

U. S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
Seven Hundred and Eighteenth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000B
May 13, 2010 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U. S. Geological Survey)
Mark DeMulder	Department of the Interior (U. S. Geological Survey)
Chick Fagan	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
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 (Acting Chairman) (not voting)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Ex-Officio

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

Guest

Patrick Mahoney, Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)

1. Opening

In the chairman's absence, Gilbert chaired the meeting. The meeting was opened at 9:35 a.m.

2. Minutes of the 717th Meeting

The minutes of the 717th meeting, held April 13th, were approved with three corrections. DeMulder noted that he was present at the meeting but his name was not listed. Fagan noted that Michael Shelton, not he, represented the National Park Service. Finally, it was noted that a reason was not provided for the dissenting votes on the Eagle Island, Georgia proposal.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 Chairman's Report

No report.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Yost asked the members to review the list of upcoming conferences and meetings included in the April minutes. He emphasized The National Map Users Conference, to be held in late September in Denver, and asked the members to consider giving presentations on how their agencies use TNM, particularly the Names layer (GNIS).

Bewley announced that he has accepted a new position at the U.S. Geological Survey, so this will be his last meeting as the Bureau of Land Management's representative to the Board. He then introduced Patrick Mahoney, who will assume the duties as BLM deputy to the BGN.

Vandegraft also announced that he is taking a new position at the Minerals Management Service (MMS). He is hopeful the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will appoint a replacement deputy to the BGN and he also hopes to stay involved with the Board in his new position at MMS.

The Committee members thanked both Bewley and Vandegraft for their service and dedication to the Board and hoped both would continue to be involved in Federal geographic names activities. DeMulder commented that he looked forward to working with Bewley at USGS.

3.3 Communications Committee Report (Westington)

The Special Committee on Communications has not met since the last Domestic Names Committee meeting. It was agreed that the Board's recent participation at the Association of American Geographers' annual meeting was a success. There was good attendance and the presentations were well received. It was noted that the AAG meeting hosted 8,500 attendees, which is a record number.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The Washington Board on Geographic Names has been abolished by State legislation. As a result, the State Board staff has already forwarded to the DNC staff eighteen pending proposals, which are in various stages of review. The DNC staff will contact each proponent to advise him/her of the Federal process and to note what steps must be taken before the cases can come before the DNC for a vote. In many instances, this will involve contacting the appropriate local and tribal authorities, which was routinely done by the State Board staff. The DNC staff will also send a copy of each proposal to the Governor of Washington, asking her to provide a recommendation on behalf of the State. The Washington Board will not be represented at the Council of Geographic Names Authorities conference this year.

The Committee has received a proposal to make official the name Lucky Bastard Canyon for a valley in San Diego County, California. Yost provided some background on the proposal, explaining that the name derived from an incident that occurred recently, in which an individual, found stranded and dehydrated, was rescued from the valley. He was evacuated by medical helicopter and according to the proponent, who works for the county sheriff's office, the valley started to be

referred to as Lucky Bastard Canyon. The DNC staff asked the members whether they consider this to be a commemorative name, since it is presumed that the individual is still living. After discussing the aspects of the case, including the intent of the Commemorative Names Policy, a motion was made and seconded to accept the proposal for consideration; that is, to consider the name not to be commemorative.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
1 abstention

As a result of the vote, the staff will proceed with the case. It was agreed that the issue of whether the word “Bastard” is acceptable will be discussed when the proposal comes up for a vote.

3.5 Staff Report (Yost for Runyon)

In Runyon’s absence, Yost distributed a report summarizing the status of the “squaw” name changes in Montana. All but a half dozen of the names have been changed, and the remainder are pending.

At last month’s meeting, the staff reported that the DNC has received two proposals to change two of the remaining “squaw” names to ones with words from the Salish Kootenai language. The names include what appear to be non-Roman characters. The proposals have been acknowledged and the proponent has been asked to provide assistance in how to render the Salish font.

