

**U.S. Board on Geographic Names  
Domestic Names Committee**

Seven Hundred and Tenth Meeting  
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Room 7000B  
July 9, 2009 – 9:30 a.m.

Members and Deputy Members in Attendance

Robert Bewley	Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management)
Douglas Caldwell	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
Andrew Flora	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Michael Fournier	Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)
Tony Gilbert	Government Printing Office
Robert Hiatt	Library of Congress (Chairman (Acting), not voting)
Elizabeth Kanalley	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
William Logan	Department of Homeland Security (U.S. Coast Guard)
Michael Shelton	Department of the Interior (National Park Service)
Douglas Vandegraft	Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Ex-Officio

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

Staff

Jennifer Runyon, U.S. Geological Survey  
Noorma Zahory, U.S. Geological Survey

Guests

Peter Benton-Sullivan, Department of the Interior (National Park Service)  
Varian Bosch, Department of the Interior (National Park Service)  
Steven Gardner, National Geographic Society  
Nicholas Rosenbach, National Geographic Society

1. Opening

The meeting opened at 9:35 a.m. In the Chairman's absence, the Vice Chairman will be chairing this meeting. The guests were introduced. The members thanked the National Park Service for preparing and distributing copies of a very useful and timely factsheet entitled National Park Service: Steps in the Wilderness Designation Process.

2. Minutes of the 709<sup>th</sup> Meeting

The minutes of the 709<sup>th</sup> meeting, held May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2009, were reviewed and one correction was noted. In the third sentence of 3.3, the words "to also" should be reversed. The minutes were then approved as amended.

It was noted that a separate report outlining the issues that were discussed at the meeting in May that followed the DNC meeting is being prepared.

### 3. Communications and Reports

#### 3.1 Chairwoman's Report (Kanalley)

The full BGN will meet on Tuesday, July 14<sup>th</sup> at 1:30 p.m. at the State Department. The Foreign Names Committee will also be meeting that day, at 10 a.m. DNC members are encouraged to attend and they should contact Leo Dillon at the State Department for building admittance.

An all-day meeting, to review the DNC's *Principles, Policies, and Procedures* document, was held June 23<sup>rd</sup> at the U.S. Geological Survey. In attendance were Kanalley, Caldwell, Logan, and Runyon. Considerable progress was made toward preparing a final working document, and staff hopes to have a report available shortly. It was noted that the vast majority of changes are either editorial or in the format of the document. Since it will be posted online in the future, it was determined that the structure and format should be modified to make it more user-friendly.

Following the approval in 2008 of the new name Powers Peak, the proponent has been working with another individual to suggest the naming of a portion of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail for a member of his family. The individual has contacted the U.S. Forest Service regarding his request and was informed that because the Trail was designated by Congress, naming or renaming a portion of it will likely not be feasible. Kanalley noted that the National Park Service may need to become involved, as that agency is responsible for managing the National Trails System.

In response to the Data Quality Act, which was passed by Congress in 2001, the Forest Service has been informed that a recreation area (campsite) in the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Wyoming is shown in the wrong location on Federal maps and therefore in GNIS. As an administrative feature, the Forest Service will make every effort to resolve the matter internally and through its regional office, but Kanalley cited the issue as an example of how difficult it can be to address such requests when the feature in question does not fall under the BGN's purview.

Kanalley reminded the members that the Annual Conference of the Council of Geographic Names Authorities (COGNA) will take place September 8<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> in Charleston, South Carolina.

#### 3.2 BGN Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

The Geographical Names Board of Canada will hold its annual meeting August 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> in Nunavut. Yost will be attending.

The annual geographic names training course held under the auspices of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History will take place in late October in Madrid, Spain. Roger Payne, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus, and George Troop from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency will once again lead the training team.

### 3.3 Communications Committee Report (Caldwell)

The Special Committee on Communications has not met since the last DNC meeting, but hopes to do so in the near future.

