

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

Seven Hundred and Seventy Seventh Meeting
Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room
November 12, 2015 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Wendi-Starr Brown	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) (not voting)
Jon Campbell	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Laurie Campbell	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
Mark DeMulder	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Monique Fordham	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey) (by teleconference)
Brenda-Anne C. Forrest	Government Publishing Office
Tony Gilbert	Government Publishing Office
Paul Holeva	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service) (Chair) (not voting)
Curt Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Jacqueline Nolan	Library of Congress
Mike Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)
Tara Wallace	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)
Matthew O'Donnell, U.S. Geological Survey
Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

John Duey
Rose Marie Duey
Ben Galdi, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Deb Nordeen, National Park Service (by teleconference)

1. Opening

Chairwoman Kanalley opened the meeting at 9:30 a.m. She welcomed all members and guests and asked everyone to introduce themselves.

2. Minutes of the 776th Meeting

The minutes of the 776th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee (DNC), held October 8th, were approved with one correction to an agency name.

3. Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman (Gilbert)

Elections of new officers took place at the October 20th full Board meeting. Gilbert was elected chair for the next two years. Leo Dillon of the Department of State was elected vice chair.

The Board received a letter from Mr. Gregg Smith regarding name changes in Grant County, Oregon. The letter will be shared with members at next month's meeting.

The next Foreign Names Committee meeting will take place December 8th at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency in Springfield, Virginia. The next full Board meeting will take place January 19th at the Department of the Interior.

The revised BGN bylaws have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary (Yost)

The next meeting of the Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN) will take place December 7th at the U.S. Geological Survey.

Member biographies needed for reappointment to the 2015-17 term are being vetted by the White House.

3.3 Special Committee on Communication (Holeva for Westington)

There were no updates from the Special Committee on Communications. Holeva announced that the committee would be meeting at 1:30 p.m. in the same room.

3.4 Executive Secretary (Yost)

There is no update regarding the review of the revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures*, although it is hoped that review by the USGS Director's Office is imminent.

Yost asked the members if they wished to revisit the decision made at the September meeting to approve the name Mardi Gras Pass for a channel in Louisiana. At the October meeting, two individuals who are opposed to the name made a presentation by telephone, in which they expressed concerns that the Committee had not been apprised of all the relevant facts when it approved the name. A motion was made and seconded to not revisit the decision. The members acknowledged that the feature is not wholly natural; however, this does not preclude it from needing to be named. Although the new name may discourage efforts to fill in the channel, the additional flow of water from the Mississippi River into coastal marshes is an issue that Louisiana will need to address no matter what name the feature has.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

3.5 Staff (Runyon)

Quarterly Review List 422, comprising approximately 20 new proposals, will be released next week.

The staff has been interviewed by various media outlets regarding ongoing proposals and the naming process.

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (McCormick)

The landform tool replication process, which had an error reported on at last month's meeting, is working now. McCormick gave a presentation on the tool to the USGS National Geospatial Program (NGP) Cartographic Data Services group.

Work continues on replacing both the public GNIS Web form and the maintenance form. All changes needed for background services are completed. Discussion about changes to the appearance of the forms will begin soon.

GNIS edits submitted by Caldwell continue to be processed and entered.

Updates are being made to USGS quadrangle names as a result of the Mount McKinley to Denali name change, although progress has been slow because of a lack of qualified programmers. It is also necessary to add "Secretarial Order" to the existing list of BGN decision types.

A question was raised as to whether the Concise File should be updated. For the benefit of new members, McCormick explained that this file comprises the names of those features that would typically be labeled on maps at a scale of 1:250,000. As such, it does not change much, although it should reflect new names such as Salish Sea and changes such as Denali. This file was originally created at the request of the United Nations, which asked all countries to provide a similar file. All GNIS download files are updated periodically, but the decision was made in the 2000s not to update the Concise File.

3.7 Handling of non-maintained data in GNIS (Yost)

Yost distributed handouts (see Attachment A) outlining several options for how to handle GNIS data maintenance as a result of the 2014 NGP policy directive. He described examples of maintained and non-maintained data and gave an overview of each of the options. The committee was asked to review the options and to provide a recommendation to the NGP.

The National Map (TNM) Corps receives Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) from users, but only for a limited number of feature categories. Runyon described the former Adopt-a-Quad program, an older version of VGI managed by the USGS. This program was successful, but many updates were not recorded on maps or added to GNIS. The program was discontinued around the time that topographic mapping and field work became a low priority for USGS. TNM Corps volunteers are being asked to collect and verify names and locations of features shown on topographic maps; this excludes such places as churches, local parks, libraries, and museums. Yost noted, however, that the list of features is always subject to change.

Caldwell noted that Option 2 lists what is maintained but believes users would likely be more interested in what features are not maintained. Noting that there is a difference between accuracy and currency, he also suggested adding a field indicating the date each field was last updated, which would help users determine which features are being maintained. Furthermore, the “building” feature class should be subdivided into more specific types (libraries, police stations, fire stations, etc.), which would simplify data updates in the future. Yost noted that all of these enhancements to the database would be labor intensive, nor were these tasks accounted for in FY16 planning.

DeMulder commented that any of the options would be an improvement over the current situation. Many of the non-maintained features have not been verified since they were first added in the 1980s. He noted also that in the early 1970s, the program that is now referred to as NGP had 3,000 employees; today there are just 300.

After further discussion, the members expressed a preference for Option 1 in the long term, but citing ongoing resource challenges, they support Option 2 in the short term. All agreed that Options 3 and 4 are not feasible.

One member questioned whether Option 1 would be applied universally based on feature class. Yost responded that the “building” category contains both maintained and non-maintained features, making a universal change impossible.

Although he was unable to attend this meeting, Flora had provided input in advance; he suggests a combination of Options 1 and 2. The members agreed this was a good approach but still would require considerable resources.

The SCC will evaluate Option 2 and suggest changes to the wording at this afternoon’s meeting. Members discussed how to acquire the resources necessary to implement Option 1, citing the NGP’s current focus on the Elevation and Hydrology programs, rather than Geographic Names. McCormick noted that any additional tasks must be identified in FY17 planning and that perhaps students could be found to assist in some of the data analysis. Shelton offered to draft a statement to NGP that updates the wording of Option 2 and advocates for the eventual adoption of Option 1. Kanalley reminded the members that all agencies should continue to advocate for the maintenance of GNIS. Yost added that GNIS is more than just a data layer in a GIS; it serves as a gazetteer for many other users. DeMulder suggested that a subset of the DNC membership should meet with Mike Tischler, the current NGP Director, to update him on these discussions.

4. Docket

Please refer to the attached Docket (Attachment B) 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 **Laplata Lake** (FID 760730) to **La Plata City Lake**, Missouri (not review listed) and **La Plata New City Lake**, Missouri (not review listed)

DNC staff requested deferral of these names due to continued confusion about local usage and application. A motion was made and seconded to defer these two proposals until further input has been obtained.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

One member joined the meeting.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Bryant Mountain, Idaho (Idaho Department of Lands) (Review List 418)

This proposal was deferred at the previous meeting on the recommendation of the staff and the Idaho Geographic Names Advisory Council. Since then, the opinions of the affected State agencies have been clarified. Members discussed whether the feature was distinct enough from Goblin Knob, which is the highest point upslope along the ridge and the possibility of confusion between the two features. A motion was made and seconded to not approve the name, citing the lack of local support.

