ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & ENGINEERING GEOLOGISTS

INLAND EMPIRE CHAPTER

JUNE 2026 MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

Greetings AEG Inland Empire Chapter Members

We hope you will join us for our 6th 2026 AEG Inland Empire meeting. The meeting will be held Wednesday, June 10th, at the Luna Modern Mexican Kitchen in Corona. This a our "SOUTH" venue of our roving AEG-IE meeting locations. Looking forward to seeing you there!

Meeting date: **Wednesday, June 10, 2026**

Location: **Luna Modern Mexican Kitchen**
980 Montecito Drive, Suite 110
Corona, CA 92879

Time: 5:30 pm Social Hour
6:30 pm Dinner
7:30 pm Presentation

Cost: $45 per person with advance online registration for AEG members,
$50 without registration (RSVP or at the door) and non-members,
$10 for students with a valid student ID and current AEG Student membership.

Food: A modern take on traditional Mexican cuisine

RSVP: **Register and pay online at our website: https://aeg-ie.org/meeting**

Please register prior to Noon 12 p.m., Monday June 8th

Topics and speakers:

"Fault Creep: What is it, how do we find it and what does it mean?"

Dr. Gareth Funning
Professor of Seismology
Earth & Planetary Sciences Department
University of California, Riverside

See more presentation details on following page

ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL & ENGINEERING GEOLOGISTS
INLAND EMPIRE CHAPTER

"Fault Creep: What is it, how do we find it and what does it mean?"

Dr. Gareth Funning

University of California, Riverside

ABSTRACT

Fault creep – slow, aseismic movements of faults in the absence of large earthquakes – is an unusual behaviour displayed by a handful of faults worldwide. Many of the known examples are found in California. As creep reduces strain accumulation on faults, and suppresses unstable fault slip, it can reduce the seismic hazard posed by an active fault, motivating attempts to understand it. Its apparent scarcity remains a mystery, however. Is it truly rare, or just hard to detect?

I will address this question using InSAR and repeating earthquake data from the faults of northern California and elsewhere. Using modern satellites and algorithmic improvements, it seems the answer may be a bit of both – there is probably more creep occurring than we could previously detect, but it might be associated with lithologies that only occur in certain regions...

SPEAKER BIO

I grew up in the southeast of England, obsessing about indie music, and broadly interested in science. I studied Natural Sciences at the University of Cambridge, specializing in Geology, graduating in 1999. I added a Masters in Geophysics from Durham University in 2000, for which I spent four glorious months working at the US Geological Survey in Menlo Park, California, studying earthquakes in volcanoes, falling in love with the West Coast, and generally not getting rained on. I then moved to the University of Oxford for my doctorate (a "DPhil", not a PhD), using satellite radar to study earthquakes in Asia, and completed that in 2005.

Since there are large earthquakes in California, and not in the UK (and a lot of rain in the UK, and not much in California), I moved back to the San Francisco Bay Area in 2005, working as a postdoctoral fellow at the Berkeley Seismological Laboratory. And since 2007 I have been on the faculty of the University of California, Riverside, as part of the Earthquake Processes group in the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences.