

U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Domestic Names Committee
Six Hundred Sixty-Eighth Meeting
Department of the Interior, Room 3004
May 12, 2005, 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Eric Berman	Department of Homeland Security (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Chick Fagan (Chairman)	Department of the Interior (National Park Service) – not voting
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Bonnie Gallahan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress
Betsy Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Curtis Loy	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)
Joseph Marinucci	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Barbara Ryan	Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Ex Officio

Roger L. Payne	Executive Secretary, U.S. Board on Geographic Names
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Staff

Lesley Levi	BGN Administrative Assistant
Lou Yost	
Jennifer Runyon	

Guests

Lewis L. McArthur	Member, Oregon Board on Geographic Names
Meredith Westington	Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey)

1. Opening

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the 668th meeting of the Domestic Names Committee. He introduced Lewis L. McArthur, member of the Oregon Board on Geographic Names, and Meredith Westington of the Department of Commerce (Office of Coast Survey).

2. Minutes of the 667th Meeting

The minutes were approved as submitted, with some minor editorial corrections.

3. Communications and Reports

3.1 BGN Chairman's Report (Loy)

The next meeting of the Board's Executive Committee is scheduled for Wednesday, May 25th at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston. One issue for discussion relates to the policies and structure of the Foreign Names Committee.

3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

The two-year appointments for current Board members expire September 30, so the reappointment process will begin shortly. Members will be notified when the letters are sent to the heads of their respective departments and agencies.

The next full Board meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, July 19th, at 1:30 p.m., in Room 2A405 at the U.S. Geological Survey in Reston. An agenda will be distributed closer to the date.

The annual Pan-American Institute for Geography and History (PAIGH) geographic names course is scheduled for August 23 to September 2, 2005, in Panama City, Panama.

Payne noted that the Annual Meeting of the Geographical Names Board of Canada will take place September 15-17, 2005, in Alberta, Canada. Attendance at the meeting is by invitation only.

The next conference of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names is tentatively scheduled in Vienna, Austria, in March 2006.

3.3 Report of the Publicity Committee (Payne for Wood)

Payne noted that the proposal that the Board has received to rename Mount Diablo in Contra Costa County, California is generating considerable media interest. The proposal will very likely be on the Docket Review List for a vote at this year's Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) conference in Portland, Oregon in October.

3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Payne)

Payne noted that he participated in the 2005 Auto-Carto Conference of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping in Las Vegas, Nevada, March 18th to March 23rd. He made a presentation on GNIS and its support of *The National Map*, and participated in a toponymic discussion panel.

Payne noted that he was very pleased with the attendance at a presentation he made at the Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Forest Service Land Management and Resources Workshop in Phoenix, Arizona, the week of April 18th. One of the members suggested it might be worthwhile to make the same presentation at the annual conference of the National States Geographic Information Council (NSGIC) to be held in late September in Rochester, New York.

It was noted that, at the suggestion of several members, the latest draft version of the Domestic Names Committee's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* (PPP) document has been forwarded to a private editing company for preliminary evaluation.

Payne reminded the Board that the next Annual Conference of COGNA will take place in Portland, Oregon, October 11-15, 2005. Any members having topics for the State/Federal Roundtable should submit them to Runyon. McArthur informed the Board that the theme of this year's conference will be "the three C's of GNIS: Current, Complete, and Correct."

Payne announced that the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 55 guideline, retired by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), is planned to no longer be maintained in its current form. Instead, a new coding standard using the GNIS Identifier is proposed to be used. An announcement of this change for posting on the FIPS webpage within the Geographic Names pages is planned pending Census Bureau agreement with the wording and timing. The Census Bureau is still reviewing the announcement. The GNIS will be modified to accommodate some additional data that is now part of the separate FIPS database. The use of the GNIS ID also as the feature standard code will enhance the GNIS for use in data transfer for additional feature types, most notably features included in the FGDC Governmental Unit Boundary standard.

3.5 BGN Staff Report (Yost)

The following is a statistical report of the BGN/DNC staff activities since the April 14 meeting:

- 17 cases written
- 114 inquiries received and answered
- 132 letters written (answered and initiated)
- 55 e-mail messages

3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

The Phase II GNIS data compilation contract for the eastern half of the Commonwealth of Kentucky is currently being advertised at the Federal Business Opportunities website.

Yost noted that the redesigned web-based partner maintenance forms will be activated and available for data submission the week of May 16th. The public web page is also being redesigned, and once completed will permit users to determine when entries were added to or changed in GNIS.

It was noted that staff conducted introductory training at USGS on the BGN and GNIS to several individuals at USGS who will be assisting the Geographic Names Office in conducting quality assurance on partnership data.

3.7 Establishment of New Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) Subcommittee for Geographic Names (Kanalley)

Gallahan, Kanalley, and Vandegraft are members of the FGDC Coordination Group. Kanalley informed the Board that FGDC is considering retiring some of its inactive committees, and where necessary, establishing new ones. She asked the Board whether they envisioned any benefits to establishing a working group or subcommittee for geographic names. Payne noted that it might be worthwhile to form a committee for the purpose of increasing awareness of and interaction with GNIS and its maintenance by other Federal and State agencies. He is already scheduled in the near future to give a geographic names presentation to FGDC management. Payne, Gallahan, Kanalley and Vandegraft agreed to approach FGDC to learn more about what it is they would like to do and what exactly the goal/outcome might be. Gallahan noted that FGDC would be able to provide the Board with a template of the charter that would be required should the Board decide to pursue this issue. It was also suggested that the Executive Secretary should contact FGDC with a request to be added to the agenda for an upcoming meeting.

4. Docket Review List

Please refer to the attached Docket Review List for a description of each proposal.

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

II. Disagreement on Docketed Names

Fifteen names for unnamed features in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah (Docket 385)

The following 15 names were submitted by a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado, who would like to make official names for various geographic features located within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, in the vicinity of the confluence of the San Juan River and the Colorado River.

Bell Tower Window

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name in the belief that the name is warranted and seems to be an appropriate name to describe the feature.

Vote: 8 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee, both of which suggested that no additional names were needed within the Park.

Boulder in the Sky

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the lack of support from the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee. It was suggested that the feature was not sufficiently dramatic to warrant a unique name.

Vote: 8 in favor
3 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the feature was distinct enough to need a name.

Camera Butte

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the lack of support from the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee, which suggested the name was not needed and that it was a “pet name” that only has meaning to the proponent.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in disagreement with the Utah Names Committee’s claim that the feature was “unidentifiable.”

Cha Bay

A motion was made and seconded to approve this new associative name in the belief that the feature is distinct and separate from the San Juan Arm.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the recommendations of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee.

Chinle Cathedral

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee.

Vote: 9 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

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

Flying Eagle Cove

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name. It was suggested the name is of historical significance because it preserves the reference to the name “Flying Eagle” that once applied to nearby Aleson Arch.

