



Association of American
State Geologists

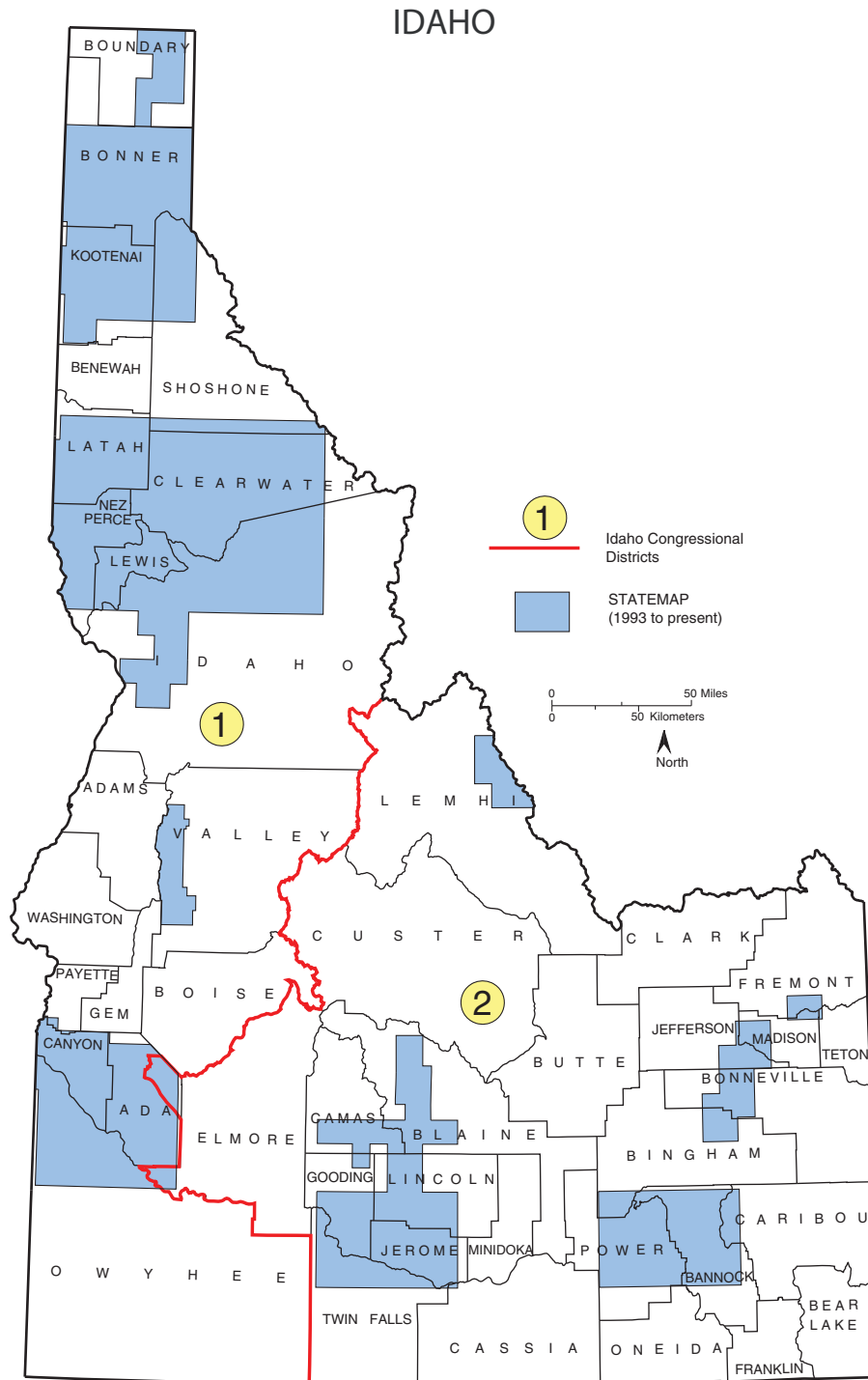


United States
Geological Survey



National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

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



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Summary of STATEMAP Geologic Mapping Program in Idaho

Year	Project Counties	Idaho Dollars	Federal Dollars	Total Dollars
1993-1996	Bannock, Kootenai, Twin Falls	\$206,841	\$205,859	\$412,700
1997-1999	Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, Shoshone	308,850	304,841	613,691
2000-2001	Blaine, Clearwater, Latah, Nez Perce	331,752	331,319	663,071
2002	Blaine, Clearwater, Gooding, Idaho, Jerome	250,000	250,000	500,000
2003-2005	Bonner, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Twin Falls, Valley	637,121	637,121	1,274,242
2006-2008	Bingham, Blaine, Bonner, Bonneville, Boundary, Camas, Idaho, Jefferson, Kootenai, Lemhi, Lincoln, Madison	698,682	698,682	1,397,364
2009-2010	Blaine, Boundary, Camas, Fremont, Gooding, Idaho, Lemhi, Madison, Teton	486,120	486,120	972,240
Total Maps = 175		\$2,919,366	\$2,913,942	\$5,833,308

Idaho's geologic mapping program is partly funded by the STATEMAP component of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program. Since 1993 Idaho has received nearly \$3 million in federal funds and matched an equal amount of state money to complete geologic mapping in the project areas listed above and shown on the map of Idaho.

Idaho is fourth in population growth among the eleven western states. The growth in population and concomitant expansion of transportation, housing, and industry places greater demands on land, mineral, and water resources. The Survey has a responsibility to provide knowledge and research expertise for conservation and sustainability of state resources. Idaho's growth is occurring primarily within population centers and along transportation corridors. Mapping projects within these zones are designated in long-range plans by the Idaho Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee. Specific quadrangles in a project area are chosen according to societal and scientific needs. Societal needs include geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, and subsidence; environmental concerns such as surface and ground water contamination; and resource issues such as surface and groundwater quantity, construction aggregate, base metals, phosphate mining and tree nutrition. Scientifically, Idaho's geologic framework is complex and includes rocks from Precambrian to Holocene and terranes in the Northern Rockies, Columbia Plateau, and Great Basin. In many areas the latest available geologic mapping is small scale and decades old. Our new mapping updates the geologic understanding with modern concepts and techniques. Equally important, the new mapping is digital and is more accessible and usable by the public through the Internet (www.idahogeology.org).

Idaho's geologic map products have been used, for example, to designate landslide hazards; to define mineralization potential; to delineate rock units that form boundaries of aquifers; to show geologic materials for engineering needs; to better predict groundwater resources; to aid in highway design and construction, and to define geologic resources of public lands including National Parks.

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