

Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 2007

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Preface

The *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 2007* is the twenty-sixth annual listing of all identified oil and gas fields in the United States. It is updated with field information collected through December 2007. The purpose of this publication is to provide standardized names and codes for identifying domestic fields. Use of these field names and codes fosters consistency of field identification by government and industry. As a result of their widespread adoption they have in effect become a national standard. The use of field names and codes listed in this publication is required on Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves".

EIA gratefully acknowledges the assistance provided by various State organizations and trade associations, and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, in verifying the existence of oil and gas fields and confirming their officially recognized names.

General information regarding this publication may be obtained from Rafi Zeinalpour (214-720-6191, rzeinalp@eia.doe.gov), Reserves and Production Division, in the Energy Information Administration's Office of Oil and Gas. Detailed information on the report's content may be obtained from Paul Chapman (214-720-6167, paul.chapman@eia.doe.gov).

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Overview

Introduction

This is the twenty-sixth annual edition of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List*. It reflects data collected through December 2007 and provides standardized field name spellings and codes for all identified oil and gas fields in the United States. The *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* is available in electronic form on the EIA Reserves Information Gathering System (RIGS) CD-ROM and the EIA World-Wide Web site:

<<http://www.eia.doe.gov>>

Other Federal and State government agencies, as well as industry, use the EIA *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* (FCML) as the standard for field identification. In order for it to be useful, it must be accurate and remain current. To accomplish this, EIA constantly reviews and revises this list. EIA welcomes all comments, corrections, and additions to the FCML. All such information should be provided to Rafi Zeinalpour of EIA (214-720-6191, rzeinalp@eia.doe.gov).

History of Field Code Project

The EIA Field Code Master List evolved from the Federal Power Commission's Field/Plant Code List (FPC Field Code List). The FPC Field Code List, originally developed in the 1960s, had a unique code assigned to each field on the list. That is, two fields having identical names in separate States had separate six-digit field codes. However, some respondents to Form FPC 15, "Interstate Pipeline's Annual Report of Gas Supply", began using the first code given in the list for a field name, regardless of the State involved. With few respondents applying computerized edits to their submissions at that time, miscoding of fields became a problem. The solution applied was to

recode the fields on the list so that any fields with identical names were assigned the same six-digit code (a field name code) but were differentiated by the State and county codes incorporated in the full field code. For example, 145385KS101 is the field code for the CLARK field in Kansas and 145385TX285 is the field code for the CLARK field in Texas, while 145385 is the *field name code* for CLARK.

After the establishment of the Department of Energy (DOE) in 1977, the requirement to gather annual, verifiable oil and gas reserves estimates led to the development of Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves". Form EIA-23 collects certain data by field, and the use of the FPC Field Code List aided the reporting and processing of these data. As use of the FCML expanded by way of the Form EIA-23 program, additional work to verify and update the code list was necessary to keep it current.

Summary Statistics

There are 54,926 field records in this year's FCML, 8,427 less than last year. In this publication, Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies are no longer included in the main table. These are listed separately in table 6. The FCML includes only:

- Master field names, with separate field records for each State and county in which a given field resides.

Publication Organization and Content

The Field Code Master List itself follows this Overview. It is organized by State, showing fields sorted alphabetically by field name within each State. Fields in the Federal Offshore Outer

Continental Shelf are listed following Wyoming. Each field name entry contains the field name, geographical information, field code and other related data such as hydrocarbon occurrence and year of field discovery.

The Appendix provides details on the methodology used in reviewing source information, standardizing field names where appropriate, and assigning field codes. The Appendix and the Glossary that follows it provide explanations and definitions for utilizing this publication. In the Appendices is Table 6, “Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies”. This is an abbreviated listing sorted by alias field name and the State or States in which each valid field name appears in the Master List.

Definition of a Field

A field is defined as “an area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on, or related to, the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field which are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata, or laterally by local geologic barriers, or by both.”

This definition is not used by all States in their designation of fields; consequently, areas classified as individual fields by some States may be found combined in the FCML.

Coding Of Fields

As noted above, the six-digit field name code is common to a specific field name, regardless of whether one or several distinct fields exist having that particular name. However, a given field (at least within a specified county) can be identified if the field name code is coupled with the corresponding State abbreviation and county code.

Fields located in the Federal Offshore area and large State offshore blocks of the Gulf of Mexico are represented by codes above 800000, according to their offshore area name and block number.

General Field Naming Conventions

Field name spellings in the FCML reflect a number of conventions and conditions. In most instances, the 26-character maximum-length field name reflects the conventions imposed by the data block length on DOE forms and by the field naming authority, usually the State oil and gas regulatory agency. In the absence of a State authority, field names that have come into general acceptance in an area may be listed. In the Appalachian Region, field area names are often used.