Vote: 10 in favor
 3 against
 1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the feature is distinct enough to warrant its own name.

Lyman Reservoir, Massachusetts (Review List 419) (FID 2777665)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 13 in favor
 1 against
 0 abstentions

The negative vote cited the State's lack of support for the name.

One member left the meeting.

Change **Squaw Spring** (FID 1150297) to **Tuhu-u Spring**, change **Squaw Flat** (FID 1150269) to **WogonagaT potso-na Flat**, and change **Squaw Flat Spring** (FID 1150273) to **WogonagaT potso-na Flat Spring**, Oregon (Malheur National Forest) (Review Lists 410 and 412)

A motion was made to consider these proposals as a group.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

A motion was made to approve the changes.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Two members left the meeting.

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

Change **Bullon Lake** (FID 1528528) to **Bullen Lake**, and **Mount Bullon Lakes** (FID 1533270) to **Mount Bullen Lakes**, Washington (Mount Baker National Forest/Boulder River Wilderness) (not review listed)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

One member returned to the meeting.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change application of **‘Īao Stream** (FID 359480) (BGN 1914 1954 2012), change **‘Īao Stream** – in part to **Wailuku River** (FID 2777688), and change applications of **Po‘ohāhoahoa Stream** (FID 363404) and **Nākalaloo Stream** (FID 362544) (Review List 421)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the name and application changes.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

After the vote, the chair commended the staff for their efforts on this case. She also thanked the proponents for providing material in support of the changes, and the Hawaii Board on Geographic Names for coordinating responses from local individuals and groups.

Ms. Duey also thanked the BGN and staff for their work, addressing them in Hawaiian and then in English. She spoke about how her husband had campaigned for many years for the restoration of water flow in the Nā Wai ‘Ehā, the “Four Great Waters” of Maui: Waiehu, Waihe‘e, Waikapū, and Wailuku. Each of these streams has names associated with communities, with the exception of **‘Īao Stream**. Mr. and Mrs. Duey expressed their deep gratitude to the BGN for its role in restoring an important part of Maui’s cultural heritage.

Change **Ghoul Basin** (FID 398457) (BGN 1977) to **Gould Basin**, Idaho (Bureau of Land Management) (Review List 419)

A motion was made and seconded to approve the change.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Change **Coon Lake** (FID 1518050) (BGN Not approved 2009) to **Howard Lake**, and **Coon Creek** (FID 1518048) (BGN Not approved 2009) to **Howard Creek**, Washington (North Cascades National Park/Lake Chelan National Recreation Area/Stephen Mather Wilderness) (Review Lists 393, 397)

A motion was made and seconded to approve these changes.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Minnow Brook, Minnesota (Review List 421) (FID 2777685)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Utahraptor Ridge, Utah (School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration) (Review List 420) (FID 2777686)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 12 in favor
 0 against
 1 abstention

Hawksbill Cove, U.S. Virgin Islands (Review List 421) (FID 2777687)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 13 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

5. Other Business

During the meeting, Yost received an email that the USGS Director's Office has begun its review of the revised *Principles, Policies, and Procedures*.

The Library of Congress (LOC) will be posting videos of presentations made at the BGN's 125th Anniversary Symposium. The BGN will post slides from the presentations on its Web site and can include links to the videos. A request has been made for the LOC to post bibliographies related to the presentations and maps displayed during the Open House. The LOC has asked to keep the large wooden BGN seal through the holidays.

Runyon played a recording of the song "Na Wai Kaulana" written in 1949 by Alice Namakelua. The song mentions the names of the "Four Great Waters" of Maui including Wailuku.

6. Closing

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m. The next Domestic Names Committee meeting will be held December 10th, 2015, at 9:30 a.m. at the Department of the Interior, Kiowa Room.

(signed) Louis A. Yost

Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED
(signed) Betsy Kanalley

Betsy Kanalley, Chair
Domestic Names Committee

Attachment A

Option 1: Feature Level Attribution

A new field similar to the one in **bold** below would be added to GNIS and would be included in the download files.

Feature Name 🏰	ID	Class	County	State	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Map	BGN Date	Entry Date	MAINT
Aspen Hill School	593368	School	Montgomery	MD	390418N	0770603W	341	Kensington	-	12-SEP-1979	YES
Aspen Hill Post Office	2459343	Post Office	Montgomery	MD	390437N	0770450W	312	Kensington	-	27-JUN-2008	YES
Aspen Hill	589663	Populated Place	Montgomery	MD	390446N	0770423W	328	Kensington	-	12-SEP-1979	YES
Aspen Hill Census Designated Place	2389154	Census	Montgomery	MD	390534N	0770456W	423	Kensington	-	19-FEB-2008	YES
Aspen Hill Library	593013	Building	Montgomery	MD	390445N	0770517W	371	Kensington	-	01-MAY-1994	NO
Aspen Hill Shopping Center	2458530	Locale	Montgomery	MD	390443N	0770445W	331	Kensington	-	27-JUN-2008	NO
Aspen Hill Christian Church	2457905	Church	Montgomery	MD	390442N	0770413W	308	Kensington	-	27-JUN-2008	NO
Seneca Creek	587271	Stream	Montgomery	MD	390406N	0772026W	184	Seneca	-	12-SEP-1979	YES

Option 2: Dataset Level Metadata

A statement similar to the one below would be added to the metadata and published at various locations including the download files. This statement identifies which administrative feature categories are being maintained, thus inferring that the other feature categories are not being maintained.

Effective October 1, 2014:

As a result of reprioritized budgets and resources, the decision has been made to suspend the maintenance of some administrative (i.e. cultural or manmade) feature names in The National Map and to discontinue the maintenance of all administrative names through the GNIS public interface. The features that will continue to be maintained in The National Map (listed below) will be updated in GNIS on a periodic revision cycle through submissions from authoritative sources or based on input from volunteers through The National Map Corps.

Airports

Trails

Schools – including Colleges and Universities

Fire Stations

EMS Stations

Law Enforcement - Police stations, sheriffs' offices, state troopers or highway patrols

Prisons/Correctional Facilities

State Capitols

Hospitals/Medical Centers

Ambulance Services

Cemeteries

Post Offices

Option 3: Delivery

Separate the data into maintained and not maintained databases.

Option 4: Leave as is

GNIS was created as an electronic gazetteer of official BGN names, although the data is now being used in GIS and other automated applications.

