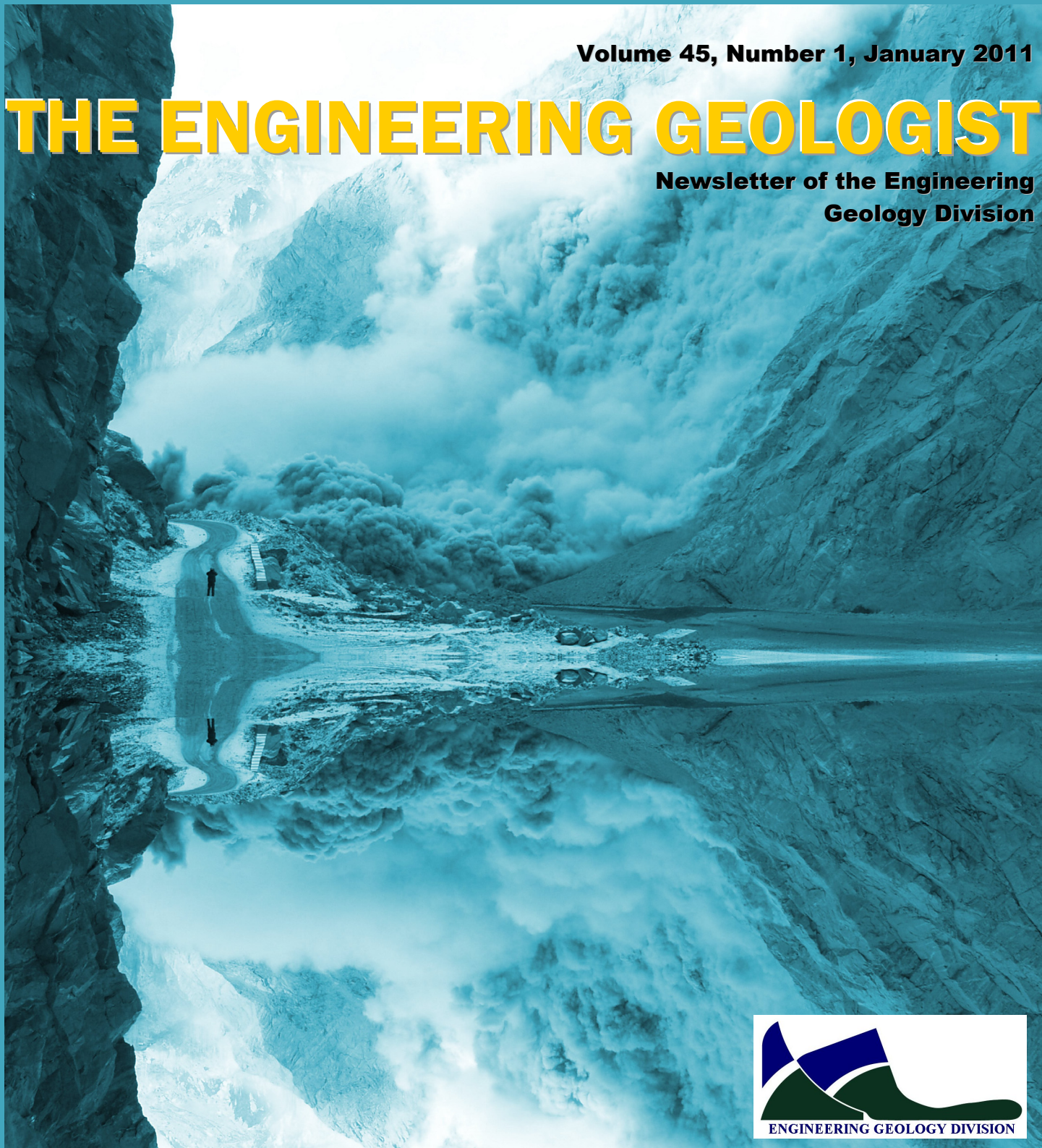


Volume 45, Number 1, January 2011

THE ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST

**Newsletter of the Engineering
Geology Division**



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**John Jens, Chair
Engineering Geology Division**

