



THE BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE PROPOSAL FORM

This document is for those interested in proposing:

1. **A new name for a currently unnamed geographic feature, or**
2. **A change to an existing name, spelling, or where a name is applied.**

By submitting this form, the proponent acknowledges the [BGN Policies](#) and agrees to work with BGN staff regarding their proposal.



VERSION 2.0.1
BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE

Domestic Geographic Name Proposal Form

The U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) is responsible for standardizing the names of geographic features within the 50 States and in other areas under the sovereignty of the United States. The BGN retains the legal authority to promulgate all official names and locations of natural features (e.g. mountains, rivers, valleys), as well as canals, channels, reservoirs, and other select feature types.

This form is to propose a new name or name, spelling, or application change for a geographic feature for Federal use. A proponent should carefully review the proposal prior to submission to ensure that it is consistent with the [BGN policies](#). Please note all fields with a red outline are required prior to submitting this form.

The proponent should also be aware that the entire proposal—including personal identifying information and any associated correspondence—is in the public domain and may be made publicly available at any time.

Submit Proposal: 1. Email this form and supporting documentation to: BGNESEC@usgs.gov
OR 2. Send by mail to:
U.S. BGN Executive Secretary, Domestic Names
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, MS-523
Reston, VA 20192

Contact Us: BGNESEC@usgs.gov

Please note that anything submitted by mail will be delayed.

Naming Basics

Proposed Name:

Is this to change an existing name?

 Y N

Is this name in current local use?

 Y N

If yes, please provide the official name and Feature ID as it appears in [the Geographic Names Information System \(GNIS\)](#).

What is the Feature Class?

Please Select One

GNIS Name:

Feature ID:

Location Basics



Where is the feature?

Latitude: (38.94741)

Longitude: (-77.36839)



General Location:

State:

County:

City/Town/
Township/
Borough:

For Linear Features (e.g. stream or valley):

Mouth/Confluence

Latitude: (38.94741)

Longitude: (-77.36839)



Source/Headwater

Latitude: (38.94741)

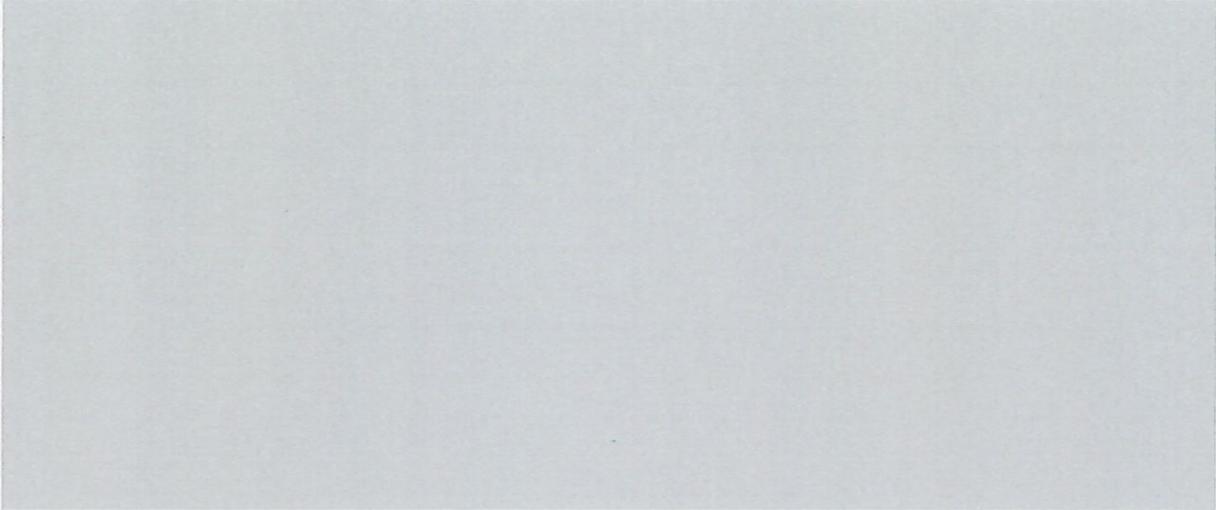
Longitude: (-77.36839)

Public Land Survey System:

