OCEAN SPATIAL DATA STANDARD REVISION

OCEAN DATA STANDARD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dataset (Theme) Name: Ocean Boundary
Dataset (Feature Class): OCEAN_POLY, OCEAN_ARC

1.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles	Responsibilities
State Data Stewards	The State Data Steward, Corey Plank at 503-808-6145, is responsible for approving data standards and business rules, developing Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, identifying potential privacy issues and ensuring that data is managed as a corporate resource. The State Data Steward coordinates with field office data stewards, the state data administrator, Geographic Information System (GIS) coordinators, and national data stewards. The State Data Steward also reviews geospatial metadata for completeness and quality.
Lead GIS Specialist	The Lead GIS Specialist, Corey Plank at 503-808-6145, works with data stewards to convert business needs into GIS applications and derive data requirements and participates in the development of data standards. The GIS specialist coordinates with system administrators and GIS coordinators to manage the GIS databases. The lead GIS specialist works with data editors to make sure data is being input into the Spatial Data Engine (SDE) consistently and in accordance with the established data standard. The Lead GIS Specialist is also a resource for the editors when they have questions or when they are new to editing a particular data set, and can help answer questions about how to query and display the data set for mapping and analysis.
State Data Administrator	The State Data Administrator, Stanley Frazier at 503-808-6009, provides information management leadership, data modeling expertise, and custodianship of the state data models. The State Data Administrator ensures that defined processes for development of data standards and metadata are followed, and that they are consistent and complete. The State Data Administrator is responsible for making data standards and metadata accessible to all users. The State Data Administrator also coordinates with data stewards and GIS coordinators to respond to national spatial data requests.
State Records Administrator	The acting State Records Administrator, Jan McCormick at 503-808-6675, assists the State Data Steward to identify any privacy issues related to spatial data. The State Records Administrator also provides direction and guidance on data release and fees. The State Records Administrator also ensures that data has been classified under the proper records retention schedule and determines appropriate Freedom of Information Act category.

Table 1 Role and Responsibilities

1.2 FOIA CATEGORY

Public

1.3 RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE

GRS BLM 20/52 (Electronic Records/Geographic Information Systems)
TEMPORARY. Delete when no longer needed for administrative, legal, audit, or other operational purposes (subject to any records freeze or holds that may be in place).

1.4 SECURITY/ACCESS/SENSITIVITY

The Ocean Bounday (OCEAN) set of themes do not require any additional security other than that provided by the General Support System (the hardware/software infrastructure of the Oregon/Washington (OR/WA) Bureau of Land Management (BLM)).

This data is not sensitive and there are no restrictions on access to this data either from within the BLM or external to the BLM.

There are no privacy issues or concerns associated with these data themes.

1.5 KEYWORDS

Keywords that can be used to locate this dataset include: Ocean, 3-Mile, Boundary, coastline.

2. DATASET OVERVIEW

2.1 DESCRIPTION

The OCEAN data standard contains requirements for the GIS representation of the Pacific Ocean, its coastline with Oregon and Washington (land/ocean interface) and near-shore islands. The polygon representing the ocean is squared off at an arbitrary distance in the ocean. At some time in the future the coastline and islands may be included in a broader hydrography theme or themes. In particular, the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) and the Watershed Boundaries (WBD) datasets have shoreline components. As those datasets mature they should become the source for the coastline data. The OCEAN data set may not be needed when that occurs and will be archived if that is the case.

2.2 USAGE

The OCEAN feature classes are used for display on maps and for GIS analysis. A known use for the coastline arcs will be to create a “land only” Resource Area Boundary (described in a separate data standard) for the westernmost districts of OR/WA BLM. This boundary may be used in a wide range of applications including Resource Management Plans. In addition, the ocean islands or a selection of them may be used for analysis and planning. Some have BLM surface jurisdiction and many provide special wildlife habitat. Coastline arcs may also be used to delineate Hydrologic Unit (HU). (watershed) boundaries.

2.3 SPONSOR/AFFECTED PARTIES

The sponsor for this data set is the Deputy State Director, Management Services. Since the coastline and islands fall into the broader hydrography data group, affected parties include the US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Geological Survey, and US Forest Service, as well as State agencies for Oregon and Washington with responsibilities for water resources. It is expected that OR/WA BLM will coordinate with these agencies and use the accepted interagency standards where they exist.

