Geoscience in Your State: Utah
By the numbers: Utah

- 4,224 geoscience employees (excludes self-employed)
- 1.15 billion gallons/day: total groundwater withdrawal
$2.61 billion: value of nonfuel mineral production in 2017
31 total disaster declarations, including 18 fire, 8 flood, and 2 severe storm disasters (1953-2017)
$9.02 million: NSF GEO grants awarded in 2017

Read more in this Geoscience in Your State Factsheet...

Agencies Working on Geoscience Issues in Utah

**Utah Department of Environmental Quality**
https://deq.utah.gov/
DEQ's mission is, "Safeguarding and improving Utah’s air, land and water through balanced regulation." We implement State and federal environmental laws and work with individuals, community groups, and businesses to protect the quality of our air, land and water.

**Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining**
https://oilgas.ogm.utah.gov/oilgasweb/
The mission of the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining is to regulate the exploration and development of coal, oil and gas, and other minerals in a manner which encourages responsible reclamation and development; protects correlative rights; prevents waste; and protects human health and safety, the environment, and the interests of the state and its citizens.

**Utah Geological Survey**
https://geology.utah.gov/
The Utah Geological Survey provides timely scientific information about Utah's geologic environment, resources and hazards.

Maps & Visualizations

Interactive database for geologic maps of the United States
U.S. Geological Survey
The U.S. Geological Survey hosts the National Geologic Map Database (NGMDB). This interactive tool serves as a national archive for high-quality, standardized geologic maps created by the U.S. Geological Survey and state geological surveys. The MapView section of the NGMDB displays geologic maps...

Search all Maps & Visualizations

Case Studies & Factsheets

Cover of AGI Factsheet 2018-004 - Present Day Climate Change

Present Day Climate Change
Climate Science 101 Climate is the average of weather conditions over several decades.1,2 Geoscientists monitor modern
climate conditions (1880 A.D. to present) in part by taking direct measurements of weather data (i.e., air temperature, rainfall and snowfall, wind speed, cloudiness, and so on)...