

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

Seven Hundred and Forty-Second Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 7000B
June 14, 2012 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Doug Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office (Chairman) (not voting)
Betsy Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Patrick Mahoney	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service) (not voting)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)

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)
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey
Greg Winters, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Robert Francis, U.S. Forest Service (by teleconference)

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:38 a.m. The Chair announced he would not be voting, except in the case of a tie.

2. Minutes of the 741st Meeting

The Minutes of the 741st meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held May 10, 2012, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Logan)

Caldwell reported that the BGN Executive Committee met on June 5, 2012. Revised policies on commemorative naming of Antarctic and Underseas features were discussed. The result

of the meeting was the presentation of several options: BGN concurrence vs. approval of ACAN and ACUF names; allowing advisory committees to develop their own rules and approve names without the BGN; presenting full justifications instead of gazetteer descriptions to the BGN for discussion; and whether to continue to allow commemorative names for living persons. After some discussion at the DNC meeting, it was noted that some of the proposed options might change the composition of the advisory committees; if they were to become standing committees, the by-laws would need to be changed, and non-Federal employees (currently allowed on advisory committees) would be impacted. Further discussion of this issue will take place at the next full BGN meeting in July.

Logan reported that an email vote was conducted to approve the revised ACAN commemorative names policy. An ongoing vote is open for two ACUF commemorative names, with results to be released before the July meeting.

Logan reminded the committee that the next annual meeting of the BGN with the British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) is scheduled for 25-29 June in London. He thanked Kanalley for preparing an overview of the revisions to Policy X for the meeting. He will present an overview of the DNC's revisions to the *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* (PPP) document.

The next meeting of the full BGN is scheduled for July 17th, 2012, 1:30 p.m., at the Department of the Interior.

The committee was polled regarding their availability for the off-site discussions of the PPP, scheduled to take place August 20-22. Eight members, representing a quorum of six agencies, responded that reservations were already made. Logan reported that this month there would be no PPP review; Chapter 5, various appendices, and the Roman character set still remain to be reviewed.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost noted that on the occasion of Chick Fagan's last DNC meeting, a National Park Service photographer was expected to arrive later in the meeting to take a photograph of the committee.

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) will hold its next five-year conference in New York City from July 31 to August 8. Members and staff should contact Leo Dillon to arrange for UN building clearance.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

In Westington's absence, Fournier informed the committee that the Communications Committee had no report.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost announced that planning for the next annual conference of the Council of Geographic Name Authorities (COGNA) is underway. The conference will take place in Minneapolis April 30 to May 4, 2013.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Runyon discussed the difficulties that staff occasionally experiences in determining Federal agency interests where Federal lands are not clearly involved. For example, a feature may be located adjacent to a Federally managed area, or may be shown on a Federal publication or mentioned in a report, yet not directly inside an area that an agency manages. However, because of the proximity, or citing some other involvement, the staff may determine one or more agencies might have an interest. Yost reminded the committee that the purpose of the Review List is for individual members to determine whether their agency might have an interest, and to inform BGN staff. It was agreed that staff would continue to identify agency interests to the best of their ability, but that the lack of agency input would not prevent a proposal from moving forward.

Runyon also discussed the ongoing challenge of Federal agencies waiting to give an official opinion, while a State Names Authority is also waiting for the Federal opinion prior to their vote. This often leads to a stalemate and/or a lengthy delay in cases coming to the BGN for a vote.

The BGN has received a third proposal to apply a new name to the unnamed barrier island that lies along the Atlantic coast of Brevard County, Florida. In response to the pending proposals for Ponce de Leon Island and Ais Island, the Council of the Original Miccosukee Simanolee Nation Aboriginal People (not Federally recognized) has submitted a proposal for Coacoochee Island. A case brief has been prepared and posted on Review List 410, and once again all interested parties will be asked to comment on the proposed name. Caldwell questioned the process whereby counter-proposals are submitted and accepted. It was the sense of the committee that this should be a discussion item for the August off-site meeting.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

As has been reported at a previous meeting, Yost reminded the committee that the USGS National Geospatial Program (NGP) is considering the question of whether to limit the types of features that are collected and actively maintained in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). The proposed revisions, which are the result of resource cutbacks, would not impact the collection of natural feature names, but would curtail the scope of administrative names. It is expected that Mark DeMulder will present the final policy to the committee. It is not known when this would occur, nor whether the policy would be presented to the committee as a whole or to individual member agencies separately. Shelton expressed that he would research the Department of the Interior Departmental Manual for further explanation on staffing of the BGN. The proposed policy is expected to be implemented on October 1, 2012. Flora noted that a risk assessment of the consequences of such a unilateral decision by USGS should be undertaken. Fagan noted that the impact would be felt beyond the immediate BGN member agencies, and suggested that the Communications Committee should more actively promote the benefits of a national standardized gazetteer.

