

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
Seven Hundred and Thirty Eighth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Rachel Carson Room
February 9, 2012 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Lee Fleming	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
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)
Bruce Johnson	Library of Congress
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (not voting)
Sean Killen	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis 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)
Douglas Shipley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey
Gregory Winters, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

William McNulty, National Geographic Society

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:30 a.m. The Chair announced he would not be voting, except in the case of a tie vote. Kanalley also announced that she would not be voting as Shipley would represent the Department of Agriculture at the meeting.

2. Minutes of the 737th Meeting

The Minutes of the 737th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held January 12th, 2012, were approved with one editorial correction.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Logan)

The full BGN held its quarterly meeting on January 17th at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston. The issue of commemorative naming in regards to Antarctic and Underseas features was discussed and will be addressed by the Executive Committee during a forthcoming meeting.

The next meeting of the full BGN is scheduled to be held Tuesday, April 17th, at the State Department.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

Yost presented the Chairman with a wooden gavel set, courtesy of Dr. Kent Mountford. Gilbert conveyed his sincere appreciation and it was noted the gift would be properly acknowledged.

The DNC staff is preparing to transfer files of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, and Marshall Islands geographic names to the Foreign Names Committee for inclusion in the GEOnet. The data will be retained in the Geographic Names Information System until the transfer is complete.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

Westington reminded the committee of the upcoming Esri Federal GIS Conference and the Association of American Geographers annual meeting, both taking place later in February.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The DNC has received a letter from the Grant County (Oregon) Court, objecting to recent decisions by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) to approve proposed changes to the names of features in the county that contain the word "Squaw." The letter contends the OGNB's review process was flawed and that it did not follow the BGN's policies nor did it make a sufficient effort to solicit local input. The County Court believes that names in a native language are not likely to be accepted locally, and so it is considering submitting counter-proposals. The County asked for additional time to review the matter and so a six month extension was granted. The DNC has not yet been asked to vote on any of the names approved by the OGNB at its November meeting because the staff has not yet received the minutes of that meeting.

Yost reported receiving several telephone inquiries from a *USA Today* reporter regarding the proposals that the BGN has received to apply either the name Ais Island or the name Ponce de Leon Island to a barrier island on the east coast of Florida.

A bill was recently introduced into the Mississippi State Legislature to change the name of the Gulf of Mexico to Gulf of America. It was noted that a similar effort was proposed several years ago, but the BGN declined to consider it. There was a brief discussion as to whether the body of water is strictly under the DNC's purview or if it is considered international

water. It was noted that the DNC has the ability to name waters out to the territorial limit (12 nautical miles). The DNC was reminded that the BGN has a longstanding policy of only applying one official name to “high seas” features.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Review List 409 has been released, comprising 25 new name and name change proposals.

The BGN membership list was distributed to the committee for verification of contact information. Several members requested a copy of the list so the staff will distribute it following this meeting.

The BGN’s case folders have been scanned and are now available online as attachments to the entries in GNIS. It was noted previously that the cards for decisions prior to 1933 were already online, while those from 1934 to 2000 have not yet been completed. Case folders pertaining to decisions from approximately 2008 to the present are not yet online.

Runyon reported research is ongoing in regards to the Gardiners Bay (New York) application change. This proposal was deferred by the DNC at its January meeting.

The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) voted at its January meeting to recommend disapproval of the proposal to amend the application of the name San Gabriel Mountains. Runyon requested that those Federal agencies that have an interest in the issue review the proposal and forward their recommendations to the DNC staff in order for the proposal to be presented to the DNC for a vote.

In 2010, the DNC approved a proposal to make official the name Jimmys Peak for a summit in Warren County, New York. At the time, all interested parties were in support of the proposal. However, the DNC staff was recently contacted by a representative of an adjoining town who stated that, according to a descendant of the honoree, the name was applied to the “incorrect peak.” After a brief discussion, the DNC members recommended that the staff inform the town that a proposal would need to be submitted in order for them to revisit the issue.

Caldwell reported on recent discussions between his office and the DNC staff regarding a proposed change of the name of Ball Mountain Reservoir in Vermont to Ball Mountain Lake. Despite the BGN’s approval of the generic “Reservoir” in 1973, evidence suggests “Lake” is in predominant local and published usage. The discussion concerned whether this could be processed as a staff change. However, the Committee agreed that because the existing name is a BGN decision, the issue should be presented to the DNC as a proposal.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

There was no report.

3.7 Principles, Policies, and Procedures (PPP) Review (Logan)

Logan asked the committee members about their availability for an upcoming meeting at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. After several

dates were considered, it was determined that the week of August 20-24 was the most viable. Vandegraft will check with NCTC regarding the availability of meeting space for those dates.

3.8 Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation and Review of Draft Policy X: Tribal Geographic Names (Kanalley)

The Special Committee on Native Names and Tribal Consultation met on January 26th at the U.S. Forest Service in Rosslyn. Kanalley provided a brief synopsis of the most recent edits to Policy X, which now includes additional sections on administrative and civil feature naming. She thanked Caldwell and Fournier for their input on this issue. Following the presentation of today's docket, the DNC will be asked to review the latest revisions to Policy X and then vote on the policy.

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.

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on the proposal for Schooner Rocks, Oregon, pending additional research to be conducted by NOAA.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Dufer Point, California (Lake Berryessa Recreation Area, Bureau of Reclamation) (Review List 407) (FID 2711979)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
 5 against
 0 abstentions

The votes against the motion cited a belief that the proposal did not demonstrate the employee's contributions rose to the level of satisfying the Commemorative Names Policy.

Lucky Bastard Canyon, California (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 404)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the State Names Authority and the State and Federal land management agencies.

Vote: 9 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes cited a belief that the name was warranted.

One member left the room.

Wolverine Peak, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest/Mount Massive Wilderness) (Review List 407)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service, and a lack of evidence that the name warranted an exception to the Wilderness Names Policy.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The member returned to the meeting.

Cheatgrass Hill, Montana (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the Montana State Names Authority and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Vote: 13 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Murphy Ridge, Alaska (Review List 409) (FID 2711980)

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

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

Ogilvie Island, California (San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge) (Review List 405)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this proposal for further research on the physical characteristics of the feature.

Vote: 12 in favor
1 against

0 abstentions

The vote against the motion cited a belief that there was no need to defer a decision. Killen offered to contact the Refuge staff to obtain a photograph of the feature.

Roosevelt Point, California (Yosemite National Park/Yosemite Wilderness) (Review List 396) (FID 2711981)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 13 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Red Pond, Illinois (Review List 407) (FID 2711982)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
3 against
1 abstention

The negative votes cited the lack of widespread local endorsement of the proposal.

Change **Joles Creek** (FID 457982) to **Johles Creek** and apply new name **Johles Hollow**, Iowa (Review Lists 407, 409) (FID 2711983)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these proposals.

Vote: 6 in favor
6 against
1 abstention

The Chairman voted in favor of the motion to break the tie vote. The votes against the motion cited a reluctance to change a longstanding name.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Wildflower Creek, Missouri (Review List 408) (FID 2711984)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

One member left the room.

Greenwing Springs, Maidenhair Spring, Stomp Spring, Nevada (Lake Mead National Recreation Area/Black Canyon Wilderness) (Review List 406) (FIDs 2711985, 2711986, 2711987)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these names.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
1 abstention

The vote against the motion cited a lack of a compelling reason to grant an exception to the Wilderness Names Policy.

The Titan, Utah (Grand Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 408) (FID 2711988)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 13 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Big Woods Swamp, Virginia (Review List 408) (FID 2711990)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 13 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 12 noon, and was reconvened at 1 p.m. with nine members present.

5. PPP Review and Discussion (Logan)

Logan provided an overview of the latest revisions to Policy X and proposed changes to Principles I and V. After a review of the changes and some additional modifications, a motion was made and seconded to approve Policy X.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

It was noted that Chapter 4 of the PPP (“Procedures”), as well as the introduction to the Quarterly Review List, should provide additional guidance regarding how tribes might comment on proposals in which they have an interest. The staff will incorporate these suggestions into the revised documents.

Following the approval of Policy X, Principles I and V were reviewed. After some additional changes were made, a motion was made and seconded to approve Principle I.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

After some additional changes were made, a motion was made and seconded to approve Principle V.

Vote: 8 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

6. Other Business

There was no other business to report.

7. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held March 8th, 2012, at 9:30 a.m. at the Main Interior Building, Washington, D.C. in Room 7000A.