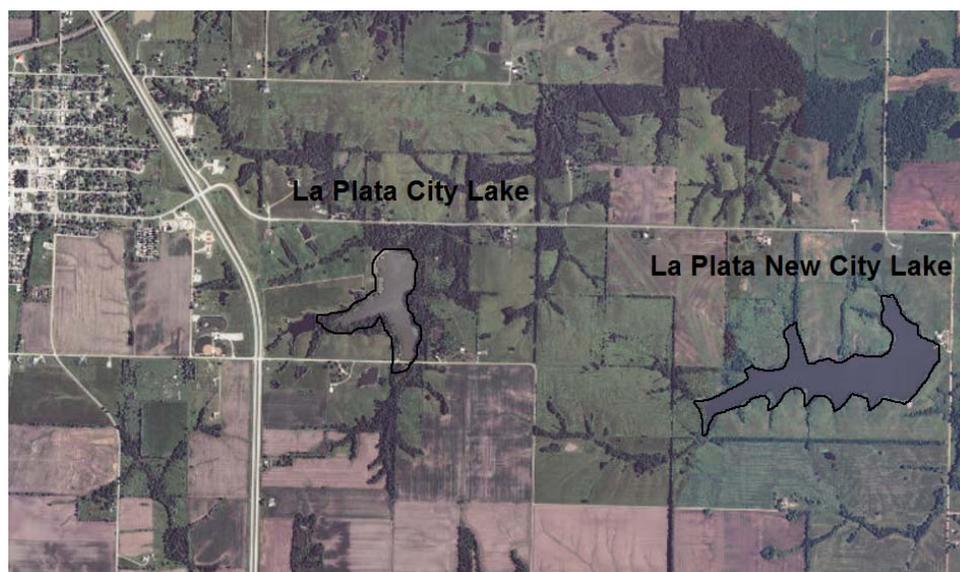
**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE
DOCKET
November 2015**

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

Change **Laplata Lake** (FID 760730) to **La Plata City Lake**, Missouri
(not review listed)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=40.0163961&p_longi=-92.4658505&fid=760730

This proposal is to change the name of Laplata Lake in Macon County to La Plata City Lake to recognize the name used locally. This approximately 22-acre reservoir is located in La Plata Township, and just southeast of the City of La Plata, which created and owns the reservoir. The existing GNIS entry was compiled from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1981 Inventory of Dams and Reservoirs, which presumably obtained the information from the State of Missouri. The present-day version of the National Inventory of Dams (NID) no longer includes reservoirs; the associated dam is recorded in the NID as Laplata Lake Dam. The National Hydrography Dataset steward for Missouri reports that the name in local use is La Plata City Lake. The City Clerk of La Plata and the Macon County Assessor have confirmed that La Plata City Lake is correct, and the Missouri Department of Conservation also posts the reservoir under this name. The Visit Missouri Web site records the name La Plata City Reservoir, while the Missouri Major Water Users Well Information (Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MO DNR)) lists it as La Plata Lake. Another MO DNR site, as well as the Missouri Code of State Regulations and the Lakes of Missouri Volunteer Program, list it as La Plata Lake - Old, presumably because of the more recent construction of a second reservoir, located approximately one mile to the east (q.v.). The Missouri Board on Geographic Names is deferring to the BGN on the matter.



La Plata New City Lake, Missouri
(not review listed)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=40.01271&p_longi=-92.43495

This second proposal, initiated by the BGN staff in relation to the proposal to change the name of Laplata Lake to La Plata City Lake, would make official the name La Plata New City Lake for a second reservoir, located approximately one mile to the east of the first one. In reviewing various references to the first reservoir, and in speaking with the La Plata City Clerk, it was learned that the name La Plata New City Lake is in local use. The National Inventory of Dams notes that the dam that forms the new reservoir (Laplata New Dam, formerly La Plata City Reservoir East Dam) was constructed in 1980, and recorded in the database in 2013. It is not depicted on the 2015 US Topo map, nor in the National Hydrography Dataset.

The Missouri Major Water Users Well Information records the name as La Plata New Lake; the MO DNR Water Quality Assessment System and the Missouri Code of State Regulations list is as La Plata Lake – New. However, the Missouri Department of Conservation refers to it as La Plata City Lake. Google Maps labels it Laplata Lake, and does not label the smaller (older) one. The Missouri Board on Geographic Names is deferring to the BGN on the matter.

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Bryant Mountain, Idaho
(Idaho Department of Lands)
(Review List 418)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=48.6747222&p_longi=-116.7663888

This 6,095-foot summit, located three miles east of Priest Lake and within an area managed by the Idaho Department of Lands, is proposed to be named Bryant Mountain. The name would honor David G. Bryant, Sr. (1914-2008), a local historian and longtime volunteer for the Priest Lake Public Library and Community Museum. A native of the community of Priest River, Mr. Bryant was employed on the Priest River log drives. Following college, he and his wife settled at Bear Creek Bay, approximately 4.4 miles southwest of the unnamed summit. He was “accessible and quick to help any and all in need and [was] tireless in [his] support of community events around the lake.” The proponent adds that Mr. Bryant was a dedicated volunteer at the Priest Lake Library and Museum, where he would provide first-hand accounts of the history of the area’s timber industry. In 2003 he was inducted into the Priest Lake Hall of Fame. A news story published following his death reported that “[he] left behind journals that talk about Priest Lake and North Idaho, about his adventures, places and people he met.” The author added, “David was a rare soul whose integrity, honor, ready wit and thoughtfulness were so appreciated by those fortunate enough to know him. He was indeed a gem and an institution at Priest Lake and will be missed and remembered by many.”

The Boundary County Board of Commissioners responded that they have no opinion on the proposal. The Idaho Department of Lands responded that it had no opinion for or against the name, while also expressing concerns regarding 1) use of the generic term “Mountain” whereas “Knob” might be “a more fitting description”; 2) whether the honoree satisfies the requirements of the Commemorative Names Policy; and 3) whether such proposals might set a precedent. The Idaho Geographic Names Board (IGNB) does not recommend approval of the proposed name in the belief that the feature “is not distinctive enough from Goblin Knob.”

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation, and the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

GNIS lists no other features in Idaho with the word “Bryant” in their names.

Lyman Reservoir, Massachusetts

(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=42.092049&p_longi=-72.017626

This proposal is to make official the name Lyman Reservoir for an 11-acre reservoir in the Town of Southbridge in Worcester County. The reservoir was constructed in the early 1980s on property that the proponent still owns today. The name is intended to honor the proponent’s father, Philip Howe Lyman (1900-1995), who together with his son built the reservoir. Mr. Lyman lived most of his life in Sturbridge and Southbridge, where he was employed as a salesman for the Chilton Company. He went on to become head of the Pattern Storage Department at Springfield Bronze and Aluminum. The proponent reports that the reservoir served as a place for the Lyman family to gather and recreate. It was also developed for flood control and aquifer recharge. The body of water is shown but not named on the Town of Southbridge online map, but is not shown on USGS topographic maps.

The Town of Southbridge was asked to comment on the proposed name; no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion. The Massachusetts State Names Authority (SNA) has expressed concerns regarding “the significance of [the proposed honoree’s] association with the town and reservoir... and the duration of that association.” The SNA also was concerned that “the reservoir... was more for personal reasons and not for the public benefit.” When asked to comment on the SNA’s concerns, the proponent added that his father “was also a town moderator for a number of years, he served as an active member of the Federated church, and was a Boy Scout leader for ten plus years. The area has served not only my parents who spent the last several years of their lives living next to the water body but my family, friends and neighbors of the area. The abutters, which include the Bay Path Archers and a dozen other land owners were invited to fish and swim in the reservoir.”

There are two reservoirs in Massachusetts named Lyman Pond (Hampshire County and Middlesex County) and a lake named Lymans Pond (Norfolk County), located 37 miles, 45 miles, and 37 miles, respectively, from the reservoir in question. The only feature in Worcester County that is or was known to be named “Lyman” is the former Lyman State School, a reform school that operated from 1886 to 1971.