Vote: 7 in favor
 4 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the recommendations of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee, and in the belief that there was no direct association between the bay and Aleson Arch.

Golden Arches

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing concerns that the term “Golden Arches” is a well-established commercial name.

Vote: 11 in favor
 0 against
 0 abstentions

Not Annies Canyon

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee. It was also noted that any feature named “Not” could refer to any one of numerous features.

Vote: 9 in favor
 2 against
 0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in recognition of the fact that the name has some local usage already, and in the belief that the name would help distinguish the feature from Annies Canyon.

Not Cha Canyon

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee. It was also noted that the upper reaches of the valley appear to extend onto Navajo land and that the Navajo Nation did not express support for the name.

Vote: 11 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Peekaboo Arches

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the new name, citing the negative recommendations of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee, as well as concerns that the feature might already have a name on Stan Jones' map of Lake Powell.

Vote: 9 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the feature is prominent enough to warrant the descriptive name.

There was some discussion regarding the credibility of Stan Jones' map. Runyon noted that there is a copy of this map in the Geographic Names Office and that it appears to be of a commercial nature, that is, it does not have the official endorsement of the National Park Service. It does, however, contain names for many geographic features, including bays and arches, in and around Lake Powell. Runyon will investigate those names and determine how many are not considered official for Federal use.

At this point, one member left the meeting.

Piute Bay

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name. It was suggested the feature is distinctive enough to warrant a name.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee and in the belief that the feature was not sufficiently distinct.

At this time a member left the room.

Popcorn Canyon

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name citing evidence of local usage.

Vote: 7 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee.

Twilight Arch

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name in the belief that the feature is distinctive enough to warrant a name and that even if the feature is partially submerged, the name would provide a useful reference to river users.

Vote: 5 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in support of the recommendations of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee, as well as concerns that the feature might have another name on Stan Jones' map.

At this point, one member returned to the meeting.

Twin Edens Canyon

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the negative recommendations of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee, as well as concerns that the feature might have another name on Stan Jones' map.

Vote: 6 in favor
4 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name was appropriate, especially with regard to the feature's proximity to Lost Eden Canyon.

Walking Rock Canyon

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve the name, citing the negative recommendations of the National Park Service and the Utah State Geographic Names Committee, both of which

suggested a name was not needed because the feature for which it is to be named does not exist anymore.

Vote: 8 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in recognition of the fact that the name has some local usage already.

At this point, one member left the meeting.

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

Nolfi Cove, Alaska (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Poulsen Peak, California (Tahoe National Forest) (Docket 387)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Cronin Peak, Colorado (San Isabel National Forest) (Docket 384)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Alys Beach, Florida (Docket 387)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Key Who, Florida (National Key Deer Refuge) (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Kraus Creek, Oregon (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the name violates the Board's Duplicate Naming Policy. There is another stream in Marion County, just 21 km (13 mi) away, also named Kraus Creek. McArthur has offered to investigate the origin of the latter name, although all evidence thus far suggests it was not named for the same family.

Three names for unnamed streams in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania (Docket 382)

The following three names, along with eleven others listed under Category V below, were submitted by the Schuylkill Headwaters Association, which wishes to establish new names for unnamed streams in Schuylkill County. The Association was established in 1997, "to protect, preserve, and restore the Schuylkill Watershed within Schuylkill County." The application states that many of the streams in the county have been heavily impacted by acid mine drainage and having names for them would aid the Association when applying for grants. The proposed names were selected as a result of a stream-naming contest.

Conrad Weiser Branch

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Ellis Creek

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Morgan Run

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

IV. **Revised Decisions** – None.

V. **New Names agreed to by all interested parties**

American Peak, Colorado (Docket 385)

A motion was made seconded to approve this new name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Seven names for unnamed lakes and reservoirs in Charlotte County, Florida (Docket 384)

The following seven names, along with seven others listed below for features in DeSoto County, were submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), which reports that names are needed for these unnamed bodies of water to aid in its Ambient Monitoring Project of Florida's water bodies.

A motion was made and seconded to vote on and approve the seven names as a group with the exception of Forty Acre Pond, which will be discussed separately.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Between the Grades Lake, **Crooked Arm Lake**, **Horse Leg Lake**, **Ladle Lake**, **Powerline Lake**, and **Thimble Lake**

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Forty Acre Pond

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the existence of another feature in the county also named Forty Acre Pond.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Seven names for unnamed lakes and reservoirs in DeSoto County, Florida (Docket 384)

A motion was made and seconded to vote on and approve the seven names as a group, with the exception of Lake Operation and Piggy Back Lake, which will be discussed separately.

Cartoon Dog Lake, Hog Bay Lake, Pine Island Lake, Sour Orange Lake, and Split Lake

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake Operation

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing concerns that the proposed name was vague. The board game “Operation” has various different-shaped holes and so the significance of the name seems nebulous.

Vote: 4 in favor
5 against
0 abstentions

The motion was defeated; therefore, the name is approved. The negative votes resulting in the name becoming official were cast in the belief that the name was necessary and acceptable.

Piggy Back Lake

A motion was made and seconded to **not** approve the name as further research has determined the feature no longer exists.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Lake New Ryan, Florida (Docket 386)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor

0 against
0 abstentions

Soggy Bottom Creek, Georgia (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Cadillac Brook, Maine (Acadia National Park) (Docket 381)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

French Hill Brook, Maine (Docket 380)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Restoration Creek, Oregon (Docket 388)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Eleven names for unnamed streams in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania (Docket 382)

A motion was made and seconded to vote on the eleven names as a group, with the exception of Black Creek, which will be discussed separately.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Buteo Brook, Deep Hollow Run, Frisbie Branch, Mine Hollow Run, Moss Glen Creek, Red Church Run, Rip Rap Run, Robin Run, Swampy Creek, and Swampy Pond

A motion was made and seconded to approve these names, with the exception of Swampy Pond, which was deferred for further discussion. Staff noted that one of the names on the proponent's original list, Long Run, is listed already in GNIS, so no further action by the Board is needed.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

Black Creek

A motion was made and seconded **not** to approve this name, citing the existence of another stream in the county, 19 km (12 mi) away, that is also named Black Creek.

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that duplication in this case was not a factor.

Staff noted that the proponents had indicated that if the name Black Creek would cause concern, they would be willing to amend the proposal to Black Run. A motion was made and seconded to approve Black Run.

Vote: 7 in favor
2 against
0 abstentions

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the amended name still violates the Duplicate Naming Policy.

Swampy Pond

A motion was made and seconded to defer a decision on this name in order for staff to clarify which name the proponents intended to submit. The proposal was submitted initially as "The Swampy," but after discussion with staff, the proponent agreed to add an English generic and drop the definite article. The members indicated the name should have been docketed as submitted.