2.4 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DATASETS

The Ocean data set is used in conjunction with the Resource Area Boundaries (RAB) data set to show the legal limit of jurisdication (3 miles into the ocean).

2.5 DATA CATEGORY/ARCHITECTURE LINK

These data themes are a portion of the Oregon Data Framework (ODF). The ODF utilizes the concept of inheritance to define specific instances of data. All OR/WA resource-related data are divided into three general categories: Activities, Resources, and Boundaries. These general categories are broken into sub-categories that inherit spatial characteristics and attributes from their parent category. These sub-categories may be further broken into more specific groups until a basic data set cannot be further sub-divided. Those basic data sets inherit all characteristics of all groups/categories above them. The basic data sets are where physical data gets populated (those groups/categories above them do not contain actual data but set parameters that all data of that type must follow). See the ODF Overview (Figure 2) for a simplified schematic of the entire ODF showing the overall organization and entity inheritance. The OCEAN entities are highlighted. For additional information about the ODF, contact:

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OR/WA State Data Administrator
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
503-808-6009

For OCEAN, the categories/groups that the data set is part of are:

BLM OCEAN POLYGONS:
Oregon Data Framework
- Resources
  - Water
    - Ocean
      - OCEAN_POLY

BLM OCEAN LINE:
Oregon Data Framework
Resources
Water
Ocean
OCEAN_ARC

2.6 RELATIONSHIP TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE - DATA RESOURCE MODEL

The DOI's Enterprise Architecture contains a component called the Data Resource Model. This model addresses the concepts of data sharing, data description, and data context. This data standard provides information needed to address each of those areas. Data sharing is addressed through complete documentation and simple data structures which make sharing easier. Data description is addressed through the section on Attribute Descriptions. Data context is addressed through the data organization and structure portions of this document. In addition, the DOI Data Resource Model categorizes data by use of standardized Data Subject Areas and Information Classes. For this data set, the Data Subject Area and Information Class are:

- Data Subject Area: Geospatial
- Information Class: Location

For a complete list of all DOI Data Subject Areas and Information Classes, contact:

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OR/WA State Data Administrator
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P.O. Box 2965
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503-808-6009