According to the NAGPRA Native American Consultation Database, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in Worcester County.

Change **Squaw Spring** (FID 1150297) to **Tuhu-u Spring**, Oregon

(Malheur National Forest)

(Review List 410)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.0459333&p_longi=-118.6498557&fid=1150297

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Spring in Malheur National Forest in Harney County to Tuhu-u Spring. The proposed replacement name is of Paiute origin and means “cougar.” The proposal was

submitted to the Oregon Board on Geographic Names (OGBN) by the Burns Paiute Tribe in response to a previous proposal by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) to change the name to Skáwi Spring (Review List 405). The CTUIR agreed to withdraw its proposal in deference to the Paiute name, provided the Umatilla name is recorded in GNIS as a variant and only if the Burns Paiute would agree to support six other CTUIR proposals.

The OGBN reports that the Harney County Historical Society recommends approval of Tuhu-u Spring. However, the Harney County Court informed the OGBN that it had concerns with the Burns Paiute names, and would prefer the use of English translations. In a letter written to the OGBN in 2010, the County Court expressed concerns regarding “the practical outcome of these types of name changes.” It questioned whether the features had ever had other names; whether other names were suggested; and, if any of the suggested names are adopted, would they fit onto signage (“For instance county road signs have a limit of 15 characters”). The county also expressed a concern that “the pronunciation of some words may prove problematic to so many that the original name may remain on a practical basis”, and “We are curious what effort will be made to assure folks understand the correct pronunciation of the chosen name.” In conclusion, the county stated, “In an effort to resolve some of the questions raised we suggest that the English meaning of the Paiute words be considered as a compromise.” The county did not submit counter-proposals. The OGBN has stated that at subsequent OGBN meetings attended by a Harney County Commissioner, the issues were not raised, and therefore it believes the county does not intend to pursue the matter.

The Malheur Country Historical Society, which represents an area that it defines as “Malheur County and contiguous portions of adjacent counties in Oregon, Idaho, and Nevada,” is opposed to “any name proposals which try to introduce new and never used names that have no documented association with the geographical location referred to, either via current common usage or documented historical records.” The society also believes the word “squaw” is not considered offensive by a large percentage of the population; it is “almost universally interpreted to mean ‘Indian Lady’ or ‘Indian Wife’ and is used with no thought of insult”; and “In our organization we have several ladies with ‘Indian blood’ and they do not consider the ‘Squaw’ name to be offensive.” The spring in question lies 21 miles from the Malheur County line.

The OGBN recommends approval of Tuhu-u Spring, with a request that the Umatilla name be recorded as a variant. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the change.

Change Squaw Flat (FID 1150269) to WogonagaT potso-na Flat, Oregon
(Malheur National Forest)
(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.9107048&p_longi=-119.1480021&fid=1150269

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Flat in Malheur National Forest in Harney County to WogonagaT potso-na Flat. The proposed replacement name is of Paiute origin and means “whispering pine flat.”

The OGBN reports that the Harney County Historical Society recommends approval of WogonagaT potso-na Flat. However, the Harney County Board of Commissioners informed the OGBN that it would prefer the use of English translations as it had concerns regarding the ability to pronounce the proposed names. The county did not submit a counter-proposal. The Malheur Country Historical Society does not support any name changes for features in its area of interest. The flat and the associated spring lie 45 miles from the

Malheur County line. The OGNB recommends approval of WogonagaT potso-na Flat. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the change.

Change Squaw Flat Spring (FID 1150273) to WogonagaT potso-na Flat Spring, Oregon
(Malheur National Forest)
(Review List 412)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=43.9202687&p_longi=-119.1415504&fid=1150273

This proposal is to change the name of Squaw Flat Spring in Malheur National Forest in Harney County to WogonagaT potso-na Flat Spring. The proposed replacement name is of Paiute origin and means “whispering pine spring.”

The OGNB reports that the Harney County Historical Society recommends approval of WogonagaT potso-na Flat Spring. However, the Harney County Board of Commissioners informed the OGNB that it would prefer the use of English translations as it had concerns regarding the ability to pronounce the proposed names. The county did not submit a counter-proposal. The Malheur Country Historical Society does not support any name changes for features in its area of interest. The OGNB recommends approval of WogonagaT potso-na Flat Spring. The U.S. Forest Service has no objection to the change.

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

Change Bullon Lake (FID 1528528) to Bullen Lake,
and Mount Bullon Lakes (FID 1533270) to Mount Bullen Lakes, Washington
(Mount Baker National Forest/Boulder River Wilderness)
(not review listed)

Bullon Lake: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=48.1913005&p_longi=-121.6883617&fid=1528528

Mount Bullon Lakes: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=48.1889975&p_longi=-121.6911327&fid=1533270

In 1990, the BGN approved a change from Mount Bullon to Mount Bullen for a summit in Snohomish County, based on the recommendation of the Washington Board on Geographic Names. The names of the associated Bullon Lake and the collective Mount Bullon Lakes (which includes the former) were apparently not addressed at the time (presumably because the names were not in GNIS or published on USGS topographic maps until after the proposal for the summit name was submitted). The lakes are located about 2,000 feet below the highest point of Mount Bullen.

In the course of reviewing maps of the area, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) regional geographic names coordinator recently noticed the discrepancy and is asking that the BGN address the issue.

According to the 1990 decision file, “the names honor Chauncey Bullen (1891-1919), a government timber scaler who was killed when he was struck by a log that fell off a railroad car at Washington Spar in Darrington. The name was informally applied to the summit in the early 1920s by the USFS Darrington Ranger District, and first labeled on USGS topographic maps [as Mount Bullon] in 1957.”

Fred Beckey’s *Cascade Alpine Guide Volume 2* lists the proposed Mount Bullen Lakes as Bullen Lakes. The proposed names are already labeled on an undated online USFS Motor Vehicle Use map.

The USFS and the Washington State Geographic Names Committee both recommend that the names Bullon Lake and Mount Bullon Lakes be changed to Bullen Lake and Mount Bullen Lakes, respectively, to conform to the 1990 decision for Mount Bullen.