Section(s), Township, Range, Meridian

Feature Description

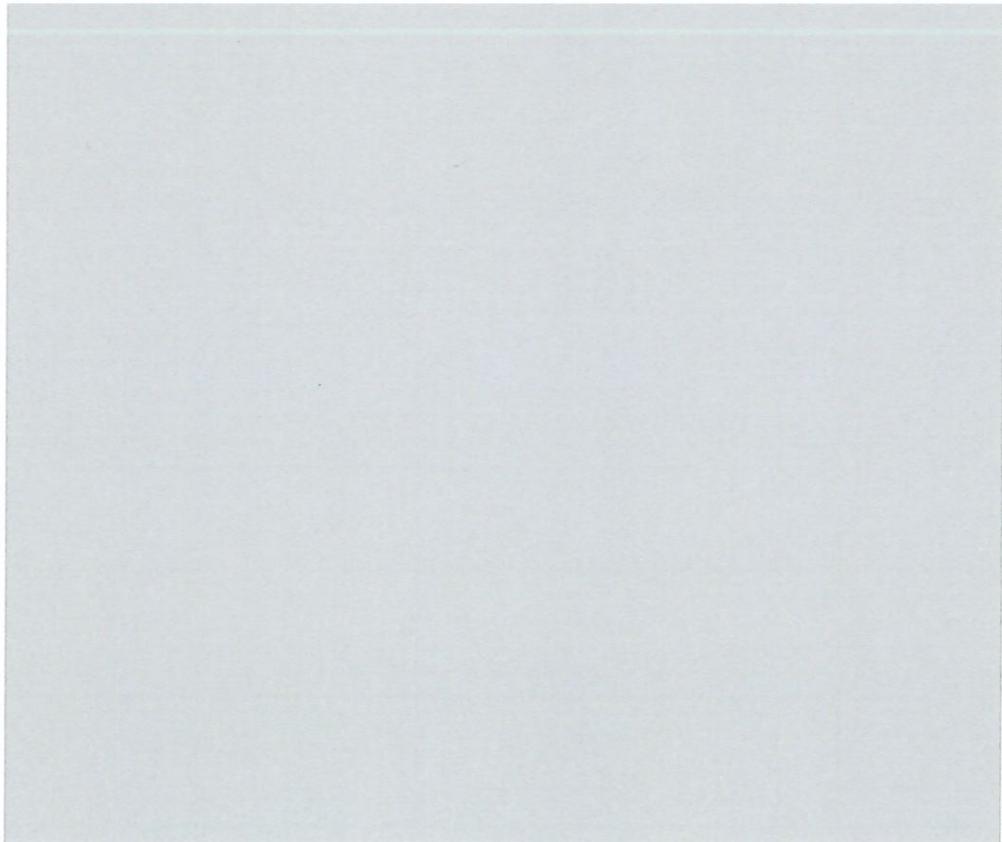
Physical shape, length, width, etc. (Maps can be submitted separately by email)



Name Details

Name information:

Please provide relevant information about the proposed name, such as origin, meaning, how long it has been in current use, as well as current or historical significance. Also include why you believe the feature requires a name or name change and why the proposed name is appropriate. Describe any documents that you will be submitting (separately by email) to support your proposal.



Please provide a list of supporting documentation, including any web links:

Examples: Published sources showing the proposed name or letters of support (local government, historical society, etc.).



Is the name [commemorative](#)? Does the name honor or refer to a person or persons? Y N

