

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE**

Seven Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 1352
December 11, 2014 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Mark DeMulder	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Printing Office
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress (not voting)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Brian Mueller	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Jacqueline Nolan	Library of Congress
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management) (Chairman)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Patrick Woodward	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)

Ex-Officio

Lou Yost, Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names/Domestic Names Committee

Staff

Maria McCormick, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Jane Messenger, U.S. Geological Survey (by teleconference)
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

William Lukas, Department of the Interior

1. Opening

Chairman Vandegraft opened the meeting at 9:37 a.m. He welcomed Brian Mueller as the new BGN member from the Bureau of Land Management.

2. Minutes of the 766th Meeting

It was noted that the reference to the vote on Linns Point omitted the fact that a motion was made and seconded to approve the name change. With this addition, the minutes of the 766th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held November 13th, were approved.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Caldwell)

Caldwell welcomed Lukas to the meeting. He reported on the status of the BGN's bylaws and the revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document. The latter document will be transmitted to Lukas for his review. A meeting of the BGN's Executive Committee will be held early next year to finalize some issues

with the bylaws before they are also submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. The BGN's Annual Report for FY2014 has been finalized and will be posted online shortly.

Caldwell reported that he attended the Foreign Names Committee on December 9th. The FNC continues to prepare a document outlining its principles, policies, and procedures. The FNC is considering removing historical designations from its list of feature classes in the GEOnet Names Server because it has resulted in a doubling of the number of classes; instead, the GNS entry will indicate simply the dates of the name's usage.

Leo Dillon and at least one other FNC member will attend the joint meeting between the BGN and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use to be held in London in February.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Beginning with the January 8th meeting, DNC meetings for the calendar year 2015 will be held in the Kiowa Room at the Main Interior Building.

It appears there will be sufficient attendance to ensure a quorum at the DNC meeting to be held during the 2015 Council of Geographic Name Authorities (COGNA) meeting in Anchorage, Alaska.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Westington)

The SCC will meet in the afternoon after this meeting. The primary topic will once again be preparations for the 125th anniversary of the BGN. A one-day symposium with the title "Traditions and Transitions" will take place Friday, September 18th at the Library of Congress. The SCC will also review the logistics and timing of the exhibit of geographic names material, which is to be installed at the Library. DeMulder mentioned the possibility of reusing some material from the 125th anniversary of the U. S. Geological Survey's topographic mapping program.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost reported on the recently received proposals to change the name of the summit and nearby populated place of Devils Tower to Bear Lodge. This proposal was submitted by a "neutral mediator" on behalf of the Chief Arvol Looking Horse, a Spiritual Leaders of the Lakota/Nakota/Dakota Nations, and reportedly has the support of many American Indian tribes. Shelton added that the proponent also sent a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and the Director of the National Park Service, requesting a change to the name of Devils Tower National Monument. The proponent has been informed that any change to the name of a national monument would require an Act of Congress or Executive Order. Shelton noted also that, with the exception of the 113th, a bill has been introduced into each Congress since the 106th to retain the name Devils Tower for the summit. Regardless of any potential bill concerning the name of the summit, the proposal to change the name of the populated place will come to the DNC for a decision. The proposals to change the names of the summit and the populated place have been forwarded to the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names. The U.S. Postal Service member to the BGN is investigating whether the Devils Tower Post Office has been approached regarding the name of the facility.

A recent article in Idaho's *Emmett Messenger-Index* reported on a local initiative to change the name of Squaw Butte in Gem County. The article included several points of confusion regarding the BGN's official name and role.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon reminded the members that although a conference rate has been negotiated at the COGNA conference hotel, no block of rooms was reserved for attendees so members planning to attend are encouraged to book their accommodations soon.

COGNA Executive Secretary Wayne Furr has been asked by Dr. James Kari of the Alaska Native Language Center to consider adding an additional day to the conference program to accommodate a workshop on Alaska Native names and the process whereby those names are proposed and considered. Dr. Kari is seeking a grant from the Alaska Humanities Forum to facilitate the effort, which would also involve the Yukon Geographical Place Names Board.

Kanalley mentioned that while attending the 2014 Tribal GIS Conference, she met a Chickaloon village member who will be making a presentation at COGNA.