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that the docketed name is appropriate. Staff will contact the proponent to determine which form of the name is preferred.

Little Pony Trail Creek, Pennsylvania (Docket 387)

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

Vote: 8 in favor
1 against
0 abstentions

The negative vote was cast in the belief that there is a discrepancy between the proposed name and the name already applied to a FEMA floodplain map (Pony Tail Run) and that this should be resolved. The member from FEMA indicated it would correct its maps to reflect today's Board decision.

Quartz Creek, Pennsylvania (Docket 387)

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

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

The Slope, Utah (Glen Canyon National Recreation Area) (Docket 385)

A motion was made and seconded to approve this name.

Vote: 9 in favor
0 against
0 abstentions

5. Location and Time of Next Meeting

5.1 The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held June 9, 2005, at 9:30 a.m., at the Department of the Interior, Room 3004.

5.2 The meeting was adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

(signed) *Roger L. Payne*

Roger L. Payne, Executive Secretary

APPROVED

(signed) *Chick Fagan*

Chick Fagan, Chairman
Domestic Names Committee

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

DOCKET REVIEW LIST

May 2005

- I. Staff-Processed New Names, and Name and Application Changes agreed to by all interested parties – none.**
- II. Disagreement on Docketed Names**

**Fifteen names for unnamed features in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah
(Docket 385)**

The following 15 names were submitted by a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado, who would like to make official names for geographic features located within the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, in the vicinity of the confluence of the San Juan River and the Colorado River. The proponent reports that he has owned a houseboat on Lake Powell for many years and has spent considerable time boating and hiking and exploring the topography and scenery of Glen Canyon. During that time, he and his hiking companions have given informal names to many of these arches, bays, summits, and valleys and he suggests that some should be made official for Federal use. The proponent has developed a website detailing his request:
<http://users.frii.com/ajs/GlenCanyonNames.htm>.

The Utah State Geographic Names Committee and the National Park Service have both expressed a lack of support for this naming effort. The NPS reports that many long-time Park visitors have developed “pet names” for various features, but that the preference of Park management is “to avoid an unnecessary proliferation of names. They feel that all major side canyons and other critical features necessary for safe navigation are already named.” The Utah Names Committee concurs with the recommendation of the NPS, and included comments regarding the appropriateness of each proposed name to the feature in question. A copy of the proposal was sent to the County Commissioners of Kane County and San Juan County, but neither responded to the request for input. The Navajo Nation and the San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona, both of which are Federally-recognized, were also asked to comment, but no response was received from either, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

A sixteenth name on the list, The Slope, was approved by the Utah Names Committee and the National Park Service, and is listed under Category V below.

Bell Tower Window

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4124350.93427288%20&e=513283.27318189&u=6&datum=nad83>

This name would apply to an arch that lies in a rock outcropping overlooking the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that while hiking in the area, he and his companions discovered this “magnificent and unexpected opening...in the top of a huge stone pillar.” The pillar and opening resemble the window in a tall bell tower. The Utah Names Committee did not see the resemblance.

Boulder in the Sky

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4133226.54304679%20&e=518464.268306082&u=6&datum=nad83>

This name is proposed for a prominent outcrop of Navajo sandstone at the southern end of Waterpocket Fold. The proponent reports that the feature, which provides a spectacular view of the surrounding topography, was known originally and informally as “Island in the Sky”, but when that name was applied to another feature in Canyonlands National Park, the name Boulder in the Sky came into local use. Although there are no other features in the nation known to be named Boulder in the Sky, there are 31 features in Utah in which the term “Boulder” is included in the name. None of these are in Kane County.

Camera Butte

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4132578.03872939%20&e=518080.186700716&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Camera Butte for a feature that the proponent describes as “the highest bump of Navajo sandstone on the crest of Waterpocket Fold.” He reports that after hiking to the summit several years ago, he built a small rock cairn on top to use as a platform to support his camera. During a later visit, a friend referred to it as Camera Butte, a name that the proponent now believes should be made official. The Utah Names Committee disputes the fact that the feature is an identifiable butte.

Cha Bay

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4113282.00010267&e=516137&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Cha Bay for a bay that lies along the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that the name has come into local use in recent years, because of the feature’s location at the mouth of Cha Canyon. The bay is approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) long and 1.6 km (1 mi) wide. The Utah Names Committee suggests the feature is not unique and is simply a continuation of the larger valley.

Chinle Cathedral

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4170776.1233177%20&e=548222.683293086&u=6&datum=nad83>

The name Chinle Cathedral is proposed for an area that the proponent describes as “a breathtaking flat-floored chamber of fluted bluish-green walls. Higher above, the upper Chinle formation is a reddish mudstone surmounted by enormous cliffs of Kayenta and Wingate sandstone.” The feature lies at the head of an unnamed valley proposed to be named Popcorn Canyon (q.v.). The proponent suggests that the generic is appropriate because of the existence of another feature in the National Recreation Area named Cathedral in the Desert; the term is used in the area to refer to a chamber-like area that is surrounded by rock. If approved, this would be the first occurrence of the generic term “Cathedral” for a natural feature in the State. There is one other feature in Utah known to be named “Chinle”; Chinle Creek, also in San Juan County, lies 85 km (53 mi) to the southeast. The word “Chinle” reportedly derives from the Navajo word *ch’inlih*, meaning “water outlet” or “it flows from the canyon” (Arizona’s Names: X Marks The Place; Granger, 1983). The Utah Names Committee viewed this as a “pet name,” and suggests the feature has “no particular reason to be named.”

Flying Eagle Cove

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4130360&e=520571&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

The name Flying Eagle Cove is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long, 0.2 km (0.1 mi) wide, bay located on the east side of Lake Powell and just to the northeast of Aleson Arch, which was once known as Flying Eagle Arch (or Flying Eagle Bridge). The arch was renamed by a decision of the Board in 1988 in honor of Harry Aleson, a Colorado River guide. The proponent would like to preserve the original name of the arch by naming the nearby bay Flying Eagle Cove. He also suggests “the name would be useful for navigation and enhance the experience of visitors to the area.” He claims he has seen the name Flying Eagle Cove on one commercial map sold in the Park, but does not have a copy of that map. The Utah Names Committee, in disapproving the name, cited a lack of association between the bay and the arch.

Golden Arches

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4122124.68167682%20&e=511596.226587907&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Golden Arches for two arches that overlook Lake Powell, approximately 1.4 km (0.9 mi) north of the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon. The proponent reports that the proposed name is descriptive and that the feature resembles the McDonalds Corporation’s “Golden Arches.” He states that the names Hi-Lo Arches and Triple Arch have also been applied to the feature by local hikers, (and Stan Jones’ guide to Lake Powell arches labels it Triple Arches), but believes his proposal is more appropriate because the former name is “less attractive” and the second is not correct because there are actually only two arch openings in the feature. There are 26 other geographic features in Utah known to be named “Golden,” although none are arches, nor are they located in San Juan County or in the vicinity of this feature. There are no geographic features in the nation named “Golden Arches.” The Utah Names Committee disapproved the name, citing its commercial aspect.