A newly-received proposal, to apply the new name Sam Clemens Cove to an unnamed cove in Lake Tahoe, is generating some media coverage. Although the feature in question is in Nevada, one individual, a civil engineer and surveyor, is disputing the accuracy of the proposal. He claims Samuel Clemens’s camp was in fact on the California side of the lake. The Nevada State Names Board was scheduled to meet this week to review the proposal.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

Stewardship grants are being established for GNIS data compilation for the States of Maine, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon, West Virginia, and Georgia. The Names Office will be working closely with the *National Map* Structures layer, to coordinate data collection efforts.

The GNIS download files have not been updated for several months because of data inconsistencies. However, progress has been made toward resolving the issues and new files are expected to be available shortly. The integration of GNIS with other data themes to create a united *National Map* is going well.

Fournier expressed his appreciation to the GNIS staff in Denver for assigning new GNIS Feature ID’s to new entries in a timely manner.

3.7 Board on Geographic Names – Afghanistan (BGN-A) visit (Yost)

The Foreign Names Committee has announced that the BGN-A visit to the United States, originally scheduled for mid-summer, has been postponed until at least the fall. In view of the delay, there is no need for further discussion at this time. When the new dates are finalized, the DNC will be asked to consider whether the BGN-A delegation would find it worthwhile to observe a DNC monthly meeting. Fournier reported that he has provided a copy of his PowerPoint that outlines the BGN process to the FNC to be translated for the BGN-A.

4. Docket Review (Yost for Runyon)

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 - none

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Bollys Ridge, Montana (Lolo National Forest) (Review List 401)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing a lack of direct and/or long term association between the intended honoree and the feature.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the name seems warranted.

Charlie Swamps, Montana (Lolo National Forest) (Review List 399)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this new name, citing a lack of direct and/or long term association between the intended honoree and the feature.

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the name seems warranted.

Change **Mount Clay** (FID 871692) to **Mount Reagan**, New Hampshire (White Mountain National Forest/Great Gulf Wilderness) (Review List 402)

Citing a reluctance to change a longstanding historical name, a motion was made and seconded not to approve the proposed name change.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
1 abstention

The Committee asked that the minutes note that the rejection of the name change should not be seen in any way as a negative reflection on President Reagan's legacy. It was also noted that the existing name is considered a "high honor" and so removing it could be regarded as a dishonor. Because of the 2003 law, Mount Reagan has been listed in GNIS as a variant name.

Mortensen Ridge, Utah (Fishlake National Forest) (Review List 401)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this name change, citing a lack of direct association between the intended honorees and the feature, and the BGN's policy that death at or near a feature is not typically reason enough to warrant naming the feature.

Vote: 12 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

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

Picha Creek, Minnesota (Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge) (Review List 403) (FID 2628403)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the name could be construed to commemorate a living person, since the proponent's last name is Picha.

At this point, one member left the meeting.

IV. Revised Decisions - none

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Bird Feather Island, Maine (Review List 403) (FID 2628402)

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

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstention

Mahogany Marsh Lake, Wisconsin (Review List 403) (FID 2628404)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstention

5. Other Business

Caldwell inquired about the status of the Web Feature Services-Gazetteer protocol. Yost reported that it is on hold, but that funding has been made available so hopefully it will be back on track soon.

Kanalley reminded the Committee that the next meeting of the Tribal Issues Subcommittee will take place this afternoon at 1:30 p.m. in Room 6641. All members and deputies are invited. Part of the discussion will review the meeting that took place last month at the National Museum of the American Indian.

6. Location and Time of Next Meeting

The meeting adjourned at 11:15 a.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will take place June 13th, 2010, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Robert Hiatt*

Robert Hiatt, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
May 2010

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Bollys Ridge, Montana
(Lolo National Forest)
(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.22194444444444&p_longi=-113.35944444444444

This 2,355 m (7,715 ft) high ridge, proposed to be named Bollys Ridge, is approximately 2 km (1.3 mi) long. It lies between Blind Canyon Creek and Swamp Creek, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) north northeast of Morrell Mountain, and within Lolo National Forest in Powell County. The proposal is intended to honor Craig Carroll (“Bolly”) Young (1951–1982), who for 20 years hunted on the ridge with his father and brother, who is the proponent of this new name. According to the proponent, “this ridge was our second home.” There is reportedly a marker placed on the ridge by the proponent to commemorate his brother.