Runyon reported on an inquiry that the staff received recently regarding efforts to revisit a proposal to apply the name Mount William and Mary to a summit just south of Mount Elbert in Colorado. This name was proposed in 1999 by a College of William and Mary professor of kinesiology who researches high altitude effects on elderly persons; his work is focused on the summit in question. The proposal was rejected by the DNC in 2001 citing the negative recommendations of the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service. The proponent believes the name is still appropriate and indicated he may wish to make a presentation to the DNC to appeal the decision; he may also contact some of the BGN members directly to discuss the matter.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

McCormick reported on the status of the landforms polygon collection tool. Some issues have been resolved but still require testing, such as the ability to save a polygon that spans multiple quadrangle maps. She also reported that a student has been hired through the Pathways program and will begin work in the Names Office in Denver next week.

Shelton mentioned that the name of a trail on National Park Service land needs to be updated in GNIS and so he will be submitting that. Westington thanked McCormick for making updates in GNIS related to NOAA's current project to geotag a number of names for a Coast Pilot project. This project uses a software module to perform a match between names downloaded from GNIS and those found in the Coast Pilots. NOAA would like to work with the GNIS staff to resolve discrepancies that the project has uncovered.

4. Docket

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly assigned GNIS Feature ID (FID) has been noted following the name.

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change application of Nursery Creek (FID 788339), Montana (Deer Lodge National Forest and Elkhorn Wilderness Study Area (Bureau of Land Management)) (Review List 410)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this application change.

Vote: 11 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Carrie Mountain, Idaho (Payette National Forest) (Review List 413)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a lack of direct association between the feature and the intended honoree and the lack of support from the Idaho Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service.

Vote: 8 in favor
 2 against
 1 abstentions

Lake Aida, Idaho (Challis National Forest) (Review List 414)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the lack of support from the Idaho Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service. The DNC discussed whether it should defer a decision until the USFS concludes its research as to whether there might be another name in local use but decided to proceed with the vote.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

One member left the meeting.

Oops Lake, Idaho (Payette National Forest) (Review List 414)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the lack of support from the Idaho Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service.

Vote: 9 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The vote in favor of the name was cast due to the appeal of the name and reported local usage.

Carls Meadow, New Mexico (Santa Fe National Forest) (Review List 415)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing a lack of direct association between the intended honoree and the feature as well as the negative recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service. There was a brief discussion regarding the possibility of there being a native name for the feature. Prior to the July 2014 DNC meeting, the Forest Supervisor communicated with the Tesuque Pueblo who suggested they would submit a counterproposal to this name. It was decided to vote on this proposal; any future proposals from the Tesuque Pueblo would be evaluated independently.

Vote: 7 in favor
 2 against
 1 abstentions

The votes in favor of the name cited evidence of local use of and support for the name.

One member left the meeting.

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Lake Patricia, Oregon (Umpqua National Forest/Oregon Cascades Recreation Area) (Review List 418) (FID 2765162)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:	6 in favor
	3 against
	0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast citing the lack of direct association between the honoree and the feature. There was some discussion as to whether or not the name was commemorative.

Shadley Spring, Oregon (Mount Hood National Forest/Badger Creek Wilderness) (Review List 411) (FID 2765163)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:	7 in favor
	2 against
	0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name does not warrant an exception to the Wilderness Policy.

Greenfield Creek, Washington (Review List 418) (FID 2765164)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:	9 in favor
	0 against
	0 abstentions

Longs Pond, Washington (Review List 418) (FID 2765165)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote:	8 in favor
	0 against
	1 abstention

Meyer Creek, Washington (Review List 418) (FID 2765166)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **White Cloud Peaks** (BGN 1931, 1965) (FID 393323) to **White Cloud Mountains**, Idaho (Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth Wilderness Study Area) (Review List 412)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing longstanding usage of the current name and the lack of local support from the Idaho Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

A motion was made and seconded to reaffirm the current name as a 2014 BGN decision.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Celestial Falls, Oregon (Review List 418) (FID 2770703)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

White River Falls, Oregon (Review List 418) (FID 2770704)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Caldwell presented a small token of appreciation to DNC committee chairs and staff.

