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CALIFORNIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

United States Geological Survey
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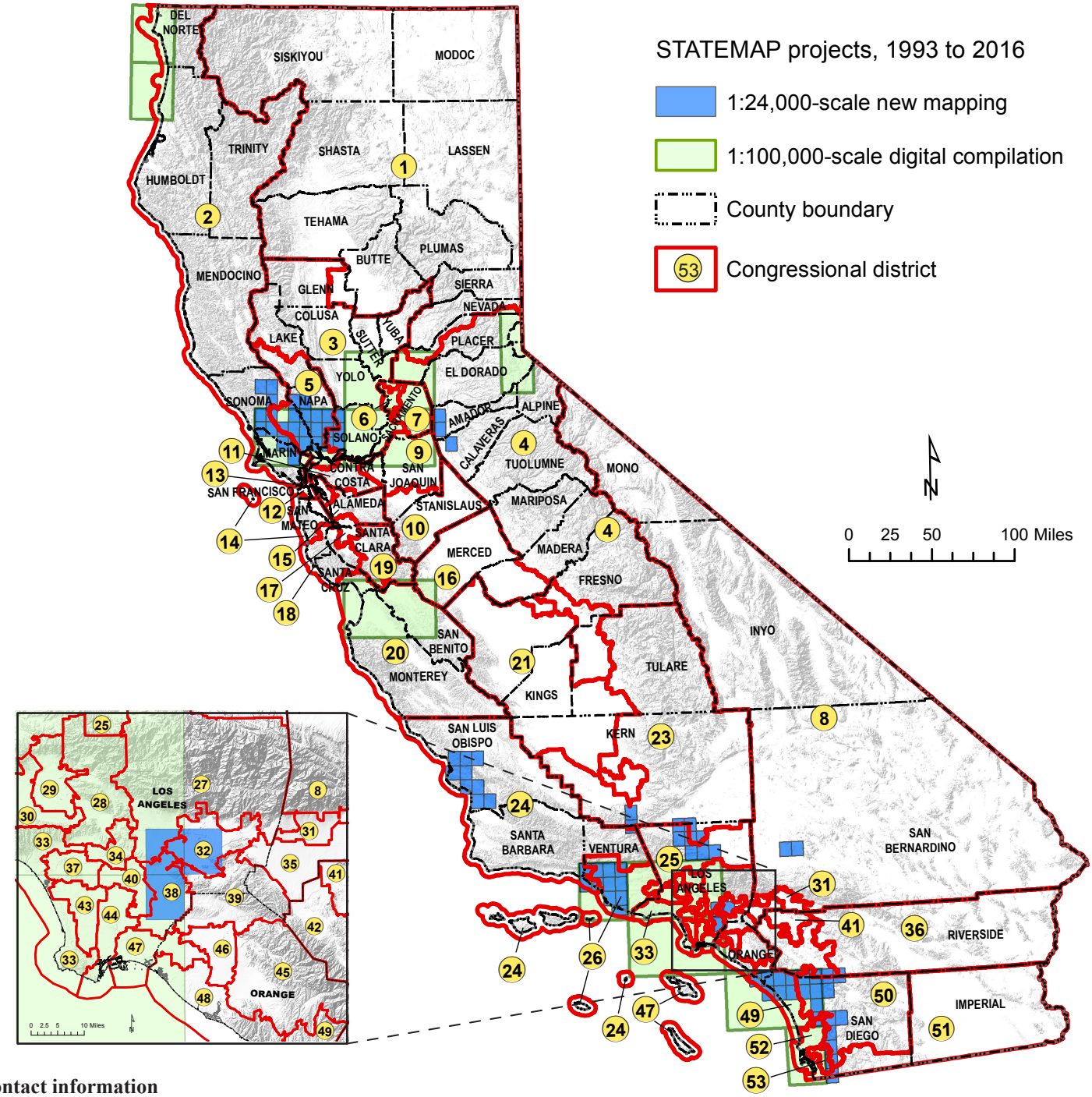
science for a changing world

National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

STATEMAP Component: States compete for federal matching funds for geologic mapping

CALIFORNIA



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SUMMARY OF STATEMAP
GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA

Federal FY	Geologic Mapping Projects 7.5' quadrangles = 1:24,000 scale 30'x60' quadrangles = 1:100,000 scale	State Dollars	Federal Dollars	Total Dollars
1993-94	Geology of Southwestern California (Part 1) /1:100,000	105,713	80,000	185,713
1994-95	Geology of Southwestern California (Part 2) /1:100,000	55,000	55,000	110,000
1995-96	7.5' – Whittier	66,672	50,000	116,672
1996-97	7.5' – El Monte and Baldwin Park; 30'x60' – Long Beach	127,806	127,806	255,612
1997-98	7.5' – Cordelia and Fairfield South; 30'x60' – Monterey quadrangle (Part 1)	158,034	107,624	265,658
1998-99	7.5' – Dana Point, San Clemente, San Onofre Bluff, Valley Center, and Escondido; 30'x60' – Monterey quadrangle (Part 2) and San Diego	157,680	157,680	315,360
1999-00	7.5' – Fallbrook, Temecula, Pechanga, Bonsall, Pala	111,551	111,551	223,102
2000-01	7.5' – Margarita Peak, Morro Hill, and Las Pulgas Canyon	100,078	100,078	200,156
2001-02	7.5' – Cuttings Wharf, Sears Point, Petaluma, Petaluma River, Novato, San Vicente Reservoir, El Cajon, Jamul Mountains, and Otay Mesa; 30'x60' – Oceanside and *Lake Tahoe Basin (*1:100,000-scale special map)	311,869	311,869	623,738
2002-03	7.5' – Two Rock, Cotati, Glen Ellen, Pitas Point, Ventura, Oxnard, Point Mugu, Vail Lake, and Aguanga; 30'x60' – Long Beach quadrangle (revised)	333,630	333,630	667,260
2003-04	7.5' – Sonoma, Napa, Mt. George, Saticoy, Santa Paula, White Ledge Pk, Camarillo	296,980	296,980	593,960
2004-05	7.5' – Rutherford, Yountville, Ojai, and Santa Paula Peak	275,275	275,275	550,550
2005-06	7.5' – Capell Valley, Fairfield North, Matilija, Boucher Hill, and Ramona; 30'x60' - south half of Napa	355,939	355,939	711,878
2006-07	7.5' – Kenwood, Mt. Vaca, Apple Valley North, and San Pasqual	210,217	210,217	420,434
2007-08	7.5' – Sebastopol, Valley Ford, and Victorville; 30'x60' – onshore east half of Santa Barbara	221,167	221,167	442,334
2008-09	7.5' – Camp Meeker, Morro Bay South, and Ritter Ridge; 30'x60' – Lodi	217,840	217,840	435,680
2009-10	7.5' – Jimtown, San Luis Obispo, Del Sur, and Lancaster West; 30'x60' – Napa	226,034	226,034	452,068
2010-11	7.5' – Healdsburg, Pismo Beach, Fairmont Butte; 30'x60' – Sacramento	221,128	221,128	442,256
2011-12	7.5' – Geyserville, Atascadero, Sleepy Valley; 30'x60' – Orick, Crescent City	215,816	215,816	431,632
2012-13	7.5' – Calistoga, Arroyo Grande NE, Oceano, and Palmdale	202,184	202,184	404,368
2013-14	7.5' – Nipomo and Grapevine; 30'x60' – Los Angeles	181,251	181,251	362,502
2014-15	7.5' – Santa Margarita, Ione, Valley Springs	174,381	174,381	348,762
2015-16	7.5' – Frazier Mtn., Morro Bay North, and Irish Hill	170,824	170,824	341,648
	TOTALS	$4,497,069	$4,404,274	$8,901,343

The STATEMAP element of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program has significantly enhanced the California Geological Survey's (CGS) ability to produce new geologic maps, which are made readily available through free digital downloads for use by all. In consultation with a panel of outside professionals, the California Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee, CGS prioritizes new mapping projects based on areas where the current or expanding population is exposed to geologic hazards, where mapping can address broader scientific questions, and where derivative maps are planned by CGS. Nowhere in the United States are so many people faced with as many geologic hazards as they are in California, where losses due to earthquakes, landslides, and other geologic hazards average many millions of dollars each year. STATEMAP-supported mapping provides the basic data that enables CGS to produce a variety of derivative maps applied in geologic hazard mitigation, watershed analysis, surface water management, land use planning, mineral resource evaluation, and other concerns. For example, new detailed geologic mapping (1:24,000-scale) supported by STATEMAP is used extensively by the CGS Seismic Hazard Zonation Program. The Seismic Hazard Zonation Program identifies areas where earthquakes are likely to cause liquefaction, landslides, or other ground failures, then provides regulatory hazard zone maps to local agencies to improve public safety through prudent development planning. STATEMAP-supported mapping also provides basic data for CGS to improve earthquake ground-shaking estimates, which are integrated into California's building codes. Beyond applications by CGS, geologic mapping supported by STATEMAP is used by other governmental agencies, engineering and environmental consultants, educators, and the general public. Letters of support indicate the geologic maps, as well as the supporting digital databases, are important resources valued by many. For example, the Sonoma County Water Agency communicated how the map and GIS database for the *Preliminary Geologic Map of the Napa 30' x 60' Quadrangle* (STATEMAP 2009-10) helped them accomplish their missions to manage water resources, mitigate flood hazards, and serve the water needs of some 600,000 people in the northern San Francisco Bay Area. With STATEMAP support, CGS will continue to advance the quality and availability of geologic maps covering California.

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