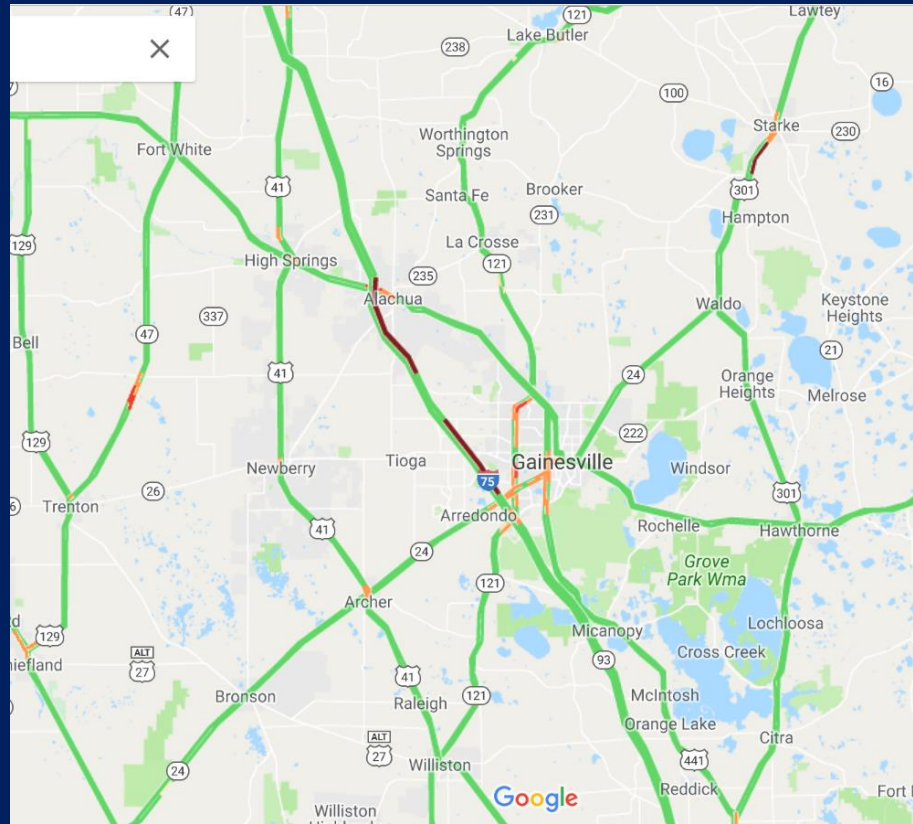
Identify the value of water data



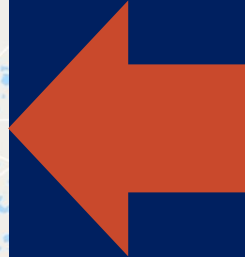
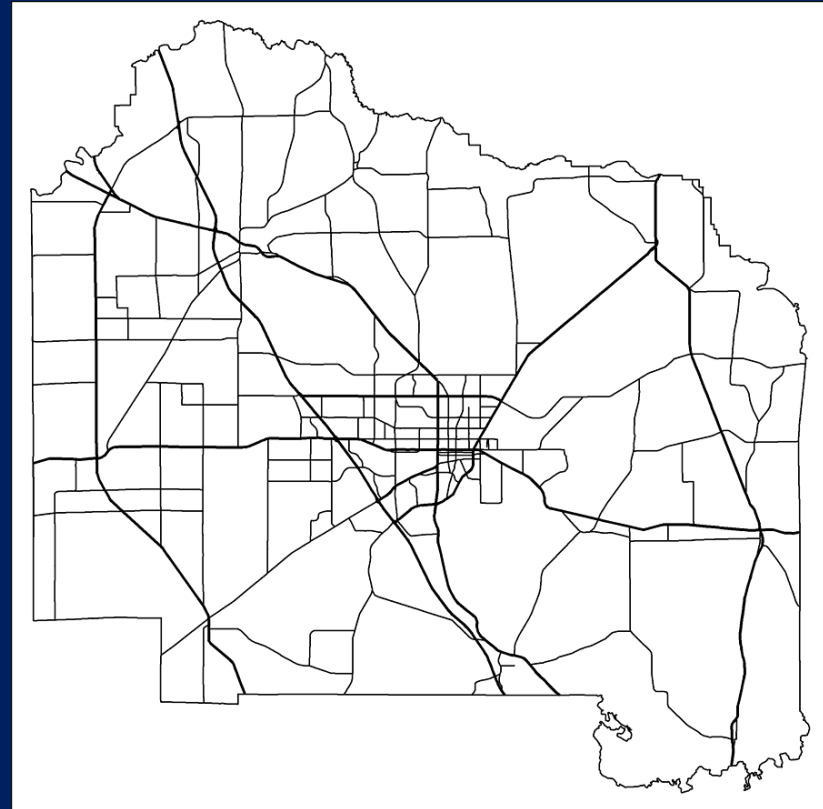