2.7 OCEAN DATA ORGANIZATION / STRUCTURE

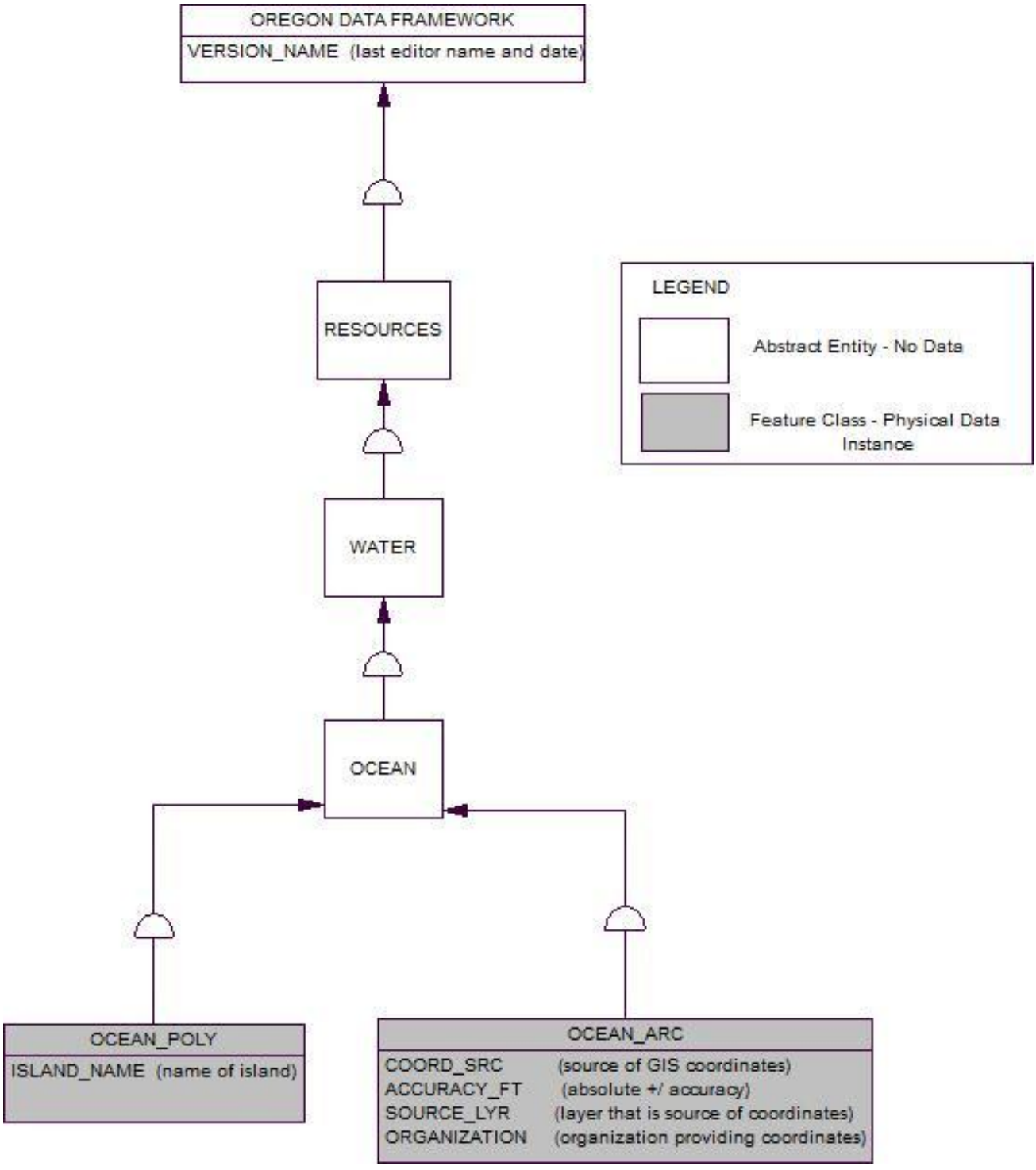

Figure 1 Data Organization Structure

3. DATA MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS

3.1 ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS

The coastline arcs represent the mean high tide of the ocean. At a minimum, this data is to meet national map accuracy requirements at 1:24,000 scale (the accuracy of the paper source). Island minimum size is approximately 60 feet along the shortest axis.

3.2 COLLECTION, INPUT, AND MAINTENANCE PROTOCOLS

The best GIS data from all available sources was combined to create an initial shoreline dataset. The definition used for coastline includes jetties with a closure line from endpoint to endpoint. The coastline will be coincident with hydrologic unit boundaries from the National Hydrologic Dataset once those are rectified. Future updates will take place as feature representations are refined to higher accuracy.

Once the theme has been created, it is the responsibility of the State Data Steward to ensure that the theme remains current. It is the responsibility of District Data Stewards and GIS Coordinators to keep the State Data Steward apprised of improvements to the GIS source data and to assist with updates. Proposed changes will be provided to the State Data Steward who will coordinate with the appropriate interagency data steward(s) for approval of the change. Changes may also originate from outside of OR/WA BLM and it is the responsibility of the State Data Steward to oversee these changes. Finally, it is the responsibility of the State Data Steward to notify District Data Stewards and GIS Coordinators when there is an update.

3.3 UPDATE FREQUENCY AND ARCHIVAL PROTOCOLS

The unit of processing for updating the OCEAN theme is the State. Editors at the State Office will initiate transactions by "checking-out" the OCEAN theme features. They will then add, delete or modify the features prior to "check-in".

Updates to OCEAN should be very infrequent because there is no ongoing data collection effort related to coastline or island perimeters. Changes are discouraged because of the need for interagency approval and the significant impact on planning boundaries.

It is also the responsibility of the Data Steward to ensure that any database external to the Corporate GIS remains current. There are no known databases associated with OCEAN, but if the coastline was used in a planning area boundary and the coastline arcs are modified, a plan amendment may be required to document a change in acres.

3.4 STATEWIDE MONITORING

The State Data Steward in conjunction with the Lead GIS Specialist and District Data Stewards are responsible for reviewing the OCEAN theme across the state at least once per year. An interagency review is preferred. Coincidence of OCEAN arcs with dependent themes (see Spatial Entity Characteristics section) is also checked.