### 3.4 Executive Secretary's Report (Yost)

Dr. Richard Randall, BGN Executive Secretary Emeritus, met recently with Doug Richardson, Executive Director of the Association of American Geographers (AAG), and has suggested it might be beneficial to both organizations if Mr. Richardson were invited to attend a meeting of the BGN and/or the domestic or foreign committees. Kanalley has drafted an invitation to Mr. Richardson.

The DNC staff was briefed recently on the status of the BGN records scanning project. Considerable progress is being made and the staff learned the various ways in which the vast volume of material is to be archived and made available via the web. A demonstration of the project will be provided at the COGNA Conference.

The Lumbee Indian Tribe of North Carolina has indicated it will petition the North Carolina government to change the official name of the Lumber River to Lumbee River. Yost has been interviewed by the local media and there have been several articles in local newspapers.

At the DNC's May meeting, the members were asked whether they wished to revisit their April decision not to approve the proposal to change the name of Swatara Creek in Pennsylvania to Swatara River. The members voted not to do so, reaffirming their belief that they had had all the necessary information at their disposal when they voted on the issue. Since then, the DNC staff has been advised that the proponent may initiate efforts to have the name changed through State legislation.

### 3.5 Staff Report (Runyon)

At the May meeting, the staff informed the Committee of a recently submitted proposal by the Arctic Village Tribal Council to apply new names or name changes for 226 features in the Arctic Village's traditional lands. A copy of the application and accompanying map have been forwarded to the Alaska State Geographic Names Authority, which has offered to work with the proponent to coordinate the naming effort. A copy was also sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which will review the request because of the features' close proximity to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The proponent has been advised that he will need to provide a more detailed map, preferably with geographic coordinates for each feature, and to demonstrate that the proposed names are from a standard orthography that is considered acceptable to the BGN. The staff also discussed whether the DNC would request the addition of recognized generic terms to the Native names.

The Arctic Village proposal led to a discussion regarding what defines a standard orthography and what exactly comprises the Roman script. Hiatt provided some information and helped clarify the definitions of "orthography" and "Roman script." It was suggested, and the members agreed, that the DNC should seek additional guidance from the Foreign Names Committee (FNC), principally their linguistics staff. The FNC has considerable experience working with foreign language scripts

but the DNC needs assistance regarding American Indian languages and writing systems. It was noted that the FNC often recognizes two or more names for a feature, depending on the needs of the user, and perhaps the DNC might wish to consider this option for domestic names. It was agreed that considerably more analysis on this topic is needed.

There was some discussion regarding the proposal to apply the new name Salish Sea to a body of water that straddles the U.S.-Canada border and which comprises collectively the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Georgia Strait, Puget Sound, and numerous other bays and bodies of water. This proposal was introduced briefly at the May meeting, and the members were reminded once again that if the name Salish Sea is approved, none of the aforementioned names would be impacted, as some media coverage has erroneously suggested. Vandegraft reported that he has received a letter of inquiry on the issue from the British Columbia (BC) Provincial Geographical Names Authority, written on behalf of that office, the BGN, the Geographical Names Board of Canada (GNBC), and the Washington State Board on Geographic Names. Yost reminded the members of the significance of the Trans-Boundary Agreement (signed 20 years ago), and noted that the letter was sent jointly by the four organizations so as to avoid duplication and allow for a coordinated research effort. The BC Names Authority is expected to review the proposal at its meeting later this month, in anticipation of a vote by the GNBC at its annual meeting in August. The Washington Board will discuss the issue at its October meeting, and then presumably the DNC will do so in November. The other DNC members on the distribution list were asked if they had received a similar inquiry, to which each responded they had not. The DNC staff will follow up with the BC Names Office, and will determine if the inquiry can be distributed electronically. There was some concern that the proposal is not yet on the DNC's Quarterly Review List and that the short timeframe for providing comments is not realistic.