Vandegraft once again encouraged anyone who might be interested in attending COGNA to make their hotel reservations early. He wished all a happy holiday season.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:53 a.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held January 8th, 2015, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Douglas Vandegraft

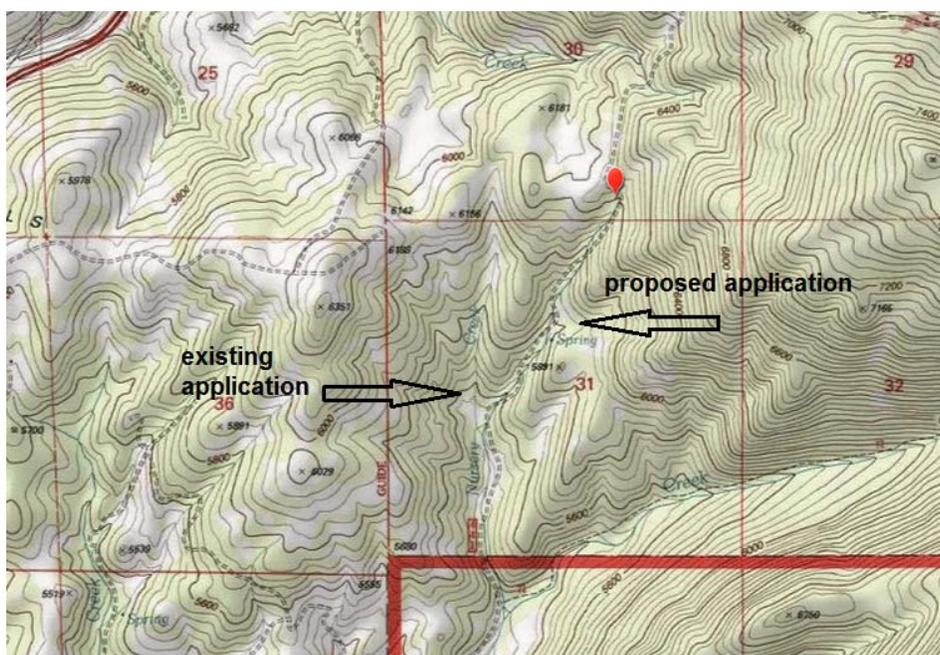
Douglas Vandegraft, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
December 2014**

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Change application of Nursery Creek (FID 788339), Montana
(Deer Lodge National Forest and Elkhorn Wilderness Study Area (Bureau of Land Management))
(Review List 410)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=46.3049288&p_longi=-112.0311065
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesricoor?p_lat=46.3233418&p_longi=-112.0240688



This proposal is to change the application of the name Nursery Creek for a small stream in Jefferson County. The stream heads within the Elkhorn Wilderness Study Area (administered by the Bureau of Land Management), while the downstream portion (800 feet) flows within Deer Lodge National Forest. Nursery Creek is a tributary of Muskrat Creek and there is no issue with the location of its mouth. However, a short distance upstream, the stream splits into two branches, with the name applied currently to the more westerly one. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality believes this is incorrect and is asking that the name be moved to the easterly branch, which is more prominent and contains more water (this is confirmed by imagery and by the depiction of the stream in the National Hydrography Dataset). The U.S. Geological Survey 1:62,500-scale topographic map published in 1950 and revised in 1967 only shows and labels the western branch, whereas the 1:24,000-scale map, revised in 1995, shows both branches and depicts the eastern one (proposed location) as perennial and the western one as intermittent. The 1973 Jefferson County highway map also only shows and labels the western branch. A local road named Nursery Creek Road is located just to the southwest of the area in question, closer to where the stream is currently labeled.

The Montana Geographic Names Authority recommends approval of the change, while the Forest Service has no objection. The Bureau of Land Management was asked to comment but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of objection to the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, which is federally recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Carrie Mountain, Idaho
(Payette National Forest)
(Review List 413)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.960915&p_longi=-116.486757

This 5,535-foot summit, which overlooks Lost Valley Reservoir, is located in Payette National Forest, 5.3 miles northwest of the community of Pine Ridge in Adams County. The proposed name Carrie Mountain is intended to honor Carrie L. French (1986-2005), the first female soldier from Idaho killed in action while serving in Kirkuk, Iraq, with the Army National Guard. A native of Idaho and a 2004 graduate of Caldwell High School, she served as an ammunition specialist with the 145th Support Battalion based in Boise. She was posthumously promoted to corporal. According to the proponent, “Carrie and her family spent many years recreating in the area of Lost Valley Reservoir and often fished, hunted, and berry picked along the hillsides of this mountain we are asking to name in commemoration.” The peak is 90 miles north of Caldwell.