3.7 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation (Kanalley)

Kanalley reported that the special committee has not met recently, and is struggling to find a date convenient to all members. Still pending is the need to review and address recommendations to Policy X from the Department of the Interior Solicitor's Office. Kanalley

requested that the special committee meet in the afternoon following the DNC's July 12 meeting.

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 Lower Symes Pond (FID 1458305) to Symes Pond, Vermont (Review List 410)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this change.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Mount Chosin Few, Alaska (Chugach National Forest) (Review List 410) (FID 2728547)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Staffel Island, Idaho (South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area) (Review List 408) (FID 2728548)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 7 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

One of the negative votes cited a concern that the proposal constituted “a commemorative name in search of a feature.”

Lemurian Arch, Utah (Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument) (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the lack of local support and opposition from the land management agency.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against

0 abstentions

Ten Trees, Wyoming (Review List 407) (FID 2728550)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 5 in favor
 3 against
 1 abstentions

One member stated their negative vote was due to opposition from the Federal land management agency involved in the case, even though the land in question is not Federally managed.

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

Thoreau Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 408) (FID 2728551)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions - none

One member temporarily left the room.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Gandláay Háanaa, Alaska (Tongass National Forest) (Review List 410) (FID 2728552)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

The member returned to the meeting.

Pine Branch, Arkansas (Jones Point Wildlife Management Area) (Bull Shoals Lake) (Review List 410) (FID 2728553)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against

0 abstentions

5. Other Business

DNC member Chick Fagan was congratulated on his pending retirement and presented with a plaque in recognition of his many years of service to the DNC and the BGN. Fagan thanked the members for their dedication to the committee.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 12:05 p.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held July 12th, 2012, at 9:30 a.m. at the Main Interior Building, Washington, D.C. in Room 7000B.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) Tony Gilbert

Tony Gilbert, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
June 2012

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

Change Lower Symes Pond (FID 1458305) to Symes Pond, Vermont
(Review List 410)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.2442848&p_longi=-72.1020376&fid=1458305

This proposal is to change the name of Lower Symes Pond in the Town of Ryegate to Symes Pond, to recognize the name in historic and current local use. The lake immediately upstream was named Upper Symes Pond at one time, but was later changed to McLam Pond. The latter name first appeared on USGS topographic maps in 1983.

According to the proponent, “On the Ryegate Map dated 1875, the upper pond was named McLam Pond and the lower pond was named Symes Pond (misspelled Syms) and local residents have always referred to this pond as McLam Pond.... While at the local general store in the early 1900's, a neighbor of the McLam's overheard [a] conversation between John H. Symes and an individual who was updating area maps. When Mr. Symes was asked about the names of these ponds, he boastfully replied Upper and Lower Symes Pond. Thus the names were erroneously changed due to this misinformation. The Symes did own [sic] property adjacent to the lower pond, but there is no knowledge that they ever owned anything near the upper pond.” The proposal claims that local residents no longer see the need to differentiate between an upper and lower pond and petitioned that the previous name Symes Pond be restored.

The government of the Town of Ryegate and the Vermont Board of Libraries, which serves as the State Names Authority, both support the proposed change. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Federally recognized tribes with an interest in Caledonia County.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Mount Chosin Few, Alaska
(Chugach National Forest)
(Review List 410)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=60.8297222222222&p_longi=-145.133611111111

This proposal is to apply the new name Mount Chosin Few to an unnamed 8,084-foot summit in the Chugach National Forest and the Chugach Mountains. The name is intended to honor the U.S. troops who fought in the Battle of Chosin Reservoir on the Korean Peninsula. According to the proponent, the Battle of Chosin Reservoir (also known as the Chosin Reservoir Campaign or the Changjin Lake Campaign) took place in the mountains of North

Korea between November 27 and December 13, 1950. He adds, “The environment [surrounding the unnamed summit in Alaska] is very similar to [that of] the Chosin Reservoir.”

The mayors of the City of Palmer, the City of Fairbanks, and the City of Cordova support the proposal, as do Governor Sean Parnell, Congressman Don Young, U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski, U.S. Senator Mark Begich, and Alaska Senator Linda Menard. The proposal also included letters of support from the national presidents of The Chosin Few, Inc. and the Marine Corps League, as well as a petition with over 300 signatures supporting the proposal.

The Mountaineering Club of Alaska (MCA) does not support the proposal, noting that the name is not in historical or local usage, and according to their research, the summit is known already as De Long Peak. The latter name is not listed in GNIS, although there is another summit with the name in the State, over 500 miles from the summit in question. The MCA notes their opposition to the proposal “does not indicate a lack of respect for the efforts and sacrifices made by those who fought in the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir. Rather, the MCA would prefer that Alaska not become the dumping ground for names commemorating persons or events that had little or nothing to do with the geographic features to be named.” The MCA also stated that they do not necessarily endorse the name De Long Peak, but included reference citations to indicate the peak is known by a name other than that which is proposed.

The Chugach Alaska Corporation did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Names Authority, notes that the peak is not known to have a Native name and is not in an area traditionally used by Native people. The AHC recommends approval of the name, while the U.S. Forest Service has no objection.

Staffel Island, Idaho

(South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area)

(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=43.4658153&p_longi=-111.4265156

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Staffel Island to a 45-acre island in the Snake River in Bonneville County. The island also lies within the Bureau of Land Management’s South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area, and one mile outside of the boundary of the Caribou National Forest.

The proposal was submitted by the BLM and would honor former BLM employee Herman “Skip” Staffel (1947-2006), who was employed for over 30 years in the Federal government, with the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and finally the BLM. According to the proponent, the name would serve as “a reminder of the dedicated service that Skip and many others have given to preserve and maintain the precious natural resources on America’s public lands.” She adds, “It was a joy to Skip to share the beauty he experienced in life with those around him. Among Skip’s hobbies was a love of history and he often gave lectures to tour groups at the South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. He spent innumerable hours surveying the Snake River and many other public lands throughout Eastern Idaho.” In the last few years of his career, Skip was a realty specialist for the BLM

in Idaho Falls. One of his principal tasks was to complete land acquisitions and conservation easements that have preserved the open spaces, scenery, habitat and recreational opportunities of the South Fork Snake River Islands Wilderness Study Area. In 2007, an interpretative sign overlooking the island was posted with the name Staffel Island. In 2011, the name appeared in a South Fork Snake River Boaters Guide.

The feature is located in a BLM wilderness study area; however, the BLM cites the need for an exemption to the Wilderness Names Policy for the purposes of education, area administration, and public safety.

The Bonneville County Commission and the Public Lands Foundation both support the proposal, as does the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council. The Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe of the Fort Hall Reservation, both of which are Federally recognized, did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Lemurian Arch, Utah
(Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument)
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.71833333333333&p_longi=-111.65361111111111

This proposal is to apply the new name Lemurian Arch to an unnamed arch located in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (BLM) in Garfield County. The name “Lemurian” refers to the name of a mythical lost continent, which the proponent believes is appropriate because the arch lies in the remains of an ancient ocean floor bed.

The proponent describes the feature as “an arch in a side canyon of Coal Bed Canyon, approximate height 58’, width 27’, at elevation 6565’, facing 212°.” He reports that he discovered the “beautiful arch” during a backcountry hike in May 2011 and that the location is extremely remote. The President of the Natural Arch and Bridge Society (NABS) reports, “This [arch] is indeed a new find,” and the organization has no record of a name recorded for the feature, adding, “It is much smaller than [the proponent] reports.” He states also that NABS does not object to the name “as long as the rules are not violated.”

The Utah State Committee on Geographic Names recommends disapproval, stating “The name is inconsistent with local character- both in history, culture, and current geographic names in the area” and that informal polling showed that most residents were opposed to the proposed name. The Committee recommended that the proponent resubmit a proposal that would address these concerns. The proponent objects to the State’s findings, and wishes to proceed with the original, unmodified proposal.