IV. Revised Decisions

Change application of ‘Īao Stream (FID 359480) (BGN 1914 1954 2012),
change ‘Īao Stream – in part to Wailuku River,
and change applications of Po‘ohāhoahoa Stream (FID 363404) and Nākalalao Stream (FID 362544)
(‘Īao Valley State Monument)
(Review List 421)

‘Īao Stream:

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.88039&p_longi=-156.54571

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.87052&p_longi=-156.57927

Nākalalao Stream:

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.87452&p_longi=-156.56438

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.8744911&p_longi=-156.5860534

Po‘ohāhoahoa Stream:

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.8767&p_longi=-156.55289

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.8839942&p_longi=-156.5870619

Wailuku River:

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.9097937&p_longi=-156.4849448

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=20.880217&p_longi=-156.54578

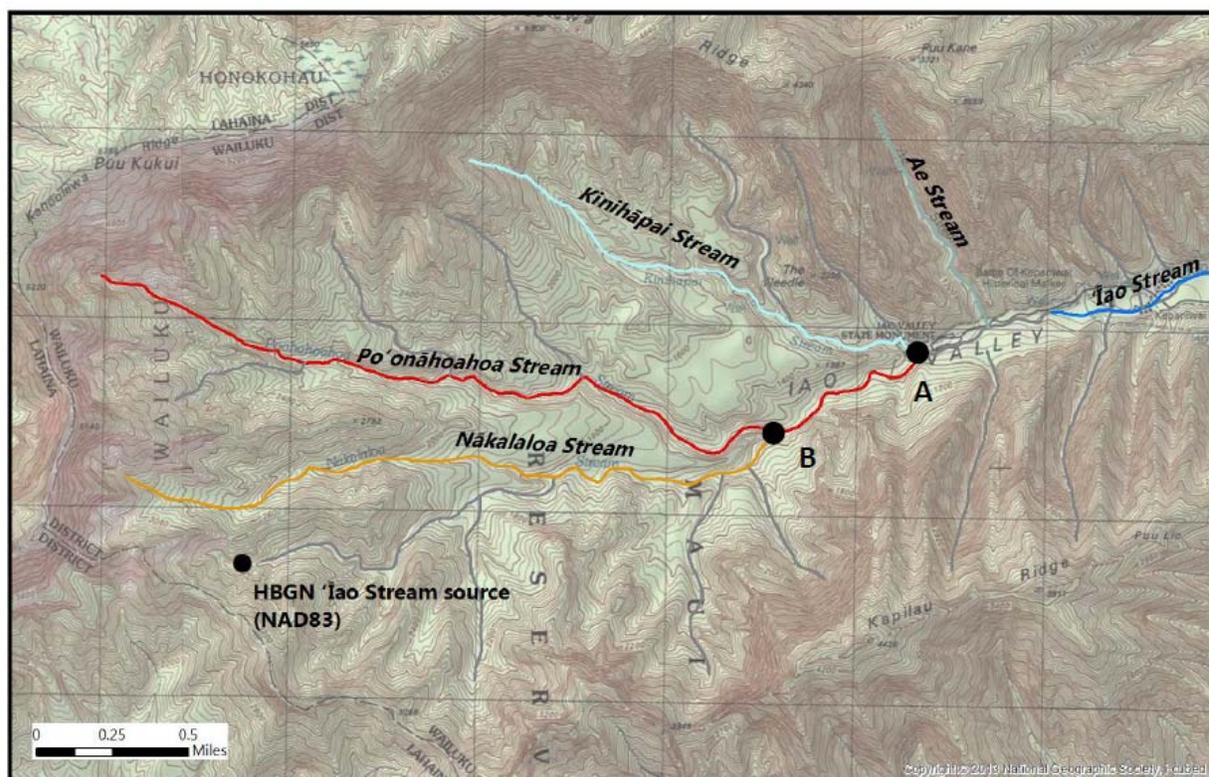
This proposal is to change the name of a portion of ‘Īao Stream, located on the Island of Maui, to Wailuku River. The stream flows through ‘Īao Valley to enter the Pacific Ocean northeast of Wailuku. The name of the valley is not affected by the proposal.

The proposal, as originally submitted, was to change the name of the entire stream currently named ‘Īao Stream to Wailuku River. However, after further review, it was amended to limit the name Wailuku River to only the downstream portion, thus retaining the name ‘Īao Stream for the portion upstream of ‘Īao Valley State Monument. This amendment also affects the application of the names Po‘ohāhoahoa Stream and Nākalalao Stream.

The proponent, president and one of the founding members of the nonprofit group Hui O Nā Wai ‘Ehā, reports that the Wailuku River is one of Maui’s “Four Great Waters” or Nā Wai ‘Ehā, large streams that flow from the highlands (mauka) of western Maui to the ocean (makai). In the late 1800s and early 1900s, water flow was diverted from these streams into surrounding plantations. In recent years, Hui O Nā Wai ‘Ehā has been working to restore water flow through the streams’ original channels. In 2014, this was accomplished for the stream in question, and so the proponent believes it is fitting to also restore the original name of the stream. The name Wailuku reportedly means “water of destruction,” referring to the “massive floods created by torrential downpours” (Tangan, Perry and Armstrong, 2007), while ‘Īao means “asking for clouds.”

According to research conducted by the proponent, the name Wailuku River was consistently applied to the stream before water was diverted, including in a Hawaii Supreme Court document. He notes that the name Wailuku Stream was used after the diversion, but the name ‘Īao Stream (or Iao Stream) has been

“incorrectly applied” ever since. Along with his application, he provided eleven documents and five maps, dating from circa 1850 to 1969, which labeled the stream Wailuku River “for the stream flowing out of ‘Īao Valley.” These include an 1867 legal opinion related to “the famous and probably first water case on Maui (Peck vs. Bailey)””; an 1890 Legislative Assembly document; a 1969 Hawai‘i Department of Land and Natural Resources report; and the lyrics of a well-known song from 1949 in which the name Wailuku is used. In 1962, the centennial report of the Wailuku Water Company referred to “the steel pipe line crossing the famous Iao Stream.” The proponent suggests that the latter name was used by the author because the water flow had been reduced by up to 90 percent and so the old name was no longer appropriate. The packet also included a letter of support from the Maui Historical Society.

