Bernalillo County Greenprint Project Reviewer
Data Description Table

Overlay Data						
Layer Name				**Description**	**Data**	**Data Source**
Bernalillo County Parcel Boundary				Bernalillo County parcel boundaries	a) 2016 Bernalillo County Parcels	a) Bernalillo County
MRGCD Facilities				Facilities managed by the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District	a) MRGCD Facilities, 2013	a) Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District
AMAFCA Drainage				Drainage facilties managed by the Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority	a) AMAFCA Linear Drainage, 2016	a) Albuquerque Metropolitan Arroyo Flood Control Authority
Trails				Exisitng trails in Bernalillo County.	a) Bernalillo County Trails	a) Bernalillo County Public Works
County Commission Districts				Boundaries of Bernalillo County Commission Districts	a) Bernalillo County	a) Bernalillo County
Albuquerque City Council Districts				Boundaries of Albuquerque City Council Districts	a) City of Albuquerque	a) City of Albuquerque
NM House Districts				Boundaries of New Mexico Sate House Districts	a) New Mexico State House Districts	a) US Census
NM Senate Districts				Boundaries of New Mexico Sate Senate Districts	a) New Mexico State Senate Districts	a) US Census
PROS Plan Neighborhood Community Areas				Neighborhood Community Areas (NCAs) are geographical areas in Bernalillo County (County) that include several neighborhoods with common social and physical characteristics and a shared sense of community identity. For a copy of the Bernalillo County PROS Master Plan 2015-2030, visit: http://www.bernco.gov/uploads/FileLinks/cba6e785c07e49a79690b30025b4c7c2/PROS_DRAFT_8_26_15_final.pdf	a) Bernalillo County PROS Plan Neighborhood Community Areas	a) Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation Department Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities Master Plan 2015-2030
Municipalities				Municipal boundaries within Bernalillo County	a) Municipalities in Bernalillo County	a) Bernalillo County
Community Health Vulnerable Areas				A group of community health organizations collaborated on a series of community health assessments for the Albuquerque-Bernalillo County area. Other maps show fresh food and healthcare “deserts” in parts of the South Valley and the Internat onal District. A “desert” is an area lacking in key community health resources. Other maps show a preponderance of negat ve community health indicators in Mountain View, the mid-North Valley, Downtown, Atrisco and the Internat onal District. County facilites could play a role in alleviat ng these situat ons by providing access to health resources in those areas. Community health maps such as those described above and other criteria were used by the Albuquerque Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) Team to identfy vulnerable communites from a community health standpoint. See Figure 4.9 in Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation Department Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities Master Plan 2015-2030.. The goal of the latter study is to ident fy and fund projects to increase opportunit es for exercise and access to healthcare and fresh food in the South Valley (Atrisco-Westside NCA and Pajarito-Los Padillas NCA) and the Interna onal District (ID) (Central Urban NCA). The vulnerable community areas were also used to help determine relat ve priority of various proposed capital projects in the Conty PROS Plan. For a copy of the Bernalillo County PROS Master Plan 2015-2030, visit: http://www.bernco.gov/uploads/FileLinks/cba6e785c07e49a79690b30025b4c7c2/PROS_DRAFT_8_26_15_final.pdf	a) Bernalillo County PROS Plan Community Health Vulnerable Areas	a) Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation Department Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities Master Plan 2015-2030

Open Space Deficient Areas				Neighborhood Community Areas within Bernalillo County determined to be deficient in providing open space to their communities as designated as part of the Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation Department Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities Master Plan 2015-2030. For a copy of the Bernalillo County PROS Master Plan 2015-2030, visit: http://www.bernco.gov/uploads/FileLinks/cba6e785c07e49a79690b30025b4c7c2/PROS_DRAFT_8_26_15_final.pdf	a) Bernalillo County PROS Plan Open Space Deficient Neighborhood Community Areas	a) Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation Department Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities Master Plan 2015-2030
Conserved Lands				Includes open space, parks and preserves from the following data sources: USGS Protected Areas Database, City of AlbuquerqueOpen Space, City of Albuquerque Parks, Bernalillo County Parks and Open Space. This layer combines all types and shows all conserved lands in green.	a) National Protected Areas Database b) City of Albuquerque Parks and Open Space c) Bernalillo County Parks and Open Space	a) US Geological Survey b) City of Albuquerque c) Bernalillo County
Land Ownership				Includes open space, parks and preserves from the following data sources: USGS Protected Areas Database, City of AlbuquerqueOpen Space, City of Albuquerque Parks, Bernalillo County Parks and Open Space. This layer is symbolized to show different ownerships.	a) National Protected Areas Database b) City of Albuquerque Parks and Open Space c) Bernalillo County Parks and Open Space	a) US Geological Survey b) City of Albuquerque c) Bernalillo County