The Garfield County Commissioners were contacted but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians, Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians, Moapa Band of Paiute Indians, and Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, all of which are Federally recognized, were also contacted. None responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Bureau of Land Management does not support the proposal.

Ten Trees, Wyoming
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.31972222222222&p_longi=-109.49694444444444

This proposal is to make official the name Ten Trees for a locale located on private land near the Big Sandy River in Sublette County. The proposal was made by a now retired Bureau of Land Management (BLM) archaeologist who noted the site was “a routine campsite for freight wagons along the New Fork Wagon Road.” He adds, “The site was a desirable stopping place due to water at Big Sandy River and grass for grazing. It is the last good stopping site until reaching the East Fork River at New Fork P.O.” The name refers to ten cottonwood trees that once stood at the site. In 1999, he published the name in a paper he wrote titled *The New Fork Wagon Road: A Nineteenth Century Southwestern Wyoming Lifeline to the Union Pacific Railspur*.

A decision on this proposal was deferred by the Domestic Names Committee at its January 2012 meeting citing the need to re-contact the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe of the Fort Hall Reservation for additional clarification regarding their position on the proposal.

Further research by the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names uncovered references to the name Ten Trees in USGS Water Supply Papers published in 1903 and 1914, and also in a joint USGS-State Engineer’s Office Surface Mining Report for 1915-1916. Another, undated, historical account of life on the Big Sandy River mentions Ten Trees. A draft environmental impact statement published in 1997 by the Environmental Protection Agency described the significance of Ten Trees on the wagon road. An online index to the annals of the Wyoming State Historical Society includes a listing for “the Ten Trees camp.” Finally, a listing of Sublette County place names, compiled in 2006 and posted online, included “Ten Trees: Freight stop between Rock Springs/Pinedale. On Big Sandy River.”

The Sublette County Board of Commissioners and the Wyoming Board of Geographic Names recommend approval of the name. However, the management of a sheep ranching operation whose property includes the site is adamantly opposed to it; they are concerned that applying an official name to the site will attract unwanted attention and will encourage archaeological studies at the site. The Wyoming Board confirmed to BGN staff that there are no efforts underway to apply a Historical Site designation.

The Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Crow Tribe of Montana, the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation of Idaho, all of which are Federally recognized, were contacted regarding the proposal. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribe responded with comments regarding cultural resource surveys and historical records of the site, but did not provide a specific opinion on the proposal. Although the proponent is now retired from the BLM, it was determined that he submitted the proposal on behalf of the agency’s regional office rather than as a private citizen. However, the BLM does not support the proposal, citing the objections of the landowner.

Upon request of the DNC, BGN staff re-contacted the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe for a third time in order to clarify possible concerns regarding confusion over the name proposal and

archaeological inventories. The Tribe did not respond to the inquiry, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the geographic name proposal.

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

Thoreau Lake, Wisconsin

(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.7414721&p_longi=-89.6125603

This proposal is to make official the commemorative name Thoreau Lake in honor of naturalist Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862). It was submitted by the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council, in an effort to make official a name that was approved by the WGNC in 1982 but not forwarded at the time to the BGN.

The 7-acre lake is located in the Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest, in the Town of Lake Tomahawk in Oneida County. The original proposal was submitted by a representative of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, who stated that a name was needed because, “The lake has taken on considerable and increased significance as a designated State Wild Lake. A Wild Lake is one that has no development, has state-owned shoreline and will be managed to prevent development and maintain its wild character.” Because new large-scale USGS topographic maps of the area were being finalized at the time, the proponent suggested the timing was good to establish an official name for a lake that was frequently cited in state documents. The name Thoreau Lake was chosen because “there are no other geographic features in Wisconsin named for philosopher and naturalist Henry David Thoreau.”

