

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

Seven Hundred and Fifty-first Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 7000B

April 11, 2013 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
David Clark	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) – via teleconference
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)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Patrick Mahoney	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land 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

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

Paul Holeva, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Matt Murdock, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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.

2. Minutes of the 750th Meeting

The Minutes of the 750th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee, held March 14, 2013, were approved as submitted.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Logan)

The next meeting of the full Board on Geographic Names will be held at NOAA headquarters in Silver Spring, Maryland, at 1:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 16th.

Logan provided an update on the status of the DNC's response to the USGS National Geospatial Program (NGP) Digital Lifecycle Management Plan (DLCMP). In late March, a letter was sent to NGP Director Mark DeMulder, summarizing preliminary responses which accounted for fifty per cent of the agencies. A

final summary will be given to DeMulder by the end of April. Yost thanked those who had submitted their responses.

Logan announced he will be retiring from Federal service on November 1st, 2013.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The BGN bylaws are being routed through the USGS before being sent to the Secretary of the Interior for review.

3.3 Communications Committee (Westington)

The BGN Communications Committee will meet the morning of April 16th at NOAA headquarters.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

BGN Chairman Logan is in the process of composing a response to West Virginia Congresswoman Shelley Moore Capito regarding the recent decision by the DNC to change the name of Upper Falls in Kanawha County to Tornado. The congresswoman had requested clarification of the BGN process, specifically how it determines local opinion.

Yost reported that as a result of GNIS being integrated/combined with the Vector Databases of the National Geospatial Program, and most of the matching between datasets being done by computer programs, it has become apparent that the digital representation of the shoreline and streams in the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) are insufficient to derive mouth coordinates for streams in the location that the BGN has traditionally taken them. What this means is that the mouth coordinates will be derived at the intersection of the NHD flowlines which normally occurs in mid-stream, rather than at the confluence headland as has typically been the case.

Discussion amongst the members resolved that the coordinates would still conceptually represent the feature to which the official name applied. It was also noted that the coordinates in GNIS were originally collected for gazetteer purposes and were never intended to be used for automated name placement.

The Executive Secretary and staff of the DNC have been denied travel authorization to attend the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) annual conference in Minneapolis. As a result, the DNC will not hold its monthly meeting at the conference, and will not participate in the State-Federal Roundtable. The next meeting of the DNC will take place on its regularly scheduled date of May 9th. Kanalley noted that several Forest Service members will be in attendance at COGNA, and so she will likely attend.

3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

Review List 413, comprising 27 new name proposals, was released at the end of March.

The South Dakota State Geographic Names Board is once again active. The new board is working with interested parties to resolve the outstanding proposals to eliminate the words "Negro" and "Squaw" from the state's placenames.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

State data reviews are continuing. West Virginia is now complete. Hawaii is mostly complete, with only the Island of Hawaii remaining. The coordinate adjustment and Hawaii BGN updates will be complete for

all natural feature categories and populated places. Coordinate adjustments were completed only for schools, dams, and cemeteries.

New Jersey stream coordinate adjustments are approximately fifty percent complete. The Nebraska NHD coordinator will be submitting new names and edits to existing names, mainly for canals.

There are still issues as a result of the derivation/conflation process for the civil and Census categories. These have been reported to the database lead.

A beta version of the new web-based landforms collection tool was released last week. The development of this tool was discussed at the COGNA conference in 2011. It will allow the BGN and GNIS staff to create general (“fuzzy”) polygon outlines for landform features in the GNIS.

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

Development of a briefing paper for the draft interim Policy X of the PPP is underway. The paper will summarize how the policy ties into the comprehensive Department of the Interior (DOI) policy, and highlight significant aspects. Lee Fleming will assist coordination through DOI channels.

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 **Brier Ditch** (FID 597127) to **Briers Mill Run**, Maryland (Review List 411)

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this name change, citing a need for the proponent to provide more evidence of local support.

Vote: 9 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The vote against the motion cited a belief that there was not a sufficient reason to defer a decision.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Tumblesom Lake** (FID 178559) to **Lake Tahosa** or **Tumbleson Lake**, Colorado (Roosevelt National Forest) (Review List 403)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change to **Tumbleson Lake**.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Bullock Lake** (FID 560296) to **Crawford Lake**, Louisiana (Review List 413)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this change, citing the negative recommendation of the State Names Authority and reluctance to change a longstanding name.

Vote: 8 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

The two votes against the motion cited local support for the change.

