



Association of American
State Geologists

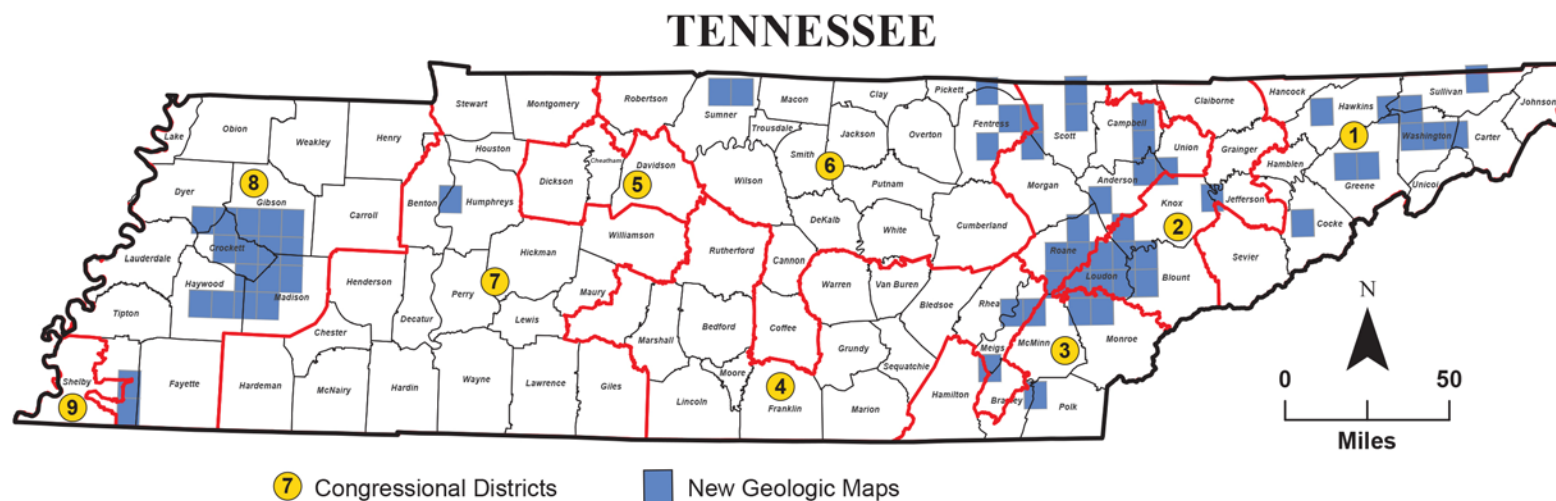


United States
Geological Survey



National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

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



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Tennessee Geologic Survey

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<https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/tennessee-geological-survey.html>

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SUMMARY OF STATEMAP GEOLOGIC MAPPING PROGRAM IN TENNESSEE

FFY	Project Title / Scale	State Dollars	Federal Dollars	Total Project Dollars
1994	Greeneville Geologic Map, 1:24,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$30,000
1995	Johnson City and Bristol Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$12,468	\$12,468	\$24,936
1996	Lenoir City Geologic Map, 1:24,000	\$11,688	\$11,688	\$23,376
1998	Jonesborough Geologic Map, 1:24,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$32,000
1999	Loudon Geologic Map, 1:24,000	\$16,864	\$16,864	\$33,728
2000	Sweetwater, Philadelphia, and Cave Creek Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$28,134	\$28,134	\$56,268
2001	Jackson North, Sullivan Gardens, and Leesburg Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$50,928	\$50,928	\$101,856
2002	Lovelace and Mosheim Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$38,100	\$38,100	\$76,200
2003	Camelot and Mascot Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$80,000
2004	Binfield and Newport Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$32,186	\$32,186	\$64,372
2005	Convert 33 maps to digital coverages	\$9,896	\$9,896	\$19,792
2006	Benton and Brownsville Geologic maps; digital compilation of Loudon and Sweetwater Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$50,612	\$50,612	\$101,224
2007	Collierville and Decatur Geologic maps; digital compilation of Fountain Head, Norris, Philadelphia, and Turners Station Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$53,490	\$53,490	\$106,980
2008	Eads, Tranquility, and Stockton Geologic maps; digital compilation of Gainesboro, Goodlettsville, Gordonsburg, Hendersonville, Kyles Ford, Lincoln, Lois, Sneedville, Taft, and Woodlawn Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$46,670	\$46,670	\$93,340
2009	Honey Creek, Pattie Gap, and Westover Geologic maps; digital compilation of La Follette and Lovelace Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$70,023	\$70,023	\$140,046
2010	Louisville, Medina, and Rugby Geologic maps; digital compilation of Birchwood, Ellendale, and Germantown Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$41,919	\$41,919	\$83,838
2011	Adair and Humboldt Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$63,244	\$63,244	\$126,488
2012	Alamo, Concord, Lovell, and Milan Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$55,838	\$55,838	\$126,488
2013	Bells and Denmark Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$68,004	\$68,004	\$136,008
2014	Elverton, Meadow, Sunnyhill, and Trenton Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$67,075	\$67,075	\$134,150
2015	Grimsley, Maury City, and Windrock Geologic maps; digital compilation of Big Ridge Park Geologic Map, 1:24,000	\$76,177	\$76,177	\$152,354
2016	Friendship and Huntsville Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$73,455	\$73,455	\$146,910
2017	Bacon Gap, Brazil, Madisonville, and Winfield Geologic maps; digital compilation of Johnsonville Geologic Map, 1:24,000	\$79,034	\$79,034	\$158,068
2018	Bonicord and Pall Mall Geologic maps, 1:24,000	\$76,575	\$76,575	\$153,150
	TOTALS	\$1,093,380	\$1,093,380	\$2,186,760

Since the start of Tennessee's geologic mapping program in 1962 the Tennessee Geological Survey has completed 537 of Tennessee's 804 quadrangles. The State Geologic Mapping Program element (STATEMAP) of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program has supported the mapping of 56 of these. Tennessee's long range mapping plan subdivides the state into three project areas. The East Tennessee transportation corridor focuses on mapping in the vicinity of interstates 26, 40, 75, 81, and 440 where increased growth and pressure on natural resources are likely to occur. Mapping in the West Tennessee transportation corridor focuses on the region west of Jackson, and in the vicinity of interstates 40 and 155 and U.S. highways 45 and 412, where increased residential and commercial development and pressure on groundwater availability are primary concerns. Mapping in the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area includes an area of rapid residential and commercial growth along U.S. Highway 127 north of Interstate 40 as well as an area that is in the National Park Service's management plan for watershed protection.

Geologic maps are used to prepare Phase I and II environmental site assessments and reports and storm water pollution prevention plans. State agencies use them to identify soil and lithologic regimes at leaking underground storage tank sites, to aid in the mine permitting process, and to evaluate conditions at hazardous waste sites. Utilities and local communities use them for ground water investigations and watershed studies. Consulting firms use them to locate and evaluate mineral deposits, to assist with geotechnical investigations of building sites, and to identify geologic hazards such as acid-producing rock and sinkholes.