The Town of Lake Tomahawk Chairman supports the proposal, and the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council reaffirmed its support for the name Thoreau Lake.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following tribes, all of which are Federally recognized: the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation; the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Forest County Potawatomi Community; the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community; the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin; the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians; the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Lower Sioux Indian Community; the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin; the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; the Prairie Island Indian Community; the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; the Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; the Santee Sioux Nation; the Sokaogon Chippewa Community; the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation; the Spirit Lake Tribe; the Upper Sioux Community; the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa Tribe; and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Gandláay Háanaa, Alaska
(Tongass National Forest)
(Review List 410)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=55.453737&p_longi=-132.827871

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=55.4161111&p_longi=-132.8786111

This proposal is to apply the name Gandláay Háanaa (written as Gandláay Háanaa, i.e. with an underscore under the G) to an unnamed, 3.5-mile-long tributary of the Harris River on Prince of Wales Island (note: there is no English generic term in the name). The proposal was submitted by an environmental planner with the Craig Tribal Association, who reports that the stream has acquired an informal name, FUBAR Creek, an acronym, which is considered “offensive and demeaning” to many local residents. The Alaska Road Department has placed a sign on the bridge that crosses the stream that includes the unofficial name.

Local Native Alaska groups and communities agree on the proposed name Gandláay Háanaa, which reportedly means “beautiful stream” in the Haida language. The proponent reports, “The formerly unnamed creek earned the Fubar moniker because of logging techniques used primarily in the 1950s and 1960s before passage of modern forestry regulations designed to protect fish habitat. Fubar Creek historically provided high-quality spawning grounds for [salmon and trout]. But when loggers cut the Fubar Creek watershed to supply old-growth timber to a now-defunct pulp mill in nearby Ketchikan, Fubar became filled with sediment and most of its fish died.... Landslides flushed soil and debris into the water, destroying fish habitat, causing the creek to overflow its natural channels and in some places run too fast, and creating blockages that prevented migratory fish from reaching their spawning grounds.”

In 2004, in a public-private partnership between the U.S. Forest Service, The Nature Conservancy, and other conservation groups began to restore the stream. The successful restoration removed blockages, replaced culverts, re-routed the creek back to its original channels, graded portions of the streambed, and introduced logjams to create pool habitat for spawning fish. The stream, which is a main tributary of the Harris River, saw returns of salmon into historic spawning grounds within two weeks, according to a Forest Service timeline of the project.

The proposal resulted from discussions among the U.S. Forest Service and local tribal councils, including Hydaburg Cooperative Association, the Craig Tribal Association, Organized Village of Kasaan, and Klawock Cooperative Association, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

The Alaska Historical Commission (AHC), which serves as the State Names Authority, contacted numerous Native Alaska groups and communities near the stream. The City of Hydaburg, the City of Craig, the City of Kasaan, the City of Klawock, the Klawock Heenya Corporation, and Sealaska Corporation all submitted letters of support. Shaan-Seet, Incorporated has no objection. The AHC and the U.S. Forest Service support the proposal.

Pine Branch, Arkansas
(Jones Point Wildlife Management Area) (Bull Shoals Lake)
(Review List 410)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.475066&p_longi=-92.6969075

This proposal is to apply the new name Pine Branch to an unincorporated community in northern Marion County. The name would be applied to an approximately 6,000-acre area surrounded by the north shore of Bull Shoals Lake, Big Creek to the west, Little North Fork White River to the east, and the Arkansas-Missouri boundary to the north. The populated place is surrounded by water and the state boundary to the north, and has no direct road access to the rest of Arkansas.

The proposal was prompted by concerns raised by local residents, who for years have received mail and delivery service from Theodosia, Missouri, approximately five and a half miles north of the state line. According to the residents, this causes confusion, not only with mail delivery but with taxation and State and county services. To correct the problem, the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) and officials in Marion County and the State of Arkansas determined that the solution is to assign the area a unique name and ZIP Code, though mail delivery will continue to be provided by the Missouri distribution center.

Jones Point Wildlife Management Area (WMA), located at the southeast tip of the area in question, is managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as is Bull Shoals Lake. The address of the WMA is currently listed as Yellville, which is the county seat, some 14 miles to the south. After considering several options and soliciting input from the affected residents and the USPS, the Marion County Judge proposed the name Pine Branch. The name was taken from that of a stream at the eastern edge of the area in question. The USPS has verified that the name would be a viable solution for addressing purposes. The County Judge also serves as the administrative official for E9-1-1 operations in Marion County, and as such he has confirmed that the name would present no challenges for emergency preparedness.

Arkansas Representative Kelley Linck supports the proposal, as does the Arkansas State Names Authority. The Osage Nation of Oklahoma, which is Federally recognized, did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The U.S. Postal Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers support the proposal.