(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
February 2012

I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties - none

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Dufer Point, California
(Lake Berryessa Recreation Area, Bureau of Reclamation)
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.5513874&p_longi=-122.2265482

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Dufer Point in honor of former U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) employee Cleve Dufer (1956-2006), for a cape located along the western shore of Lake Berryessa in Napa County. The reservoir is administered by the USBR with the Administration Campus and Visitor Center located on the cape.

The proponent for Dufer Point is the Area Manager for the USBR's Central California Area. He states, "The existing point (peninsula) is not currently named, unofficially we call it Government Point. However, we would like to officially name it "Dufer Point", to recognize Cleve Dufer, an invaluable and dedicated Reclamation employee." Cleve Dufer (b. 1956) served as concessions manager at Lake Berryessa from 1991 until his death in 2006. He was also a U.S. Air Force veteran, serving four years prior to beginning Federal government service.

An online search shows that the "informal" name Government Point appears in several USBR documents, including a recreation use and operations report, and a boating safety report. The Napa Chamber of Commerce also uses the name Government Point in reference to the cape.

U.S. Congressman Mike Thompson of California provided a letter of support for Dufer Point, adding, "I have had the pleasure of working with Cleve on several occasions. He was a respected and well-liked man who made many notable contributions to Lake Berryessa through his understanding of concession operations, his historical and practical knowledge, his support in expanding recreational opportunities, and his unqualified commitment to public service."

The Napa County Commissioners support the proposal for Dufer Point. However, the California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names does not, stating, "The honoree's efforts in the Lake Berryessa area did not transcend his duties as a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation employee." According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Indian tribes with an interest in Napa County.

Lucky Bastard Canyon, California
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 404)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.7583526&p_longi=-116.2156083

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=32.7394822&p_longi=-116.2349782

This proposal is to make official the locally used name Lucky Bastard Canyon for a 2.1-mile-long valley in the In-Ko-Pah Mountains of San Diego County, and within the McCain Valley National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area, managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The valley trends to the northeast to join Carrizo Valley within the Anza-Borrego Desert State Wilderness.

The proponent, a San Diego County sheriff's deputy, reports the proposed name has been used by his office since the summer of 2008. According to an article that originally appeared in the San Diego Sheriff's Association – Silver Star magazine in 2010, a San Diego firefighting helicopter crew was combating a brush fire and noticed a body on the ground. The charred body appeared to be obviously dead and the helicopter crew returned the next day to retrieve the body. However, when the helicopter crew and medical examiner investigator returned the next day the crew found a live individual “flat on his back on the canyon floor shaking those reeds for all he was worth.” The individual could only have been seen from directly overhead because he was completely surrounded by brush and the steep canyon wall. The “Lucky Guy” had only a barely detectable pulse, and the crew determined the individual had likely been at the spot for two days, without food or water. The helicopter crew was able to hoist the man out of the valley and transport him to the hospital. Since that time, the valley has been known by local fire and rescue crews as Lucky Bastard Canyon.

The San Diego County Commissioners did not respond with an opinion on the proposal. The Superintendent of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park does not support the proposal, stating, “It is quite likely that a canyon name containing the word “bastard” will be found to be offensive by many of our park visitors.” The BLM also does not support the proposal, citing a statement from the Associate Field Manager of the El Centro Field Office: “I don't think that the proposed name is in good taste or that formally adopting it for use would serve any public interest. Some people might perceive the proposed name as a derogatory reference to the undocumented immigrant that was fortunate enough to be rescued and take offense to it.” The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names recommends disapproval, and noted the term “bastardo” is derogatory south of the border.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians, the Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, the Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Jamul Indian Village of California, the La Jolla Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians, the Pala Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, the San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Indians, the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, and the Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians, all of which are Federally recognized. Of these, only the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians responded, stating they had

no opinion. The lack of response from the other tribes is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

According to GNIS, there is one geographic feature in California with a name containing the word “Bastard”; a valley in Shasta County is named Bastard Canyon.