Not Annes Canyon

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4134008.94362765%20&e=521669.257310847&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Not Annies Canyon for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Glen Canyon, on the west side of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that the name has been used by houseboat owners, hikers, and visitors to Lake Powell for several years, and refers to the fact that the valley is often confused with another valley located just upstream named Annies Canyon. The origin of the latter name has not been determined. The Utah Names Committee stated “we do not name things “Not”.”

Not Cha Canyon

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4113515.24498904%20&e=512862.851524533&u=6&datum=nad83>

This name is proposed for a 0.5 km (0.3 mi) long tributary of Glen Canyon. The valley lies a short distance downstream from Cha Canyon, the site of well-known Anasazi petroglyphs. The proponent reports that in his early days of exploring Lake Powell, he was led by a “somewhat disoriented friend” on a hike up this valley looking for the petroglyphs, but only later did they discover it was “not Cha Canyon”. The name has reportedly come into informal use by the proponent and others who visit the area.

Peekaboo Arches

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.191949&lon=-110.729889&datum=nad27>

This proposal is to make official the name Peekaboo Arches for a feature that overlooks Lake Powell, on the southern edge of Wilson Mesa. The proponent describes the feature as “a set of “pothole arches” [that] reside more than seven hundred feet up a sheer cliff from the main channel of the San Juan River.” He further states, “It consists of a huge, approximately spherical chamber with a circular main opening looking out over Piute Bay (q.v.), a circular hole in the ceiling, and a pair of “window and door” openings in the back wall.” When he first visited the feature, he discovered that a register placed at the base of the arch referred to it as “Peekaboo”, and he would like to make that name official. The Utah Names Committee, in recommending disapproval of this name, cited the fact that Stan Jones’ guide to Lake Powell arches already labels this Rim Arches.

Piute Bay

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.183195&lon=-110.699832>

This name is proposed for a 4 km (2.5 mi) long, 2.4 km (1.5 mi) wide, bay located along the San Juan Arm of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that the proposed name has come into local use in recent years, because of the feature’s location at the mouth of Piute Canyon. Two Lake Powell houseboating websites refer to the feature as Piute Bay. The Utah Names Committee suggested this is not a unique feature and that it is merely an extension of the San Juan Arm.

Popcorn Canyon

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4170305.20817855%20&e=546137.568026142&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Popcorn Canyon for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Glen Canyon, on the east side of Lake Powell. The name refers to the presence of “odd and unusual white-centered calcite concretions weathering out of red Chinle mudstone” that are found near the head of the valley, in an area known locally as “Popcorn Beach” (a name not proposed for the Board’s consideration). The proponent reports that “popcorn rocks are unusual but not rare in GCNRA. However, they are usually found in white or pink Navajo sandstone.” He indicates the occurrence of “red popcorn rocks” is rare. The Utah Names Committee suggests this is a “pet name,” and also cites lack of support by the National Park Service.

Twilight Arch

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=37.1397&lon=-110.961&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Twilight Arch for a partially submerged arch that lies along Twilight Canyon, a tributary of Glen Canyon. The proponent suggests this associative name is appropriate because the feature is located in “a deep, narrow, dark canyon.” He also describes the arch as “only one of two arches I know of on Lake Powell where it’s possible at times to float a boat through the opening.” Stan Jones’ guide to Lake Powell arches refers to this as Shark Arch. The Utah Names Committee cited the NPS statement that the feature is below water level as a reason for disapproval.

Twin Edens Canyon

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4124047.3863122%20&e=512625.620473753&u=6&datum=nad83>

The proponent reports that while hiking in this 1.1 km (0.7 mi) long valley, he discovered near its head “a remarkably deep and narrow gully, with twin waterfalls murmuring down the slick rock into a pool in the depths, and a pair of gorgeous gardens at both ends shortly upstream from the fork.” He began referring to these “sheltered desert alcoves” as “Edens,” noting that there is another valley in the vicinity named Lost Eden Canyon. The Utah Names Committee suggests there is no evidence the valley needs to be named, but that naming the two waterfalls might be acceptable.

Walking Rock Canyon

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4125102.14345859%20&e=512527.651126862&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name Walking Rock Canyon for a 1 km (0.6 mi) long box canyon overlooking the east side of Lake Powell. The proponent reports that several years ago, while hiking in the area, he discovered on a rock shelf a small, unusually shaped, rock that because of erosion on its underside appeared to be walking on legs. The proponent and other hikers visited the valley several times over the following years and they all came to refer to it as Walking Rock Canyon. In November 2003, he learned that the rock had collapsed on its “legs,” likely due to a rockslide. He suggests “the proposed name still seems fitting as a tribute to the

odd sculpture it once housed.” The Utah Names Committee cited the disappearance of the rock as a reason for disapproval.

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

Nolfi Cove, Alaska

(Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=6&n=6823563.0010247&e=343548.999695669&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal was submitted by the Alaska Historical Commission, which serves as the State’s Geographic Names Authority, on behalf of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Department. The Borough wishes to make official the name Nolfi Cove for a small bay located on the southern shore of Big Lake, approximately 35 km (21 mi) north of Anchorage. Adrian “Pete” Nolfi (1915-1997) and his wife, natives of Pennsylvania, homesteaded on property on the lakeshore in 1957. During World War II, Mr. Nolfi served in the effort to retake Attu Island during the Aleutian Islands Campaign of 1943. For 45 years, Mr. Nolfi was employed in the plumbing trade, and in 1995, he received a legislative citation for his contributions to the development of the State of Alaska. He was also inducted into the Sutton Coal Miners’ Hall of Fame.

The Matanuska-Susitna Borough Planning Commission passed a resolution in support of the proposal, as did the City of Wasilla and the City of Houston. Other organizations that indicated support for the name include the Big Lake Community Council; the local office of the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation; and the Big Lake/Meadow Lakes Fire, EMS, and Rescue Department. These organizations all cited a need for the feature to have an official name, as well as the longtime contributions of Mr. Nolfi. The Alaska Historical Commission forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, an Alaska Native Regional Corporation, for input, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The Historical Commission recommends approval of the proposal.

Poulsen Peak, California

(Tahoe National Forest)

(Docket 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=4343489.99966078&e=738711.000194609&u=2>

This new commemorative name was proposed by a resident of Olympic Valley, who serves as the chair of the Squaw Valley Municipal Advisory Council. The name Poulsen Peak would honor Wayne Poulsen (1915-1995), who is regarded as the founder and developer of the Squaw Valley Ski Area.