The proposed name Carrie Mountain has the support of the Adams County Commissioners. However, both the Idaho Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend that the name not be approved. The State Board suggested the summit might be named instead Veterans Peak for all citizens of Idaho killed in war, noting that in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries alone, 136 Idahoans have been killed in action or died of their combat wounds and “It would be impossible to name a geographic feature for each one of them.” To date, no proposal for Veterans Peak has been received. The USFS noted that there was no direct association between the intended honoree and the feature. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Nez Perce Tribe, which is federally recognized, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Lake Aida, Idaho
(Challis National Forest)
(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.853423&p_longi=-113.761475

This small glacial lake, approximately 4.5 acres in size, is located in the White Knob Mountains in the Challis National Forest. According to the proponent, it is a beautiful lake and he got the idea for the name “from the musical *Aida*.”

The Custer County Commissioners responded that they had no opinion on the matter. The Idaho Board on Geographic Names does not recommend approval of the name, citing the negative recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service, which has learned that the lake is already known locally as Corral Lake or Corral Creek Lake. The lake lies near the head of Corral Creek, and according to the USFS, the name Corral Lake appears in the Idaho Department of Fish and Game fish stocking database. The USFS is continuing to investigate local usage and may submit a proposal to make official the latter name. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, both of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Oops Lake, Idaho
(Payette National Forest)
(Review List 414)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.27251&p_longi=-116.1972014

This 0.5-acre lake, proposed to be named officially Oops Lake, lies within Payette National Forest, 0.2 miles southeast of Partridge Creek Lake. The proponent, a resident of Walla Walla, Washington, reports that the name has been in local use for more than 50 years. He and his two brothers made their first horseback trip to fish in the lake in 1952. The trip required a short bushwhack off the U.S. Forest Service trail and when the three arrived at the lake they mistakenly believed they were at Partridge Creek Lake. When they asked two others already fishing on the lake if it was Partridge Creek Lake, “the others replied with a laugh that no, this is an Oops Lake.” They added, “Oops is just what it is called because first timers make that mistake thinking they are at Partridge Creek Lake which is over the next ridge”. The proponent says he has since fished in the lake many times and has had the opportunity of telling other first timers they were at Oops Lake.

The Idaho County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Idaho Board on Geographic Names does not recommend approval of the name, citing the negative recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service, which believes “the name is not appropriate. It is a small lake and several larger unnamed lakes are in the area.” A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation and the Nez Perce Tribe, both of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Carls Meadow, New Mexico
(Santa Fe National Forest)
(Review List 415)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=35.7806047&p_longi=-105.8040343

This 1.8-acre meadow is located in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains within the Santa Fe National Forest. According to the proponent, it is accessible via a Forest Service trail from Aspen Vista Picnic Area to the Santa Fe Ski Basin.

The proponent reports that the name Carls Meadow came into local use following the death of Carlton White Kithil (1978-2000), a native of Santa Fe who was an avid outdoorsman, nature lover, and musician. The proponent further states that Mr. Kithil was “a friend and inspiration to many and all-around wonderful person.” He spent a lot of time in the meadow, even building snow shelters in winter to be able to stay overnight. Before his death from cancer in 2000, he returned to the meadow as often as he could. He wrote a poem describing the beauty of the meadow, which the proponent included with the application.

The name is now used by Sierra Club trail guides, day trip programs, and the Santa Fe Hiking Meetup Group. It also is mentioned in an online video. A wooden sign posted on an aspen tree identifies the meadow as Carl’s Meadow.

The Santa Fe County Commissioners are in support of the proposal. The New Mexico Geographic Names Committee reports that it has received “numerous emails of support for the name.” The State Committee also recommends approval of the proposal. However, the U.S. Forest Service does not support the proposal, stating “[We] did not find an association between the person and the location that was sufficient to warrant a commemorative name.” The FS also cited evidence that the Pueblo of Tesuque was opposed to the name and was considering submitting a counter-proposal. A decision on this proposal was deferred by the DNC at its July 2014 meeting, at which time the FS indicated it would investigate whether the Tesuque would submit another name. No further correspondence was received. In addition to the Pueblo of Tesuque, the BGN staff also contacted the Jicarilla Apache Nation, the Kewa Pueblo, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, and the Pueblo of Santa Clara, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