Wolverine Peak, Colorado

(San Isabel National Forest/Mount Massive Wilderness)

(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.1404293&p_longi=-106.5238023

This proposal is to apply the new name Wolverine Peak to a 13,376-foot unnamed summit in Lake County. The feature lies within the San Isabel National Forest, on the boundary of the Mount Massive Wilderness. According to the proponent, “The wolverine is the University of Michigan’s mascot. In 2010, researchers confirmed the first documented report of a wolverine in Colorado in over 90 years.” He adds, “Michigan alumni have an inherent interest and curiosity about our mascot, the wolverine.” With regard to naming a feature in the wilderness, the proponent states, “As a group we are interested in supporting the efforts to reintroduce the wolverine to Colorado and would like to find out what things we can do to help raise awareness and promote the cause. If that includes giving the unnamed peak a new name to honor the wolverine, it would help open the door for additional support and awareness.” Numerous hiking and climbing enthusiast websites label the point as “PT13376.” No other names were found in local use for this summit.

The Lake County Commissioners do not support the proposal, and stated the summit should be named for a historical figure. The County was given an opportunity to submit a counter-proposal, but to date none has been received. The Colorado Mountain Club did not respond to a request for opinion. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service both also recommend disapproval, citing the lack of local support and a belief that the proposal does not warrant an exception to the BGN’s Wilderness Policy. The Northern Cheyenne Tribe and Cheyenne and Arapaho of Oklahoma, both of which are Federally recognized, were contacted for an opinion; neither tribe responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. According to GNIS, there are no features in Colorado with “Wolverine” in its name.

Cheatgrass Hill, Montana

(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.485&p_longi=-114.0632

This proposal is to apply the new name Cheatgrass Hill to an unnamed slope of approximately 50 acres in size in Ravalli County. Cheatgrass is a type of invasive grass that is found on the feature and which is often referred to as “the invader that won the west.” An annual grass, it forms tufts up to two feet tall with leaves and sheaths that are covered in short, soft hairs.

The feature lies near the southern border of the Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The project leader of the refuge responded to a request for an opinion on the proposed name, stating “cheatgrass (*Bromus*

tectorum) is a highly invasive annual bunchgrass that can readily outcompete native grass and forbs Cheatgrass is extremely difficult to control and once established changes ecosystems including fire regimes. Lee Metcalf NWR spends approximately \$80,000 annually on the eradication of noxious and invasive vegetation, including cheatgrass. It is extremely discouraging to review a proposal that if approved, would elevate the name of one of the exotic weed species. We therefore strongly recommend denial of the proposed name.” According to GNIS, there are no other features in Montana with the word “Cheatgrass” in their name.

The State Names Authority contacted the Ravalli County government for an opinion, but did not receive a response. The SNA noted that the slope was near private homes and attempted to contact local landowners for an opinion. The SNA also attempted to contact the proponent to suggest he gather support from his neighbors. Citing the lack of support from the FWS and no response from the proponent or other landowners, the SNA recommends disapproval of the name.

The Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho and the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, both of which are Federally recognized, were contacted for an opinion. The Nez Perce Tribe responded that they would defer to the local tribe and did not provide an opinion. The Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) responded that they would forward the request to their cultural committee but no further communication was received. A follow-up request for comment did not yield any response so it is presumed the CSKT does not have an opinion.

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

Murphy Ridge, Alaska (Review List 409)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=61.8127777777778&p_longi=-149.2772222222222

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Murphy Ridge to an unnamed ridge extending from Gold Cord Peak from the west, generally northeast for one mile, to The Pinnacle at the southeast end, in Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The feature extends partially into Independence Mine State Historical Park. The name would honor Patrick Murphy (1959-2006), a park ranger with Alaska State Parks, who worked in the Hatcher Pass area.

Patrick Murphy was a graduate of Northern Michigan University with a degree in natural resources management and conservation of recreational resources. He relocated to Alaska and spent a season as a ranger in Denali National Park before joining Alaska State Parks as a ranger in 1985. In 1987 he transferred to the Hatcher Pass area and worked there for 18 years, becoming Chief Ranger in 2002.

According to media reports, “Pat Murphy was a genial and well-known state park ranger in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough with a reputation as a storyteller and practical joker. He delved into the history of the mine, led mine tours, helped update exhibits and compiled stories from old-timers. He also tried to keep the road to the mine open, even when heavy snow blocked the alpine two-laner before the state paved it and plowed it regularly.” According to the proponent, who is an employee of Alaska State Parks at the Little Su

station, “Murphy worked steadfastly for the preservation, restoration, interpretation and enjoyment of the area. He worked well with present-day miners, visitors, volunteers, and co-workers.” The owners of the Lucky Shot Mine, located near the State Historical Park, provided funds for a memorial bench at Independence Mine from which the range can be viewed.