The summit has an elevation of 2,360 m (7,742 ft) and lies within Tahoe National Forest, just to the northwest of the community and resort area of Squaw Valley. Mr. Poulsen first visited the Squaw Valley area in 1931, while conducting snow surveys for the University of Nevada-Reno and “soon recognized the potential of this beautiful valley and its surrounding mountains.” In 1937, having become a ski racer and coach for the university, he returned to Squaw Valley where he purchased 1,200 acres. After service as a pilot in World War II, he and a colleague developed the Squaw Valley Ski Corporation in 1948. Wayne Poulsen and his wife Sandy raised eight children in the area, with two of them becoming Olympic ski champions. In 1960, the Winter Olympics were held at Squaw Valley, but Poulsen fought all efforts to develop the area into a large-scale commercial enterprise and dedicated his life to preserving the pristine nature of the valley. According to the proponent, “Wayne Poulsen has received numerous awards as a ski racer, coach, pilot, ski area developer, and community leader.” He was a member of the California Tourist Hall of Fame and the National Ski Hall of Fame, and in 1974, The Nature Conservancy recognized Poulsen and his wife for their commitment to preserving the valley. In 2003, the California Legislative Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the Poulsons as the “founding parents of Squaw Valley.”

The Squaw Valley Property Association, the Squaw Valley Municipal Advisory Council, and the Placer County Board of Supervisors have all passed resolutions in support of naming this summit Poulsen Peak. The proponent reports that the proposed name has come into local use following the submission of this proposal. There is only one other geographic feature in California known to be named officially “Poulsen” (Poulsen Spring in Lassen County lies 199 km (124 mi) to the north of this summit), although a Squaw Valley Ski Resort website refers to one of its more prominent ski runs as being at “Poulsen’s Gully”. No efforts have been made to make official the latter name.

A copy of this proposal was sent to the Washoe Indian Tribe, which is Federally-recognized. No response was received, so it is presumed the Tribe does not have an opinion. The California Advisory Committee on Geographic Names and the U.S. Forest Service recommend approval of this proposal.

Cronin Peak, Colorado
(San Isabel National Forest)
(Docket 384)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=38.6552777777778&lon=-106.2827777777778&u=2>

This proposal was submitted by a resident of Denver who serves as an archivist for the Colorado Mountain Club. In proposing the name Cronin Peak, he wishes to honor Mary Cronin (1893-1982), who in 1921 became the first woman to climb all 14,000-foot peaks in Colorado. The 4,200 m (13,870 ft) summit is located in Chaffee County, within the San Isabel National Forest and approximately 2.7 km (1.7 mi) northeast of Grizzly Mountain. The proponent reports that as recreational use is growing, high summits in the State “will acquire names. These remaining unnamed summits should be named in a manner that recognizes names that are historical and/or appropriate.” He reports that the Colorado Coalition for Women’s History is in support of the proposal, and a letter of support was also received from the Chaffee County Commissioners. The Colorado Mountain Club, the Colorado Board on Geographic Names, and the U.S. Forest

Service are all in favor of this proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, all of which are Federally-recognized. No response was received from the Tribes, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion on the issue.

Alys Beach, Florida
(Docket 387)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3350530&e=593180&s=50&size=m&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to name an unnamed 457 m (1,500 ft) long stretch of beach located along the Florida Panhandle, Alys Beach. The beach lies 1.1 km (0.7 mi) west of Rosemary Beach and 10 km (6 mi) southeast of Seagrove Beach, in southeastern Walton County. The proponent is the manager of research and special projects for a Gulf Coast development company that is in the process of constructing a new residential community along State Road 30-A. The new community has been named Alys Beach, in honor of Alys Robinson Stephens (1910-1996), the wife of Elton B. Stephens, a philanthropist in Montgomery, Alabama, and the owner of the company responsible for the development of the new residential area. According to the proponent, Mrs. Stephens was actively involved in education and the arts, most notably in the State of Alabama. Her vacation home was located in Walton County, along the Gulf of Mexico.

Construction of homes in the new community began in early 2005, and the proponent has asked that the stretch of beach that adjoins the community be named in agreement with that of the populated place. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, which is Federally-recognized. No response was received, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion on the issue. The Walton County Board of Commissioners, the Walton County Chamber of Commerce, and the Florida Board on Geographic Names have all expressed support for the proposal.

Key Who, Florida
(Docket 388)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=2729923.99998037&e=454578.999999999&datum=nad83&u=6>

This proposal is to make official the name Key Who for a 10-acre island located in the Florida Keys, just north of Summerland Key and approximately 37 km (23 mi) east-northeast of Key West. The island also lies within the National Key Deer Refuge, which is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Refuge's Natural Resource Planner describes the island as mostly covered with scrub mangrove with much of it below the mean high water line.

The proponent is a resident of Nashville, Tennessee, who after purchasing the island in recent years learned that it was already known locally as Key Who. She discovered the name was given to the island by its previous owner shortly after he acquired it in 1974. The origin of the name is unknown. The name also appeared in a recent volume of the Monroe County real estate atlas

and on land use maps published in 1993. The Monroe County Board of Commissioners has recommended approval of the proposal. The Fish and Wildlife Service has indicated it also does not know the origin of the name, but does not have an objection to the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, which is Federally-recognized. No response was received, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion on the issue. The Florida Board on Geographic Names has no objection to the proposal.

Kraus Creek, Oregon
(Docket 388)

Mouth: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=45.24833333333333&lon=-122.78333333333333&u=2>

Source: <http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5011196&e=517420&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, to apply the new name Kraus Creek to an unnamed 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Deer Creek, was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Aurora. The new name would honor John L. Kraus, a long-time area resident and grandson of George Kraus, a pioneer settler with the Aurora Colony, a German Christian community established in 1856. The OGNB reports that Mr. Kraus was very active in the community and was a member of the Aurora Historical Society. There is another stream in Marion County already named Kraus Creek. The OGNB continues to research the history of this name, but indications are that it was not named for the same family. The only map on which the name appears is a 1972 Oregon Water Resources Division map.

The proposal for Kraus Creek has the support of the Marion County Commissioners and the OGNB. The OGNB sent a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn forwarded it to all Federally-recognized Tribes that it determined might have an interest in the feature; no response was received by the prescribed deadline, so it was presumed the Tribes did not have an opinion on the issue.

Three names for unnamed streams in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania
(Docket 382)

The following three names are the first of fourteen submitted by the Schuylkill Headwaters Association, which wishes to establish new names for unnamed streams in Schuylkill County. The Association, headquartered in Pottsville, was established in 1997, “to protect, preserve, and restore the Schuylkill Watershed within Schuylkill County.” The application states that many of the streams in the county have been heavily impacted by acid mine drainage as a result of years of intensive coal mining, and that “unfortunately, the county’s coal mining heritage has helped develop the misconception that waterways are non-significant dumping grounds.” The Association’s recent efforts in stream remediation have earned it the Governor’s Award for Watershed Stewardship, and its Project Manager suggests that, “acquiring official names for some of these waterways will increase the efficiency and significance of our efforts.” Naming the streams will also aid the Association when applying for grants.

