

Navy OTC Revitalization Draft EIS

Geological resources includes topography, geology, soils, and geologic hazards. San Diego is a seismically active region where geologic hazards associated with fault activity include surface fault rupture, strong ground motion or shaking, and liquefaction (i.e., where the soil shakes until it is unstable). The active Rose Canyon Fault Zone runs adjacent to the Navy Old Town Campus (OTC) and is considered by San Diego County to be the most significant seismic hazard to the entire coastal Metropolitan region of San Diego due to its proximity to areas of high population. In addition, the Spanish Bight Fault may connect with northern segments of the Rose Canyon Fault Zone along an alignment that could transect OTC.

Potential Impacts to Geological Resources

Under the No Action Alternative, there could be significant impacts because older OTC buildings would not meet current seismic standards.

Under Alternatives 1 through 5, there would be less than significant impacts due to:

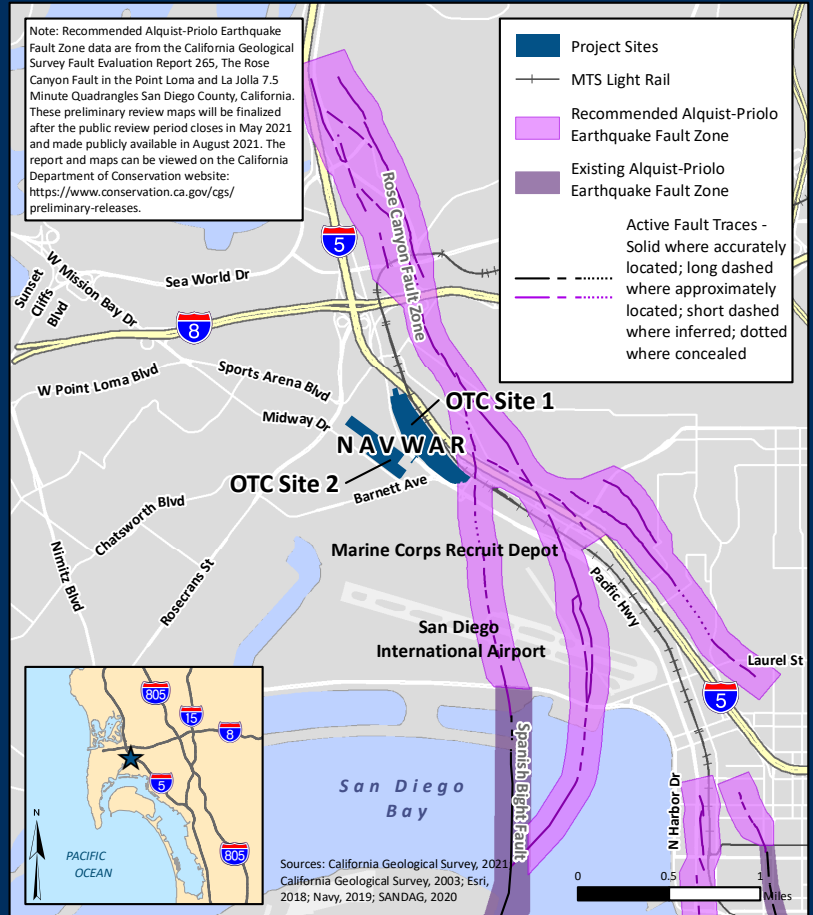
- Existing buildings would be demolished and new buildings would be built to applicable seismic codes
- Conducting a “Faulting, Seismicity, and Geologic Hazards Investigation” during the planning phase, and if an active fault is identified during this process, a “Fault Surface Rupture Displacement Hazard Investigation” and a “Geotechnical, Geologic, and Seismic Hazards Impacts Investigation” would be prepared to further inform the design of the project
- Adhering to required setbacks from any active fault identified during the geotechnical investigation
- Implementing site-specific seismic engineering and design standards to minimize impacts from potential seismic activity, and subsequent effects such as liquefaction
- Implementing appropriate erosion control using best management practices in accordance with a project-specific construction stormwater pollution prevention plan and in compliance with the Construction General Permit
- Monitoring and maintaining erosion and sedimentation controls during construction and for 12 months thereafter to ensure stabilization of the site

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement addresses management and monitoring measures for geological resources.

Factors used to assess potential impacts to geological resources include:

- Risk of earthquake-related injury or damage to facilities
- Changes to existing topography that could increase the potential for erosion and landslides
- Damage to or removal of important geologic features or unique geologic structures
- Loss of potentially developable mineral deposits
- Soil disturbance that would result from demolition and/or rehabilitation and construction activities
- Loss of agriculturally productive soil

Geological Features in the Vicinity of the Project Sites



Public Comment Period – Your Input Matters

The Navy welcomes your comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Comments can be submitted in three ways:

1. **Via the website:** www.NAVWAR-revitalization.com
2. **By U.S. mail:**
Navy OTC Revitalization EIS Project Manager
Attention: Ron Bochenek
750 Pacific Highway, Floor 12
San Diego, CA 92132-0058
3. **Provide verbal comments during a virtual public meeting:** June 8 and June 23, 2021

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Navy has prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental effects associated with modernization of the Navy Old Town Campus to support NAVWAR's current and future operational readiness. The 60-day public comment period begins May 14, 2021 and ends July 13, 2021. The Navy also encourages comments on historic properties consultation as a part of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Navy welcomes your input.

Public comments must be submitted by July 13, 2021 to be considered in the development of the Final EIS.