The Powell County Commissioners do not support the proposal, citing some negative comments made at a public hearing on the issue. Some local residents believe there might be another local name for the ridge, although no other name has been submitted. The Montana State Names Authority has declined to offer a recommendation on this proposal, citing his friendship with the proponent. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Blackfeet Nation, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, and the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue. There are no other geographic features in Montana known to contain the word “Bolly.”

Charlie Swamps, Montana
(Lolo National Forest)
(Review List 399)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=47.19722222222222&p_longi=-113.415555555556

This proposal is to name an unnamed swamp in Lolo National Forest in Powell County for the proponent’s father, Charles Young (1919-1988). The swamp is approximately 1.8 square miles in size and lies 2.9 mi west-southwest of Morrell Mountain. According to the proponent, his father Charles “Charlie” Young (1919-1988) was raised in an orphanage during the depression years, and therefore “he strove to provide a better life

for his family.” His father “loved interacting with people and the outdoors. His favorite hunting area for more than 25 years was in this swamp.”

The Powell County Commissioners do not support the proposal, citing some negative comments made at a public hearing on the issue. Some local residents believe there might be another local name for the feature, although no other name has been submitted. The Montana State Names Authority has declined to offer a recommendation on this proposal, citing his friendship with the proponent. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the name. The swamp in question lies 8 miles from the boundary of the Blackfoot Valley Wildlife Management Area; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also has no objection to the proposed name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Blackfeet Nation, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate no opinion on the issue.

Change **Mount Clay** (FID 871692) to **Mount Reagan**, New Hampshire
(White Mountain National Forest/Great Gulf Wilderness)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglemap?p_lat=44.2858978&p_longi=-71.3159091&fid=871692

This proposal is to change officially the name of Mount Clay, a summit in the Presidential Range just north-northwest of Mount Washington, to Mount Reagan. The summit also lies within the White Mountain National Forest, along the boundary of the Great Gulf Wilderness. The proposal was submitted by a former New Hampshire State Representative, who in 2002 sponsored a bill to change the name for State usage. House Bill 82 was signed into State law on June 17, 2003. Although the BGN was advised at the time of the State’s actions, it could not consider the request because the intended honoree was still living. President Reagan passed away in June 2004, and so the required five year waiting period has now passed.

The Appalachian Trail lies just 0.1 mile from the peak of the summit, and the Mount Clay Loop traverses the peak. According to *Place Names of the White Mountains* (Julyan, 1993), Mount Clay was named in 1848 by William Oakes, author of *Scenery of the White Mountains*. The name honors Henry Clay (1777-1852), the southern statesman and orator who represented Kentucky in the House and Senate; he also served as Speaker of the House, and from 1825 to 1829 was Secretary of State. Although unsuccessful, he was candidate for president on several occasions. The name Mount Clay has appeared on Federal maps since 1896. The summit was also described and named Mount Clay in an 1890 volume entitled *The White Mountains: A Handbook for Travelers*. A 2004 article in *The Boston Globe* found no evidence that the new name had come into local use and reported that at the time the Appalachian Mountain Club was neutral on the issue, although with a preference not to change historical names.

When asked to comment on the proposal, the Coos County Commissioners, the Town of Carroll Selectmen, and the Town of Jefferson Board of Selectmen all responded that they are in support of the name change. The Town of Randolph has not responded to two requests for comment (the summit is not actually within the towns’ boundaries;

however, because it is a prominent local landmark, the State Names Authority suggested their opinions should be sought). The summit falls with the Thompson & Meserves Purchase, which is an inactive civil division with no governing body.

The summit also falls within White Mountain National Forest; the U.S. Forest Service has no opinion on the issue. The Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC) was asked to comment on the issue; the response from the AMC's Director of Conservation did not state specifically whether the AMC was for or against the proposal; however, the AMC "urges[s] the Board on Geographic Names to consider the impact of such a change... and to weigh the possible costs, primarily in safety, but also more prosaically in the costs of signage and other changes that would need to occur to implement such a name change."

The Jefferson Conservation Commission does not support the change, "based on the grounds that historical names should not be changed." The Director of Education and Volunteer Services for the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests also does not support the change, although he notes this is only his opinion and not necessarily that of his organization. Other letters of opposition were received from the General Manager of the Mount Washington Auto Road of the Great Glen Trails Outdoor Center; the Ammonosuc River Historical Society Conservation Commission; the Co-editor of *Adirondack Peeks* (the magazine of the Adirondack Forty-Sixers, Inc.); and the Randolph Mountain Club. An area resident also submitted a letter of objection, accompanied by a petition with 100 signatures. In addition, State Representatives Evalyn Merrick, Philip Preston, Suzanne Smith, and Susan Wiley do not support the name change. The BGN has received approximately 160 e-mails opposing the change; most cite a reluctance to change a long standing name that has historical significance, while some also believe that President Reagan's name is not appropriate for this feature.

In addition to the support expressed by the proponent, letters endorsing the change to Mount Reagan have been received from State Senator Jeb Bradley, State Representatives Warren Groen, Carol Vita, and Fran Wendelboe, former State Representative Harriet E. Cady, and eleven area residents (one of whom noted that he was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives when the 2003 bill was passed. Several of these individuals noted that Henry Clay never served as president so his name in the Presidential Range is not fitting. One added, "Clay had too great a role in expanding and continuing slavery. His name should be removed."

The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation was asked if it wished to comment on this and any other proposals submitted to the BGN to honor the late president. The Executive Director of the Board of Trustees expressed his appreciation at being consulted, noting that the Foundation is "generally speaking, supportive of such efforts." Further, "Given that we are not in a position to pass judgment on the merits of every proposal that arises... we trust that your experience and seasoned perspective in these decisions would be respectful of former presidents of the United States. In keeping with President Reagan's philosophy, we believe that to the extent possible, such decisions and considerations should be up to the local communities concerned."

The New Hampshire State Names Authority submitted the following statement: "The New Hampshire General Court passed legislation in 2003 changing the name of Mount

Clay, a peak in the Presidential Range of New Hampshire just north of Mount Washington, to Mount Reagan. Because this name change is state law, the New Hampshire State Names Authority will not comment further as to the appropriateness of the change. It may be useful to the Board, however, to report on the usage of the respective mountain names since 2003. Since the legislation was passed, there has been virtually no use of the term "Mount Reagan" to refer to the summit, other than in references to the 2003 law itself. The Office of Energy and Planning is aware of no maps that have been published, whether by New Hampshire government or by the many private companies, that use the new name. The New Hampshire state highway map continues to label the peak as "Mount Clay". The mountain is located on federal land (the White Mountain National Forest), so there has been little occasion for state agencies to refer to the mountain using either name. However, the manager of Mount Washington State Park reports that the park's interpretive resources, located in a visitor center on the summit of Mount Washington, about 1 mile from Mount Clay/Reagan, continue to refer to "Mount Clay". When polling state agencies about their usage of the name "Mount Reagan", I did not receive any indication that the agencies were doing so, nor did I receive comments either endorsing or opposing the name change. To summarize, there has been no detectable use of the new name "Mount Reagan" by New Hampshire state agencies since the 2003 name change legislation." There are no Federally-recognized tribes with an interest in the area.

Mortensen Ridge, Utah
(Fishlake National Forest)
(Review List 401)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=38.531495&p_longi=-111.547808

This 2,626 m (8,614 ft) high ridge, proposed to be named Mortensen Ridge, is located in Fishlake National Forest in Sevier County, 1 km (0.6 mi) west of Forsyth Reservoir. The name would honor Edward Lovell Mortensen (1923-1949) and his wife Rhea Maxfield Mortensen (1924-1949), who drowned when their fishing boat capsized during a sudden squall on Forsyth Reservoir. The couple was married in 1942 shortly before Mr. Mortensen shipped out on the battleship *USS Nevada*. During World War II, he saw action at D-Day, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa, returning home a decorated veteran.

