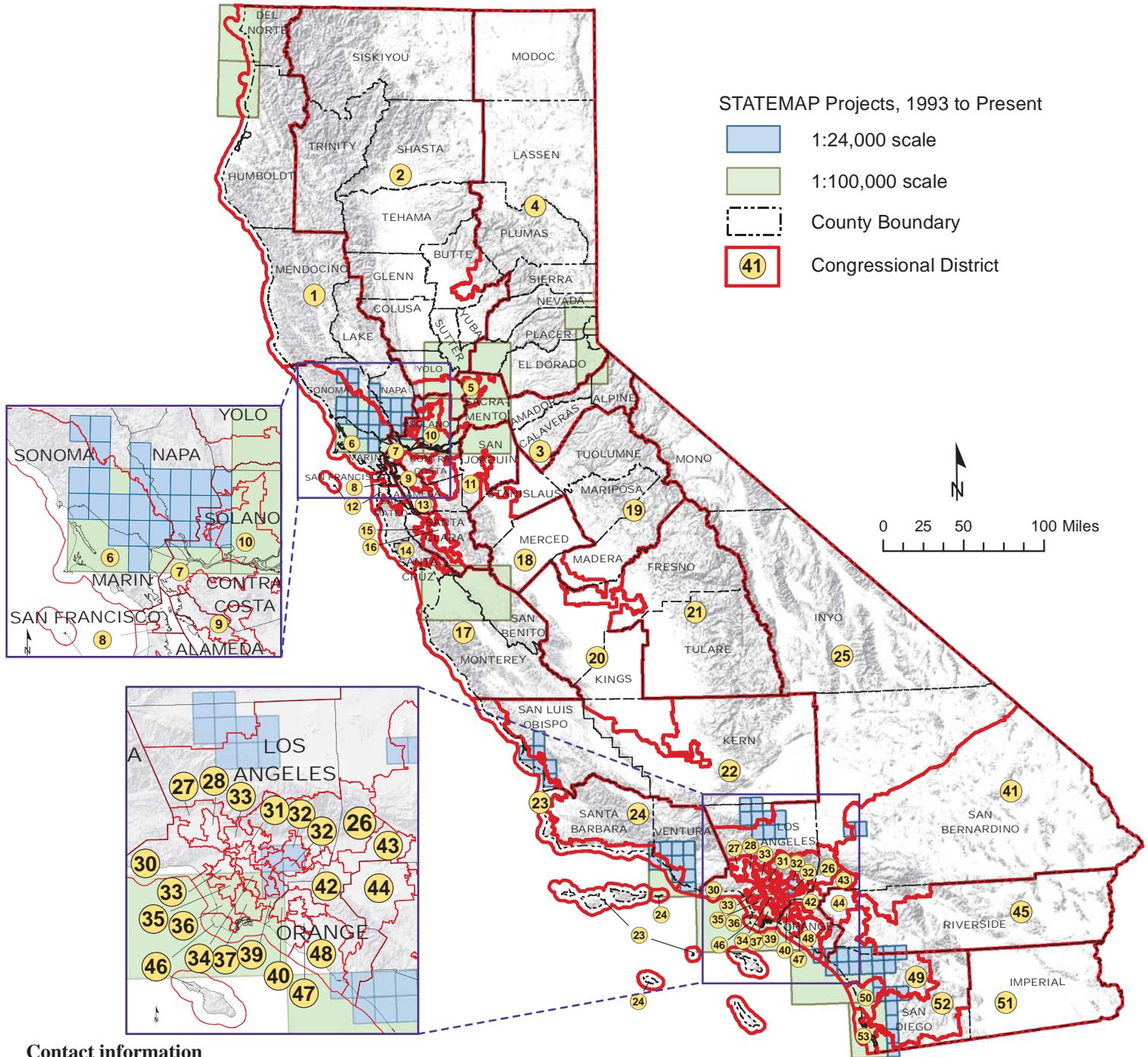


National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

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

CALIFORNIA



Contact information

**California Department of Conservation
California Geological Survey**
State Geologist: John G. Parrish, Ph.D. (916-445-1923)
STATEMAP Contact: Marc P. Delattre (707-576-2204)
<http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs>

U.S.G.S. Geologic Mapping Program Office
Program Coordinator: Peter T. Lyttle (703-648-6943)
Associate Program Coordinators:
Douglas A. Howard (703-648-6978)
Linda J. Jacobsen (703-648-4335)
<http://ncgmp.usgs.gov/>