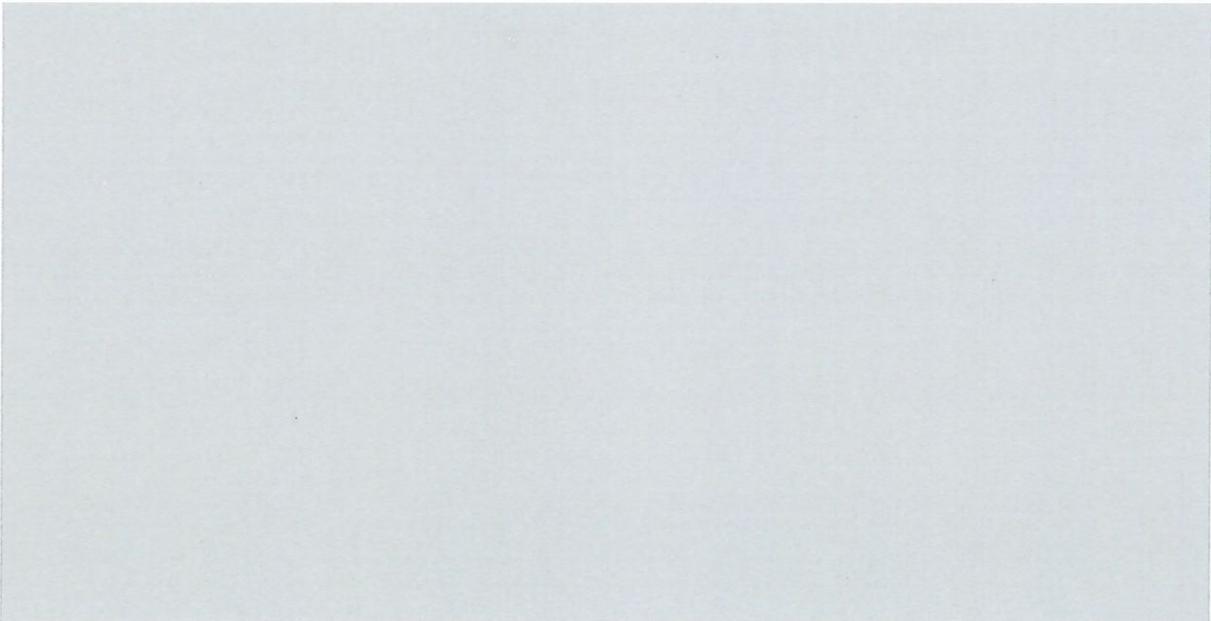
Please note that the BGN will only accept proposals for names that are intended to honor a person or persons deceased at least five years. The BGN will disapprove names that could be construed to honor living persons. The person being honored should have had either (1) some direct or long-term association with the feature, or (2) have made a significant contribution to the area, community, or State in which it is located; or (3) have outstanding national or international recognition. The BGN discourages the use of an individual's full name except to avoid ambiguity.

If yes, please provide the following:

Honoree's Date of Birth:

Honoree's Date of Death:

Short biography and significance or association with the geographic feature: *(list any additional honorees here)*



Is the feature in a Wilderness Area or Wilderness Study Area? Y N Unknown

If yes, please provide your justification for making an exception to [the Wilderness Policy](#):

Please note that the BGN will not approve new names for unnamed features within wilderness areas or wilderness study areas, unless an overriding need can be demonstrated by the proponent.

Additional Information

Is there any local opposition or conflict with the proposed name? Y N

If yes, please explain and describe any opposition:

Additional notes:

Proponent Information

Please provide one form of contact (email preferred):

 Proponent's Name:

Agency or Organization, if applicable:

 Email:

 Mailing Address:

 Phone:

 Are you completing this form for someone else?

Y N

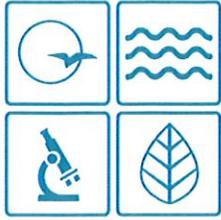
If yes, please fill out the following:

Completed by:
Full Name:

Email:

Mailing Address:

Phone:



March 27, 2025

Russell and Amber Morris
3385 County Road 5615
Bunker, MO 63629

On March 13, 2025, I met with Amber Morris to look at a spring on her property. This report is a summary of that visit and the measurements taken.

Overview of this site:

The property is located on the southern side of Dent County, approximately four miles west of the City of Bunker.

The geology of this area is straightforward (Figure 1). The bedrock Sinking Creek and the area immediately around it is Eminence/Potosi Dolomite. Sandy residuum and chert cobbles from the upper-laying Gasconade Dolomite can be seen in the sand and gravel banks where the spring enters Sinking Creek.

The spring emerges from the gravel and meanders around 700ft before discharging into Sinking Creek. Water from Sinking Creek flows southwest until it reaches the Current River.

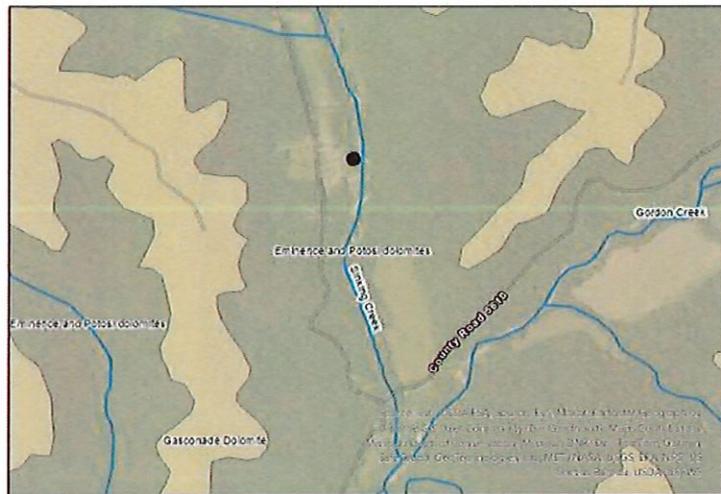


Figure 1: Brief geology around the spring.

