



MAP SHOWING LANDSLIDES IN CALIFORNIA THAT HAVE CAUSED FATALITIES OR AT LEAST \$ 1,000,000 IN DAMAGES FROM 1966 TO 1984

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Table 1.-Regional damages and fatalities in Calif.				
Area	Years	Damages (in millions of dollars)	Fatalities	Sources
Greater Los Angeles region				
City of Los Angeles	1970	61.1	---	11, 22, 25
	1966-1995	81.7	---	
Estimated loss for this 30-year period: \$57 million in revenue due to insurable damage resulting a shrinking of the real tax base. The insurability of loss could cost State and Federal agencies an additional \$15 million.				
Other regional areas				
Los Angeles County	1978	95.3	---	22
Los Angeles Area	1960-1984	580	33	
San Gabriel Mountains	1960-75	---	3	9
Santa Ana Mountains	1960-75	---	8	
Orange County	1978	6.9	---	49
Other regional areas				
San Francisco Bay region	1968-69	60.7	0	12, 26, 34
	1972-73	15	0	
Contra Costa County	1983	5.1 (public), 3.5 (private)	---	51, 54
Ventura County	1969	---	1 (due to mudflow)	
San Diego County	1978-80	9	---	40
Within the county there are nine insurable areas with damages amounting to \$1 million or more.				

Understanding where landslide processes in California have been most severe is helpful in determining appropriate landslide mapping, mitigation measures, and preparedness planning. Although a few studies of landslide damage and fatalities have been published (see sources of data 12, 17, 34, 36, 40), and many have reports mention landslide damage and fatalities incidentally, none are as the first to show where the problem is most severe for the entire State.

The information on the map was compiled from readily available published documents, newspaper clippings, and unpublished material provided by the California Department of Transportation. The earliest landslide reported was in 1926 and the latest in 1984. Many more fatalities and major landslides were probably caused but have not been reported, are reported in documents not readily available to us, or are hidden in documents with general titles. The map, therefore, shows the minimum amount of fatalities and damage that has occurred.

Similarly, the costs reported are the minimum direct costs. No attempt was made to determine indirect costs such as litigation, loss due to decrease in agricultural value, decrease in agricultural or industrial production, or adverse effects on water quality in streams and irrigation facilities.

Slip-fall figures prior to 1982 are adjusted for inflation using U.S. National Product Deflator figures provided by R. S. Rappaport, U.S. Geological Survey (see sources 12, 36, 40). With the data for a landslide was reported to come over one year, no adjustments were made. Totals are rounded to the nearest \$100,000.

Damages and fatalities for large, regional areas on the map are calculated separately (table 1). These figures include damages at some of the slides, specific, and numbered areas. Some of the regional areas overlap, and thus some of the totals probably include duplicate damage and fatality figures.

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