4. OCEAN SCHEMA (simplified)

General Information: Attributes are listed in the order they appear in the geodatabase feature class. The order is an indication of the importance of the attribute for theme definition and use. In general, core, required attributes are listed first, but non-core may be listed adjacent to related attributes to avoid confusion in the GIS tables. Attributes are listed alphabetically, and more fully described in the Attribute Data Dictionary, starting on page 12. There are no aliases unless specifically noted. Domains used in this data standard can be found in the Appendix. These are the domains at the time the data standard was approved. Domains can be changed without re-issue of the data standard, so those shown in the Appendix may not be current. Contact the OR/WA State Data Administrator for the current lists.

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4.1 OCEAN_POLY (OCEAN polygons)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
ISLAND_NAME	String	50			
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

*Automatically generated.

4.2 OCEAN_ARC (OCEAN Lines)

Attribute Name	Data Type	Length	Default Value	Required?	Domain
COORD_SRC	String	7	UNK	Yes	dom_COORD_SRC
SOURCE_LYR	String	15		Yes	
ACCURACY_FT	Short Integer			No	
ORGANIZATION	String	15		No	dom_ORGANIZATION
VERSION_NAME	String	50	InitialLoad	Yes*	

*Automatically generated.

5. PROJECTION AND SPATIAL EXTENT

All feature classes and feature datasets are in Geographic, NAD83. Units are decimal degrees. Spatial extent (area of coverage) is the coastline for Oregon and Washington extending into British Columbia and California and an arbitrary distance well past the 3-mile coastal waters boundary. See the metadata for this data set for more precise description of the extent.

6. SPATIAL ENTITY CHARACTERISTICS

OCEAN POLYGON (OCEAN_POLY)
Description: Instance of Resources Water Ocean group.
Geometry: Polygons that form a continuous "wall-to-wall" cover with no gaps or overlaps.
Topology: Yes. OCEAN_POLY lines are coincident with OCEAN_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, OCEAN.
Integration Requirements: Polygon features are used with Resource Area and District boundaries to create publication layers.

OCEAN LINE (OCEAN_ARC)
Description: Instance of Resources Water Ocean group.
Geometry: Simple, non-overlapping lines that are split between endpoints as needed.
Topology: Yes. OCEAN_POLY lines are coincident with OCEAN_ARC lines and together make the feature dataset, OCEAN.
Integration Requirements: Arcs must remain coincident with other GIS themes as indicated by COORD_SRC (for example with HU when COORD_SRC is SOURCEL and SOURCE_LYR is HU) and with Boundary group themes that have arc segments defined by ocean coastline or islands.

7. ATTRIBUTE CHARACTERISTICS AND DEFINITION (In alphabetical order)

7.1 ACCURACY_FT

Geodatabase Name	ACCURACY_FT
BLM Structured Name	Accuracy_Feet_Measure
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use	OCEAN_ARC
Definition	How close, in feet, the spatial GIS depiction is to the actual location on the ground. There are several factors to consider in GIS error: scale and accuracy of map-based sources, accuracy of Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment, and the skill level of the data manipulators. A value of "0" indicates no entry was made. This is the correct value when the COORD_SRC is another GIS theme (Digital Line Graph, Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure and Digital Elevation Model (DEM)) because the accuracy is determined by that theme. However, if COORD_SRC is MAP (digitized from a paper map) or GPS, a value of "0" indicates a missing value that should be filled in either with a non-zero number or "-1." A value of "-1" indicates that the accuracy is unknown and no reliable estimate can be made.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain. Examples: 3 (for high accuracy GPS), 40 (best possible for United States Geological Survey (USGS) 24K topo map), 200
Data Type	Short Integer

7.2 COORD_SRC

Geodatabase Name	COORD_SRC
BLM Structured Name	Coordinate_Source_Code
Inheritance	Inherited from entity POLITICAL ADMIN SMA LINE
Feature Class Use	OCEAN_ARC
Definition	The actual source of the GIS coordinates for the polylines. If the line is copied from another theme, and already has COORD_SRC, it should be reviewed and may need to be changed for use in this dataset.
Required/Optional	Required
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_COORD_SRC
Data Type	Variable Characters (7)

7.3 ISLAND_NAME

Geodatabase Name	ISLAND_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Defining_Feature_Code
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	OCEAN_POLY
Definition	The official name of the island as listed in the U.S. Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) or the British Columbia GNIS (BCGNIS). If the island is not named, fill with <null> and if the polygon represents the ocean fill with "Pacific Ocean".
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	None. Examples: "Bowen Island" "Tunnel Island"
Data Type	Variable characters (50)