Explanation of measurements taken:

A table with the precise measurements taken for your spring is enclosed at the end of this report. This section will explain what each parameter measured was and what it can tell you about your spring.

number. This can tell us a lot about the water in your spring system. The water from springs is groundwater that is pushed to the surface in karstic environments. These environments often occur in limestone or dolomitic rocks, which are basic. Over time, the calcium and magnesium in these rocks can leach into the groundwater, making the water itself more basic. If the groundwater is fairly deep or had been circling underground for a relatively long time, the more basic the pH value of the water would be. Rainwater is naturally slightly acidic, having a pH value around 5. The pH taken at your spring was 7.1.

Oxygen-Reduction Potential (ORP) measures the ease at which the water in your spring absorbs or releases electrons. This can be useful in determining if there are any contaminants in the water that could be contributing or absorbing these electrons.

Overall

The presence of several aquatic fish, including minnows and crawfish, as well as the abundant amount of watercress growing in and around the spring, indicate that it is healthy and of good quality. I hope this report is useful to you. Thank you for taking the time to meet with me and to show me your spring. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best Regards,
Missouri Geological Survey



Lauren Mack
Geologist
PO Box 250
Rolla MO, 65402
Phone: 573-368-2192

Enclosed below is a summary of water quality measurements and pictures of each of the springs.

Table of measurements taken:

	Spring
Location (Lat, Long)	37.460, -91.290
Temperature	13.1°C (55.58°F)
Dissolved Oxygen %	63.3%
Dissolved Oxygen mg/L	6.59mg/L
Specific Conductance	286.3µS/cm
Conductivity	221µS/cm
Total Dissolved Solids	185.9mg/L
pH	7.1
Oxidation-Reduction Potential	75.6mV

	First	Second	Third
Location (Lat, Long)	37.460, -91.290	37.4595, -91.2899	37.4587, -91.2898
Flow	0.55* cfs (246.7 gpm)	2.09 cfs (938.1 gpm)	1.9 cfs (852.8 gpm)
Gallons per Day	355,405 gpd	1,350,538 gpd	1,227,761 gpd

*interference from thick mud

Photos:



Photo 1: Near the head of the spring, where the first measurement was taken, looking downstream.



Photo 2: Where the second measurement was taken, looking downstream.

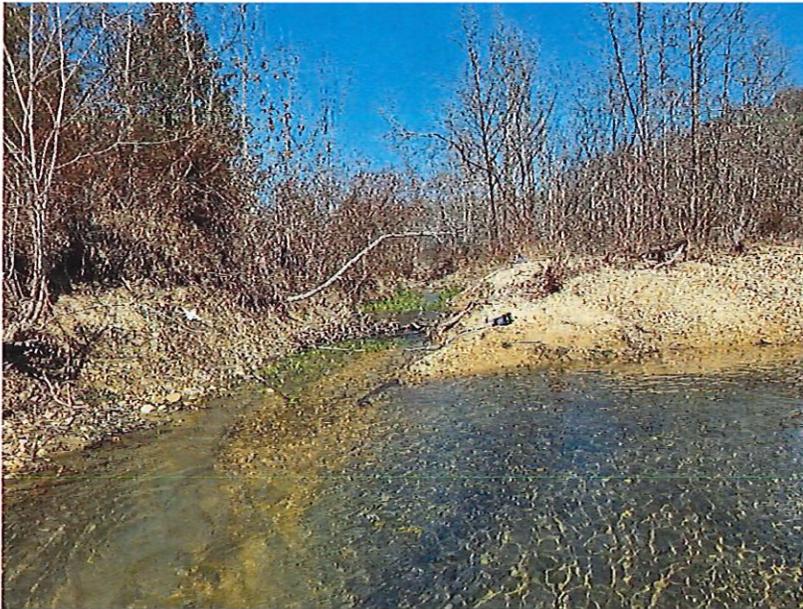


Photo 3: Where the third measurement was taken, near where the spring enters Sinking Creek, looking upstream.