III. New Commemorative Names and Changes agreed to by all interested parties

Lake Patricia, Oregon

(Umpqua National Forest/Oregon Cascades Recreation Area)

(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=43.3515605&p_longi=-122.118108

This 2.1-acre lake, located in the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area within Umpqua National Forest, is proposed to be named officially Lake Patricia. The proponent states that Charles H. Thurston, who served as a district ranger on the Quartz Mountain and Diamond Lake ranger districts from 1926 to 1936, applied informal names to two small lakes in northeast Douglas County for his daughters Charline and Patricia. While the name Lake Charline is shown on USGS topographic maps and listed in *Oregon Geographic Names* (McArthur, 2003), the name Lake Patricia does not appear on any maps or in any publications. Mr. Thurston’s granddaughter has confirmed that her grandfather first referred to the lakes as Lake Charline and Lake Patricia 70 years ago and that the names have been used by his descendants ever since. She states also that Patricia Thurston died of encephalitis as a teenager.

The Douglas County Commission recommends approval of the name Lake Patricia, as do the Oregon Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Klamath Tribes, and the Coquille Indian Tribe, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. GNIS lists a stream named Patricia Creek, also in Douglas County, 11 miles to the west of the lake in question.

Shadley Spring, Oregon
(Mount Hood National Forest/Badger Creek Wilderness)
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.3444444&p_longi=-121.4644444

This unnamed spring, proposed to be named Shadley Spring, is located within the Badger Creek Wilderness area of Mount Hood National Forest. According to the proponent, the spring was located by his grandfather, Abraham Lincoln Shadley (1862-1945) while helping to fight a forest fire east of Mount Hood. He adds, "There was a large wildfire east of Mount Hood and the new US Forest Service put out a call for volunteers to help fight the fire. Abraham along with many other farmers in the area came to assist. They were told to set up camp in the vicinity... It was a 'dry camp' without water nearby. Abraham told others that he could always find water and took off west of camp until he found a spring." The trail to the spring became known as "Shadley Springs Way Trail" and the spring as "Shadley Spring." The proponent reports also that he and retired Forest Service employees recall seeing the name on a sign on a tree in the late 1950s until the area was logged in the 1960s. He believes that because the name pre-dates the BGN's Wilderness Policy, an exception to the policy should be made. He also believes that providing a name for the spring would benefit safety and rescue.

The Wasco County Commissioners report that they could find no other names or water rights associated with the spring; furthermore, the nearest residential dwellings are approximately 4.5 miles away and "therefore, the proposed naming appears to be immaterial to the nearest residents/neighbors in the area." The Oregon Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the name, while the U.S. Forest Service has no objection. The OGNB forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn provided a copy to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Greenfield Creek, Washington
(Review List 418)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.1629577&p_longi=-122.8479747
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.152405&p_longi=-122.8489878

This 0.8-mile-long stream is proposed to be named officially Greenfield Creek. It heads alongside Greenfield Court NE, then flows north into a bay proposed to be named Dickenson Cove (Review List 418) in Puget Sound. The proponent reports that the feature is a recognized fish passage stream, and as such he believes that giving it an official name will recognize its significance. The proposed name would honor Augusta L. Greenfield (1877-?) and her husband John Ira Greenfield (ca.1882-1949), who farmed there. According to the minutes of the meeting of the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSGNC), "Mrs. Greenfield operated a truck farm and peat farm in that location. Greenfield Court was named for her, and one of the present day residents of the area call[s] their property the 'Greenfield Farm' (informally)." Another local resident recalls that the name Greenfield Creek has been used informally for more than 35 years.

The proposed name is supported by the Thurston County Commissioners, and 34 local residents signed a petition in favor of the name. The Thurston County GIS Office has no objection. As part of its research, the Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) contacted the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, and the Nisqually Indian Tribe, all of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the

matter. The WSCGN recommends approval of the proposal. A query of GNIS found no other features in Washington with the word “Greenfield” in their names.

Longs Pond, Washington
(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.0393383&p_longi=-122.7912305

This 11-acre lake is located in the Woodland Creek Community Park within the City of Lacey. Over the years, the lake has been known informally as Fleetwood’s Lake [sic], Goose Lake, Long’s Pond [sic], and Longs Pond. The City of Lacey Parks and Recreation Department is requesting that the latter name be made official.