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

Gutzman Ridge, Idaho (Salmon-Challis National Forest) (Review List 411) (FID 2746456)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Mayer Creek, South Carolina (Review List 411) (FID 2746457)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

IV. Revised Decisions – none.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Glendarragh Stream, Maryland (Review List 408) (FID 2746459)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Bad Medicine Spires, Montana (Kootenai National Forest) (Review List 408) (FID 2746460)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

One member left the meeting temporarily.

Owl Creek, Oregon (Review List 412) (FID 2746461)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

The member returned to the meeting.

Arkabuko Naguake Woods, Puerto Rico (Review List 411) (FID 2746462)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 10 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

Kanalley reported that she was recently contacted by a GIS coordinator from The Smithsonian. 2014 is the fiftieth anniversary of the passage of the Wilderness Act, and there is interest in assembling wilderness maps for display. It is possible that the BGN's Wilderness Names Policy could be incorporated into the display.

The DNC discussed receipt of Mr. Gregg Smith's letter regarding Oregon "squaw" name changes. The ongoing issue is also leading to concerns within the Forest Service region, with cartographers debating whether to continue publishing the existing names on maps or if the names should be removed until the BGN resolves the issue. Preliminary discussions have focused on whether the Forest Service might designate the word "squaw" as "universally derogatory" within the agency. The matter has been elevated to the Department of Agriculture for review.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:20 a.m.

The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held May 9, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, 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
April 2013

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

Change **Brier Ditch** (FID 597127) to **Briers Mill Run**, Maryland
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=38.9712217&p_longi=-76.9169182&fid=597127

This proposal is to change the name of Brier Ditch, a 3.4-mile-long stream in the New Carrollton area of Prince George's County, to Briers Mill Run. The current name has appeared on USGS topographic maps since 1957. The proponent, a member of the Anacostia Watershed Society, reports that his organization is involved in extensive clean-up efforts of the stream and believes a name change to Briers Mill Run would enhance those efforts. He adds, "The ecological condition of macroinvertebrate populations in both the Brier Ditch main stem and tributary network is poor. Surprisingly, the Brier Ditch downstream of Auburn Avenue supports a modest fish community (i.e., approximately 20 species). In addition to the current name having a degree of negativity to it, there is a historical tie to the proposed name change as well. At one point there was a mill near the southern end of the creek, [and] the significance of the name change is therefore both historic and perception-based." Additionally, the Society notes that efforts are underway to establish an organization called Friends of Brier's Mill Run, which will collaborate with the society in the stream restoration efforts and work toward honoring its heritage.

The government of the Town of Riverdale Park has no objection to the proposal. The governments of Prince George's County and the City of New Carrollton did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Maryland State Names Authority has no opinion on the proposed change. According to the NAGRPA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Prince George's County.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Change **Tumblesom Lake** (FID 178559) to **Lake Tahosa** or **Tumbleson Lake**, Colorado
(Roosevelt National Forest)
(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=40.104708&p_longi=-105.493609&fid=178559

This proposal is to change officially the name of Tumblesom Lake to Lake Tahosa, to recognize the name that is reported to have been in local use for many years. A secondary proposal was subsequently initiated to change the spelling of the existing name.

The ten-acre lake is located within Roosevelt National Forest in Boulder County, 2.2 miles north-northeast of the community of Ward. Although the name Tumblesom Lake has appeared on Federal maps since 1902, the proponent, who represents the Denver Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, claims it became known as Lake Tahosa shortly after Boy Scout Camp Tahosa was established at the site in 1942. In 1958, a USGS field engineer stated, "No controversial name report on lake in northwest corner of quadrangle near Tahosa Boy Scout Camp. This lake has three different names on three different maps." However, in the edit notes, the final review editor stated, "The lake name at Tahosa B.S.A. Camp was checked with Mr. Lewis, Camp Director of Colo. for B.S.A. and he stated Tumblesom Lake was the correct name and correct spelling." There was no information in the field notes regarding the origin of the name.

The name Tumblesom Lake is published in a 2009 report by the Colorado State University/Colorado Natural Heritage Program, and in a 2002 listing of Boulder County Critical Wildlife Habitat Areas. Several captioned photos found online use the name Tumblesom Lake. The 1969 Boulder County highway map labeled the lake Tumblesome Lake [sic]. However, the December 1991 edition of *Boys Life* magazine, in an article on camping at Camp Tahosa, mentioned Lake Tahosa. Some believe the word “tahosa” is presumed to be from the Native American Kiowa language, and may mean “dwellers on the mountaintops.”