Historic Land Grants				Locations of Historic Spanish Land Grants	a) land grants, 2006	a) Bureau of Land Management
Bernalillo County Zoning				County Zoning Boundaries	a) Bernalillo County Zoning Boundaries	a) Bernalillo County
TPL's ParkServe Park Gap Analysis				The ParkServe park gap analysis shows populated areas within Bernalillo County that fall outside of a 10-minute walk service area of a park or greenspace. These areas are assigned a level of park need, based on a weighted calculation of three demographic variables from the 2015 Forecast Census Block Groups demographic data provided by Esri: Population density – weighted at 50% Density of children age 19 and younger – weighted at 25% Density of households with income less than 75% of the regional median household income – weighted at 25% Areas designated as Moderate, High or Very High need fall outside a ten minute walk of a park, open space or trail, and have higher percentages of people, kids and low income households.	a) City of Albuquerque Parks and Open Space b)Bernalillo County Parks and Open Space c)National Protected Areas Database d)ParkServe Database	a) Bernalillo County b)ParkServe Database c)City of Albuquerque
Urban Heat Islands				This Urban Heat Island result created using standard methodology used by The Trust for Public Land which identifies urban heat islands as the areas within an urban area where the average summer (June - August) land surface temperatures are greater than the average surface temperature for the study area plus 1.25 degrees Fahrenheit (McPherson et al. 2013). Areas with surface temperatures above this threshold are broken into three classes (using Natural Breaks) and assigned priorities of Moderate, High or Very High. For the Albuquerque Urban Area, the temperature breaks were as follows (in Farenheit): Mean Study Area Land Surface Temperature: 104.25 Moderate Urban Heat Island: 105.5 - 106.6 High Urban Heat Island: 106.7 - 108.5 Very High Urban Heat Islands: 108.6 - 120.2 This approach was modified to account for results created due to Albuquerque's unique desert landscape, where areas of town with no development are removed. While these natural land surfaces are indeed hotter than other parts of town, the purpose of this Urban Heat Island layer is to guide activities designed to reduce the heat effects on the population. In order to focus on Urban Heat Islands in populated areas, USGS Impervious cover data were added and used to weight the Urban Heat Island results with hotter areas with greater impervious surface being prioritized the highest. The final results are assigned a priority value of Moderate, High or Very High, with all 3 classes representing areas to consider activities to mitigate Urban Heat Island effects through reduction of impervious surface or modifications to existing infrastructure to minimize heat gain. McPherson, E. G., Q. Xiao, C. Wu, and J. Bartens. 2013. Metro Denver Urban Forest Assessment. Report submitted to Parks and Recreation Department of the City and County of Denver, Colorado. https://www.denvergov.org/media/gis/DataCatalog/tree_canopy_assessment_2013/pdf/Tree_Canopy_Assessment_2013_Final_Report.pdf	a) Impervious Surface b) LANDSAT Satellite Sensory Data (Average of 6 scenes collected on: June 9th 2014, June 16th 2014, July 18th 2014, June 3rd 2015, June 19th 2015, August 15th 2015)	a) USGS b) USGS

Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program (BEMP) Depth to Groundwater				At each site five wells are monitored monthly for depth to groundwater. The annual average depth to groundwater is the average of the monthly sampled wells for the calendar year. If more than two wells at a site were not sampled in a given month, the average for that month is not included in the annual average. If three or more months were missing during a calendar year, the annual average depth to groundwater is not calculated for that calendar year. Annual average discharge for the Rio Grande is calculated from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) reported daily average discharge for the USGS gage ID 08330000. Only the daily averages from the days that depth to groundwater was sampled are used to calculate that annual average discharge for a site. If three or more daily averages are missing during the calendar year for a site, the annual average discharge is not calculated for that calendar year. For more details on site setup and collection protocols please see http://bemp.org/research-guides-protocols/	a) 2016 average depth to groundwater (cm) at the Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program (BEMP) sites within Bernalillo County b) Figures of the annual average depth to groundwater (cm) and Rio Grande discharge (cfs) (USGS) at the Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program (BEMP) sites within Bernalillo County since site installation	BEMP Data. 2017. BEMP Database: Depth to Groundwater 1997-2016. From Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program. BEMP, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM. Online: http://bemp.org/data-sets/ Accessed on August 31, 2016. U.S. Geological Survey, 2016, National Water Information System data available on the World Wide Web (USGS Water Data for the Nation), accessed October 1, 2017, at URL https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nm/nwis/dvstat/?search_site_no=08330000&agency_cd=USGS&referred_module=sw&format=sites_selection_links.
Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program (BEMP) Canopy Cover				Each BEMP site has ten 30-m transects that are surveyed annually for vegetation cover. For a vegetation survey, each species found along the transect is recorded. The maximum possible cover for one individual species in a site is 300 m. The 2015 cottonwood cover is the summed length of the ten transects covered by cottonwood over the maximum coverage. The 2015 exotic tree species cover (primarily saltcedar, Russian olive, and Siberian elm) is the summed length of the ten transects covered by exotic species over 300 m. For more details on site setup and collection protocols please see http://bemp.org/research-guides-protocols/	a) 2015 cottonwood and exotic tree species cover at the Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program (BEMP) sites within Bernalillo County	BEMP Data. 2017. BEMP Database: Vegetation Cover 2015. From Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program. BEMP, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM. Online: http://bemp.org/data-sets/ Accessed on August 31, 2016.
Analysis Results						
Resource Goal Name	**Goal Weights**	**Criteria**	**Criteria Weights**	**Methodology**	**Data** (Description, Date, Resolution)	**Data Source**
Combined Conservation Priority (Weighting based on community poll)	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	1. Used a weighted sum calculation to combine the resource goal results for all 5 resource goals created as part of the Bernalillo County Greenprint. The priority classifications found in this layer can be expected to provide multiple benefits across the 5 resource goals. Areas that score as a Moderate (3), High (4) or Very High (5) are considered actionable areas that will benefit this resource. The weights applied to each resource goal result were derived from community polling and represent the value that the community gives to each of the 5 resource goals. Weights were applied as follows: Protect Water Quality in Rivers and Streams (30%) Protect Wildlife Habitat (22%) Preserve Local Agriculture and Food Production (18%) Protect Important Cultural and Historical Sites (15%) Provide Public Access to Healthy Outdoor Recreation (15%)	a) Protect Water Quality in Rivers and Streams Priority Goal Results b) Protect Wildlife Habitat Priority Goal Results c) Preserve Local Agriculture and Food Production Priority Goal Results d) Protect Important Cultural and Historical Sites Priority Goal Results e) Provide Public Access to Healthy Outdoor Recreation Priority Goal Results	a) The Trust for Public Land

Protect Water Quality in Rivers and Streams	**30%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	1. Used a weighted max calculation to combine the results of the criteria listed below for this resource goal. The priority classifications found in this layer can be expected to provide a benefits in at least one of the 3 criteria associated with this resource goal. Areas that score as a Moderate (3), High (4) or Very High (5) are considered actionable areas that will benefit this resource. The weights applied to each criteria to create this result were determined by the Bernalillo County Greenprint technical team based on a number of factors including relative importance of that particular criteria, quality of the input data and accuracy of the results. Weights were applied as follows: Protect natural lands along water features (40%) Protect permeable soils on non-impervious surfaces (20%) Protect Lands in aquifer recharge zones (40%)	a) Protect natural lands along water features Priority Criteria Results b) Protect permeable soils on non-impervious surfaces Priority Criteria Results c) Protect Lands in aquifer recharge zone Priority Criteria Results	a) The Trust for Public Land