7.4 ORGANIZATION

Geodatabase Name	ORGANIZATION
BLM Structured Name	Organization_Code
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	OCEAN_ARC
Definition	The name of the organization that supplied the spatial feature.
Required/Optional	Optional
Domain (Valid Values)	dom_ORGANIZATION
Data Type	

7.5 SOURCE_LYR

Geodatabase Name	SOURCE_LYR
BLM Structured Name	Source_Layer_Name
Inheritance	Not inherited
Feature Class Use	OCEAN_ARC
Definition	The name of the feature class from which features are duplicated. Required if COOR_ SOURCE is SOURCEL. Otherwise field is blank.
Required/Optional	Required (if applicable)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain.
Data Type	Variable Characters (15)

7.6 VERSION_NAME

Geodatabase Name	VERSION_NAME
BLM Structured Name	Geodatabase_Version_Text
Inheritance	Inherited from Entity OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK
Feature Class Use	OCEAN_POLY, OCEAN_ARC
Definition	Name of the corporate geodatabase version previously used to edit the record. InitialLoad = feature has not been edited in ArcSDE. Format: username.XXX-mmddyy-hhmmss = version name of last edit (hours might be a single digit; leading zeros are trimmed for hours only). XXX=theme abbreviation. Example: sfrazier.OCEAN-121210-111034 Only appears in the transactional (edit) version. Public version (which is also the version used internally for mapping or analysis) does not contain this attribute.
Required/Optional	Required (automatically generated)
Domain (Valid Values)	No domain
Data Type	Variable Characters (50)

8. ASSOCIATED FILES OR DATABASES

None.

9. LAYER FILES (PUBLICATION VIEWS)

9.1 General

Master corporate feature classes/datasets maintained in the edit database (currently orsoedit) are "published" to the user database (currently orsovctr) in several ways:

A. Copied completely with no changes (replicated).

B. Copied with no changes except to omit one or more feature classes from a feature dataset.

C. Minor changes made (e.g., clip, dissolve, union with ownership) in order to make the data easier to use. These "Publication feature classes" are indicated by "PUB" in their name.

Publication feature classes are created through scripts that can be automatically executed and are easily rebuilt from the master (orsoedit) data whenever necessary.

Layer files are not new data requiring storage and maintenance but point to existing data. They have appropriate selection and symbolization for correct use and display of the data. They provide the guidance for data published on the web. Layer files are created by simple, documented processes, and can be deleted and recreated at any time.

9.2 Specific to this Dataset

The ocean polygons can be intersected with District and Resource Area boundaries to create those portions occurring on land only. Please see the data standard for Resource Area Boundaries for details on the layer files and publication feature classes that OCEAN is a component.

10. EDITING PROCEDURES

10.1 MANAGING OVERLAP (General Guidance)

"Overlap" means there is potentially more than one feature in the same feature class that occupies the same space ("stacked" polygons). **Depending on the query, acres will be double-counted**.

The POLY/ARC feature dataset means that there is a polygon feature class with an arc feature class that represents the perimeter of the polygon, and must be kept coincident with the polyline.

In this discussion, a polygon feature may consist of more than one polygon, and an arc feature may consist of more than one arc. The feature would have multiple records in the spatial table (with identical attributes). Multi-part features are not allowed. Multi-part features are easily created inadvertently and not always easy to identify. If they are not consciously and consistently avoided, feature classes will end up with a mixture of single and multi-part features. Multi-part features can be more difficult to edit, query, and select, and can adversely impact overall performance.

Overlap is only allowed in the ODF in limited and controlled scenarios. In each case, the "cause" of the overlap (what attribute changes will "kick off" a new feature which may overlap an existing feature) is carefully defined and controlled. In other words, in feature classes that permit overlap, a change in spatial extent always creates a new feature which may overlap an existing feature. In addition, there are certain attribute(s) that will result in a new feature even if there is no spatial change. The feature classes that allow overlap, and the attributes that lead to a new, possibly overlapping feature, are described below:

A. Overlapping Polygons where polygons are part of a POLY/ARC feature dataset. Topology rules apply only to the POLY/ARC relationship (Polylines in the POLY feature class covered by arcs in the ARC feature class and vice versa; arcs must not have dangles, intersect, self-overlap, or overlap adjacent arcs).