Focus on public data

We couldn't do this...



Until we had this.



IoW Start-Up Team

- David Bjorkback, Project Coordinator
- Peter Colohan, Executive Director
- Kyle Onda, Data Architect
- Lauren Patterson, Data Analyst
- Ashley Ward, Engagement and Outreach Associate
- Kristen Downs, Policy Associate

IoW Board

- Jared Bales, CUAHSI
- Kelly Bennett, B3
- Al Cho, Xylem
- Peter Colohan, IoW
- Martin Doyle, Duke University
- Greg Gearhart, CA Water Resources Control Board
- Sam Hermitte, TX Water Development Board
- Sara Larsen, Western States Water Council
- Emily Read, USGS
- Dwane Young, EPA

Partner Organizations



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Common Tools

Water data glossary

Water data library - Federated metadata catalogue of water data, to include stream gauge data, volunteer monitoring data

Catalogue of standards for water data, metadata, and advanced sensors

Community Resources

Strategies and best practices for long-term O & M of cloud services

Tutorials and handbooks for building water metadata & water data catalogues

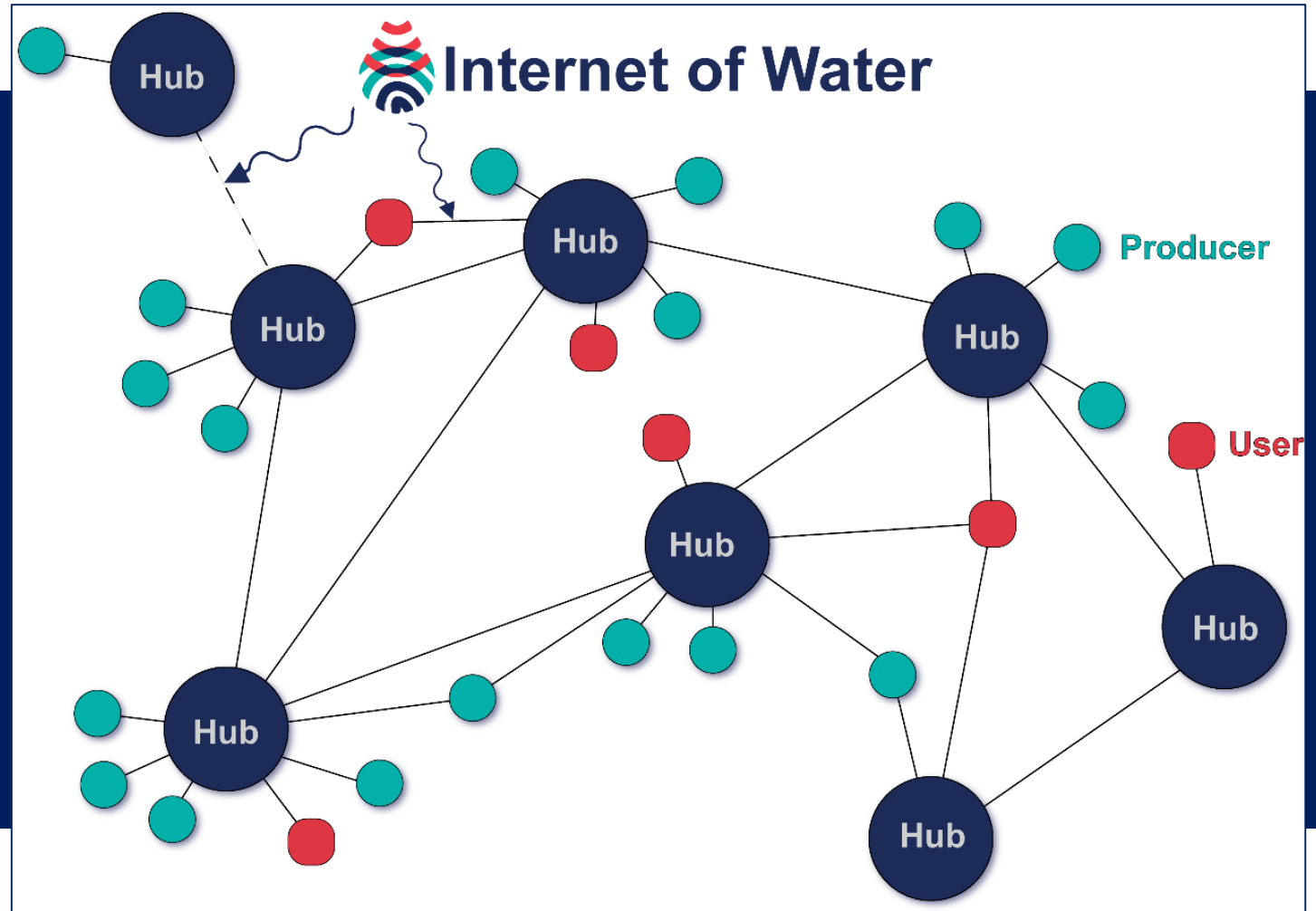
Conceptual approaches to building common data models