		Protect natural lands along rivers, streams and arroyos, drains and acequias	40%	1. Created 300 ft buffer around larger rivers (rio grande and rio puerco) 2. Created 300 ft buffer around perennial NHD waterlines 3. Created 100 buffer around intermittant/ephemeral NHD lines with names, ditches, drains, acequias, arroyos (removed abandoned MRGCD facilities) 4. All buffers merged together 5. NLCD reclassifed to pull out natural land cover types 6. natural lands raster clipped by buffers	a) Rivers, 2005, polygon b) NHD Flowlines, 2016 c) AMAFCA Linear Drainage, 2016 d) Carnuel Conveyances e) East Mountain Drainages, 2006 f) MRGCD Facilities, 2013 g) Sandia Ditches h) NLCD, 2011	a) Bernalillo County Public Works b) USGS NHD c) AMAFCA d) Internal, from ABQ Greenprint e) Bernalillo County Public Works f) MRGCD g) Internal, from ABQ Greenprint h) MRLC NLCD Land Cover Data
		Protect permeable soils on non-impervious surfaces	20%	1. Join the soil data with a pre-fab table of soil permeability averages for each map unit, (k_sat represents amount of water that would move vertically through a unit area of saturated soil) 2. Select all values > -9999 to remove records with no data 3. Reclassify NLCD impervious surface based on % of impervious surface per pixel. Natural breaks with 5 classes, with 100 being given value of NoData so it would be excluded from analysis 4. Added soil and impvervious rasters together; higher values mean more impermeable and less impervious 5. Reclassify on 0-5 scale.	a) NRCS Bernalillo County Soil Survey, 2014 b) USGS Area- and Depth-Weighted Averages of Selected SSURGO Variables Layer table, 2014 c)NLCD Impervous surface, 2011	a) USDA NRCS b) USGS c)MRLC NLCD
		Protect Lands in aquifer recharge zones	40%	1. Ephemeral, intermittant & perennial rivers found within Sandia and Manzano mountains. These were buffered 100 ft, converted to raster and given a value of 4 2. Forested areas within the Sandia and Manzano mountains were reclassified and given a value of 3 3. Wetlands/woody wetlands within the Sandia and Manzano mountains were reclassified and given a value of 4. 4. Rio Grande, Rio Puerco, Tijeras Arroyo, San Pedro Creek, Calabacillas Arroyo, and Bear Canyon recharge all buffered 100ft, converted to raster and given a value of 5 5. irrigated fields (see LF01 for how these were determined) converted to raster and given a value of 5 6. Irrigation canals (except type abandoned) were buffered 100ft, converted to raster and given a value of 4 7. All of the above datasets combined with cell statistics maximum	a) NHD flowlines, 2016 b) NLCD, 2011 c) Rivers, 2005 d) Tijeras Arroyo (from NHD), 2016 e) San Pedro Creek (from NHD), 2016 f) Sandia ditches g) MRGCD Facilities, 2013 h) Land Use, 2011 i) Parcels, 2015 j) Known agriculture sites, 2014 k) Calabacillas Arroyo (from NHD), 2016 l) Bear Canyon Recharge	a) USGS NHD b) MRLC NLCD c) Bernalillo County Public Works d) USGS NHD e) USGS NHD f) Internal, from ABQ Greenprint g) MRGCD h) City of Albuquerque i) Bernalillo County j) Bernalillo County Cultural Mapping k) USGS NHD l) Digitized from aerial imagery
Preserve Local Agriculture and Food Production	**18%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	1. Used a weighted max calculation to combine the results of the criteria listed below for this resource goal. The priority classifications found in this layer can be expected to provide a benefits in at least one of the 4 criteria associated with this resource goal. Areas that score as a Moderate (3), High (4) or Very High (5) are considered actionable areas that will benefit this resource. The weights applied to each criteria to create this result were determined by the Bernalillo County Greenprint technical team based on a number of factors including relative importance of that particular criteria, quality of the input data and accuracy of the results. Weights were applied as follows: Preserve irrigable cropland (40%) Preserve vacant lots in urban food deserts for community gardens (25%) New opportunities for agriculture (30%) Grassland on ranchlands (5%)	a) Preserve irrigable cropland Priority Criteria Results b) Preserve vacant lots in urban food deserts for community gardens Priority Criteria Results c) New opportunities for agriculture Priority Criteria Results d) Grassland on ranchlands Priority Criteria Results	a) The Trust for Public Land

