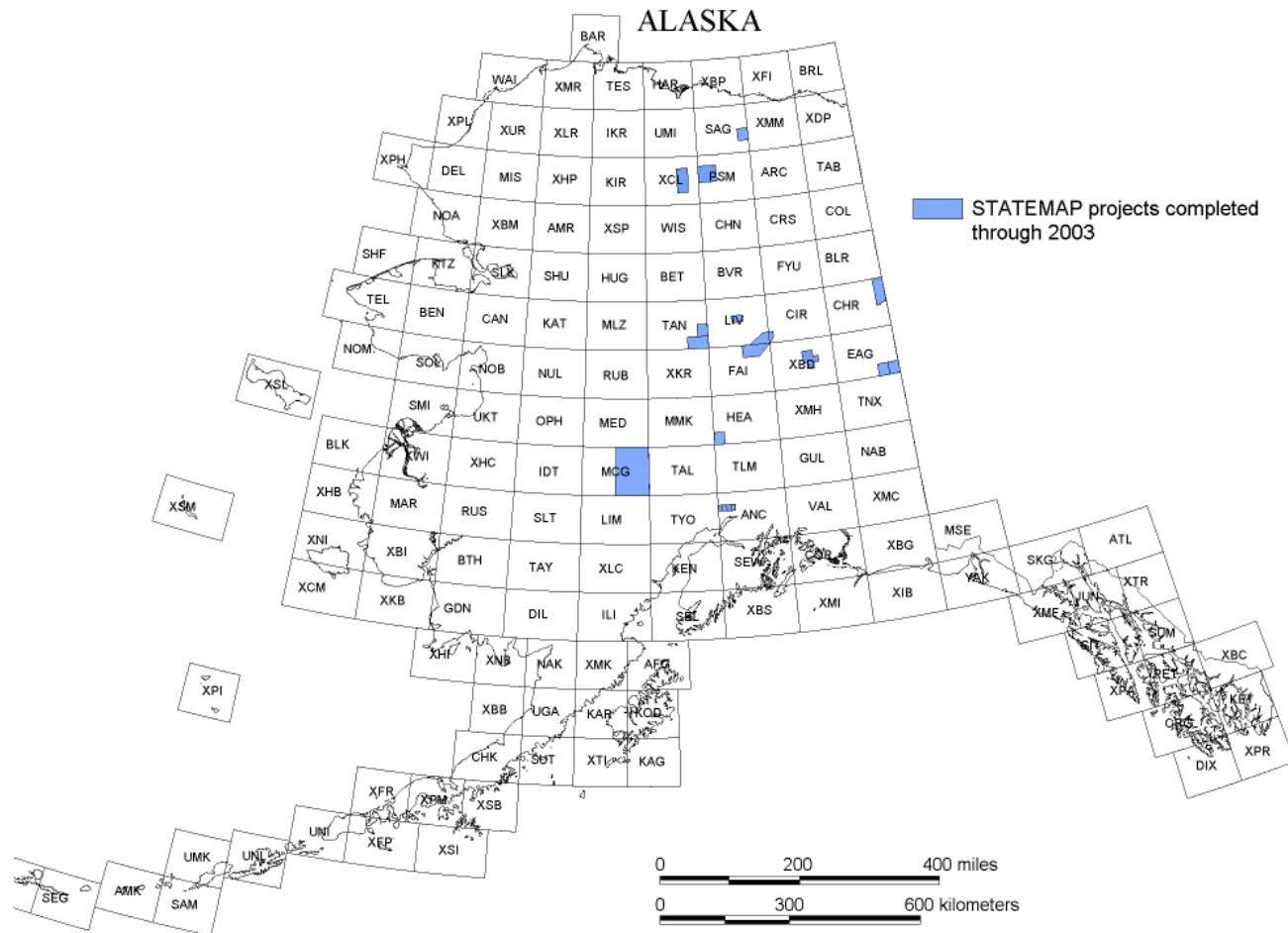




National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

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



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**SUMMARY OF STATEMAP
GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM IN ALASKA**