The DNC has received a proposal from the Prince William County (Virginia) Supervisors to make official the name Potomac Town Center for a newly-developed commercial and residential area. The staff asked the Committee if this should be placed on a review list for its review or if the name should be considered administrative. The members agreed it should be the latter. This led to a discussion regarding how to treat proposals and requests to make official names for unincorporated communities and locales. Although the Committee reaffirmed it has the purview to decide on unincorporated community names, it also recognizes that many of these are planned and named through local and State ordinances, and that by the time the Committee is made aware of the name, it is already well-established and in verbal and published use. In the early stages of planning a new community, the Committee may be asked to render a decision on its name, and if so, it will gladly do so; or, if the issue relates to changing name already shown on one or more Federal or local products, the Committee should get involved. However, if an established name is brought to the attention of the staff and there is no apparent conflict, the staff has the authority to determine the most efficient approach to resolve the issue. Fournier and Flora confirmed that any "new" unincorporated community names should be forwarded to the Census Bureau so that the necessary Census and Class codes can be assigned to the GNIS record.

Runyon noted that following the Committee's rejection of the proposal to change the name of Spring Mountain in Washington to Ira Spring Mountain, the staff has received a telephone inquiry from a Congressional office regarding the appeal process. Caldwell reported that he received a similar

inquiry. Thus far, no further communication has been received but the Committee will be kept informed.

The staff learned recently that in 2005 the government of King County, Washington, voted to change the history of the naming of their county. While King County was named originally for William Rufus King, vice-president to President Franklin Pierce, the county agreed with a request to amend that to honor instead Martin Luther King, Jr. Because a county's name is considered "administrative", this action does not require BGN approval, but a note has been added to the GNIS record.

### 3.6 GNIS and Data Compilation Program (Yost)

As the 30-plus year GNIS Phase II data compilation program approaches completion, there continues to be an increased effort to establish and maintain State stewardship agreements, and also to integrate the various USGS data layers. A demonstration of the new USGS topographic map is expected to take place at next week's ESRI International Users' Conference.

Vandegraft inquired as to the status of the list of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Survey administrative name corrections he has submitted to the GNIS Office. Yost reported that they are in the queue and should be available in GNIS in the near future.

### 3.7 Tribal Consultation

Following an extensive discussion of this issue at several of its recent meetings, and a recognition that the Committee will likely need to rework its policy regarding issues of interest to American Indians, it was decided that the October 8<sup>th</sup> DNC meeting would be dedicated to the topic. The staff was asked to prepare a list of "talking points" and to solicit input from those Committee members and representatives of other Federal agencies who work closely with American Indian tribes. The NPS has noted in the past that the Department of the Interior's Solicitor's Office should be asked to provide insight on how the BGN should interpret the Executive Order regarding Tribal consultation. The Foreign Names Committee will be asked to provide its expertise on the linguistics issue.

### 4. Docket Review (Runyon)

Please refer to the attached Docket for a description of each proposal. For new names approved at this meeting, the newly-assigned GNIS Feature ID (FID) has been noted following the name.

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

#### **II. Disagreement on Docketed Names**

**Rangers Pond**, Colorado (White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness)  
(Review List 399)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing a lack of evidence that it warranted an exception to the Wilderness Policy, as well as the lack of support from the State Names Authority and the land management agency.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Cherokee Creek**, Georgia (Review List 392)

A motion was made and seconded not to approve this proposal, citing research that indicated the area in which the stream is located was not traditionally home to the Cherokee Indians, but rather was affiliated historically with the Creek Indians. The members also cited the lack of support by the Cherokee Tribe of Northeast Alabama and the State Names Authority.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

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

**Lillies Pond**, New York (Review List 393) (FID 2560702)

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

Vote: 6 in favor  
2 against  
1 abstention

The negative votes were cast in the belief that the name does not satisfy the criteria of the Commemorative Names Policy because the honoree did not have any association with the feature.