Field Code Master List

Entries in the Oil and Gas Field Code Master List (FCML) are sorted alphabetically by State and alphabetically by field name within a State. When a field occurs in more than one county, the field is shown listed in each county. Fields that occur in multiple States are listed in each State. Fields in the Federal Offshore are listed separately, appearing after Wyoming. A brief description of each data item in the Master Field Record follows:

Item 1, FIELD NAME. The field name (26-character limit).

Item 2, COUNTY NAME. The county or parish name (23-character limit) as defined in FIPS publication 6-3 for all State onshore areas except Alaska. For Alaska, the FCML uses names associated with the USGS 1° x 3° quadrangles. If the field is in an offshore area, the names are Offshore-State, Offshore-Federal, and Offshore-General.

Item 3, STATE POSTAL ABBREVIATION AND STATE SUBDIVISION CODE. The four-character

code indicating the State and State subdivision. The first two positions are the 2-letter State postal abbreviation. The last two positions represent an EIA two-digit subdivision code, used only in Alaska, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and offshore areas.

Item 4, COUNTY CODE. The three-character code for the county or parish. For all States except Alaska this is the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code. For State and Federal offshore areas, the following county codes are defined:

- Offshore-State, 990
- Offshore-Federal, 995
- Offshore-General, 999.

Item 5, FIELD CODE. The six-digit field name code assigned to this field name.

Item 6, FIELD TYPE. A three-character block giving the type of hydrocarbon found in the field using the symbols defined below.

Symbol	Meaning of Symbol
ONA	Oil, nonassociated gas, and associated-dissolved gas are present.
ON	Oil and nonassociated gas present; associated-dissolved gas absent.
N	Nonassociated gas present; oil and associated-dissolved gas absent.
O	Oil present; nonassociated gas and associated-dissolved gas absent.
OA	Oil and associated-dissolved gas present; nonassociated gas absent.
Blank	Type of hydrocarbon is unknown.

Item 7, FIELD DISCOVERY YEAR. The four-digit year of first discovery of oil or gas in this field, if it is known. In the case of combined fields, this is the earliest date among the formerly separate fields.

List of Authorities on Oil and Gas Field Nomenclature

The official recognition of a new field discovery by a State or Federal field naming authority is a prerequisite for the assignment of an official EIA field code. Table 1 on page 292 lists these naming authorities. Information regarding State recognition is obtained through official State publications and computer tapes, or through other contact with the State agencies.

State and Subdivision Codes

Table 2 on page 257 presents the State and subdivision codes. Figures 1 through 8, at the end of the Appendices, present maps of the areas for which subdivision codes apply.

U.S. Geological Survey Alaska Quadrangles and Associated Codes

Table 3 on Page 258 lists the Alaska quadrangle names and pseudo-county codes. For Alaska, the FCML uses the U.S. Geological Survey 1° x 3° quadrangles in lieu of counties.

Coalbed Methane Field List

In Appendix Table 4 on page 259, Coalbed Methane Fields, the field name, field code, county code and name, and State are given for those coalbed methane fields currently productive or with drilling activity.

Fields Located in Multiple Jurisdictions

Appendix Table 5, Fields Located in Multiple Jurisdictions, on page 263, indicates those oil and/or gas fields which cross State boundaries. In

developing the summary statistics, a field is only counted once, no matter how many counties or States it occurs in.

Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies

Appendix Table 6, Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies, on page 271, indicates those oil and/or gas fields which are Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies. A brief description of each item in Table 6 follows:

Item 1, ALIAS FIELD. The alias field name (26-character limit).

Item 2, COUNTY NAME. The county or parish name (23-character limit) as defined in FIPS publication 6-3 for all State onshore areas except Alaska. For Alaska, the FCML uses names associated with the USGS 1° x 3° quadrangles. If the field is in an offshore area, the names are Offshore-State, Offshore-Federal, and Offshore-General.

Item 3, VALID FIELD NAME. This is the identification of the field name *which should be used in place of the alias name listed in Item 1 of this record.*

Item 4, FIELD CODE. This is the identification of the field code *which should be used in place of the alias name listed in Item 2 of this record.*

Methodology for Field Code Assignments

Purpose

The purpose of the Field Code Master List (FCML) effort is to provide the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and others with standardized field name spellings and associated codes for all crude oil and natural gas fields throughout the United States.

Field Information Research

The names and codes are compiled during the research phase on a computerized Field Code Master File (FCMF), which is updated periodically as new information on oil and gas fields is obtained and processed by EIA. The published and electronic versions of the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* are derived from the FCMF.