The Boulder County Commissioners do not support the proposed change, citing longstanding usage of the current name. Additionally, the Commission prefers that the current spelling to be corrected to “Tumbleson.” The County conducted extensive research that suggests the lake was named for Silas T. Tumbleson, “who was associated with mining in the Ward area as early as 1866.” They add, “The Boulder County Clerk and Recorder’s Office has numerous legal documents verifying this... [and] no less than 10 entries list Silas as the patentee on claims reaching from Gold Lake to Gold Hill to Rabbit Mountain.” Silas and Mary Tumbleson are listed in the 1880 Federal Census in nearby Ward. The County also cited maps from 1908, 1926 and 1932, in which the lake was labeled “Tumbleson’s Lake,” while a 1916 Clason Map Company mineral survey map and a 1940 Rocky Mountain Map Company map of Boulder County both labeled it “Tumbleson Lake.” Citing numerous other marriage, land sale, and water rights records, the County stated, “There is clear evidence of why the name was chosen for the lake [and] there is merit in keeping the original name. We would, however, suggest that the spelling be corrected to ‘Tumbleson.’ Although we respect the long history the Boy Scouts of America have in the area, the Tumbleson name predates the Boy Scouts’ arrival to the area and should take precedence.”

The Colorado Board on Geographic Names (CBGN) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) also do not recommend approval of the change. The CBGN cited a concern that the proposed name is not truly indigenous, as well as evidence that the name is presumably commemorative (this was prior to receipt of the County’s findings). The CBGN received two letters in support of the proposed change and three in opposition. The Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, all of which are federally recognized, did not respond to a request for comments, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The CBGN and the USFS both agree that if the current name is retained, the spelling should be changed to Tumbleson.

Change **Bullock Lake** (FID 560296) to **Crawford Lake**, Louisiana
(Review List 413)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=30.337091&p_longi=-89.706539&fid=560296

The name of this 3.1-acre lake, located in St. Tammany Parish, is proposed to be changed from Bullock Lake to Crawford Lake, to honor Ervin L. Crawford, Sr. (1905-1964). The proponent, who is the son of Mr. Crawford, provided a lengthy account of his father’s struggles to survive in the swamp and live off the land. He states, “[Ervin] became a great hunter, trapper, and fisherman. He helped raise his brothers and sisters, kept food on the table and helped with the money situation by selling wildlife and furs.”

The origin of the name Bullock Lake is not clear. St. Tammany Parish historical records list a few residents with the last name Bullock, but there is no indication whether the name is commemorative, or refers to an animal or a cart. It appears the individuals did not reside in the vicinity of the lake. The lake is located on Goat Island, within one mile of which are Bull Bayou, Otter Bayou, and Fish Bayou. Numerous other features in the parish are named for wildlife. Bullock Lake first appeared on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps in 1950. The name is currently in use by the St. Tammany Parish government and the

State of Louisiana. However, the proponent claims the name Crawford Lake has been in local usage for ten years.

The St. Tammany Parish president supports the name change proposal, stating, “The Crawford family, since the 1700s, utilized the body of water, as an important place. Mr. Ervin L. Crawford, Sr. mentored countless people teaching [about the] wildlife which inhabits this region as well as welcoming people on his property.... It would be appropriate to rename the lake after him.” Louisiana State Senator A.G. Crowe also supports the proposal.

However, the Louisiana State Names Authority does not support the change, citing “no compelling reason to change an existing name” and the fact that the change could lead to confusion. In addition, “There is no one representing the person(s) for which the current, original name arose. We felt that was not fair and that the original name was there for a reason.” According to the NAGRPA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in St. Tammany Parish.

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

Gutzman Ridge, Idaho
(Salmon-Challis National Forest)
(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.1625561&p_longi=-114.0292938

This proposal is to apply the commemorative name Gutzman Ridge to an eight-mile-long ridge located in the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The name would honor Lester Theodore Gutzman (1904-1979), who in 1923 was hired as a lookout on the Salmon National Forest, after which he became one of the first forest rangers in the National Forest. He was actively involved in the construction of most of the roads and trails in the Yellowjacket and Copper Creek/Cobalt Ranger Districts between 1928 and 1960.

According to the proponent, who is the son of the intended honoree, “Lester Gutzman is prominently mentioned in *The History of the Salmon National Forest* by Elizabeth Smith, published in 1972, and in *The 2012 Historical Summary of the Salmon-Challis National Forest* by Rich Wilson.” The proponent further states that during Mr. Gutzman’s tenure with the Forest Service, “he fought fires including the intense Wilson Creek Fire of 1929, worked with the CCC on projects such as the Hoodoo Meadows airstrip, named and stocked lakes in the Bighorn Crags area, and completed a wide range of other on-the-ground tasks.”