Jeremiah Long (1900-1964) and his wife Anna (1904-1993) purchased the property on which the lake is located in 1948. They enlarged the pond to its present size, continued to maintain it, and stocked it with fish. In 1991, their descendants and the City of Lacey negotiated a grant of option to purchase 70 acres of the property for a future community park; the family requested that the park be named Long Park. However, because there was already another park named Long Lake Park a short distance to the south (which also contains a lake named Long Lake), the City made a verbal commitment to the family that they would honor them by naming a feature inside the park instead (the park was subsequently named Woodland Creek Community Park). After the City acquired the property in 1993, the name Long’s Pond [sic] began to appear on County maps and surveys. Every year since 1997, the City has held its “Family Fish-In on Long’s Pond.” The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Washington Department of Ecology also use the name Longs Pond, and it appears in various sport fishing brochures. In 2012 the County Historical Commission affirmed local usage of Long’s Pond [sic].

The body of water in question has also been known locally as Goose Lake, but there is another lake named Goose Pond 0.3 miles to the southwest. It has also been known as Fleetwood’s Lake [sic], including on a 1909 Thurston County Engineer’s road map. In 2013, a member of the Fleetwood family asked the County Historical Commission to consider changing the name of Longs Pond to Fleetwood Lake or Fleetwood Pond. The family expressed concern that the Commission’s actions of 2012 were based on an incorrect assumption that the lake was unnamed, and noted that the Fleetwood family had lived in the area from 1876 until the 1930s. The Commission responded that its decision was based on the commitment made to the Long family. To prevent further confusion, the City of Lacey is proposing to make official the name Longs Pond for federal use.

The Thurston County Commissioners, the City of Lacey, the City of Lacey Board of Park Commissioners, South Sound Senior Services, South Puget Sound Mobile Search and Rescue, the Lacey Police Department, Lacey Fire District #3, and Thurston County Medic One all expressed support for the name Longs Pond. In addition, 28 letters and emails from private citizens supporting the name were included with the application. Other supporters include local representatives of Trout Unlimited, the Capital City Bass Club, and Puget Sound Anglers. The Thurston County GIS Office has no objection to the name. The Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) recommends approval of the name. As part of its research, the WSCGN forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Meyer Creek, Washington

(Review List 418)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.3401108&p_longi=-122.6504671

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=47.3488834&p_longi=-122.6407973

This spring-fed, perennial, 0.8-mile-long stream is proposed to be named officially Meyer Creek in honor of Richard Benjamin Meyer (1885-1965). In 1928, Mr. Meyer moved from Wisconsin, where he had operated a successful dairy and cheese business, to Rosedale. The stream in question flows alongside the 49-acre dairy farm that he established and it was used to cool the milk cans before shipping. Meyer also constructed a gravity flow line from his property to provide water to a local store and school. He served as president of the Rosedale School Board for a period of time. Meyer's son built a fish pond on the southern end of the property, as well as a salmon egg incubator, which is still in operation today.

The proponent reports that when his family settled in the area in the late 1940s, the stream was already known locally as Meyer Creek and that the community still uses the name today. He notes that the stream has been labeled Rosedale Creek on some county maps; however, he believes "it appears to be for geographic reference only, as there are other streams in the Rosedale Community with names of their own." An online search indicates that the name Rosedale Creek is listed in the Pierce County GIS 2014 file, and that a 2012 Nisqually River Council report entitled *Pierce County Watershed Health Trends* refers to it as Rosedale Stream.

The Washington State Committee on Geographic Names (WSCGN) recommends approval of the name Meyer Creek, as do several local residents, whose emails and letters of support were included with the application. As part of its research, the WSCGN contacted the Pierce County Council, the Pierce County GIS Office, Pierce County Public Works, Pierce County Search and Rescue, and the Pierce County Historical Society, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the proposal. The WSCGN contacted the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot Reservation, the Nisqually Indian Tribe, and the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change **White Cloud Peaks** (FID 393323) (BGN 1931, 1965) to **White Cloud Mountains**, Idaho
(Sawtooth National Forest/Sawtooth Wilderness Study Area)

(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.03954&p_longi=-114.5855141&fid=393323

This proposal is to change the name of the White Cloud Peaks to White Cloud Mountains to reflect local usage. The approximately 11-mile-long northwest-southeast trending range has been the subject of two BGN decisions, in 1931 and 1965. The 1931 decision defined the range as "rugged mountains extending southerly from the Salmon River near Robinson Bar, between Warm Springs Creek and Slate Creek, to the head of Germania Creek. Part of the Sawtooth Mountains."

U.S. Forest Service maps published prior to the 1931 decision labeled the feature Whitecloud Peaks. The 1931 decision card noted that numerous sources, including "Clason, State of Idaho," a 1913 General Land Office map, and a 1927 Challis National Forest map, had applied the name White Cloud Peak to "the most prominent peak in this group." However, this name was never applied officially to any of the peaks in the range.

The 1965 decision, which resulted from a proposal by the Idaho State Historian, reduced the extent of the range, specifically to “the group of serrated peaks with elevations above 11,000 feet, in the Salmon River Mountains about 18 miles east of the Sawtooth Range and 35 miles southwest of Challis; the group of peaks encompass an area about 13 miles across.” Further, the decision card states “the above description limits the application of the name to the high peaks, whereas the old description applied the name to all the mountains, hills, and ridges between the Salmon River and Germania Creek; in Challis and Sawtooth Nat. Forests.” The decision also noted that the range did not extend to the Salmon River and that the White Cloud Peaks were no longer part of the Sawtooth Mountains.

The current proposal is to change the name of the range to White Cloud Mountains to reflect reported local usage. Prior to receiving this proposal, the entry in GNIS classified the feature as a pillar instead of a range, which according to the proponent, causes “great confusion among the public” “because the word ‘peak’ is believed by many to be a summit, not a mountain range.” The feature class has been corrected to reflect that it is indeed a range. A search of the Internet found approximately ten times the number of returns using the name White Cloud Mountains compared to White Cloud Peaks. The Wikipedia page for the range refers to them as White Cloud Mountains; a list of “unnamed” peaks within the range refers to several as White Cloud Peak 1, White Cloud Peak 2, and so on.

The Custer County Commissioners responded that they have no objection to the name change. However, the Idaho Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service both recommend that the change not be approved. The State Board cited the negative recommendation of the FS, which in turn noted that predominant local usage and historical evidence supports retaining the name White Cloud Peaks. The FS added that common usage is typically just “the White Clouds.” A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, both of which are federally recognized, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Celestial Falls, Oregon

(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.2425&p_longi=-121.096389

This is the first of two proposals submitted by a local kayaker to make official names in local use for two waterfalls on the White River within White River Falls State Park in Wasco County. The falls are tiered and the name Celestial Falls refers to the lower of the two. It has a height of approximately 44 feet. The upper falls is proposed to be named officially White River Falls (q.v.). The proponent reports that a local rafting guide began to refer to the lower falls around 1993 as Celestial Pool Falls, but soon after, it was shortened to Celestial Falls, a name that has become known nationally by kayakers and photographers. As the site of generations of Native American life and use, as well as a former Pacific Power and Light powerhouse, the area is now a State Park. Watercraft use in the vicinity of the falls is banned, although in recent years, kayakers have begun to run the treacherous drops. There are numerous videos and photos of these falls, including a number that use the name Celestial Falls.

The entire complex of falls in this area has been referred to variously as White River Falls, Tygh Valley Falls, Middle White River Falls, and Celestial Falls. Upon visiting the site, members of the Oregon Geographic Names Board agreed that it was appropriate to apply names to each of the individual tiers within the complex. The Wasco County Commission and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department recommend approval of the name Celestial Falls, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB). As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Legislative Commission on Indian

Services, which in turn provided a copy to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, both of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. GNIS lists no other features in Oregon with the word “Celestial” in their names.

White River Falls, Oregon

(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=45.2426824&p_longi=-121.097411

This is the second of two proposals to make official names in local use for two waterfalls on the White River within White River Falls State Park. The name White River Falls was submitted on behalf of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department; these falls, the upper one of the two-tiered falls, are approximately 90 feet tall. The proposed name appears on the Park’s signs and in its publications.

The Wasco County Commission and the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) recommend approval of this name. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn provided a copy to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, both of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

A query of GNIS for Oregon found six features using the phrase “White River” in their names. The aforementioned stream and park, as well as a campground, are in Wasco County.