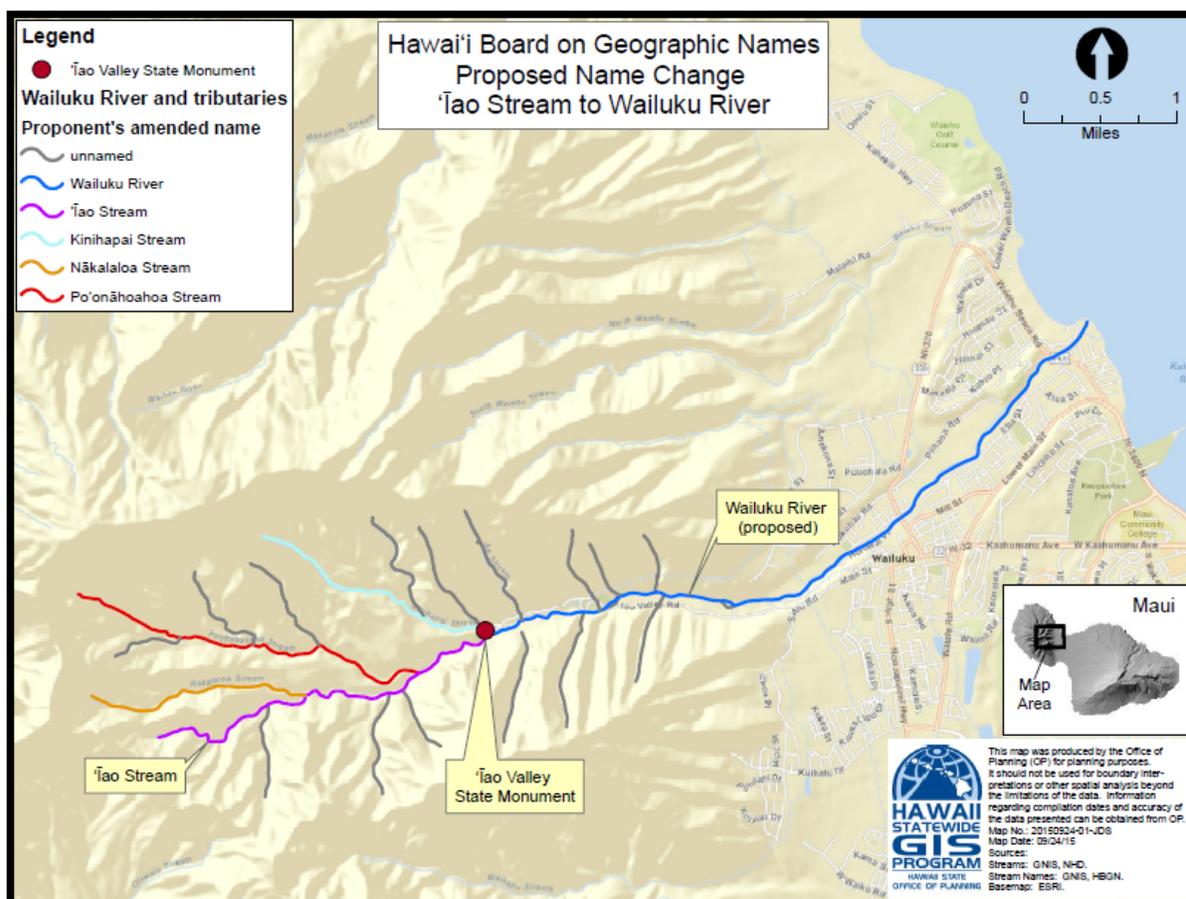


Current GNIS application of names

In 1911, at the request of the U.S. Geological Survey, the BGN made official the name Iao; the description reads, “[stream]; Rises near summit of East [sic] Maui, flows east-ward through deep canyon and valley into sea; receives the flow of several tributaries; water diverted through several ditches for cane and taro irrigation.” It has been determined that this should read “West Maui” and that the summit in question is Pu‘ukukui. A USGS Water Supply Paper, entitled *Water Resources of Hawaii 1909-1911*, states “A gaging station was established on Iao Stream at a point 2.9 miles above Wailuku on May 7, 1910.” In 1953, the BGN affirmed the earlier decision and added the generic term Stream to the name. In 2012, as part of the ongoing effort to restore writing marks to a large number of Hawaiian names, the BGN approved a change to ‘Īao Stream.

The Hawaii Board on Geographic Names (HBGN) conducted an extensive review of the proposal, which included library research, online polls, newspaper announcements, and a public meeting. A Hawaiian language historian found that the name Kahawai o Wailuku was applied to the stream in 1838 and 1856,

and also that Kahawai o Iao appeared in published sources in 1866, 1876, and 1893, which is earlier than claimed by the proponent. A 1902 bulletin of the United States Fish Commission referred to the Wailuku River. A 1929 Coast and Geodetic Survey sketch of Kahului Harbor labeled the stream “Wailuku R.” The name Wailuku River has been used consistently by the State Historic Preservation Division. One member of the HBGN suggested that the name ‘Īao Stream may have been applied in an effort to differentiate this stream from another on the island of Hawai‘i that is named Wailuku River. The two streams are over 120 miles apart.



Proposed application

A poll conducted on the Office of Hawaiian Affairs Facebook page received 39 responses in favor of the original proposal (to change ‘Īao Stream to Wailuku River) and five opposed. An online poll through TV station KITV received 63% of the votes in favor of the change. Ten email responses in favor of the change and one opposed were received by the HBGN. The HBGN contacted professors from the University of Hawaii and asked the Hawai‘i Tourism Authority about any businesses that might be affected by the name change. No responses were received.

The chair of the Department of Ethnic Studies at the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa submitted a letter in support of the change to Wailuku River. The Maui County Council also passed a resolution in support of the change. A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Molokai Island Burial Council and the Maui/Lanai Island Burial Council, but no responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of

an opinion. Based on the historical evidence and present-day acceptance, the HBGN voted in favor of the change.

The one email received by the HBGN not in favor of the proposal came from the Wailuku Water Company, formerly the Wailuku Sugar Company and Wailuku Agribusiness. The company expressed concern as to possible confusion for residents and visitors who have been using the name Iao Stream [sic] for over a century. The BGN also received a letter from “Kahekili Ancestors, King of Maui,” who object to the proposal for several reasons: the existence of the other stream named Wailuku River on the island of Hawai’i; the feature is not big enough to be called a river; the stream originates in ‘Iao Valley; and the existing name honors their ancestors’ resting place.

In the course of reviewing the original proposal, that is, to change the name of the entire stream to Wailuku River, it was noted by the BGN staff that the source of the stream was listed in GNIS at a midpoint between the mouths of two other streams, i.e. not at a logical stream confluence. It was also discovered that in 2012 the source coordinates in GNIS had been relocated from a point much further upstream, which appears to agree more closely with the description given in the 1911 decision. After BGN staff corresponded with the proponent and the HBGN, it was determined that the proponent considers the source of the Wailuku River to in fact be at ‘Iao Valley State Monument and that the name ‘Iao Stream should continue to be applied upstream of that point.

As such, the proposal was amended to reflect that the Wailuku River is formed by the confluence of ‘Iao Stream and Kinihāpai Stream. The amended application would also result in Po‘ohāhoahoa Stream and Nākalaloa Stream becoming tributaries of ‘Iao Stream.

The HBGN revisited its previous decision to approve the change from ‘Iao Stream to Wailuku River and re-contacted all interested parties to determine if their previous support was impacted by the amendment. Only one response was received; Earthjustice, a nonprofit environmental law organization, submitted a letter in support of the updated proposal, stating that “Wailuku River is the traditional and historic name of the portion of ‘Iao Stream that begins at the ‘Iao Valley State Monument and flows to the ocean.” The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was asked to comment on the issue; the agency responded that it had no objection to the proposed changes but would “continue to refer to project as Iao Stream Flood Control Project, [as] this is the name that Congress uses to refer to the project.”

According to GNIS, three other geographic features in Hawaii have names that contain the word “Wailuku.” Two are populated places near or along the stream in question: Wailuku and Wailuku Heights are located 1.8 and 3.2 miles southwest, respectively, of the mouth of the stream. Many administrative features in the area also have names that contain “Wailuku.”

Change Ghoul Basin (FID 398457) (BGN 1977) to Gould Basin, Idaho
(Bureau of Land Management)
(Review List 419)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=44.9957601&p_longi=-113.5203296&fid=398457

This proposal, initiated by the BGN staff, is to change the name of Ghoul Basin in Lemhi County to Gould Basin. During a search for geographic names with a Halloween theme, it was discovered that despite the BGN’s approval of Ghoul Basin in 1977, the feature is known locally as Gould Basin. The latter name is recorded as a variant in the GNIS entry, citing *Idaho Place Names* (Boone, 1998), which reports that the

basin was named for George Gould, a homesteader in the area. It has not been determined when Mr. Gould acquired the property, although the 1900 Federal Census of Lemhi County lists a George Gould, born in 1867.