Change **Squaw Butte** (FID 1127476) to **Rettie Butte**, Oregon (Review List 400)

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

Vote: 8 in favor  
0 against  
1 abstention

**IV. Revised Decisions - none**

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

**Blackrock Lake, Bufflehead Lake, Cooley Lake, Eaglewatch Lake, Ladybug Lake, Redtail Lake, South Platte Reservoir**, Colorado (Review List 400) (FIDs 2560582, 2560602, 2560603, 2560622, 2560642, 2560662, 2560663)

A motion was made and seconded to consider these seven names together.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

A motion was then made and seconded to approve the seven names.

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Geese Chant Creek**, Georgia (Review List 392) (FID 2560682)

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

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

**Owl Creek**, Washington (Review List 400) (FID 2560722)

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

Vote: 9 in favor  
0 against  
0 abstentions

5. **Location and Time of Next Meeting**

The meeting adjourned at 11:20 a.m. The next meeting of the Domestic Names Committee will be held August 13<sup>th</sup>, 2009, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Room 7000B.

(signed) *Louis A. Yost*

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Louis A. Yost, Executive Secretary

APPROVED  
(signed) *Curtis Loy*

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Curtis Loy, Chairman  
Domestic Names Committee

**U.S. BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES  
DOMESTIC NAMES COMMITTEE  
DOCKET  
July 2009**

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

**II. Disagreement on Docketed Names**

**Rangers Pond**, Colorado

(White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness)

(Review List 399)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.1744444442&p\\_longi=-107.174458](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.1744444442&p_longi=-107.174458)

This 0.3 acre lake, proposed to be named Rangers Pond, is located in the White River National Forest/Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness in Pitkin County. The proponent reports that while researching the local wildlife habitat he noticed the remote lake on Google Earth, and is proposing to name it “for all the wildlife and forest rangers who have hiked the area and apparently missed the feature.” He suggests the Colorado Division of Wildlife and the U.S. Forest Service would appreciate the irony of the name. The lake is not depicted on USGS topographic maps. Although the Pitkin County Commissioners said they had no objection to the name, neither the Colorado Board on Geographic Names nor the U.S. Forest Service are in support. Both cited a lack of an overriding need to name the feature, which is in a wilderness area and is described as “a very small depression [that] may only contain water during spring runoff.”

A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. According to GNIS, there is a cluster of small lakes and also a locale in Jackson County, approximately 180 km (112 mi) from the lake in question, named Ranger Lakes and Ranger Lakes Campground, respectively.

**Cherokee Creek**, Georgia

(Review List 392)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=33.552778&p\\_longi=-84.438889](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.552778&p_longi=-84.438889)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=33.581111&p\\_longi=-84.451667](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.581111&p_longi=-84.451667)

The new name Cherokee Creek is proposed for a 3.8 km (2.4 mi) long tributary of Camp Creek at the western edge of Clayton County. It was submitted by a water resources engineer with the Clayton County Water Authority, who suggests a name is needed “to provide identity to the stream and create public awareness of stream water quality.” The County conducted a stream-naming contest; the winning entry, submitted by a local resident, was chosen because “the area along the

stream was occupied by Cherokee Indians. Artifacts are being discovered daily in this area.” A second proposal would apply the name Geese Chant Creek (q.v.) to another local stream.

The Clayton County Commissioners were asked on three occasions to comment on this proposal, but no response was received. The last communication indicated that if the county did not respond, the BGN would presume the Commissioners were aware of and in support of the Water Authority’s naming efforts.

The Georgia State Archives, which serves as the State Names Authority, responded that the State could not endorse the proposal, citing evidence that the area in which the stream is located was not traditionally Cherokee land, but was settled by the Creek Indians. Further, the artifacts being discovered are “commensurate with the Creek habit of camping and inhabiting areas along tributaries.” As part of its research, the BGN staff forwarded this proposal to the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, the Echota Cherokee Tribe of Alabama, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, the Cherokee Tribe of Northeast Alabama responded with the statement, “Since this area was historically Creek Indian country, the name Cherokee would be inappropriate.” The United Keetoowah Band replied that they would be in support of the name.