In an attempt to educate and involve the local citizens in stream conservation, the Association initiated a stream-naming contest. The contest was publicized in the local media in late 2001. The various governments of the Towns and Boroughs in which these streams are located have either expressed support for the names or did not respond to two requests for input. The Schuylkill County Board of Commissioners recommends approval of all of the proposed names. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has indicated it has no objection to the names.

Conrad Weiser Branch

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4490895&e=384156&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=34&lats=36&lond=76&lonm=19&lon=27&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This new commemorative name is proposed for a 4.3 km (2.7 mi) long tributary of Upper Little Swatara Creek in Pine Grove Township and Washington Township. The proposed name would honor Conrad Weiser (1696-1760), who in the eighteenth century explored and mapped the area that in 1811 would become Schuylkill County. He also aided in the construction of the iron furnace at Swatara Falls as well as that of a canal used for transporting the area's iron, coal, lumber, and agricultural products. According to a history of Weiser State Forest, also located in Schuylkill County, "Conrad Weiser [spent] his earlier years as a pioneer among the Mohawk Indians near Albany, New York. He served as an Indian interpreter, teaching the words and ways of Native Americans to other settlers." Another website added, "Weiser was asked [by Shekilammy, Chief of the Six Nations Federation] to be the Provincial Indian Interpreter and Agent at a meeting of the provincial council. Weiser devoted his remaining years to interpreting the words and thoughts of the Indians to white men." In addition to the State Forest, a park and a lake in nearby Berks County are named for Conrad Weiser, as are a school in York County and a stream (Weiser Run) in Clarion County.

Ellis Creek

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=43&lats=08&lond=76&lonm=06&lon=57&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=43&lats=02&lond=76&lonm=06&lon=08&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This name is proposed for a 1.3 km (0.8 mi) long tributary of the Schuylkill River in Blythe Township and the Borough of New Philadelphia. The name would honor Edmund Ellis (1849-1923), one of the first business owners in New Philadelphia following its incorporation in 1868. Ellis operated several businesses in the community, including The Farmers and Mechanics Hotel, which was located directly opposite the mouth of the stream now proposed be named Ellis Creek. There are no other geographic features in Schuylkill County known to be named "Ellis."

Morgan Run

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=43&lats=37&lond=76&lonm=05&lon s=24&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4508236&e=409138&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This name is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of the Schuylkill River in the Borough of Middleport and Blythe Township. The name was discovered in a 1937 Works Project Administration survey, and it also appeared on a map published that year by D.F. Kissawetter. A search of the Internet also yielded several references a stream named Morgan Run in the vicinity of the Schuylkill River, although the exact location was not provided. The proponent confirmed that the name Morgan Run is familiar to local old-timers, although the origin of the name has not been determined. A search of various Schuylkill County genealogy websites yielded numerous references to Morgan families that once lived in the area.

Revised Decisions – none.

New Names agreed to by all interested parties

American Peak, Colorado
(Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=13&n=4197656&e=279065&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal, submitted by a resident of Littleton, is to make official the name American Peak for a 4,208 m (13,806 ft) high summit located in western Hinsdale County. The proponent reports that the local mountaineering community has used the name for several years, primarily because the summit overlooks American Basin. The name is mentioned at several websites dedicated to Colorado mountain climbing, including one that listed “American Peak” as the 102nd highest summit in Colorado. A lake named American Lake lies 13 km (8 mi) to the north-northwest of the summit.

The proponent also suggests the name is suitable because it would “honor the heritage and spirit of the North American continent.” He further believes the name “can be looked upon by Native Americans and immigrants as a point of unity within this fine land where the purple mountain majesties reign.”

According to the Geographic Names Information System, there are 42 geographic features in Colorado named “American,” although of these, 28 are mines. Only one summit in the State is named “American”; American Flag Mountain is located in Gunnison County, approximately 134 km (83 mi) to the north-northeast of the summit in Hinsdale County. Nationwide, there are 14 summits named “American”, although only one, in Arizona, is named specifically American Peak.

The Hinsdale County Commissioners, the Colorado Mountain Club, and the Colorado Board on Geographic Names have all recommended approval of this proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation and the Southern Ute Indian

Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, both of which are Federally-recognized. No response was received from the Tribes, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion on the issue.

Seven names for unnamed lakes and reservoirs in Charlotte County, Florida
(Docket 384)

The following seven names were submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The proponents report that names are needed for these unnamed bodies of water to aid the department in its Ambient Monitoring Project of Florida's water bodies, as required by the Clean Water Act. The County Commissioners of Charlotte County and the Florida State Geographic Names Authority have no objection to the names as proposed. A copy of the DEP's proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Between the Grades Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=53&latl=43&lond=81&lonm=54&lons=07&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 33 acre lake is situated between two old railroad grades.

Crooked Arm Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=55&latl=01&lond=81&lonm=47&lons=51&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This shape of this 33 acre lake resembles a crooked arm.

Forty Acre Pond

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=56&latl=14&lond=81&lonm=54&lons=44&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This manmade body of water is 40 acres in size; the proponents report that the proposed name is already in local use. Further research has determined there is already a feature in Charlotte County named Forty Acre Pond. The existing name applies to a swamp; it is located 28 km (17 mi) west-southwest of the unnamed body of water.

Horse Leg Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=57&latl=02&lond=81&lonm=48&lons=55&datum=NAD27&u=2>

The shape of this 25 acre shallow lake resembles a horse's leg.

Ladle Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=54&latl=35&lond=81&lonm=57&lons=15&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 43 acre lake is shaped like a ladle.

Powerline Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=26&latm=52&latl=04&lond=81&lonm=54&lons=29&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 32 acre lake lies adjacent to power lines.

Thimble Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=00&latS=29&lond=81&lonm=51&lons=15&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 610 m (2,000 ft) long lake is shaped like a thimble.

Seven names for unnamed lakes and reservoirs in DeSoto County, Florida
(Docket 384)

The following seven names were submitted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The proponents report that names are needed for these unnamed bodies of water to aid the department in its Ambient Monitoring Project of Florida's water bodies, as required by the Clean Water Act. The County Commissioners of DeSoto County and the Florida State Geographic Names Authority have no objection to the names as proposed. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Cartoon Dog Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=06&latS=13&lond=81&lonm=43&lons=13&datum=NAD27&u=2>

The shape of this 34 acre lake resembles the head of a cartoon dog.

Hog Bay Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=06&latS=10&lond=81&lonm=47&lons=58&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This proposed name recognizes the 40 acre lake's proximity to Hog Bay.

Operation, Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=06&latS=56&lond=81&lonm=39&lons=42&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This name was selected because the 32 acre lake resembles a hole in the board game "Operation."