The USGS Geology Division submitted the original (1977) proposal to make official the name Ghoul Basin. The name was found to be in local use during field work conducted in 1952 and was subsequently published in a 1962 USGS Bulletin entitled *Geology and Thorium-Bearing Deposits of the Lemhi Pass Area, Lemhi County, Idaho, and Beaverhead County, Montana*. At the time of the field work, the authors of the report noted that they had spoken with ranchers who stated that the name of the basin was Ghoul Basin.

A Lemhi County Commissioner agrees with the proposed change from Ghoul Basin to Gould Basin, as does the Idaho Geographic Names Board. Based on input from a local Forest Service ranger and a local Bureau of Land Management ranger, both of whom confirmed usage of the name Gould Basin, the Bureau of Land Management also supports the proposal.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, the Nez Perce Tribe, the Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes responded that they had no opinion and would defer to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. No other responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Change Coon Lake (FID 1518050) (BGN Not approved 2009) to Howard Lake,
and Coon Creek (FID 1518048) (BGN Not approved 2009) to Howard Creek, Washington
(North Cascades National Park/Lake Chelan National Recreation Area/Stephen Mather Wilderness)
(Review Lists 393, 397)

Coon Creek: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=48.3790216&p_longi=-120.8073261&fid=1518048

Coon Lake: http://geonames.usgs.gov/apex/gazvector.getesrimap?p_lat=48.3886007&p_longi=-120.8334497&fid=1518050

In 2006, a proposal was submitted to the BGN by a Seattle resident to change the name of Coon Lake in Chelan County to Howard Lake. Both the 15-acre lake and the associated three-mile-long stream (Coon Creek) are located in the Cascade Range in Chelan County. Both are also located within the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, a part of both the North Cascades National Park Complex and the Stephen Mather Wilderness. The wilderness area was established by Congress in 1988; before the mid-1960s, the lake and stream fell within the boundaries of the Okanogan National Forest.

The name Coon Lake has appeared on USGS topographic maps since at least 1904. In addition, Coon Lake was labeled on the 1966 Chelan County highway map; in *The Geographic Dictionary of Washington* (Landes, 1917); in Ernest Wolcott's *Lakes of Washington* (vol. II; 1964); and on various National Park Service Web sites, including one that states: "Coon Lake is the [Stehekin] valley's birding mecca."

According to the proponent, in his 2006 application, the word "coon" has become an ethnic slur and it would be appropriate to change the name to more accurately honor the person for whom the features were named. Although the origin of the name had not been determined, he believed both the lake and the stream were named for Wilson Howard, a black prospector who lived in a cabin near the lake in the early 20th century.

When asked to investigate the 2006 proposal, the chief of the park's Cultural Resources Branch confirmed that two black prospectors did live in the area around 1900 and that Wilson Howard was a resident of Stehekin Valley. However, no evidence was found that definitively linked Howard to the naming of the lake and stream. The park's research also stated the following: "The name Coon Lake is also included in a newspaper article entitled, 'Trip to Horseshoe Basin,' dated July 15, 1904. This article also provides an alternative historic meaning for the word 'Coon' when it states, 'The writer has seen the mines; eaten the trout, both lake and stream ... and has tramped and toiled; waded streams and 'cooned' cross them; all in the pursuit of what might be termed sightseeing.' In this context, the term 'coon' is apparently a way to cross a stream (water) by walking on a log like a raccoon walks across logs." In the absence of evidence that the name referred to Howard's ethnic background, the National Park Service recommended that the existing names be retained.

The proponent's application included a reference to a letter from a woman who stated that her grandfather had lived in the area "more than 100 years ago," and had reported that "a black miner by the name of Howard had some claims in the area around the lake around the turn of the 19th century" [sic]. The letter also stated that the miner himself referred to the lake as "Howard Lake." The proponent noted that State mining records included references to five claims by a "J.W. Howard" in 1891 and 1892. The proponent also claimed that according to the park's Cultural Resources chief, "in the area surrounding Coon Lake, Wilson Howard prospected for gold and silver."

The Chelan County Commissioners expressed support for the proposed change from Coon Lake to Howard Lake, and in 2007 the Washington State Board on Geographic Names (WSBGN) recommended approval as well. Following the decision, the proponent was asked if the change should also apply to the name of Coon Creek; he responded that it should. Coon Creek has been labeled on USGS maps since 1978.

The WSBGN determined that the names Howard Lake and Howard Creek were also supported by the Chelan County Sheriff's Office (Search and Rescue), the Black Heritage Society of Washington State, the North Cascades Conservation Council, a representative of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society, and seven private citizens. One supporting letter stated, "I have never seen raccoons in Stehekin nor heard of any being seen anywhere near the lake. Whether or not the name of the lake originated as a racial slur, the name fails to describe the lake properly. A name honoring a pioneering resident would be far more appropriate."

The Lake Chelan Historical Society and six private citizens submitted letters of opposition to the WSBGN. The Historical Society asserted that the proposal was "an attempt to be politically correct, trying thereby to change the history of the area." [The proponent countered that the name changes are, in fact, "an attempt to be *historically accurate*."] A subsequent letter addressed to the BGN by a local resident also expressed opposition to any name change; he reported that according to a volume entitled "The Stehekin We Remember," the lake was named by the first forest ranger in the valley, adding "It is very possible it was named for his brothers-in-law, early day prospectors whose last name was Coon." Another letter, addressed to Congressman Doc Hastings by a 30-year area resident and park concessionaire, objected to the proposal, noting that "in talking to many hundreds of our guests who have visited this lake, I have never heard an objection [to the name]. No one has thought that the lake is inappropriately named."

Although it had recommended that the existing names be retained, the NPS suggested that if they must be changed, the "preferred course of action" would be to change them to McComb Lake and McComb Creek. According to the counter-proposals, "William McComb was a contributor to the history of the area. He was the axeman on the crew that cleared the first Stehekin Wagon Road on the south side of the Stehekin River

in 1891. He built two cabins on the north end of Company Creek Road. While McComb apparently left the valley by 1917, his cabin is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.”

The NPS counter-proposals for McComb Lake and McComb Creek were then forwarded to the WSBGN, which in 2008 considered them, along with the proposal to change Coon Creek to Howard Creek. The WSBGN voted to change the name of the stream to Howard Creek and to affirm its support for Howard Lake.

The WSBGN forwarded a copy of each of the proposals to the Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington, the Tulalip Tribes of Washington, the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which was presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

In 2009, the BGN voted not to approve any of the four proposed changes, citing a belief that the existing names were not applied offensively, and that there was no compelling reason to change names in long-standing published use. All parties were notified of the decision.

In 2011, the proponent of Howard Lake and Howard Creek contacted the BGN staff to state that he still felt strongly that the word “Coon” should be removed, and that since the WSBGN had approved the names, they now appeared on State maps. He was advised that the BGN would not revisit a decision unless there was new evidence or other information that was not available during the original deliberations. The proponent’s concerns were forwarded to the NPS. The WSBGN confirmed that the name Howard Lake was listed in its inventory of lakes.

In 2015, several articles appeared in the news media indicating that the proponent wished to once again pursue a name change for the lake and stream. The articles restated the park’s position that there are a number of non-derogatory dictionary definitions of “coon,” but that it would once again investigate the history of the feature names. Senator Patty Murray of Washington also inquired about the background of the BGN’s 2009 decision.