		Preserve irrigable agricultural land	40%	1. Buffer acequias/ditches, channel, feeder, lateral, main canals by 0.25 mi 2. Select any type of agricuture from land use layer 3. Select parcels known to be ag, from BernCo Cultural Report 4. Select cropland that is within 0.25 mi of an acequia/ditch 5. Reclassify all areas that meet this criteria to 5, all else 0	a) Sandia GPS Ditch b) MRGCD Facilities, 2013 c) Bernalillo County land use, 2016 d) Bernalillo County parcels, 2015 e) Known agricultural sites, 2014	a) Internal, from ABQ greenprint b) MRGCD c) City of Albuquerque d) Bernalillo County e) Bernalillo County Cultural Mapping Report
		Preserve vacant lots in urban food deserts for community gardens	25%	1. Joined USDA food access table to Bernalillo County Census Tracts 2. Selected urban tracts that were low income with limited access to food 3. Selected vacant Bernalillo County parcels that were within the low income/low access to food urban tracts 4. Removed parcels on state trust land, or those that were within 0.25 mi from highway 5. Reclassify all tracts that meet this criteria to 5; all else 0	a) Bernalillo County Census Tracts, 2010 b) Bernalillo County parcels, 2015 c) USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2013, table	a) US Census b) Bernalillo County c) USDA Economic Research Service
		New opportunities for agriculture	30%	1. Soils joined with muaggat table, soils with high capacity class when irrigated were selected (no prime farmlands in county), converted to raster and given value of 5 2. Ditch types appropriate for ag were selected and given a buffer of 0.25 miles, converted to raster and given a value of 5 3. Vacant parcels were selected, converted to raster, given value of 5 4. Datasets added together and reclassified so 15 = 5 (all criteria are met); 4 if two criteria are met; 2 of 1 criteria is met plus vacant; 1 if one criteria is met. 5. Lands classified as Agriculture in the land use dataset were removed 6. Selected historical ag areas from 1935 land use. If was ag, still is ag = 0; if was ag, now vacant or parks = 5; if was ag, now developed = 3 7. NLCD reclassified to find areas NOT appropriate for ag (water, developed, current ag, wetlands). This dataset was also subtracted from the result to get suitable areas	a) NRCS Bernalillo County Soil Survey, 2014 b) MRGCD Facilities, 2013 c) Sandia GPS Ditch d) Bernalillo County parcels, 2015 e) Bernalillo County land use, 2016 f) NLCD Land Cover, 2011, 30m g)1935 land use, 2002	a) USDA NRCS b) MRGCD c) Internal - from ABQ Greenprint d) Bernalillo County e) City of Albuquerque f) MRLC NLCD National Land Cover Dataset g)Bureau of Reclamation
		Grasslands on ranch land	5%	1. Selected ranch lands as parcels with ag value >0 and >25 acres 2. extracted grasslands from landfire existing vegetation type database. Wetland grasslands = 5; all other grasslands = 4. 3. Combined datasets to find grasslands on ranchland	a) Bernalillo County Parcels, 2015 b)LANDFIRE, 2012	a) Bernalillo County b) USFS Landfire
Protect Wildlife Habitat	**22%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	1. Used a weighted max calculation to combine the results of the criteria listed below for this resource goal. The priority classifications found in this layer can be expected to provide a benefits in at least one of the 5 criteria associated with this resource goal. Areas that score as a Moderate (3), High (4) or Very High (5) are considered actionable areas that will benefit this resource. The weights applied to each criteria to create this result were determined by the Bernalillo County Greenprint technical team based on a number of factors including relative importance of that particular criteria, quality of the input data and accuracy of the results. Weights were applied as follows: Urban Tree Canopy (10%) Protect Wildlife Movement Corridors (30%) Preserve Wetlands (10%) Priority Wildlife and Bird Habitat (40%) Known Locations of Threatened/Endangered Species (10%)	a) Protect Wildlife Movement Corridors Priority Criteria Results b) Preserve Wetlands Priority Criteria Results c) Priority Wildlife and Bird Habitat Priority Criteria Results d) Known Locations of Threatened/Endangered Species Priority Criteria Results	a) The Trust for Public Land