A letter from the Backcountry Avalanche Awareness and Response Team (BAART) Secretary states “Ranger Murphy was a great man and the founding BAART members got to know him more personally when their son and brother got buried in an avalanche in 1999. Pat became [a] family friend after the incident and worked hand in hand with BAART and always supported our effort to educate [the] public on avalanche danger.”

Media reports suggest the proposed name is already used by an instructor with the Alaska Mountain Safety Center.

The Alaska Historical Commission supports the proposal, as do the Manager of Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the City of Palmer Mayor, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and the Superintendent of the Alaska State Parks Mat-Su/Copper Basin Area. A petition was also forwarded containing approximately 200 signatures in support of the proposal.

Ogilvie Island, California
(San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge)
(Review List 405)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.4651580000&p_longi=-122.0102620000

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Ogilvie Island to a 62-acre island located in the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. The island lies at the southern end of San Francisco Bay, 0.7 miles northeast of the confluence of Alviso Slough with Coyote Creek and on the boundary between the City of Fremont in Alameda County and the unincorporated community of Alviso in Santa Clara County.

The proposed name would honor Arthur L. “Art” Ogilvie (1917-1997), a Santa Clara County planner who is credited with the idea for preserving the marshlands and bay by asking the U.S. Congress to create the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, the first urban wildlife refuge in the United States. According to a longtime colleague of Mr. Ogilvie, who serves as head of the Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge and who supports the proposed name, “[Art] had been to the Department of the Interior, picked up a brochure about duck stamps, and decided that with duck stamp funds we could have a National Wildlife Refuge on San Francisco Bay. For several years under his leadership we met, and with Congressman Edwards help did establish the Refuge in 1972.”

The proponent serves as the project lead for the Tidal Marsh Ecotone Restoration Research project, and reports “the island has emerged naturally over the past decade due to sedimentation, and now contains low marsh vegetation. Much of the island sits above mean low tide, so it is likely to continue to collect sediments and should reach equilibrium elevations around mean high high water (MHHW).”

The Santa Clara County Commissioners support the proposal. The Alameda County Commissioners did not respond to a request for opinion, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge expressed support for the proposal, while the California State Lands Commission has no objection. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service both recommend approval of the proposal.

The Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians, a Federally recognized Tribe, responded that they have no objection. The Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians, the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, the Table Mountain Rancheria, and Tule River Indian Tribe, all of which are also Federally recognized, did not respond to a request for opinion, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Roosevelt Point, California
(Yosemite National Park/Yosemite Wilderness)
(Review List 396)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=37.7228354&p_longi=-119.5933723

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name Roosevelt Point to an unnamed 7,350-foot summit located in the Yosemite Wilderness area of Yosemite National Park, in Mariposa County.

The proponent suggests the name would be an appropriate way to honor President Theodore Roosevelt, who in 1903 became the first, and the only sitting, president to camp in the Park. In 1906, he and John Muir camped within a mile of the unnamed point, yet as the proponent notes, there are no features in the Park named in his honor. He adds, "It is ironic that other points on the rim have been named for Admiral Dewey and President Taft, although they have had nothing to do with Yosemite." Roosevelt Lake in Yosemite Wilderness is 22 miles from the unnamed point; it was named for Eleanor Roosevelt and commemorates a visit she made to the park in July 1934. Yosemite Wilderness was established in 1984.

The feature proposed to be named Roosevelt Point is described as "a granite point, [which] juts out from the rim very near (but above) Sentinel Creek and also close by Sentinel Rocks. Yosemite Falls is in view across the valley...as is El Capitan." According to a National Park Service website, Theodore Roosevelt has long been regarded as "our Conservationist President." While in office, "He pursued this interest in natural history by establishing the first 51 Bird Reserves, 4 Game Preserves, and 150 National Forests. He also established the U.S. Forest Service, signed into law the creation of 5 National Parks, and signed the 1906 Antiquities Act under which he proclaimed 18 national monuments." The NPS website continues, "Guided into the Yosemite wilderness by naturalist John Muir, the president went on a three-day wilderness trip that started at the Mariposa Grove, and included Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, and Yosemite Valley among other points of interest in Yosemite National Park."

The proponent suggests the proposed name warrants an exception to the Wilderness Names Policy for education and public safety purposes. He notes, "Of the two sitting Presidents known to have visited Yosemite, (Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 and John F. Kennedy in 1962), Theodore Roosevelt was the only sitting president to camp in the Yosemite wilderness, and

further, to have personally invited John Muir to this camp in the wilderness and in a snowfall. There is a compelling need to remember Teddy Roosevelt and his historic outing in the Yosemite wilderness, an outing with none other than John Muir where they camped three nights, once in a snowstorm close by the proposed point in May 1903. That outing was followed in 1906 by the recession of Yosemite Valley to the United States to be made part of Yosemite National Park. The proposed Roosevelt Point is the only unnamed prominent picturesque point on that side of the Yosemite rim and happens to be in close proximity to their snow-bound camp in May 1903. This historic event deserves to be remembered on our maps as an ever-present reminder of the Roosevelt-Muir collaborations and of the importance of Teddy Roosevelt to Yosemite.” Further, “a possible public safety benefit could be attributed to the addition of Roosevelt Point (proposed) as an annotation [to the USGS topographic map].” Finally, “The new name provides a reference for public safety applications such as search and rescue because there are currently no such references for features on the south rim that are easily accessible from the Glacier Point Road.”

The Mariposa County Commissioners did not respond to a request for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names (CACGN) supports the proposal, and believes it warrants an exception to the Wilderness Policy. The CACGN states, “Theodore Roosevelt’s 1903 visit to Yosemite Valley and visit with John Muir was followed in 1906 by the Recession Bill returning Yosemite Valley to the protection of the Federal government. In addition it is consistent with National Park’s [sic] policy for exceptions to discouraging new geographic names in wilderness areas. This proposed name serves a useful educational purpose and is linked to an historical figure and incident.” The National Park Service agrees the name warrants an exception to the Wilderness Policy and also recommends approval of the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following Federally recognized tribes: the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, the Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, the Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon, the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, the California Valley Miwok Tribe, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California, the Klamath Tribes, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California, the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, the Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California, and the Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch. Of these, the Ione Band responded in support of the proposal, while the Yerington Paiute Tribe indicated they had no opinion. The lack of response from the remaining tribes is presumed to indicate lack of an opinion.

According to GNIS, there are 68 geographic features in California with names containing the word “Roosevelt.” None of these are in Mariposa County, and none are summits. For the majority of the names, it is unknown for which Roosevelt the feature was named.

Red Pond, Illinois
(Review List 407)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.1780623&p_longi=-88.0636704

This proposal is to apply the new commemorative name **Red Pond** to an unnamed six-acre lake in Lake County. The name would honor George “Red” Binder (1922-2005), a World War II veteran of Guadalcanal and Okinawa with the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps, and machinist who lived in the area for over 60 years.

According to the proponent, “My grandfather was a great man; he was the son of a poor Czech immigrant who set up a meat shop in Chicago; he grew up through the depression and fought in the Pacific theater during world war two where his war buddies called him “Red” due to his seemingly glowing red hair. He was a great father of 8 and worked, loved, and lived. We have fond memories of Red on the banks of the pond in question. After living a good life and living to the ripe age of 82, Red died on September Eleventh several years ago. My family and I still visit the pond and remember his visits and family gatherings [on the lake].” The proponent adds, although most of Red’s life was spent in Chicago (Cook County), he was a frequent visitor to the lake. The lake was a site of frequent family barbecues.

The Village of Kildeer Manager responded that his office had no opinion on the proposal. The Lake County Council did not respond to a request for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Illinois Geographic Names Authority supports the proposal. The Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Forest County Potawatomi Community, the Hannahville Indian Community, and the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, all of which are Federally recognized, did not respond to a request for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Change **Joles Creek** to **Johles Creek** (FID 457982)
and apply new name **Johles Hollow**, Iowa
(Review Lists 407, 409)

Johles Creek:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=42.728046&p_longi=-91.1440193&fid=457982

Johles Hollow:

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.7454994&p_longi=-91.1595726

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=42.7759994&p_longi=-91.1653233

These proposals are to make official the name **Johles Hollow** for a 1.5-mile-long valley in Clayton County, and to change the spelling of the existing **Joles Creek** to be consistent with the spelling for **Johles Hollow**.