SUMMARY OF STATEMAP GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM IN CALIFORNIA

Federal FY	Geologic Mapping Projects		State Dollars	Federal Dollars	Total Dollars
	7.5' quadrangles = 1:24,000 scale	30'x60' quadrangles = 1:100,000 scale			
1993	Geology of Southwestern California (Part 1) /1:100,000		105,713	80,000	185,713
1994	Geology of Southwestern California (Part 2) /1:100,000		55,000	55,000	110,000
1995	7.5' - Whittier		66,672	50,000	116,672
1996	7.5' - El Monte and Baldwin Park; 30'x60' - Long Beach		127,806	127,806	255,612
1997	7.5' - Cordelia and Fairfield South; 30'x60' - Monterey quadrangle (Part 1)		158,034	107,624	265,658
1998	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	7.5' - Fallbrook, Temecula, Pechanga, Bonsall, and Pala		111,551	111,551	223,102
2000	7.5' - Margarita Peak, Morro Hill, and Las Pulgas Canyon		100,078	100,078	200,156
2001	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	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	7.5' - Sonoma, Napa, Mt. George, Saticoy, Santa Paula, White Ledge Peak, and Camarillo		296,980	296,980	593,960
2004	7.5' - Rutherford, Yountville, Ojai, and Santa Paula Peak		275,275	275,275	550,550
2005	7.5' - Capell Valley, Fairfield North, Matilija, Boucher Hill, and Ramona; 30'x60' - south half of Napa		355,939	355,939	711,878
2006	7.5' - Kenwood, Mt. Vaca, Apple Valley North, and San Pasqual		210,217	210,217	420,434
2007	7.5' - Sebastopol, Valley Ford, and Victorville; 30'x60' - onshore east half of Santa Barbara		221,167	221,167	442,334
2008	7.5' - Camp Meeker, Morro Bay South, and Ritter Ridge; 30'x60' - Lodi		217,840	217,840	435,680
2009	7.5' - Jimtown, San Luis Obispo, Del Sur, and Lancaster West; 30'x60' - Napa		226,034	226,034	452,068
2010	7.5' - Healdsburg, Pismo Beach, and Fairmont Butte; 30'x60' - Sacramento		221,128	221,128	442,256
2011	7.5' - Geyserville, Atascadero, and Sleepy Valley 30'x60' - onshore Orick and Crescent City		215,816	215,816	431,632
2012	7.5' - Calistoga, Arroyo Grande NE, Oceano, and Palmdale		202,184	202,184	404,368
TOTALS			\$3,970,613	\$3,877,818	\$7,848,431

Nowhere in the United States are so many people faced with so many geologic hazards as they are in California. Over 75% of the state's 37 million people reside in the tectonically active coastal regions. Dollar losses due to earthquakes, landslides, and other geologic hazards amount to hundreds of millions each year. The basic data used to reduce these losses come in part from geologic maps. 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 and derivative maps. Geologic map information is regularly incorporated into decision making on a variety of local and regional issues that include geologic-hazard mitigation, land-use planning, mineral resource evaluation, and watershed-basin analysis. Detailed geologic mapping (1:24,000-scale) supported by STATEMAP is used extensively by the CGS Seismic Hazard Zonation Program. The Program, initiated by the California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990, identifies areas where earthquakes are likely to cause liquefaction, landslides, or other ground failures, and provides regulatory maps to local agencies to improve public safety through prudent development planning and safer construction. STATEMAP-supported mapping also provides the basic data that enables CGS to improve earthquake ground-shaking estimates, which are integrated into California's building codes. STATEMAP products are used by CGS programs dealing with landslide and erosion mitigation issues as applied in forestry best practices, watershed management, and surface water quality. Beyond CGS, geologic mapping supported by STATEMAP continues to be a valuable resource for other governmental agencies, engineering and environmental consultants, educators, and the general public. Map products are available for free download from the CGS website in digital Portable Document Format (.pdf), and provided in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) format for more sophisticated applications. The digital compilation of geologic map data in a GIS database enables users to efficiently display and spatially analyze geologic map data with respect to other features. For example, the San Diego Natural History Museum, in collaboration with planners from the City of San Diego, are developing a searchable GIS layer for use in site studies to evaluate paleontologically sensitive areas in San Diego County. They consider STATEMAP-funded digital geologic maps and databases a valuable resource and a regular part of their research and GIS analyses. Letters of support indicate the geologic maps, as well as the supporting digital databases, are useful in meeting the varying needs of our stakeholders and their clients.