Federal Fiscal Year	Project	State funds	Federal funds	Total
1993	Castle Mountain Fault System, northern halves of Anchorage C-7 and C-8 Quadrangles	59,570	51,993	111,563
1994	Charley River C-1 and D-1 Access Corridor	50,779	50,000	100,779
1995	Fairbanks Urban Area & Mining District	31,379	30,000	61,379
1996	Rampart Mining District, Tanana B-1 Quadrangle	106,041	98,817	204,858
1996	Digital Compilation of eastern half McGrath Quadrangle	40,158	39,865	80,023
1997	Rampart Mining District, Tanana A-1 and A-2 Quadrangles	120,564	118,400	238,964
1998	Upper Chulitna Mining District, Healy A-6 Quadrangle	122,322	121,500	243,822
1999	Sagavanirktok B-1 Quadrangle	276,220	125,000	401,220
2000	Fortymile Mining District, Eagle A-2 Quadrangle	140,413	130,000	270,413
2001	Philip Smith C-5 Quadrangle with portions of surrounding quadrangles	150,636	149,640	300,276
2001	Fortymile Mining District, Eagle A-1 Quadrangle	106,571	106,403	212,974
2001	Enter DGGs maps into NGMDB	7,567	8,731	16,298
2002	Salcha River-Pogo: Circle C-3, SW 1/4 C-2, NW 1/4 B-3 quads	252,917	252,903	505,820
2003	Kanayut River: Chandler Lake B-2 and C-2 Quadrangles	155,569	150,844	306,413
2003	Livengood SE C-4, SW C-3	90,915	85,069	175,984
TOTALS		\$1,711,621	\$1,519,165	\$3,230,786

Alaska STATEMAP fact sheet (FY2004)

Because the STATEMAP program allows each state to establish its own program funding priorities, and requires oversight by a broad-based in-state citizen advisory board, Alaska STATEMAP projects are focused on high-priority state needs that are generally oriented toward economic development. Every road, mine, oil well, pipeline, port facility, airport, town site, or other major infrastructure project in Alaska has a geologic component. Since 1993, the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program through STATEMAP has made a significant contribution to expanding the geologic knowledge of areas in Alaska that encompass these kinds of current or potential economic-development projects.

The Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys' (ADGGS) first STATEMAP project traced the active Castle Mountain fault system that underlies the Palmer–Wasilla urban area and the primary highway/railroad corridor between Anchorage and Fairbanks. Subsequent projects have mapped other strategic commercial access corridors, mining districts, and frontier oil and gas provinces. An updated geologic map of the Fairbanks urban area and mining district was completed in the same year that over 100 square miles of new state mining claims were staked in the district and has been used ever since to guide ongoing mineral exploration. Since then, STATEMAP projects have

contributed to increased oil and gas lease sales in NPRA, mineral exploration in the Rampart, Chulitna, and Pogo mining districts of east-central Alaska, and have helped Alaska Native corporations evaluate the mineral resources of their lands. In FY2004, ADGGS will use STATEMAP funds to extend geologic mapping for North Slope oil and gas exploration westward along the Brooks Range foothills and to map two areas totaling 263 square miles in the Council mining district near Nome.

In Alaska, most geologists and geotechnical engineers agree that a geologic map should have detail represented at a scale of at least 1 inch = 1 mile to be useful for important enterprise decisions and land-use planning. The scale of 1 inch = 1 mile, or 1:63,360, is the scale of the standard 15-minute topographic base map in Alaska. All ADGGS maps produced under STATEMAP are at this scale or 1:25,000, the scale of a standard 7½-minute quadrangle. Alaska has about 163,000 square miles of state-owned land upon which to build an economy. Less than 10 percent of that land has been geologically mapped at a scale of 1 inch = 1 mile. The STATEMAP program is helping to expand coverage of detailed geologic maps where they are most needed for future resource exploration and construction projects. Through 2003, ADGGS has completed new geologic mapping for 5,063 square miles of Alaska as part of this program.