Strategies for common cataloguing, connectivity, & interoperability across IoW



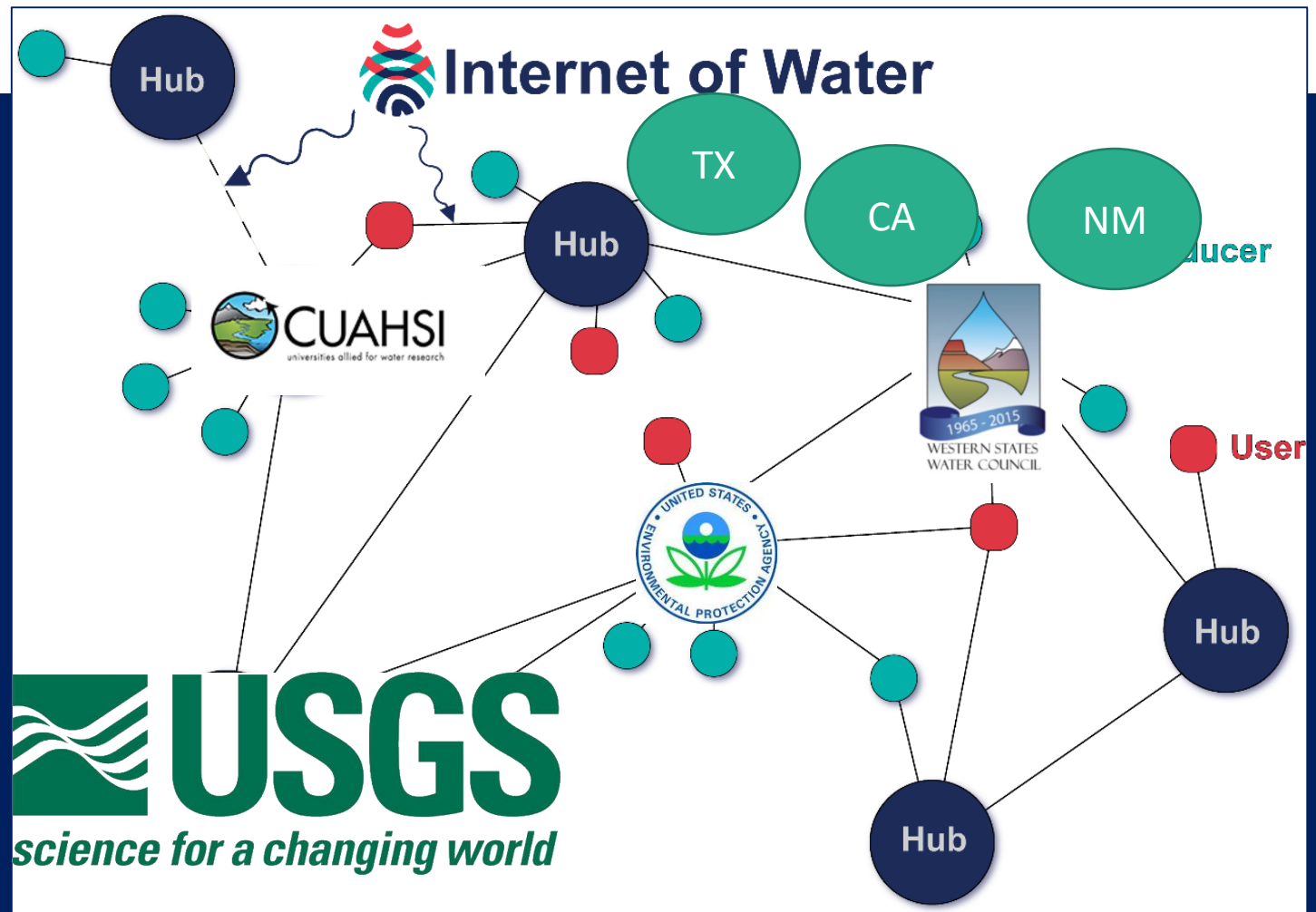
Create an Internet of Water

- Connecting
- Opening
- Discovering
- Empowering



Convening collaborative work groups to enable:

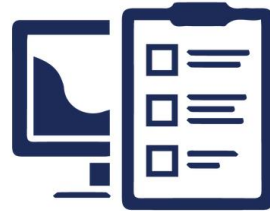
- Cataloging of data dictionaries
- Data indexing to common hydrography
- Data publishing in interoperable formats
- Interfaces for data discovery and accessibility





Helping Your Data to Flow

A key finding from the Aspen Institute dialogue series on water data was that *the most necessary step in using water data for sustainability is making public water data open by default, discoverable, and digitally accessible*. We are developing educational materials, resources, and tools for making water data more open. Click on an icon below to learn more. **These resources are actively being developed so be sure to keep checking back!**



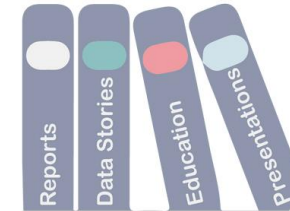
Inventory

Explore (1) which public agencies are collecting (2) what types of water data for (3) what purposes, and (4) the openness of those data.



Tools to Make Data Open

Coming Soon: Explore why open data are important, find out how open your data are, and how you can improve openness.