After researching the matter further, the National Park Service submitted a request that the BGN revisit its 2009 decision. The request stated that “Based on materials newly brought to light, the management of North Cascades National Park--in which the creek and lake are located--now believes that Mr. Wilson Howard did have an association with the features in question, so that commemorative naming would be appropriate.” The NPS added, “Records from the Washington State Bureau of Mines indicate Wilson Howard, an African American prospector, held two mining claims at Coon Lake in the 1890s. The NPS received evidence of those claims from the Washington State Archives this month. (Our research prior to the 2009 BGN decision used a secondary source of documentation for the area’s mining claims, which was incomplete and too vague to show Mr. Howard’s connection to the area.)” Finally, “Mr. Howard was likely considered successful in his business because he sold his interests for what was then a substantial amount of money. In addition, Mr. Howard was the principal and only common owner to both of these claims. Mr. Howard was one of only two black prospectors in the area according to written documentation from a citation in ‘North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area – Historic Basic Data’ by Erwin N. Thompson, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (1970). Thompson quotes an early pioneer in Washington State as saying, ‘Wilson Howard, at Coon Lake, is the other known black prospector.’ Wilson Howard was an early pioneer and helped open the Stehekin area to further settlement and development. It is our opinion now that recognizing Mr.

Howard for his role in the development of the Stehekin Valley by renaming the lake and creek in his honor is entirely appropriate.”

Letters in support of the name changes have been received from Senator Murray, Senator Maria Cantwell, Congressman Adam Smith, and Congressman Dave Reichert. An additional letter of support signed by 50 members of the Washington State Senate and the Washington State House of Representatives was also submitted. Washington Governor Jay Inslee and the Regional Director of the National Parks Conservation Association also submitted letters of support.

V. New Names agreed to by all interested parties

Minnow Brook, Minnesota

(Review List 421)

Mouth: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.08641&p_longi=-92.54723

Source: http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=44.07234&p_longi=-92.57227

This 1.9-mile-long unnamed stream in Olmsted County is proposed to be named Minnow Brook. The proponents, who live near the stream, report that they have been trapping, identifying, and releasing minnows back into the stream as a teaching opportunity for their two-year-old son. When they learned that the stream was unnamed, the family discussed potential names; the name Minnow Brook stuck with their son.

A petition signed by 24 local residents in support of the name was included with the application. After conducting a public meeting and hearing no objections, the Olmsted County Commissioners voted to recommend approval. The proposal also has the support of the Minnesota State Names Authority.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the following federally recognized tribes: the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, the Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota, the Santee Sioux Nation, the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, the Spirit Lake Tribe, and the Upper Sioux Community, all of which are federally recognized. No responses were received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

GNIS lists six lakes and one reservoir in Minnesota with the word “Minnow” in their names. None are in Olmsted County.

Utahraptor Ridge, Utah

(School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration)

(Review List 420)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=38.848767&p_longi=-109.65709

The new name Utahraptor Ridge is proposed for a ridge located northeast of Arches National Park on land administered by the State Institutional Trusts Lands of Utah. The name refers to the significant find of *Utahraptor* fossils on the ridge in an area that is known in the paleontological literature as “Stikes Quarry.”

In 2014, paleontologists extracted a nine-ton block of sandstone, containing a large amount of *Utahraptor* bones, as well as bones of other dinosaurs. This find, first discovered in 2001, likely represents a lithified quicksand deposit in which the dinosaurs became trapped. At least six individual *Utahraptors* of various ages have been identified within the block and the paleontologists expect to find many more after years of

preparation in the lab. They hypothesize that the find represents evidence of group hunting by *Utahraptors* as well as cannibalism of trapped individuals. They also expect that with multiple ages of *Utahraptor* preserved they will discover new information about how this species grew and developed. Reconstructions suggest the dinosaurs were at least two meters tall and seven meters long, but larger specimens may exist. It is considered to have been a ferocious predator.

The Grand County Council supports the proposed name, as does the School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. The Utah Committee on Geographic Names also recommends approval. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management were contacted by the BGN staff due to the proximity of their nearby lands; the former has no opinion and the latter has no objection to the name.

A copy of the proposal was forwarded to the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, which is federally recognized. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of opinion.

Hawksbill Cove, U.S. Virgin Islands
(Review List 421)

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gazpublic/getesricoor?p_lat=18.3327345&p_longi=-64.9775505

The new name Hawksbill Cove is proposed for an unnamed bay located between Brewers Bay and Lindbergh Bay on Saint Thomas in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The bay was formed in 1990 by a new extension of the runway at Cyril E King Airport. The bay is bounded on the north by the runway and on the east by the peninsula leading to Red Point. The name Hawksbill Bay was originally submitted for the feature, but it was amended to Hawksbill Cove after the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) suggested that the feature did not meet its definition of a bay.

The proposed name recognizes the local abundance of critically endangered hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*). The construction of the extended runway created an artificial reef, which according to the Virgin Islands Sea Turtle Project has become “a densely populated juvenile and sub adult hawksbill sea turtle habitat.” The proponent is the founder of the project and runs a turtle tagging and monitoring survey in and around the bay.

Emails of support for the name Hawksbill Bay were received from thirteen individuals and residents of the Virgin Islands. These include the Director of the Marine Science Program at the University of the Virgin Islands (UVI); four current and former researchers at the Center for Marine and Environmental Studies at UVI; two other UVI researchers; a recently retired Chief of Resource Management and Science at Virgin Islands National Park and Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument; the President of the Reef Ecology Foundation of St. Thomas; two employees of the U.S. Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources; a local Junior High School principal, and a local National Park Service employee giving an opinion as a citizen. After the generic was amended from “Bay” to “Cove,” all parties were notified of the change and asked if it would impact their recommendations. No objections were received. U.S. Virgin Islands Senator Jean A. Forde, an oceanographic technician at UVI, and a research assistant professor in the Center for Marine and Environmental Studies at UVI subsequently submitted letters in support of Hawksbill Cove.

In the absence of an equivalent to county government, the BGN staff contacted the Lieutenant Governor’s Geospatial Office, which indicated that the Governor would defer to the U.S. Virgin Islands Port Authority as overseers of the airport adjacent to the bay. Several letters and emails were addressed to the Executive Director of the Port Authority and copied to the Airport Manager, the Port Authority Chief of Staff,

Governor Kenneth Mapp, and Lieutenant Governor Osbert E. Potter. No responses have been received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

Both the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) and NOAA, which cooperate on sea turtle conservation efforts, were asked to provide their opinions. Both agencies responded that they have no objections to the proposed name. According to NAGPRA, there are no federally recognized tribes with an interest in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

GNIS lists one other geographic feature (excluding civil divisions) on Saint Thomas with a name that contains the word “hawk”: Hawk Hill is located 1.4 miles north-northeast of the bay. Three geographic features on Saint John are named Hawksnest Bay, Hawksnest Point, and Hawksnest Beach. According to the proponent, these names are “presumably named for hawksbill sea turtles’...nests.” He also notes that Trunk Bay, Trunk Cay, and Trunk Beach on Saint John are named for leatherback sea turtles (known colloquially as Trunkback Turtle or Trunk Turtle), while Caret Bay and Caret Point (2.75 miles north-northwest of the bay) on Saint Thomas are named for a French word for sea turtles.