Piggy Back Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=06&latS=26&lond=81&lonm=52&lons=17&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 30 acre lake lies near Piggy Back Road. More recent aerial photography indicates that this feature no longer exists and has been absorbed by agricultural development.

Pine Island Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=05&latS=31&lond=81&lonm=45&lons=07&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 34 acre lake lies between Pine Island Road and Pine Island Ranch Airport.

Sour Orange Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=27&latm=07&latS=26&lond=81&lonm=39&lons=10&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This 117 acre lake is located near Sour Orange Hammock.

Split Lake

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=17&n=3005884&e=438417&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This 706 m (2,316 ft) wide lake is split by a road.

Lake New Ryan, Florida

(Docket 386)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?lat=28.1627777777778&lon=-82.4416666666667&u=2>

This proposal was submitted by a representative of the Lutz Civic Association, to make official the name Lake New Ryan for a 9.6-acre lake located in northern Hillsborough County, approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) northeast of Lutz and 13 km (8 mi) north of Tampa. The proponent reports that the name has been in local use for approximately six years. The proposed name is listed in the *Hillsborough County Lake Atlas*, as well as in a list of Florida lakes maintained and published by Florida LakeWatch between 1997 and 1999. The name Lake New Ryan is proposed for the lake because it is surrounded by two streets named Newberger Road and Ryan Circle. The identities of “Newberger” and “Ryan” have not been determined. The County Commissioners of Hillsborough County and the Florida State Geographic Names Authority have indicated support for this proposal. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Soggy Bottom Creek, Georgia

(Docket 388)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3725810&e=771064&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=16&n=3729864&e=772212&s=50&size=l&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This new name was submitted by a resident of Conyers, who reports that the unnamed stream in question flows through the backyard of her family’s home. She states that her daughter is working on a science fair project that involves “checking the health of the creek. The naming of the creek just kind of went hand in hand to the total care of the creek.” She did not provide a reason for selecting the name Soggy Bottom Creek, but the presumption is that the name is descriptive. There are no other geographic features in Georgia known to be named “Soggy Bottom.” The Rockdale County Board of Commissioners has recommended approval of the name and the Georgia Board on Geographic Names also supports the proposal. A copy of this proposal was sent to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Cadillac Brook, Maine

(Acadia National Park)

(Docket 381)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=44&latm=20&lats=38&lond=68&lonm=13&lon s=01&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=44&latm=20&lats=45&lond=68&lonm=13&lon s=06&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This proposal is the first of two submitted by an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Division in Augusta, to make official names for two streams on Mount Desert Island. The proponent reports that since 1999 his office has been working with the National Park Service (NPS) to collect hydrologic data in the area, and during that time NPS personnel have begun to refer to this stream, which flows off the southeast slope of Cadillac Mountain, as Cadillac Brook. The stream is 250 m (820 ft) long, and lies within Acadia National Park. It is not depicted on current USGS topographic maps. Cadillac Mountain was named for Antoine de Lamothe, Sieur de Cadillac, who in 1688 was granted land in the area by the King of France (*Dictionary of Maine Place Names*; Rutherford, 1970).

The Bar Harbor Town Council voted to recommend approval of the proposal, while the Hancock County Commissioners asked that a decision be rendered without their input. The Maine State Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposal and will defer to the local government. The NPS also has no objection to the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Penobscot Indian Nation, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

French Hill Brook, Maine

(Docket 380)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=44&latm=24&lats=35&lond=68&lonm=18&lon s=47&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=44&latm=24&lats=11&lond=68&lonm=18&lon s=49&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This proposal is to make official the name French Hill Brook for an unnamed tributary of Aunt Betseys Brook, located on Mount Desert Island, just outside the boundary of Acadia National Park. The proponent, an employee of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Division in Augusta, reports that his office has been cooperating with the National Park Service (NPS) since 1999 to collect hydrologic data, and during that time, NPS personnel have begun to refer to the feature informally as French Hill Brook because it flows northward out of a small lake named French Hill Pond. The summit that lies just to the southeast of this lake is named Frenchmans Hill.

The Bar Harbor Town Council recommends approval of the proposal, while the Hancock County Commissioners asked that a decision be rendered without their input. The Maine State Geographic Names Authority has no objection to the proposal and will defer to the local government. The NPS also has no objection to the proposal. A copy of the proposal was sent to the Penobscot Indian Nation, a Federally-recognized Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue.

Restoration Creek, Oregon
(Docket 388)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=45&latm=29&lats=06&lond=122&lonm=42&longs=55&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=10&n=5037246&e=522840&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

The proposal for the new name Restoration Creek was submitted by the Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) on behalf of a resident of Portland. The proponent represents the Oregon Department of Transportation in its administration of the Historic Columbia River Highway. The proposed name would recognize the efforts being made by the Tualatin Riverkeepers to restore and preserve the stream, a 1 km (0.6 mi) long tributary of Fanno Creek in southwest Portland. An article published at the *Oregon Live* website in October 2004 described these efforts and reported that the new name Restoration Creek was under consideration for approval. The Tualatin Riverkeepers have also started using the proposed name.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners has recommended approval of the name. The Oregon Geographic Names Board (OGNB) forwarded a copy of the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn forwarded it to those Federally-recognized Tribes having a possible interest in the area. No response was received from the Tribes, so it is presumed they do not have an opinion on the issue. The OGNB recommends approval of this proposal.

11 names for unnamed streams in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania
(Docket 382)

The following eleven names were submitted by the Schuylkill Headwaters Association, to establish new names for unnamed streams in Schuylkill County. The Association conducted a stream-naming contest in 2001 and the following names were selected by local citizens. The various Town and Borough governments have either expressed support for the names or did not respond to two requests for input. The Schuylkill County Board of Commissioners recommends approval of all of the proposed names. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has indicated it has no objection to these names.

Note: One other name submitted by the Association, Long Run, was withdrawn from the Review List after it was discovered it is listed already in the Geographic Names Information System, thus no further Board action is required.

Black Creek

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4509216&e=407913&s=50&size=l&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4509888&e=407655&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

The name Black Creek is proposed for a 0.3 km (0.2 mi) long tributary of the Schuylkill River. The name has come into local use because the stream flows through an area that was historically the site of coal silt accumulation, hence it is descriptive. Following Hurricane Agnes in 1972, the silt dam was breached, causing water and black silt to flood the town of Middleport. During the clean-up effort, local residents began to call the stream Black Creek.

There is another stream 19 km (12 mi) from this one, also in Schuylkill County, named Black Creek. The proponents have indicated that if the proposed name would cause confusion, they would be willing to amend it to Black Run.

Buteo Brook

Mouth:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4498447&e=414107&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=38&lats=06&lond=75&lonm=59&lonns=35&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This new name is proposed for a 2.1 km (1.3 mi) long tributary of the Little Schuylkill River in West Brunswick Township. The stream flows from the west side of Blue Mountain, through State Game Lands 106 and through the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. The proponent reports that the name recognizes the area's association with the annual hawk migration, because "buteo" is a Latin word meaning "hawk." The word is also a genus name for three species of Pennsylvania hawks.