According to the proponent of **Johles Hollow**, the feature is “a well known hollow or valley in Clayton County.” He adds, “The name has no significant meaning,” but notes that the road that crosses the valley is named Johles Hollow Road. A stream that heads along a different tributary but then further downstream flows through the valley in question is already named

Joles Creek. This spelling has appeared on USGS topographic maps since at least 1980. It also appears in this form on the official Clayton County highway map. When asked about the spelling discrepancy, the proponent responded he could not explain the difference but is sure the local spelling for the road and valley is “Johles.” The proponent reports that a road sign that sits alongside the stream spells it Johles Creek.

Neither the county nor the proponent could provide any information regarding the origin of the name Johles or Joles, but county officials presume it is a German family name, most likely with the spelling Johles, later anglicized to Joles. They further speculate it was corrected on the road sign to the previous spelling of Johles. An online search shows three individuals with the surname Joles in the 1880 Federal Census of Clayton County.

The Clayton County Commissioners support the proposal to apply the name Johles Hollow to the unnamed valley, and in their response requested that the name of Joles Creek be changed in order to be consistent with the road and valley. The Iowa Geographic Names Authority supports both proposals. The Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Sac & Fox Nation, and the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, all of which are Federally recognized, were contacted for an opinion. No response was received from these groups, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Wildflower Creek, Missouri (Review List 408)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.64205&p_longi=-90.40104

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.63501&p_longi=-90.425

This proposal is to apply the new name Wildflower Creek to a 1.5-mile-long unnamed stream in Saint Louis County. It was submitted by the Deer Creek Watershed Alliance, which has previously proposed (and the BGN has approved) new names for eleven other unnamed streams within the Deer Creek Watershed of Saint Louis County.

The stream originates in the City of Frontenac and flows northeastward into the City of Ladue where it enters Deer Creek. According to the proponent, a local citizen suggested the name Wildflower Creek because of the numerous wildflowers that grow along the stream. As with the previous proposals, the Watershed Alliance believes that giving the stream a name will provide a greater sense of recognition and create an awareness of it within the local communities.

The City of Ladue passed a resolution in support of the name Wildflower Creek, and the City of Frontenac and the Metropolitan Saint Louis Sewer District recommend approval as well. The Sewer District notes, “Projects like these complement our goal to help residents in our service area understand the history and importance of maintaining this natural resource.” The Missouri Board on Geographic Names supports the proposal. According to the NAGRPA

Native American Consultation Database, there are no tribes with an interest in Saint Louis County.

Greenwing Springs, Maidenhair Spring, Stomp Spring, Nevada
(Lake Mead National Park/Black Canyon Wilderness)
(Review List 406)

Greenwing Springs:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.98972222222222&p_longi=-114.743055555556

Maidenhair Spring:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.98965&p_longi=-114.743097

Stomp Spring:

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=35.990591&p_longi=-114.743015

This is a proposal to apply the new collective name Greenwing Springs to three springs (a topocomplex), and to apply the names Stomp Spring and Maidenhair Spring to two of the three springs (this would leave the third spring unnamed). Stomp Spring, and therefore a portion of the proposed Greenwing Springs, falls within the Black Canyon Wilderness of Lake Mead National Park.

According to the proponent, who is a geographer formerly employed in the GIS Office at Lake Mead National Park, the name Greenwing Springs refers to “the vegetated footprint of this arena [which] is roughly triangular and might be said to resemble a wing.” The name Maidenhair Spring refers to the number of Maidenhair ferns that grow around the feature. The name Stomp Spring was selected because, “Access to this seep requires some clambering over dead trees, and navigating thru tall vegetation, i.e. stomping around.”

The National Park Service supports the proposals, noting that the names warrant an exception to the Wilderness Policy for park administrative purposes. In reference to the above proposals, the Park Superintendent writes, “Springs within the park receive considerable management attention due to their unique environment and sensitivity to disturbance. The park coordinates work at these springs, such as exotic plant removal, water quality monitoring, and various biological and hydrological research studies. Having proper names for the springs allows for the necessary coordination of management activities without lack of ambiguity or confusion that can otherwise result. In addition, proper names for the springs help maintain coordination of data over time and among databases. For these reasons, the park feels that there is an overriding need to name these springs for area administration.”