Publications

Coming Soon: Find publications and presentations including reports, white papers, data stories, and educational materials.



Learning Center

Coming Soon: A series of educational materials to explain standards, metadata, cloud services, etc. What they are, why they are important, what tools are available,



Glossary

Coming Soon: Public agencies may have different definitions for the same type of data. Search here to learn who uses what definitions for different types of water data.



Water Budgets

Coming Soon: Explore the workflow and resources for creating water budgets currently adopted by federal and state governments.

Current Inventory Selected: **Federal (as of Nov 2018)**

- Information
- Entities Collecting Water Data
- Water Data Platforms
- Summary of Water Data Collected
- Openness Scorecard

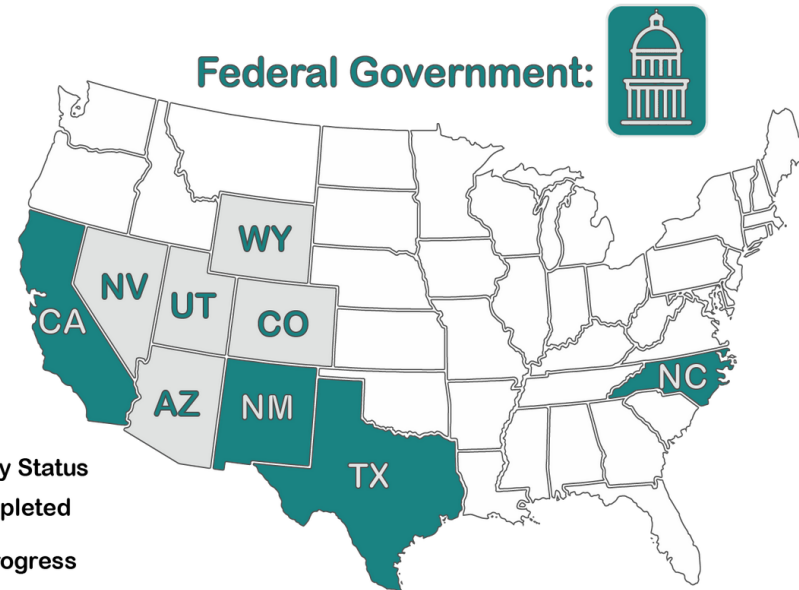
The [mission](#) of the Internet of Water is to build a dynamic and voluntary network of communities and institutions to facilitate the opening, sharing, and integration of water data and information. This network will connect data producers, hubs, and users to enable the discovery, accessibility, and usability of water data and information.

The IoW is inventorying federal and state governments to understand what water data are currently collected and how those data are discovered, accessed, and made usable.

- **Entities Collecting Water Data** shows the organizational network of public entities collecting water data and the primary purpose(s) of collecting those data.
- **Water Data Platforms** shows which entities are collecting similar types of water data. The network can be filtered by data findability, accessibility, and interoperability metrics.
- **Summary of Water Data Collected** highlight which data types are collected by which entities, the types of data most often collected, and which entities provide access to the greatest variety of water data.
- **Openness Scorecard** provide a relative score to compare how findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable (FAIR) data are within and across inventories. This scoring can be used as a template for self-diagnostic tools and understanding how to improve openness.

The methods, template, and data are all available for download at the bottom of the website. The inventory is a living document and may be periodically updated.

Select an inventory and click on the above tabs to see results:



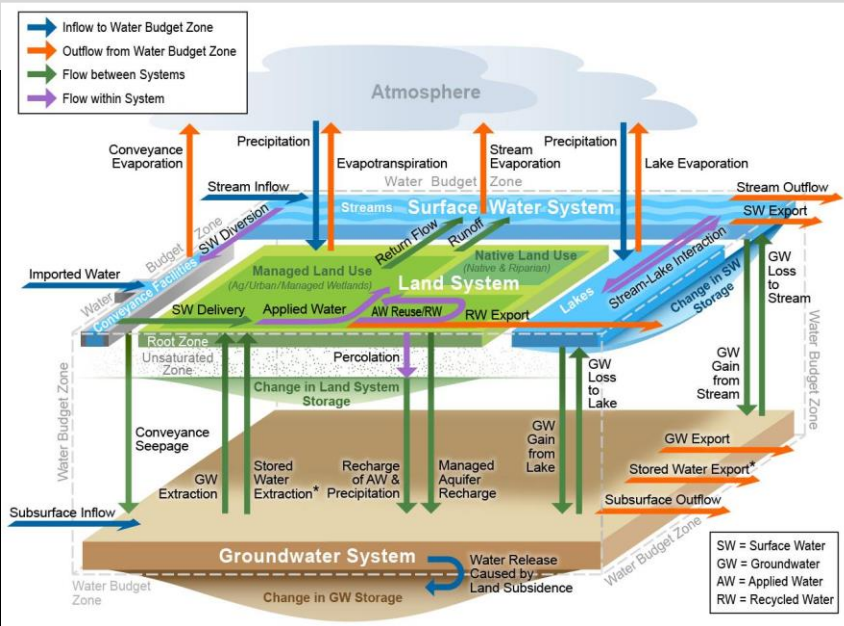
Developing Water Data Hubs



- Providing technical assistance for states to publish water data in formats enabling ingestion or federation to WaDE, CUAHSI, and other regional and national entities