In the ODF this occurs only in AVY_PLAN where any number of projects or plans might overlap or in proposed boundary datasets (like ACEC_P). Where a portion of a new activity plan or a proposed boundary is the same as another, the same line segment(s) are used for both polygons. In other words, one line, not duplicate lines on top of each other. In AVY_PLAN, a new PLANID creates a new polygon which may overlap an existing activity plan. In proposed boundary datasets, different alternatives might create polygons that overlap each other.

B. Overlapping Polygons where polygons are a stand-alone feature class. There are no topology rules for this situation. Examples from the ODF include:

1. Species Occurrence Group: These are distinct sites defined by species and time. A different species create a new polygon which may overlap another site in whole or part. A change in time (new visit date) will create a new polygon if it is desired that the old spatial extent and date is retained (as historic). Additionally, for wildlife, a different season/type of use (e.g., winter range vs. spring breeding) will create new polygon that may overlap others.

2. Survey Group: Within each feature class a new survey is created only for a new date. This group might also include proposed surveys in separate feature classes.

3. Treatment Activity Group: Within each feature class, an overlapping treatment area is always created for a new date. If it is not possible to SPLIT the treatment area by method and it is important to capture more than one method applied to the same area on the same day, then an overlapping treatment area is created. This group also includes proposed treatments which could overlap existing treatments and have additional overlap created by different treatment alternatives.

4. Land Status Encumbrances Group: A new polygon is created for a change in case file number even if it is the same area.

C. Overlapping Arcs where arcs are a stand-alone feature class. There are no topology rules for this situation. In the ODF this only occurs in feature class ESMTROW_ARC.

D. Overlapping Points. Not generally a problem because they have no spatial extent, but still should be checked, and duplicates points deleted.

10.2 Editing and Quality Control Guidelines

Checking for **undesired** duplicates is critical. Polygons or arcs that are 100 percent duplicate can be easily found by searching for identical attributes along with identical Shape_Area and/or Shape_Length.

Searching for partially overlapping arcs or polygons is difficult, and each case must be inspected to determine if the overlap is desired or not.

Where polygons are created with the buffer tool, the correct option must be selected. The default option is "None," which means overlap will be retained. Sometimes the overlap should be dissolved, and the option changed to "All."

If the dissolve tool is used on polygons or arcs, the "Create multipart features" should be unchecked.

10.3 Snapping Guidelines

Where line segments with different COORD_SRC meet, the most accurate or important in terms of legal boundary representation are kept unaltered, and other lines snapped to them. In general, the hierarchy of importance is Landlines Layer (CADNSDI points/lines) first, with DLG or other SOURCEL next, then DEM, and MAP last.

When snapping to the data indicated in COORD_SRC (as opposed to duplicating with copy/paste), be sure there are exactly the same number of vertices in the target, and source theme arcs. Tracing arc or polygon segments automatically reproduces all vertices.

When the DEF_FEATURE is "SUBDIVISION," trace arc or polygon secgments or snap the line segment to CADNSDI points, and make sure there are the same number of vertices in the line as CADNSDI points.

On themes with ACCURACY_FT, but no COORD_SRC or DEF_FEATURE, the line with better ACCURACY_FT is kept unaltered.