		Preserve Urban Tree Canopy	10%	1. Use census tract information to determine which tracts are urban (>2500 people) 2 Select tree canopy from landfire existing vegetation file, given value = 5 3. Raster calculator to find tree canopy in urban tracts 4. Removed forst service land since although in urban tracts, the area is not urban 5. Removed areas such as airport, miliary base, other areas known to be non-urban	a) Bernalillo County Census Tracts, 2010 b) LANDFIRE, 2012 c) Surface Ownership d) Bernalillo County Parcels	a) US Census Bureau b) USFS Landfire c) BLM d) Bernalillo County
		Protect wildlife movement corridors	30%	1. Cougar corridors from Meinke study given value of 5 2. Rivers buffered by 300 feet, given value of 5 3. AMAFCA drainage buffered by category so natural arroyo = 100ft; hard side channels = 300 ft; soft side channels = 200 ft. 4. Reclassify drainage so natural = 5; soft channel = 4, hard channel = 3 5. Combine all data with cell stats max	a) Courgar corridors, 2008 b) Rivers, 2005 c) Drainage channels, 2015	a) originally from Kurt Meinke, had data internally b) Bernalillo County Public Works c) AMAFCA
		Preserve wetlands	10%	1. Select wetland/riparian areas from CHAT Assessment, given value =5 2. NWI wetlands given value of 5 3. Datasets combined with cell stats max	a) CHAT Assessment, 2014 b) NWI Wetlands, 2015	a) NM Dept of Game and Fish b) FWS National Wetlands Inventory

		Priority wildlife and bird habitat	40%	1. Riparian habitat selected from USFS ecological response units 2. Final Chat score reclassified on scale 0-5 so 1 (best score) = 5 and 6 (worse score) = 0. 3. USFS Critical habitat given value of 5 4. GAP distribution data for Spotted Bat, Gray Vireo, Bald Eagle, tawny bellied coton rat given value 5 (key species) 5. Megan Friggens data USFS for SW Willow Flycatcher and Yellow Billed Cuckoo given value of 5 (key sepecies) 6. All combined with cell statistics sum 7. Results sliced into 0-5 based on natural breaks	a) Ecological response units, 20xx b) CHAT Assessment, 2014 c) Critical Habitat, 2015 d) GAP distribution data, 2015-16 e) Max-ent bird data (Friggens & Finch), 2015	a) USFS b) NM Dept of Game and Fish c) USFWS d) USGS GAP e) USFS
		Protect areas with known locations of threatened/endangered species	10%	1. T& E data for Bernalillo County, private land only, masked to 1 mile blocks was converted to raster and given value of 5	a) Threatened/Endangered species data, 2016. Oldest observation in data is 2011	a) Natural Heritage New Mexico
Protect Important Cultural and Historical Sites	**15%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	1. Used a weighted max calculation to combine the results of the criteria listed below for this resource goal. The priority classifications found in this layer can be expected to provide a benefits in at least one of the 7 criteria associated with this resource goal. Areas that score as a Moderate (3), High (4) or Very High (5) are considered actionable areas that will benefit this resource. The weights applied to each criteria to create this result were determined by the Bernalillo County Greenprint technical team based on a number of factors including relative importance of that particular criteria, quality of the input data and accuracy of the results. Weights were applied as follows: Preserve lands along historic corridors (10%) Preserve identified cultural landscapes (25%) Preserve acequias and adjacent land (25%) Preserve lands with traditional views (10%) Preserve historical agricultural landscapes (15%) Preserve tribal and land grant lands (5%) Preserve landscapes that support creative asset clusters (10%)	a) Preserve lands along historic corridors Priority Criteria Results b) Preserve identified cultural landscapes Priority Criteria Results c) Preserve acequias and adjacent land Priority Criteria Results d) Preserve lands with traditional views Priority Criteria Results e) Preserve historical agricultural landscapes Priority Criteria Results f) Preserve tribal and land grant lands Priority Criteria Results g) Preserve landscapes that support creative asset clusters Priority Criteria Results	a) The Trust for Public Land
		Preserve lands along historic corridors	10%	1. El Camnio Real buffered 250 feet 2. Historic Route 66 buffered 250 feet 3. Data combined with cell stats max, reclassified to have value of 5	a) El Camino Real Trail b) Historic Route 66 trail	a) National Park Service b) National Park Service