Water Budgeting: States are Different

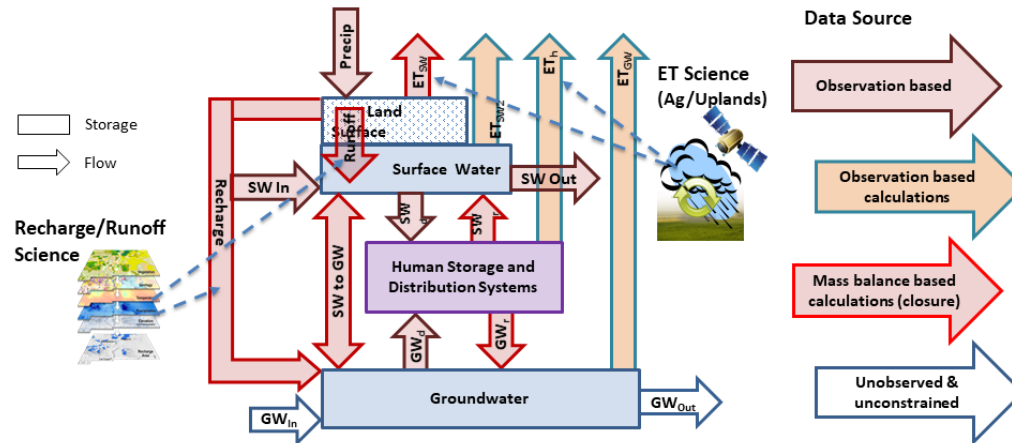
Figure 1-1 Total Water Budget Schematic



Diverse

- Terminology
- Components
- Estimation methods
- Data sources

Dynamic Statewide Water Budget (DSWB): Conceptual Model



Water Budgeting... Federal Agencies are Different



Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation

Comparison of U.S. Geological Survey and Bureau of Reclamation Water-Use Reporting in the Colorado River Basin

Table 7. Comparison of Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 2010 agricultural water-use estimates for seven 8-digit hydrologic units (HUC-8s) on Colorado's Western Slope.

[Data provided by David Eckhardt, Bureau of Reclamation, written commun., May, 2017; and Tamara Ivahnenko, U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., May 2017. m, meter; acre-ft, acre-foot; NIR, net irrigation requirement; mod B-C, modified Blaney-Criddle; ft, foot; IWR, irrigation water requirement]

HUC-8	Mean elevation (m)	Reported water use volumes		Irrigated acreage		Irrigation requirement (depth)	
		Reclamation consumptive use (acre-ft)	USGS consumptive use (acre-ft)	Reclamation irrigated acres	USGS irrigated acres	Reclamation NIR from mod B-C (ft)	USGS IWR from mod B-C (ft)
14010001	2,401	76,049	49,096	66,757	53,731	0.951	0.914
14010002	2,480	20,761	7,169	16,904	7,637	1.020	0.939

IoW Efforts: Glossary

Colorado DWR:

Consumptive use: the amount of water that is lost to the stream system, for example, through crop consumption or evaporation, when applying water to beneficial uses.

WA: “Consumptive water use causes diminishment of the source at the point of appropriation,” and that, “Diminishment is defined as to make smaller or less in quantity, quality, rate of flow, or availability.”

IoW Efforts: Glossary

Cataloging controlled vocabularies and legal or regulatory glossaries from:

- Federal and state agencies
- Water data science and software groups (eg CUAHSI)
- Relevant IT & data publishing (e.g. WaDE, OkN, ODM)
- Water rights administration
- Water use reporting
- Water budgeting and availability assessments
- Water quality regulation
- Water data standards
- Linked and open data technologies

IoW Efforts: Glossary

- Organize and build semantic links:
 - Homonyms
 - Synonyms
 - Overlapping or nested concepts
- Compare terms and definitions across agencies
- Links directly to originating vocabulary where available
- Download selected concepts in csv or rdf formats.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet of Water Glossary' website. On the left, there is a sidebar with the title 'Choose Domain of Terms' and two checked checkboxes: 'Organization' and 'Water use'. Below these are three download buttons: 'All terms (.ttl)', 'All terms (.csv)', and 'Filtered terms (.csv)'. The main content area is titled 'Table of terms' and features a search bar. Below the search bar is a table with two columns: 'Concept' and 'Definition'. The table contains five entries, each with a blue hyperlink for the concept and a corresponding definition. At the bottom of the table, it says 'Showing 1 to 9 of 9 entries'.

Concept	Definition
Utah Division of Water Resources	Department of Natural Resources. Tasked with Planning, Conserving, Developing and Protecting Utah's Water Resources, the Division earnestly strives to be Utah's water steward.
consumptive use (USGS)	The water removed from the ground or diverted from a stream or lake for use
consumptive waste (USGS)	The quantity of water absorbed by the crop and transpired or used directly in the building of plant tissue together with that evaporated from the cropped area.
diversion (USGS)	The taking of water from a stream or other body of water into a canal, pipe, or other conduit.
irrigation (USGS)	The controlled application of water to arable lands to supply water requirements not satisfied