Deep Hollow Run

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=42&lats=24&lond=75&lonm=59&lonns=59&datum=NAD27&u=2>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4508370&e=416026&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This new name is proposed for a 2.9 km (1.8 mi) long tributary of the Little Schuylkill River in East Brunswick Township and Walker Township. The proposed name is descriptive. The proponent reports that the area is "pristine and secluded."

Frisbie Branch

Mouth:

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4501139&e=409800&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>
Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=39&lats=51&lond=76&lonm=02&lonns=50&datum=NAD27&u=2>

This new name is proposed for a 1.9 km (1.2 mi) long tributary of Pine Creek in West Brunswick Township and East Brunswick Township. The proposed name would recognize the stream's proximity to the community of Frisbie.

Mine Hollow Run

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=43&lats=27&lond=76&lonm=06&lonns=28&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4509767&e=405846&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This name is proposed for a 1.4 km (0.9 mi) long tributary of the Schuylkill River in Blythe Township and the Borough of New Philadelphia. The name was selected in recognition of the abandoned mine workings that are located nearby. The proponent reports that aluminum and iron from these mine workings are still found along the stream.

Moss Glen Creek

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=45&lats=14&lond=76&lonm=03&lon s=57&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4514078&e=409549&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This new name is proposed for a 2.7 km (1.7 mi) long tributary of Big Creek in Schuylkill Township. The name “Moss Glen” was suggested because the stream flows past the Moss Glen Rod and Gun Club, which has been a local institution for many years. The stream, which flows through old mine workings, is also located in the vicinity of the historic Moss Glen Colliery and approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) east of Moss Glen Reservoir. The Pennsylvania Fish and Game Commission has suggested the proposed name might be confusing, as Moss Glen Reservoir lies on another tributary, not along this unnamed stream. However, both the proponent and the State Board have responded that this should not be an issue and that the name is appropriate because the aforementioned rod and gun club owns extensive property at the head of the unnamed stream.

Red Church Run

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4499207&e=409392&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4499328&e=407925&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This name is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Pine Creek in West Brunswick Township. The proposed name would recognize the stream’s proximity to Zion United Church of Christ (also known as The Old Red Church or Zion’s Red Church), which was established in the 1750’s and which still functions today.

Rip Rap Run

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4503367&e=415327&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4503206&e=413702&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This new name is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of the Little Schuylkill River in East Brunswick Township. The proponent reports that the name was suggested because the mouth of the stream is near a popular fishing hole known locally as “Rip Rap”. She further reports that property owners along the stream support the proposal.

Robin Run

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?latd=40&latm=45&lats=21&lond=75&lonm=56&lon s=53&datum=NAD27&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4514981&e=421145&s=50&size=1&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This new name is proposed for a 3.7 km (2.3 mi) long tributary of the Little Schuylkill River in West Penn Township. The proposed name would recognize the abundance of songbirds found in the area and would continue the theme of naming streams for the area's wildlife. Rabbit Run and Owl Creek are located nearby.

Swampy Creek

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4509201.00012344&e=407932.999999692&u=2>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4509748&e=406569&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This new name is proposed for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of an unnamed tributary of the Schuylkill River in Blythe Township. The name is descriptive. The proponent reports, "This tributary flows freely until it fills a large man-made water basin referred to as The Swampy to most local residents." The portion of the stream below this basin is a haven for ducks, amphibians, and nocturnal animals. A separate proposal has been initiated to make official the name Swampy Pond for the aforementioned basin. The proponents are considering options for submitting a name for the unnamed main tributary.

Swampy Pond

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4509453&e=407117&size=s&u=2&layer=DRG25>

This name is proposed for small body of water located along Swampy Creek (q.v.), near Kaska in Blythe Township. The name is descriptive. The proponent reports, "[Swampy Creek] flows freely until it fills a large man-made water basin referred to as The Swampy to most local residents".

Little Pony Trail Creek, Pennsylvania

(Docket 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4423821&e=459003&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4422576&e=459435&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal was submitted by the co-director of a homeschoolers' enhancement center in Newtown Square, who wishes to make official the name Little Pony Trail Creek for a 1.6 km (1 mi) long tributary of Ridley Creek in Edgmont Township. The proponent reports that as part of its educational curriculum, his organization has been participating in a stream planting and monitoring project with the Chester Ridley Crum Watershed Association, and he and the Watershed Association would like to make official the name that has been used locally for many

years. Although he was unable to provide any information on the origin or history of the proposed name, he suggests it may be an Indian name. There is no associated feature named Little Pony Trail, but a road that runs alongside the stream is named Pony Trail Road. The Edgmont Township Supervisors and the Delaware County Planning Commission have expressed support for the name. The County discovered in its research that a FEMA floodplain map labels the stream Pony Tail Run; if the proposed name is approved, the latter name will be recorded in GNIS as a variant. The Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names has indicated it has no objection to the proposal. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes having a current or historical interest in the area.

Quartz Creek, Pennsylvania

(Docket 387)

Mouth:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4413395&e=439695&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

Source:<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=18&n=4415350&e=438841&s=50&size=1&u=6&datum=nad83&layer=DRG25>

This proposal is to apply the new name Quartz Creek to an unnamed, 2.6 km (1.6 mi) long tributary of East Branch Red Clay Creek in East Marlborough Township. It was submitted by a science teacher and sponsor of the Earth Club at Charles F. Patton Middle School. The members of the Earth Club, along with the school's Outdoor Learning Classroom, have been involved in restoration projects along the headwaters of the stream, which flows behind the school. After learning the stream had no name, the science teachers conducted a Name-That-Stream contest. The winner, an eighth grade student, reported that he chose the name because he frequently finds quartz along the stream. A letter of support for this proposal was received from the East Marlborough Township Supervisors, while the Chester County Commissioners and the Pennsylvania Board on Geographic Names indicated they have no objection to the name.

The Slope, Utah

(Glen Canyon National Recreation Area)

(Docket 385)

<http://www.topozone.com/map.asp?z=12&n=4132710.91212989%20&e=519446.902018748&u=6&datum=nad83>

This proposal is to make official the name The Slope for a large sloped area of over one square mile in size that tilts upward from the shores of Lake Powell to The Rincon and Waterpocket Fold. The proponent describes the feature as “inconceivably vast” and “monumental,” although up close it is made up of “calcite crystals, deep gullies, hidden gardens, and water pockets.” He says a houseboat captain once told him the feature was always known simply as “The Slope.” Unlike the fifteen other names submitted by this proponent, this proposal has the support of the Utah Names Committee and the National Park Service. According to the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), there are eight other features in the State of Utah with the generic “Slope” or “Slopes”, although none are in Kane County.