The Nevada State Board on Geographic Names supports the proposals. As part of its research, the State Board contacted the Clark County Commissioners, who are in support of the proposals. The State also contacted the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe and the Moapa Tribe, both of which are Federally recognized. Neither tribe responded to the request for comment, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Schooner Rocks, Oregon

(Review List 409)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.6917677&p_longi=-124.075942

This proposal is to apply the name Schooner Rocks to three small rocks that lie just off the coast of Lincoln County and within the jurisdiction of the Oregon Department of State Lands. The proponent, a resident of Newport, states, “The rocks are offshore from Schooner Point and near the mouth of Schooner Creek. Thus, Schooner Rocks.”

The rocks do not appear on USGS topographic maps, but are depicted on the NOAA chart as “three distinct rocks awash, with a drying height of 8 feet above mean sea level.” According to the Oregon Geographic Names Board, “Schooner Rocks are considered submerged lands owned by the State of Oregon because they are below the mean high-tide line of the Pacific Ocean and are within three nautical miles of the shore.” The OGNB suggests the feature should be classified as an island rather than a bar, since “The Schooner Rocks are actual rocks that are surrounded by water and are likely on top of an underwater reef.”

The Lincoln County Commissioners, the Lincoln County Historical Society, and the Oregon Department of State Lands all support the name proposal, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board. As part of its research, the OGNB forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn shared it with all tribes having an interest in the State. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

The Titan, Utah

(Grand Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management)

(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.7170591&p_longi=-109.299543

This proposal is to make official the name The Titan for a 900-foot-tall pillar in the Grand Resource Area (administered by the Bureau of Land Management) in Grand County. The feature in question is the largest and most prominent of three freestanding pillars that comprise the Fisher Towers. According to several mountaineering and climbing magazines, it is the tallest freestanding tower in the United States.

There is another feature, named Titan Tower, one mile southwest of the feature in question. The proponent and others note this has long been a source of confusion because Titan Tower appears on USGS topographic maps, while the more well-known feature The Titan does not. The summitpost.org website notes, “Many of the Towers’ proper names are in confusion. On the 7.5 minute map, what is labeled as the Titan [sic] is what locals call the Citadel, and what is known to most people as the Titan is un-named on the topo maps.” Adding to the confusion, a Discover Moab website states, “1 1/2 miles after leaving the trailhead you will reach “The Titan” viewpoint, and its incredible view of the 900-foot Titan Tower.”

Despite the possible confusion caused by adding the name The Titan, there is apparently no desire to change the name of the existing Titan Tower. The BLM Moab Field Office reports, “The geologic feature, which is located within the BLM Moab Field Office boundary, is a

popular feature, known long-term not only through the local community as The Titan; but also globally by the same name, through media exposure, as well as through both the recreation and tourism industries. The assignation of the name can be traced back at least to the 1962 edition of National Geographic magazine, which details the first ascent of The Titan.” The BLM supports the proposed name due to its “high-profile exposure and the fact it currently does not appear on USGS topographic maps.”

The Grand County Commissioners did not respond to a request for an opinion, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Utah State Committee on Geographic Names, citing overwhelming local support and a lack of evidence that the naming would lead to any additional confusion, voted to approve the proposal. The Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, a Federally recognized tribe, was contacted for an opinion but did not respond, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Big Woods Swamp, Virginia
(Review List 408)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.9375613&p_longi=-77.0940685

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=36.9249715&p_longi=-77.046411

The name Big Woods Swamp is proposed by the Virginia Department of Forestry (VDF) for a 3.7-mile-long perennial stream located entirely within the boundaries of the VDF’s newly-acquired Big Woods State Forest. The stream flows west-northwest to join Seacorrie Swamp. The generic “swamp” is commonly used to refer to streams in southeastern Virginia; GNIS lists more than 270 such features.

The Virginia Board on Geographic Names determined that the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries had no opinion on the proposed name. The Sussex County government did not respond to a request for comments. After a review of all available maps and documents, the State Board was unable to find any other name in use for the feature. Noting a lack of any local opposition, the State Board recommends approval of the proposal. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no Indian tribes with an interest in Sussex County.