There are no other geographic features in Clayton County known to be named “Cherokee.” Elsewhere in the State, there are 71 features with the name, including two streams, Cherokee Branch in Catoosa County and Cherokee Creek in Lincoln County. The latter is the closest and is located 197 km (122 mi) from the stream in question.

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

#### **Lillies Pond, New York** (Review List 393)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=41.69167&p\\_longi=-74.92722](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=41.69167&p_longi=-74.92722)

The new name Lillies Pond is proposed for a 95 m (310 ft) by 60 m (200 ft) body of water located in the Town of Bethel in Sullivan County. The proponent of this new name reports that she is the owner of the property on which the lake is located and that she was able to purchase it as a result of an inheritance she received from her mother, Lillie T. Cerritelli (1930-2000). Although her mother did not reside in Bethel and apparently never visited the area, the proponent states that the proposed name would honor her memory.

The Bethel Town Board is in support of the proposal, while the Sullivan County Legislature stated it did not have an opinion and would defer to the Town. The New York State Names Committee has been inactive for several years and despite recent efforts to re-form a names authority, there has been very little interest thus far. Those members who formerly served on the Committee were advised on two occasions that if no input was received, the BGN would proceed with its vote on this proposal. No further response was received. There are no Federally-recognized Tribes with a current or historical in this county. According to GNIS, there are two other geographic features in New York

named “Lillie”; Lillie Hill is a summit in Tioga County, while Lillies Pinnacle, also a summit, is in Madison County. These features are 107 km (66 mi) and 169 km (105 mi) away, respectively.

**Rettie Butte**, Oregon

(Review List 400)

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p\\_lat=45.0278&p\\_longi=-120.06&fid=1127476](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglemap?p_lat=45.0278&p_longi=-120.06&fid=1127476)

This proposal, to change the name of Squaw Butte in Wheeler County to Rettie Butte, was submitted to the Oregon Geographic Names Board by a local resident in an effort to remove a name considered to be offensive. The 1,401 m (4,597 ft) summit is located 12 km (7.8 mi) east-northeast of the community of Fossil and 4.5 km (2.8 mi) north of Kinzua. The new name would honor William and Jane Rettie, who emigrated from Scotland in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1899, they purchased land in the vicinity of this summit and soon after began to acquire other homesteads from various families. They owned nearly 3,000 acres until 1951. The Retties also donated land for the construction of a school on the banks of Thirtymile Creek, which flows on the west and southwest sides of the summit. In 1948, Mrs. Rettie and one of her sons lost their lives trying to escape a flash flood. The Wheeler County Commissioners and the Oregon Geographic Names Board both recommend approval of this name change. The OGNB, as part of its research, forwarded the proposal to the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services, which in turn sent it to all Tribes having an interest in the State. No response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion.

**IV. Revised Decisions - none**

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

**Seven Reservoir names in Littleton, Colorado**

(Review List 400)

The following seven names were submitted by the South Suburban Parks and Recreation Department, to give official names to former gravel pits that have been filled with water and reclaimed for recreation use. These reservoirs are all located within South Platte Park in the City of Littleton in Arapaho County. According to the Park Department’s “Name The Lakes Committee,” area residents and park users were asked to suggest meaningful names that would refer to qualities of the newly-created features, representing either the wildlife in the park, physical characteristics of the waterbodies, or local history. The Littleton City Council recommends approval of all seven names, and the city government has begun to use the names. The Arapahoe County Commissioners were asked if they had any objections to the proposed names, but no response was received. The Colorado Board on Geographic Names recommends approval of the seven names. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the following Federally-recognized Tribes, but no response was received, which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion: the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, the Northern Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

**Blackrock Lake**, Colorado

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.56833333333333&p\\_longi=-105.0416666666667](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.56833333333333&p_longi=-105.0416666666667)

The first name, Blackrock Lake, would apply to an eight acre body of water that lies 1.8 km (1.1 mi) northeast of Chatfield Lake, and just north of State Highway 470. This name was chosen because chemical processes used in the reservoir coated the stones, gravel, and sand on the bottom with manganese oxide to give them a metallic black sheen. There are no other features with names containing the word “Blackrock” in Colorado.