IoW Efforts: Water Budgeting Ontology

Establish cross-walks for water budgeting model components (including use estimates) across states

- Starting with
 - USGS National Water Census
 - CA DWR Water Budget Handbook
 - CO CDSS
 - NM Dynamic Statewide Water Budget

IoW Efforts: Water Budgeting Ontology

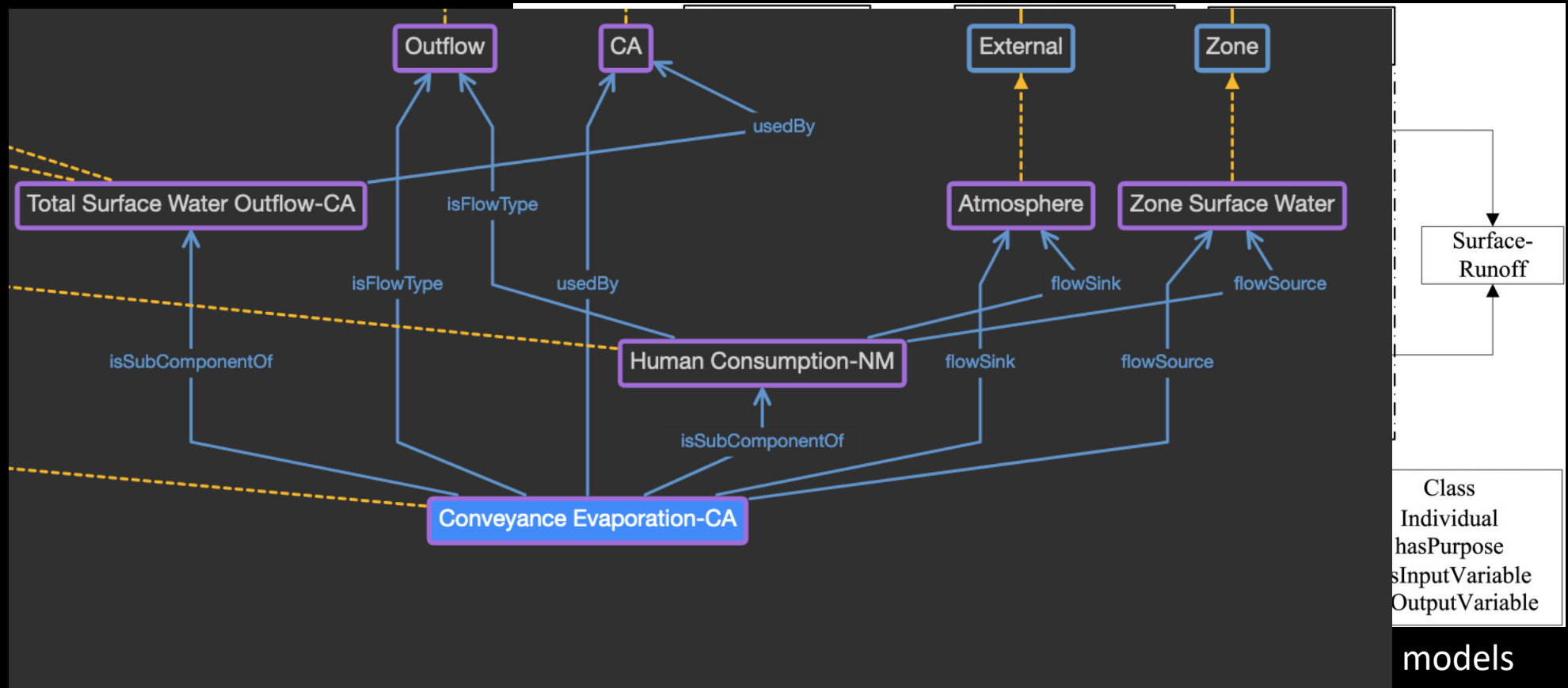
Answer questions like:

What combinations of water use categories that my State A reports corresponds to categories X and Y that State B reports?

If I have data sources X, Y, and Z, for a HUC-12 unit that crosses state boundaries, what estimation methods are possible and what estimation methods are each state likely to use?

I am required to use estimation method X, and have data sources A and B. What other data sources do I need?

IoW Efforts: Water Budgeting Ontology



of water resource systems. Water Resources Research. 2013 Aug;49(8):5077-91.

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