The Mayor of the City of Salmon, the Lemhi County Commission, the Director of the Lemhi County Museum, U.S. Senator Mike Crapo, and U.S. Senator James Risch all submitted letters of support for the proposal. The Idaho Geographic Names Board and the U.S. Forest Service also recommend approval. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, 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 asked to comment on the proposal. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Mayer Creek, South Carolina
(Review List 411)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.1667540&p_longi=-81.4649320
Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=34.1961498&p_longi=-81.4453411

The stream proposed to be named Mayer Creek is a 2.5 miles long tributary of Camping Creek in Newberry County. The name would honor Floyd T. Mayer (1890-1976) and his wife Lila Agnes Shealy Mayer (1892-1963), who for more than 70 years owned the farm on which the stream headwaters are located. The

proponent reports that the Mayers lived on and cared for the property and the stream's headwaters for more than 70 years. Their home is one of the oldest houses in the Little Mountain area. According to the proponent, "The house and property today [are] almost like a museum with around 13 outbuildings, the log barn, and the old house itself which they kept in near original condition."

The Newberry County Council supports the proposal, as does the South Carolina Geographic Names Authority. According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Newberry County.

IV. Revised Decisions – none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Glendarragh Stream, Maryland

(Review List 408)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.0404196&p_longi=-77.0890045

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.0367696&p_longi=-77.095077

The name Glendarragh Stream is proposed to be made official for a 0.5-mile-long tributary of Rock Creek in the Town of Garrett Park in Montgomery County. The stream also flows through the Waverly-Schuylkill Neighborhood Park. According to the proponent, "Glendarragh" is mentioned in "Garrett Park, Maryland: A Scrapbook 1898-1988" (Edlund, ed.) and described as "the most beautiful glen in this neighborhood." Another volume, "Garrett Park: A History of the Town From Its Beginnings to 1970" (Shidler, 1974), includes a map of Garrett Park showing the stream labeled as Glendarragh, from the confluence of its two forks to its confluence with Rock Creek. The word "glen" refers to a valley, typically one that is long, deep, and often glacially U-shaped, or one with a watercourse running through it, while "darragh" is of Gaelic origin and means "dark oak" or "oak." The original proposal was submitted with no generic term, but the proponent agreed to add "Stream" because all references in a Montgomery County "streambed project" referred to the feature as a "stream" (there are over 1,500 streams in the U.S. with names the use the generic "Stream"). He believes that applying an official name would give nearby residents a sense of ownership and responsibility to maintain it in its present good condition.

The Town of Garrett Park supports the proposal for Glendarragh Stream, as does the Montgomery County Council. The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission was also asked to comment, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion. The Maryland State Names Authority has no opinion. According to the NAGRPA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Montgomery County.

Bad Medicine Spires, Montana

(Kootenai National Forest)

(Review List 408)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.229688&p_longi=-115.874626

The name Bad Medicine Spires is proposed for a prominent cliff that rises from its base to a height of approximately 1,830 feet within the Cabinet Mountains overlooking Bull Lake in Lincoln County and Kootenai National Forest. The proponent describes the feature as "an area of approximately 525 acres... a geological formation of gigantic castle-like pinnacles looking like magnificent stalagmites arranged cliff-like along a fault line where Mt Vernon's eastern quarter split/slipped away to the east, leaving castle-like rock towers arranged in a cliff-like line. From bottom to top some of these 'castles' approach 1,000 feet in height. There are about a dozen. The multitude of colors in the weather-cracked rocks which comprise the

‘castles’ is, in early light, breath-taking. Shale screens between pinnacles slope steeply to the bottom of the obvious fault line.”

The proponent of Bad Medicine Spires originally submitted the name Castle Cliffs, but withdrew it after being told there would be little to no local support. Although the proponent claimed the latter name was used locally, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) disputed that and indicated they could not endorse the name as it was not in local use. A representative of the CSKT telephoned the BGN staff to voice his objections to the name “[as we] prefer to retain the name Bad Medicine Campground [sic],” but several follow-up calls to the Tribal Council to clarify the statement were not returned. A U.S. Forest Service recreation site located on the western shore of Bull Lake and just below the cliff is already named Bad Medicine Campground.