		Preserve identified cultural landscapes	25%	1. HPD historic districts given value of 5 2. CABQ Historic Zones given value of 5 3. South Valley historic architecture buffered by 0.25 mi, given value of 5 4. HPD Historic places, including archeology buffered 0.25 mi, given value of 5 5. CABQ Registered historic places buffered 0.25 mi, given value of 5 6. Layers combined with cell stats max	a) HPD Historic Districts, 2012 b) CABQ Historic Zones c) South Valley historic architecture, 2015 d) HPD Historic places, including archeology, 2016 e) Registered historic places, 2015	a) Bernalillo County Public Works b) City of Albuquerque c) Bernalillo County Public Works d) Bernalillo County Public Works e) City of Albuquerque (is national register of historic places)
		Preserve acequias and adjacent land	25%	1. Select MRGCD main canals and drains, buffer 100' and give value of 5 2. Select MRGCD other facilities, buffer 50' and give value of 5 3. Sandia GPS Ditches buffered 50' and gtiven value of 5 4. All features combined	a) MRGCD Facilities, 2013 b) Sandia (East Mountains) ditches	a) Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District b) data from internal source, used in ABQ Greenprint
		Preserve lands with traditional views	10%	1. Calculted viewshed for the following features: Tramway Blvd (1km spaced points to represent foothills); Rio Grande (1km spaced points);irrigable agriculture lands (centroid of parcels); Calabacillas Arroyo (1km spaced points); Tijeras Canyon (1km spaced points); Rio Puerco (1km spaced poitns); Volcanoes (highest points); Sandia Crest (highest piont) 2. Reclassify viewshed so 0 = not visible and 1 = visible 3. Determined areas where the following to-from were visible: from foothills to sandia crest; from rio grande to calabacillas arroyo; from foothills to rio grande valley; from rio grande to volcanoes; from rio grande to tijeras arroyo; from rio grande to rio grande valley; from ag lands to rio grande valley; from volcanoes to rio grande valley; from tijeras arroyo to I25; from ag lands to west mesa; from rio puerco to west mesa; from volcanoes to west mesa; from volcanoes to foothills/sandia 4. The above to-from each reclassified to value of 5 for the visible areas 5. The above to-from combined with cell statistics Sum 6. Result reclassified so areas with more to-froms visible are a higher priority	a) Tramway Blvd points 1km spacing b) Rio Grande Points 1km spacing c) Irrigable Ag lands points - parcel centroid d) Calabacillas Arroyo points 1km spacing e) Tijeras Canyon points 1km spacing f) Rio Puerco points 1km spacing g) Volcanoes poins - highest points from DEM h) Sandia Crest - highest point from DEM i) Elevation, 10m	a) created from national network b) created from NHD data c) created from result of model LF01 d) created from NHD data e) created from NHD data f) created from NHD data g) Bernalillo County h) created from DEM i) National Elevation Dataset

		Preserve historical agricultural landscapes	15%	1. Determine the change in ag land use from 1935 to current. 2. If was ag, is now vacant, given value of 3 3. If was ag, is now single family, given value of 1 4. Select all parcels with ag value >0 5. If was ag, is ag now, given value of 5 5. All data combined with cell stats max	a)1935 land use, 2002 b) Land Use, 2011 c) Bernalillo County Parcels, 2015	a) Bureau of Reclamation b) City of Albuquerque c) Bernalillo County
		Preserve tribal and land grant lands	5%	1. Land grants reclasified and given value of 5	a) land grants, 2006	a) BLM (given to us by BernCo)
		Preserve landscapes that support creative asset clusters	10%	1. Because the vector clusters were operlapping, some data manipulation cleaned the data so values would no longer overlap 2. Cluster value of 2 (lowest of hot spots), given value of 2; cluster value of 4 given value of 3; cluster value of 6 given value of 4; cluster value of 8 (center of hot spot) given value of 5.	a) Creative Asset Clusters, 2013	a) Bernalillo County, from Cultural Mapping Report