11. OREGON DATA FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

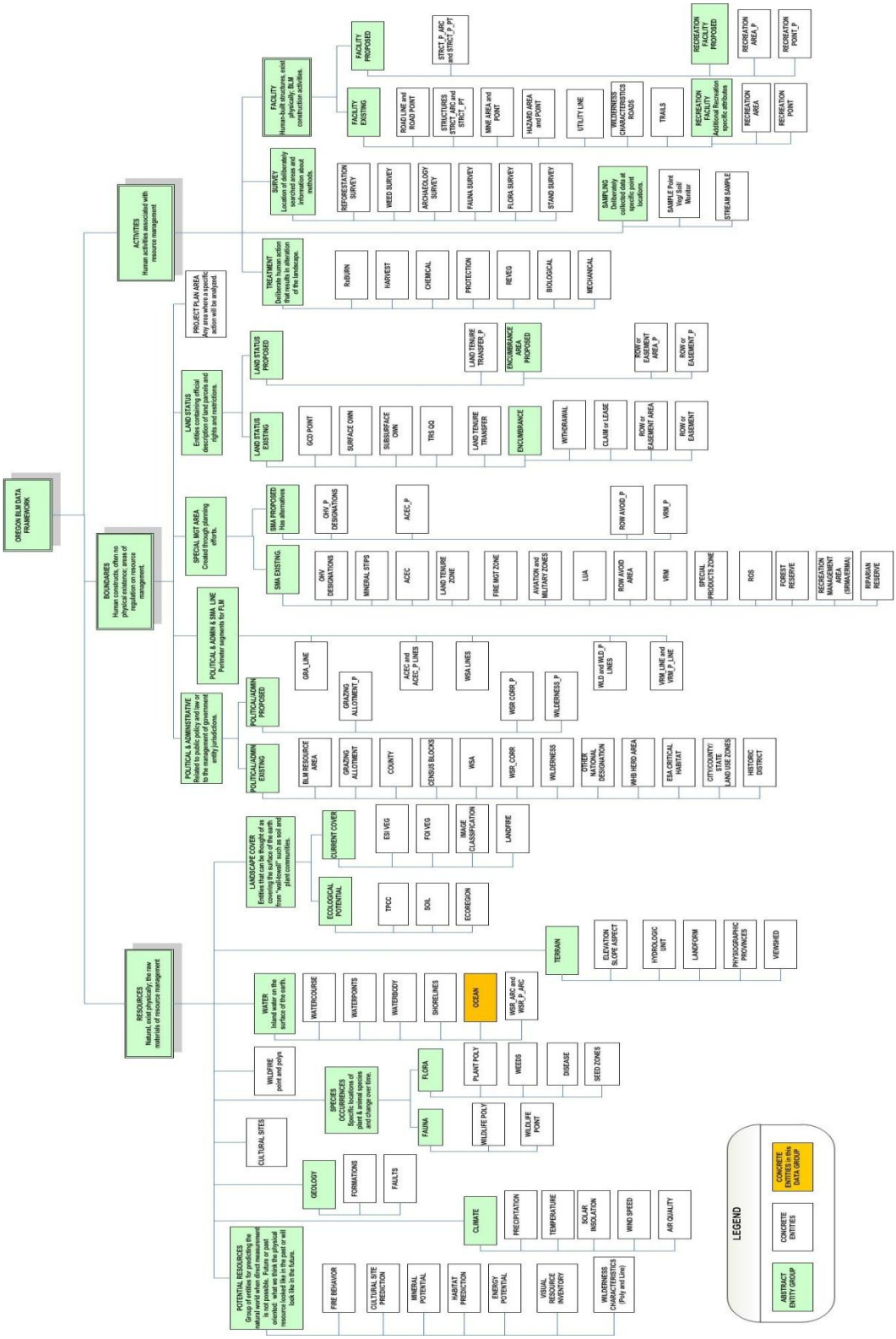

Figure 2 Oregon Data Framework Overview

12. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED

(does not include abbreviations/acronyms used as codes for particular data attributes)

Abbreviations	Descriptions
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CADNSDI	Cadastral National Spatial Data Infrastructure
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DLG	Digital Line Graphs
DOB	BLM District Office Boundary
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNIS	Geographic Names Information System
IDP	Interdisciplinary
NAD	North American Datum
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
ODF	Oregon Data Framework
OR/WA	Oregon /Washington
RA	Resource Area
RMP	Resource Management Plan
SDE	Spatial Data Engine
SMA	Special Management Area
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Table 2 Abbreviations/Acronyms Used

APPENDIX A: DOMAINS (VALID VALUES)

The domains listed below are those that were in effect at the time the data standard was approved and may not be current. Contact the State Data Administrator for current lists:

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A.1 COORD_SRC

CADNSDI	CADNSDI – Lines from or snapped to the CADNSDI dataset
CFF	CFF – Lines duplicated or buffered from Cartographic Feature Files
DEM	DEM − Digital Elevation Model (30m or better accuracy) used for creation of contours
DLG	DLG − Lines duplicated or buffered from (24K scale accuracy) USGS Digital Line Graphs Typical Accuracies: 40 feet
DIS	DIS – Lines generated to connect discontinuous features
DLG	DLG – Lines duplicated or buffered from USGS Digital Line Graphs
DOQ	DOQ – Screen digitized linework over Digital Orthoquad backdrop
DRG	DRG − Screen digitized linework over Digital Raster Graphic (USGS) backdrop
GCD	GCD − Lines snapped to Geographic Coordinate Database Points
GPS	GPS − Lines obtained from a Global Positioning System device
IMG	IMG – Linework derived from interpretation of non-photographic imagery
MAP	MAP − Digitized line work from hardcopy map
MTP	MTP − Lines duplicated from Digital Master Title Plat
SOURCEL	SOURCEL − Source layer from BLM GIS
SRV	SRV − Survey methods were used to create the linework
TIGER	TIGER – Tiger data
TRS	TRS – Coordinates only given as a legal description (township, range, section)
UNK	UNK − Unknown coordinate source
WOD	WOD – WODDB (Western Oregon Digital Database) Photogrammetric