An individual who states that she has lived in the area for 16 years and was employed at one time by the Forest Service then submitted a proposal for Bad Medicine, claiming that was the name that had been in local use for many years.

After withdrawing his proposal, the proponent for Castle Cliffs said he did not dispute the significance of the legends behind the name Bad Medicine, but believes the name “would not [be] definitive of the spires.” He believes that in order to refer to the feature correctly, the generic term should be added. He also believes that giving the feature an official name would be a first step in protecting and preserving it for future generations. He then submitted a formal proposal for Bad Medicine Spires.

In reviewing the proposed names, the Montana State Names Authority (SNA) posted the information on its web site and released a public request for comments. The local newspaper and a local TV station published articles about the naming effort. 57 responses were received, with 21 favoring the name “Bad Medicine,” all but two of which opposed the inclusion of the generic term “Spires.” Sixteen respondents offered other names, with a total of 23 names suggested. Eighteen of these were reported to be in local use (such as Bad Medicine Mountain, Broke-Off Mountain, Castle Rocks, The Cliffs at Bad Medicine, Mount Vernon Hoodoos, and The Pinnacles). Six new names were put forth, including Bad Medicine Sentinels and Indian Medicine Spires. The Lincoln County Commissioners responded that they are not opposed to the proposal for Bad Medicine Spires. The proponent for Bad Medicine withdrew her proposal.

In addressing the earlier debates over the names Castle Cliffs, Bad Medicine, and Bad Medicine Spires, the SNA stated, “While there is no requirement that a name must contain a generic part, most names of geographic features that lack a generic imply the existence of an object. There is nothing in ‘Bad Medicine’ to indicate that the name applies to a particular feature. Some of the respondents indicated that ‘Bad Medicine’ refers to a region rather than to the cliffs. It would be reasonable for a person unfamiliar with the area who sees ‘Bad Medicine’ on a map to assume that the label refers to an area rather than to a specific thing.” Citing the considerable interest that this proposal has generated and expressing a desire that one name be made official, the SNA recommends approval of Bad Medicine Spires.

The U.S. Forest Service has confirmed that the name Bad Medicine is used locally and also recommends that the name Bad Medicine Spires be approved.

Copies of each of the proposals were forwarded to the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (CSKT), the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, the Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule Reservation, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, the Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Shoshone-

Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, all of which are federally recognized. None of these Tribes responded, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. (Although the CSKT were involved early in the proposal process, the Tribal Council did not provide a final recommendation despite numerous contacts from BGN staff and the State Names Authority.)

Owl Creek, Oregon

(Review List 412)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.455257&p_longi=-122.693888

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=45.461518&p_longi=-122.701011

This 0.6-mile-long stream, proposed to be named Owl Creek, flows into Tryon Creek at the edge of Marshall City Park in the City of Portland. The proponent, a local resident, reports he proposed the name Owl Creek “because of the number of owls others and I have seen over a 45-year period in Marshal [sic] Park.” He further adds, “A wildlife name seems appropriate for the park setting.”

The Marshall Park Neighborhood Association recommends approval of the name, as does the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB). The Multnomah County Commissioners do not have an opinion on the issue. As part of its research, the OGNB contacted the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs, all of which are federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Arkabuko Naguake Woods, Puerto Rico

(Review List 411)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=18.02215&p_longi=-65.859543

These 4.4-acre woods proposed to be named Arkabuko Naguake Woods are located along the side of a very heavily forested valley in the Municipio de Yabucoa in southeastern Puerto Rico. According to the proponent, a resident of Bayamon, the proposed name translates to “small thick forest with impenetrable vegetation.” When asked whether the name included a generic term, she agreed that Woods should be added to make the name more useful to map readers.

Located in the Panduras Range, the area of the woods is on property wholly owned by the proponent. She further states that “the term Naguake is a Taino acronym for *Nakan* (Center) *Guakia* (Our) *ke* (land) or Our Land Center.” She states also that “the use of terms such as “Naguake” is part of our school-community cultural-linguistic immersion program. The program has been implemented in area public schools since 2004, to revive our Taino linguistic heritage. The term Naguake is in use [in] schools located near “Arkabuko Naguake.” The school is Francisco Sustache or El Guano School. The term Naguake is specific to El Guano Ward (Yabucoa Municipality) and is not in use out side [sic] of our community.”

The Mayor of Yabucoa submitted a letter in support of the proposal and noted that his office would be proud to recognize a name of such historic and cultural significance to the community. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico does not currently have a Geographic Names Authority.