Provide Public Access to Healthy Outdoor Recreation	**15%**	**N/A**	**N/A**	1. Used a weighted max calculation to combine the results of the criteria listed below for this resource goal. The priority classifications found in this layer can be expected to provide a benefits in at least one of the 4 criteria associated with this resource goal. Areas that score as a Moderate (3), High (4) or Very High (5) are considered actionable areas that will benefit this resource. The weights applied to each criteria to create this result were determined by the Bernalillo County Greenprint technical team based on a number of factors including relative importance of that particular criteria, quality of the input data and accuracy of the results. Weights were applied as follows: Adjacent to Existing Conserved Land (35%) Preserve open space lands in or near low income urban neighborhoods (20%) Preserve land that could connect gaps in trail network (10%) Opportunities for bird and wildlife watching (35%)	a) Adjacent to Existing Conserved Land Priority Criteria Results b) Preserve open space lands in or near low income urban neighborhoods Priority Criteria Results c) Preserve land that could connect gaps in trail network Priority Criteria Results d) Opportunities for bird and wildlife watching Priority Criteria Results	a) The Trust for Public Land
		Provide open space lands in or near low income urban neighborhoods	35%	1. TPL ParkScore Analysis run on all urban area in study area 2. Income weighted higher than kid density of pop density, so areas in low income would weighted more heavily in result.	a) includes several internal datsets, including parks, road network, US Census Data	a)Internal TPL data
		Preserve land that could connect gaps in existing trail network	20%	1. Based on conversations with Richard Meadows, BernCo Public Works, pulled out trails that are high priority to build 2. Pulled out gaps in 50 mi proposed loop 3. Pulled out high priority critical links from CABQ trails report 4. Pulled out tarils part of MRCOG long range transportation plan 2040 5. Digitized connection between PETR and Rio Puerco (info provided by Attila Bality, NPS) 5. Buffered these all 250' and given value of 5 6. Pulled out remainder of proposed trails, buffered 250 feet and gave value of 3. 7. Data combined with cell stats max	a) Bernalillo County Trails Existing and Proposed b) Rio Puerco Conservation Concept Trail	a) Bernalillo County Public Works b) digitized from information given by Attila Bality, NPS
		Provide opportunities for bird and wildlife watching	10%	1. Download and processed data observations from e-bird 2010 - 2016 2. Convert XY data to poins on map 3. Found sum of observations at each observation point 4. Run point density with1/8 mi neighborhood circle 5. Reclassify, remove 0 from classification so the data is not heavily skewed towards 0. 6. Scale 0-5 with 5 being areas with most bird observations	a) E-Bird data, 2016	a) Audubon & Cornell Lab of Ornithology

		Provide open space to improve public health	35%	1. TPL ParkScore Analysis run for whole study area 2. Population density heavily weighted during PS analysis (based on convervation with Tom Scharmen). Income and kid density were not factored in. 3. Public Health datasets were reclassified 1-5 using natural breaks so the lowest health outcomes = 5 and best = 1. Datasets are: APS elementary school obesity; no leisure time activity > 18 yrs old; children 10-17yrs obese; adult chronic disease deaths 4. Added together the reclassified results of these datasets such that a higher number means worse health outcomes. 5. Data reclassified to scale of 0-5 where 5 = worst health outcomes 6. Added health outcomes with results of park score analysis; areas with highest value are low access to parks, high popultion density and poor public health outcomes 7. Final result sliced on scale 1-5	a) for park score: several internal datsets, including parks, road network, US Census Data b) APS elementary school healthy weight assessment, 2013 c) Behavior Risk Factors, 2014 d) Child Obesity risk, 2010 e) Premature death from chronic disease, 2011	a) Internal TPL data b) from NM Community Data Collaborative (original is APS) c) from NM Community Data Collaborative (original is CDC) d) from NM Community Data Collaborative (original is CDC) e) from NM Community Data Collaborative (original is compiled from various sources)