Geologists and petroleum engineers are responsible for supervising research and final resolution of field information. There are several possible explanations why field information under review is not already listed on the FCMF. This could reflect the following:

- A relatively recent oil or gas field discovery

- A recently discovered extension of an old field into a new county or State

- An alias used for the official name

- An error exists in the reported information.

The official recognition of a new field discovery by a State or Federal field naming authority is a prerequisite for the assignment of an official EIA field code. Table 1 on page 256 lists these naming authorities. Information regarding State recognition is obtained through official State

publications and computer tapes, or through other contact with the State agencies.

If the field name in question has not been officially recognized, several sources of information exist for further investigation into the third and fourth possibilities listed above. These include:

- Analysis of State data files

- Review of oil and gas industry publications and computerized data bases

- Telephone contact with the source of the information.

State Source Review Procedures

State sources provide most of the field names. As State publications are released they are routinely reviewed. The information regarding new fields is compared to the information on the FCMF. If the FCMF does not contain the new field, the field name and associated information are placed on the Working File. The analyst then provides update transactions to correct the problems as appropriate, and a field code is assigned. Then the resolved records are moved to the Master File.

The quality and quantity of information available through the State publications varies. Some States publish new field information relatively frequently (*e.g.*, monthly) in a format that is easily reviewed for incorporation into the FCMF. Routine processing of State sources begins with these publications. Additional State publications, such as State geological papers, are also included in these routine reviews. Periodically, all FCMF records for a State are compared to the most recent State publication.

Some States do not publish field information, or the field information is not carried in the latest publication but in a previous one. In an overall review of the FCMF, when a particular field is not found in any available State publication, the source **NISP** (not in State publication) is coded into the source section of the FCMF. When an earlier State source reports “No Production”, “No Reports”, or some similar remark for one or more years, and does not show the field in subsequent sources, the field is still considered to be official, whether it is presently producing or not. When a field is found in an older State source in combination with, or in subordination to, another field name, the State is contacted and asked to clarify the status of the field. This research resolves most of the **NISP** records, allowing them to be finally categorized as a master field record (with a field naming authority source), as an alias field record, or as an invalid field record.

Assigning New Field Code Numbers

A sequential listing of unused field code numbers is referenced in assigning new 6-digit field name codes. For field names that are already in use, either in another State or in a different section of the same State, the same code can be assigned to the new field entry. When the field name is completely new, the first available code is assigned and is therefore linked with the field name regardless of alphabetization, with the following exception: codes 800000-999998 are excluded from sequential code assignments, as they are reserved for offshore Gulf of Mexico fields.

Field Naming Conventions

Compass Directions in Field Names

As a general rule, a compass direction used as part of a field name is placed at the end of the name. For example, the field named West Davenport by a

State source bears the name DAVENPORT WEST on the FCML. However, a field named after a known landmark, such as the town of East Davenport, bears the name EAST DAVENPORT on the FCML.

If the field DAVENPORT WEST is then combined with other wells or fields and the word District, or some similar word, is added to the name, the name will appear on the FCML as DAVENPORT WEST DISTRICT. This enables users to distinguish between two fields, one named as a result of forming a district with the DAVENPORT WEST field as its nucleus, *e.g.*, DAVENPORT WEST DISTRICT, and the other which is a new district to the west of DAVENPORT DISTRICT, *e.g.*, DAVENPORT DISTRICT WEST.

Abbreviations are generally not applied to field names provided by the field naming authorities in connection with onshore field names. Exceptions are that non-cardinal compass points, such as NW for Northwest or SE for Southeast, are always abbreviated, and when the name of a combined field has been formed using all the names of the former fields, some abbreviations are applied to fit the name with the 26-character limit. Note, however, that the four cardinal compass points are always spelled out in onshore field names.

Offshore field names in the Gulf of Mexico nearly always consist of an offshore area name and block number specified by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Example: EAST CAMERON BLOCK 299. Also, the FCML retains the subarea identifiers such as EAST CAMERON *SOUTH ADDITION* BLOCK 299 field. Because this results in field names frequently exceeding the 26-character limit, EIA applies a standard set of abbreviations for its Gulf of Mexico field naming convention:

Block	BLK	South Extension .	SX
North Addition . .	NA	East Extension . .	EX
South Addition . .	SA	Island	IS*
East Addition . . .	EA		
West Addition . .	WA		

* Abbreviated when the field name exceeds 26 characters.

For example, High Island East Addition South Extension Block A376 is abbreviated HIGH ISLAND EA SX BLK A376.