**Bufflehead Lake**, Colorado

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.57861111111111&p\\_longi=-105.04](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.57861111111111&p_longi=-105.04)

This five acre reservoir, proposed to be named Bufflehead Lake, is located just south of the reservoir proposed to be named Cooley Lake (q.v.), on the south side of West Mineral Avenue, and north of “Eaglewatch Lake” (q.v.). According to the proponent, the recommended name was chosen because the reservoir provides a diverse combination of shallow and deep water marsh habitat that attracts large numbers and diversity of ducks throughout the winter. Because of its size, the bufflehead is one of the more noticed species on the lake, and “the name fits nicely with the other reservoirs being named in the Littleton area.” Previously, the name Heron Lake had been used by the Littleton Parks Department, but after the BGN staff questioned whether the feature’s proximity to another body of water named Blue Heron Lake might cause confusion, the proposal was amended to Bufflehead Lake. There are no other features in Colorado known to be named “Bufflehead.”

**Cooley Lake**, Colorado

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.58638888888889&p\\_longi=-105.0369444444444](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.58638888888889&p_longi=-105.0369444444444)

The name Cooley Lake is proposed for another of the seven newly-created reservoirs in South Platte Park. This 145-acre reservoir lies 3.9 km (2.4 mi) north-northeast of Chatfield Lake. The name would recognize the fact that the reservoir site was formerly owned by the Cooley Mining Company; in the company’s documentation, the pit was identified as the Cooley Mining Pit. According to a report presented by the Parks and Recreation Department to the Littleton City Council in October 2008, “Ecologically, Cooley Lake is [a] nationally recognized Audubon area for migration and refuge of birds.” Following the City’s approval of the name, numerous local real estate companies have begun to refer to property in “the Cooley Lake area.” Google Maps already labels the reservoir Cooley Lake. There are six other mines, all in Denver County, named for the mining company: three named Cooley Gravel Company Pit; two named Cooley Sand and Gravel Company Pit, and one Cooley Sand and Gravel Pit.

**Eaglewatch Lake**, Colorado

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.57361111111111&p\\_longi=-105.0425](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.57361111111111&p_longi=-105.0425)

This 46 acre reservoir lies 2.2 km (1.4 mi) northeast of Chatfield Lake. The name Eaglewatch Lake was chosen because during the winter, the reservoir is slow to freeze, so bald eagles perch in the surrounding trees to watch for fish. In turn, people gather to watch and admire the visiting eagles.

According to the proponent, “having a name to reflect these relationships will arouse interest and increase stewardship of the reservoir and the park.” Google Maps labels the body of water South Platte Park Pond, but after the Littleton City Council approved the name Eaglewatch Lake, that name has come into local use. There are no other features in Colorado that contain the word “Eaglewatch” in their name.

**Ladybug Lake**, Colorado

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.5700000&p\\_longi=-105.040833333333](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5700000&p_longi=-105.040833333333)

This 0.4 acre reservoir is located just to the north of the body of water proposed to be named Blackrock Lake (q.v.). The name Ladybug Lake was suggested by a local four-year old who said the small, round lake resembled the shape of a ladybug. The Littleton City Council agreed that the name was in keeping with the theme of applying animal names to the newly-created reservoirs. The name is already used by the City of Littleton. In Jefferson County, approximately 27 km (17 mi) from this body of water, is a park named Ladybug Park, but this would be the first geographic feature in the State named “Ladybug.”