A.2 ORGANIZATION

BLM_ID_ISO	Idaho State Office, BLM
BLM_OR_BNS	Burns District, BLM
BLM_OR_BNS_ADR	Andrews Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_BNS_THR	Three Rivers Resource Area, BLM

BLM_OR_CBY	Coos Bay District, BLM
BLM_OR_CBY_MRW	Myrtlewood Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_CBY_UMR	Umpqua Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_EUG	Eugene District, BLM
BLM_OR_EUG_SIU	Siuslaw Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_EUG_UPW	Upper Willamette Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_LAK	Lakeview District, BLM
BLM_OR_LAK_KLF	Klamath Falls Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_LAK_LAK	Lakeview Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_MED	Medford District, BLM
BLM_OR_MED_ASH	Ashland Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_MED_BTF	Butte Falls Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_MED_GLD	Glendale Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_MED_GTP	Grants Pass Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_OSO	Oregon State Office, BLM
BLM_OR_PRI	Prineville District, BLM
BLM_OR_PRI_CNO	Central Oregon Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_PRI_DCH	Deschutes Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_RSB	Roseburg District, BLM
BLM_OR_RSB_SOR	South River Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_RSB_SWR	Swiftwater Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_SLM	Salem District, BLM
BLM_OR_SLM_CAS	Cascades Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_SLM_MPK	Marys Peak Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_SLM_TLM	Tillamook Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_SPO	Spokane District, BLM
BLM_OR_SPO_BRD	Border Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_SPO_WEN	Wenatchee Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_VAL	Vale District, BLM
BLM_OR_VAL_BKR	Baker Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_VAL_JOR	Jordan Resource Area, BLM
BLM_OR_VAL_NML	Malheur Resource Area, BLM
BLM_ST	National Science and Technology Center, BLM
BLM_WO	Washington Office, BLM
BOC	Bureau of the Census
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CI_OR	City Government, OR
CI_OR_ONT	City of Ontario, OR
CT_OR	County Government, OR
CT_WA	County Government, WA
FS_GSC	Forest Service-Geometronics Service Center
FS_PNW_COL	Colville National Forest
FS_PNW_CRG	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, FS
FS_PNW_DES	Deschutes National Forest

FS_PNW_FRM	Fremont National Forest
FS_PNW_GPN	Gifford Pinchot National Forest
FS_PNW_ICB	Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, FS
FS_PNW_MAL	Malheur National Forest
FS_PNW_MBS	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
FS_PNW_MTH	Mt. Hood National Forest
FS_PNW_MTH_ZZAG	Zig Zag Ranger District, FS
FS_PNW_OCH	Ochoco National Forest
FS_PNW_OKA	Okanogan National Forest
FS_PNW_OLY	Olympic National Forest
FS_PNW_RO	Pacific Northwest Regional Office, FS
FS_PNW_ROG	Rogue River National Forest
FS_PNW_RSC	Pacific Northwest Research Station, FS
FS_PNW_SIS	Siskiyou National Forest
FS_PNW_SIU	Siuslaw National Forest
FS_PNW_UMA	Umatilla National Forest
FS_PNW_UMP	Umpqua National Forest
FS_PNW_WAW	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
FS_PNW_WEN	Wenatchee National Forest
FS_PNW_WIL	Willamette National Forest
FS_PNW_WIN	Winema National Forest
FS_PSW_KLA	Klamath National Forest
FS_PSW_MOD	Modoc National Forest
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GS	U.S. Geologic Survey
GS_EROS	EROS Data Center, U.S. Geologic Survey
GS_GNIS	GNIS, U.S. Geologic Survey
GS_WAT	Water Resources, U.S. Geologic Survey
IBC	International Boundary Commission
MMS	Minerals Management Service