Special Naming Conventions

Some States regard reservoirs as fields and keep their records on that basis. The FCML does not follow the State conventions in these instances. In Texas, for example, State publications list PARKER (PENNSYLVANIAN) and PARKER (WOLFCAMP) as distinct fields. But PARKER is actually the name of the field using the EIA definition, and PENNSYLVANIAN and WOLFCAMP are the names of reservoirs in the field. The FCML lists only PARKER.

OCS Operations Field Directory, Gulf of Mexico OCS Region is the primary source for Federal offshore fields in the Gulf of Mexico. This publication and the MMS computer file on which it is based do not use subarea identifiers such as the *SOUTH ADDITION*, although maps of the region still carry these subareas. For example, whereas the MMS carries the name WEST CAMERON BLOCK 617, the FCML carries the field name as WEST CAMERON SA BLK 617, where SA is the abbreviation for SOUTH ADDITION.

Reused Field Names

Some States occasionally reuse field names in areas other than the original field location. This situation is handled on the FCML by indicating (OLD) and (NEW) after the field name, with each being assigned a different field code.

Offshore Code Assignments

Federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) fields in areas other than the Gulf of Mexico are given names in the same manner as onshore fields, and are coded with the next sequential code.

Offshore fields in the Gulf of Mexico OCS receive a field name code that is determined by the lease block (or blocks) for which they are named by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The last three digits of the code are the block number. For instance, East Cameron (offshore area prefix code 824) Block 071, receives the field code of 824071. If several blocks are included in one field, the field code reflects the number of the block for which the field is named. The other blocks included in the field are listed on the FCML as aliases to the official name. When MMS has named two fields with the same basic block number, *i.e.*, Ship Shoal Blk 113 field and Ship Shoal Blk 113A field, the prefix code from an adjacent area for which the block number could not occur is utilized for the latter designated field.

There are cases where a particular OCS lease block contains portions of two or more fields. If one of the fields is named for the block concerned, there will be an entry in the REMARKS section indicating PBI, for "Part of Block In", followed by the field code of the other included field. If the block concerned is only an alias to all the fields involved, the alias type (or reason) code will be set as MULTI to highlight that more than one field is included within the lease block.

Fields in large offshore State domain blocks in the Gulf of Mexico are assigned codes in the manner of offshore Federal fields. Special prefixes, generally unassigned prefixes for area surveys, are used for the small State block fields. A special prefix has been set aside for High Island-State (Texas). This prefix is used only with the small block fields. For State blocks that exceed 999, an unused three-digit prefix ending in 1 is used, such

as SOUTH PADRE IS BLK 1068 with code 951068.

Field Alias Procedures

A field alias is an unofficial name for an oil and gas field. The analyst detecting that a field name should be recorded as an alias name specifies a successor field name. Initially, the successor name is a master field name, but over time, the successor field name might also become an alias name. When that occurs, both unofficial field names are shown in Appendix Table 6, Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies, and both point to the same current field name.

A field alias may reflect the following possibilities:

- An alternate name for the official name
- A field that has been renamed to something else
- A field that has been combined, consolidated, or merged into another field
- A field that has split into two or more new fields and the old name is no longer used.

Fields That Have Several Official Names

Certain alias field records result from the splitting of a field into two or more fields, with none of the resulting fields using the original field name. For example, Field A was split into three fields: Field B, Field C, and Field D. Fields B, C, and D would be listed as field records on the FCML. Field A would be listed as a field alias record referencing Field B, **but not** Fields C and D, and would show **SPLIT** as its reason for alias. A user desiring the names of the other fields should contact EIA or the field naming authority to obtain the names of the other fields of which Field A was formerly composed.

Fields With More Than One Name Change

The current official name may be the result of several name changes. For instance, in Oklahoma RINGWOOD NE was combined with RINGWOOD NORTH in 1965, and subsequently combined into RINGWOOD in 1966. The listing for RINGWOOD NE would show the correct field name as RINGWOOD. If multiple names were involved, the alias field name record would list only the current (correct) field name. (For example, in Oklahoma, HENNESSEY SE is an alias for HENNESSEY EAST which has since been changed first to DOVER-HENNESSEY and finally to SOONER TREND. The correct name for the alias HENNESSEY SE, HENNESSEY EAST and DOVER-HENNESSEY is SOONER TREND.) Information on the chain of successive field names may be obtained from the appropriate field naming authority or EIA.

Invalid Field Record Procedures

Field records are removed from the FCML when they are found to be incorrect for one of the following reasons:

- The field name as it appears was never approved by the relevant naming authority.
- County or State location data are incorrect.
- Two separate field codes were assigned to the same field name.