**Redtail Lake**, Colorado

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.5750000&p\\_longi=-105.039166666666](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5750000&p_longi=-105.039166666666)

This 13 acre reservoir is located just to the east of the one proposed to be named Eaglewatch Lake (q.v.). The proposed name refers to the redtail hawk which is frequently spotted in South Platte Park and the surrounding area. There are no other features in Colorado that are known to contain the word “Redtail” in their name.

**South Platte Reservoir**, Colorado

[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=39.5716666666667&p\\_longi=-105.0502777778](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=39.5716666666667&p_longi=-105.0502777778)

This 135 acre reservoir is located in South Platte Park, 1.9 km (1.2 mi) north of Chatfield Lake, and along the north side of State Highway 470. Its construction was completed in 2007; during the design phase, the name South Platte Reservoir was applied and was published in several planning documents, including those of the Environmental Protection Agency since 1999. It is also being used by the City of Littleton. A report presented at the annual conference of the Association of State Dam Safety Officials in 2000 described “the innovative design approaches for the South Platte Reservoir” and noted that the major tributary of the reservoir would flow eastward toward the South Platte River. One online newspaper referred to “this earthen construction site [which] will soon be the South Platte Reservoir.... built to accommodate growth in the Highlands Ranch area.” There are eight other features in Colorado that include “South Platte” in their names, but none refer to reservoirs or lakes.

**Geese Chant Creek**, Georgia

(Review List 392)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=33.386944&p\\_longi=-84.391111](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.386944&p_longi=-84.391111)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=33.387778&p\\_longi=-84.385](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=33.387778&p_longi=-84.385)

This is the second of the two new names submitted by the Clayton County Water Authority, which suggests a name is needed “to provide identity to the stream and create public awareness of stream water quality.” The name Geese Chant Creek would be applied to a 0.6 km (0.4 mi) long tributary of the Flint River in southern Clayton County. The County conducted a stream-naming contest; the winning entry, submitted by a local resident, was chosen because “the stream provides habitat for many rare species of geese. The word *Chant* is a combination of “Chattahoochee” and “Flint,” two of the major watersheds in Clayton County.”

The Clayton County Commissioners were asked on three occasions to comment on the proposal; the final letter noted that if no response was received, the BGN would presume the Commissioners had no objection to the Water Authority’s naming efforts. The Georgia State Names Authority recommends approval of the proposal. A copy of this proposal was forwarded to the Cherokee Nation, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, the Echota Cherokee Tribe of Alabama, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, all of which are Federally-recognized. Of these, only the United Keetoowah Band responded, indicating they would be in support of the name.

**Owl Creek**, Washington

(Review List 400)

Mouth:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=48.103656&p\\_longi=-123.181854](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.103656&p_longi=-123.181854)

Source:[http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p\\_lat=48.084616&p\\_longi=-123.202443](http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis538/getgooglecoor?p_lat=48.084616&p_longi=-123.202443)

The new name Owl Creek is proposed for a 3 km (1.9 mi) long tributary of Matriotti Creek in eastern Clallam County. The proponent reports that he moved to the property through which the stream flows in 2001 and soon after began to call the stream Owl Creek because of the large number of barn owls that were seen there. He notes that although the stream was once naturally-flowing, it is described now as a “combined irrigation outlet and creek,” albeit one that still bears fish. He has spoken to his neighbors about the stream-naming effort and claims they support the proposal. One local couple said they did not see a need to name the stream but would not object if the proponent wished to name it Owl Creek. The Clallam County Commissioners and the Sequim Chamber of Commerce are in support of the proposal, while the Clallam County Historical Society has no objection. The Washington Board on Geographic Names forwarded the proposal to the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe and the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, but no response was received which is presumed to indicate a lack of an opinion on the issue. The State Board recommends approval of the name.