Introduction: This map displays potential rapidly moving landslide hazard zones contained within the GIS files of DOGAMI publication IMS-22 (2002). The work described by that publication used the best topographic data available at the time, the U.S. Geological Survey's 10-m digital elevation models (DEM). The topography is from aerial oblique, 1:100,000-scale topographic maps. These landslide hazards were determined based on slope, channel, and stream channel mouths, as depicted in Figure 23 on page 25 of IMS-22.

More Recent and More Accurate Lidar-Derived Topographic Data Impact: Although the text of IMS-22 predicted that these hazard zones should capture between 80% and 95% of landslide hazard deposition areas, more recent work by the Department using much higher resolution topographic data indicates that these IMS-22 maps not only miss large areas of hazard zones where there may be none but also may fail to capture a majority of actual deposition zones at the mouths of stream channels. Therefore, although the descriptions of the hazard and methodology remain valid, the IMS-22 hazard zones are now considered to be an inaccurate depiction of this hazard. As a result, site-specific studies are always necessary to confirm or to refute the existence of a hazard.

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