

Geological Constraints - Faults and Uplifts/Subsidence

A geological constraint is a geological process or situation affecting certain locations to such an extent that traditional human development of the affected land area is difficult, costly, or limited. In some cases the constraint may be so severe as to be a potential hazard to lives and property. In other cases the constraint may be overcome by advanced engineering technology and its resultant costs. Little or no quantified geologic data exists for the assignment of relative ratings (such as low, moderate, and high) to the geological constraints. Therefore, the approach has been to delimit areas where the identified constraint is likely to be a significant concern.

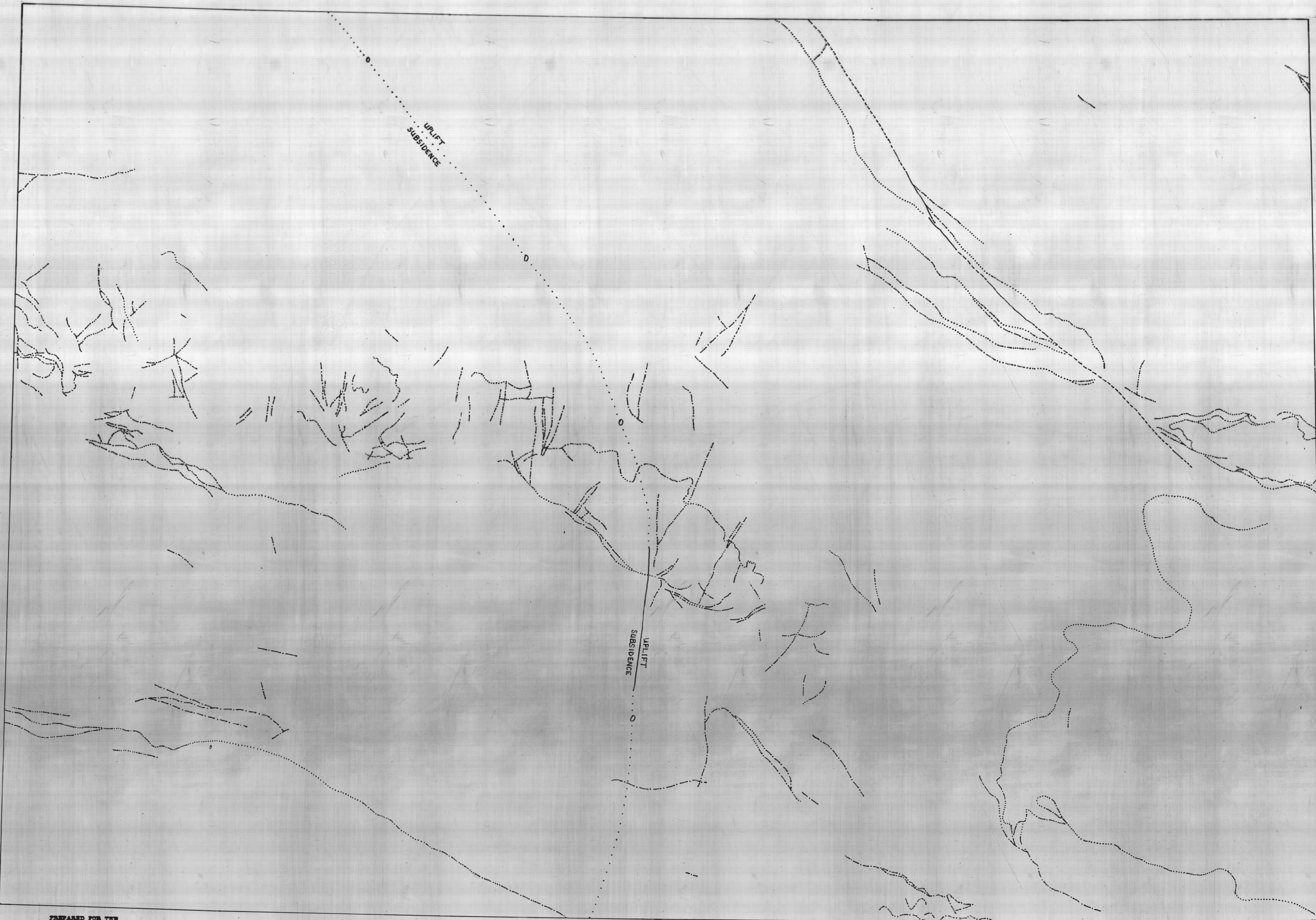
FAULT CONSTRAINT

- Approximately Located Fault
- Approximately Located Fault, Active
- Concealed or Inferred Fault
- Concealed or Inferred Fault, Active

REGIONAL UPLIFT AND SUBSIDENCE CONSTRAINT

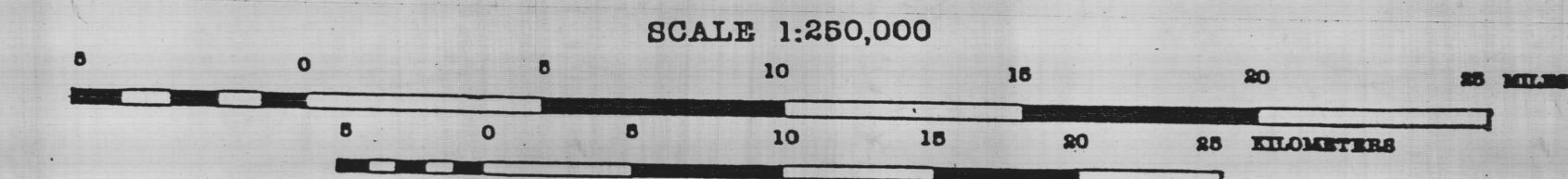
- Contour of land-level change during 1964 Great Alaskan Earthquake. Solid line where estimated precision is ± 1 foot; dashed line where ± 2 feet; dotted where inferred. Negative numbers indicate amount of subsidence.

This document is intended only for general land management and planning purposes. There has been no field verification of this compilation from published sources. Most likely subsequent field investigations would identify additional locations affected by the geological constraints described above. Projects that require site-specific data will require on-site investigation.

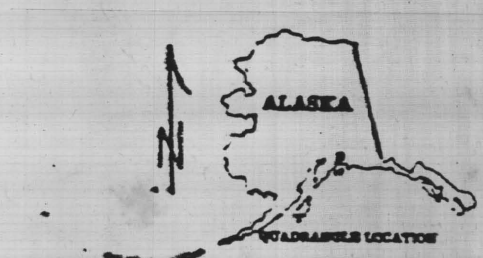


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Geological Constraints-Faults and Uplifts/Subsidence



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