The Sevier County Commission supports the proposal, and also suggested that neighboring Wayne County be consulted since the intended honorees were residents of that county and because the ridge is primarily accessed from that county. However, Wayne County did not respond to a request for comments. The Utah Geographic Names Committee does not support the proposal, citing a lack of direct and/or long term association between the Mortensens and the ridge, as well as the policy that death at or near a feature does not typically warrant naming a feature. The State also cited evidence that the area may already have a local name. One local landowner reported that the ridge is known as "Between the Creeks"; this has been confirmed by the Forest Service District Ranger, although there does not appear to be any interest in submitting a proposal for that name. Citing the district's lack of support, the U.S. Forest Service also does not support the proposal.

The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized tribes, were asked to comment on the proposal; no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

There are four other geographic features in Utah with names containing the word “Mortensen,” including a stream, 58 km (36 mi) away and also in Sevier County.

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

Picha Creek, Minnesota

(Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge)

(Review List 403)

Mouth:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.730866&p_longi=-93.604789

Source:http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.708804&p_longi=-93.536139

The new name Picha Creek is proposed for an unnamed 4.4-mile long stream in Scott County. The stream flows through Sand Creek Township and Louisville Township, before entering Louisville Swamp just inside the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. The intended honorees, Vernon Picha (1932-2001) and Iris Picha (1933-2002), owned property along approximately one mile of the stream; they were a part of the fourth generation to own the land (the proponents are the children of Vernon and Iris and their surname is also Picha). They protected the property from future development. The proponent submitted a petition signed by 15 local residents in support of the new name.

After holding a public hearing on the issue, the Scott County Commissioners passed a resolution in support of the proposal. The Minnesota State Names Authority also recommends approval of the name. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has no objection. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Spirit Lake Tribe, and the Upper Sioux Community. No response was received, 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

Bird Feather Island, Maine

(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=44.190882&p_longi=-69.480844

This unnamed island is located within Damariscotta Lake, 2.1 km (1.3 mi) southeast of Bodge Hill, and within the Town of Jefferson. The name Bird Feather Island is proposed because of the overabundance of bird feathers found on this island in comparison to the

number found on other islands in the surrounding area. The Town government and the Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Department have no objections to the proposed name, while the Lincoln County Commissioners are in support. The Maine geographic Names Authority also has no objection. There are no Federally-recognized tribes with an interest in the area. There are no other features in Maine with names containing the words “Bird Feather.”

Mahogany Marsh Lake, Wisconsin
(Review List 403)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getgooglecoor?p_lat=46.232442&p_longi=-91.636530

This 16-acre lake is located in the Town of Wascott in Douglas County. It is described as a seepage lake; that is, it has no inlet or outlet, and is barely six feet at its deepest. The proposal to name it Mahogany Marsh Lake was submitted to the Wisconsin Geographic Names Council (WGNC) in 1998 and approved by the WGNC in 2000, yet the material was never forwarded to the BGN for its consideration. The name is now listed in various State lake inventories, including the official Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Directory, and so the WGNC is asking that it be made official for Federal use. The name Mahogany Marsh Lake was suggested for the lake because the Mahogany Marsh hunting camp was established there 40 years ago. Much of the surrounding property is now owned by members of the camp.

The Wascott Town Board voted in 1998 to recommend approval of the name. A small part of the lake is bordered by the Douglas County Forest; the County Forester also indicated he has no objections to the name. The WGNC has reaffirmed its support for the proposal. A copy was sent to the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe, the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Lower Sioux Indian Community, the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake) of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, the Prairie Island Indian Community, the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska, the Sac & Fox Nation, the Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the Spirit Lake Tribe, the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, and the Upper Sioux Community, all of which are Federally-recognized. The only response was from the Lower Sioux Indian Community, which stated it had no opinion on the issue. The lack of response from the other organizations is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.