RUMINATIONS

(Who is this guy?) Early in my career after joining a professional military organization, I heard that you "get out of an organization what you put into it." And most of the organizations that many of us belong to are run by volunteers, such as the Management Board and committees of YOUR Engineering Geology Division. (Who is this guy?) In settling to write this first message as your 2011 Chair, I have looked back over the past few years of issues and found a somewhat common subject: our division is losing members. It is an all too familiar theme of many organizations to which I belong. The Geological Society of Washington <<http://www.gswweb.org/>>, as in District of Columbia, has a venerable beginning and history but as was stated at the 118th Annual Meeting in early December 2010, membership is stabilized but is way down from the heyday years of the 1950's to 1970's. EGD Past Chair, Dave Rogers gave an excellent re-cap in the September 2010, issue of this newsletter – none of which I reiterate, but will highlight our strengths from which we are moving on. In the "Negative perceptions" paragraph, Dave mentions an attitude that evokes the attitude of many: my time is valuable (even expressed in dollars) as well as the cost of registration, so am I getting my money's worth? [Is that our engineering side showing itself?] In the current economic downturn our limited resources get even more scrutiny. The issue for me has always been (economic downturn or not) too many meetings I'd like to attend and not enough either time for leave

or finances to attend. This year is no exception. As an example, upcoming in June is the 9th International Conference on Military Geosciences in Las Vegas, NV (mentioned in the previous newsletter), a get-together that originated out of OUR division in 1994 after an EGD sponsored a session on military geology at the GSA Annual Meeting in Seattle. (Who is this guy?) Held approximately every other year, I just received an email saying that registration is officially open <<http://www.dri.edu/icmg>>. Over the years the meeting has expanded to include all manner of geosciences, and not just geology. However, it is still distinct from the Association of American Geographers military geography specialty group. As of this moment it is still uncertain whether or not I will be able to attend.

Not being an actual engineering geologist (Who is this guy?), the people I have come to know within this division is by being active within its committees. But I discovered that some people I know through the AIPG are also here in EGD, so it made stepping up more comfortable. Also, it did not hurt having a co-worker "push" me into stepping up. Many of us have ended up in careers for which we were not classically trained. Remote sensing and GIS are a far cry from my training in igneous and metamorphic petrology; but they do make great tools for engineering geologists!

[continues on following page]

Photograph above: EGD Chair John Jens leads his NOVA Historical Geology class field trip as they examine a fanglomerate boulder. In the background is the Thoroughfare Gap (of Civil War fame).

Cover Photograph: Landslide dam, Karakoram region, Hunza River Valley, Pakistan
Modified from: [www.pamirtimes.net/Inayat Ali](http://www.pamirtimes.net/InayatAli)

Dave headlined his last message as "geology controls everything" and wrote to that effect as our mission to inform the public. He does it in his teaching as I and many of us do. Many of you do it through the various contacts with clients and stakeholders that you reach. In classes that I taught a number of years ago, I used to hand out a H.W. Peirce article from a 1981 AZ Fieldnotes entitled "Things Geologic: No Rocks, No Ice Cream." Looks like I should start that again. (Who is this guy?) One of my favorite sayings is Will Durant's, "Civilization exists by geological consent, subject to change without notice." Dave is right when he states "We really have a societal responsibility to enter the public debate on the most important issues facing us...." – just look at the subjects of each of the items after this page – no test will be given. We all get it. We are relevant; we just need to let people know so.

A REVISED NAME

Now I've taken a few side-bars, back to the original sense – several items are afoot to continue our strengths and also to build on those as well as develop possibilities: at the Management Board meeting last October, we voted unanimously to change the name of our division to Environmental & Engineering Geology Division (Dave's point #4 of doing & need-doing). In the next few weeks I will be putting this out for your vote before sending to the GSA Council for final approval. (Apparently, GSA interprets our by-laws different from some of us in the division, so we will follow their suggestions.)

ANNUAL MEETING

GSA was highly successful again this year with numerous EGD sponsored and co-sponsored sessions. You can read about those in the following pages – let's keep it going for this year. We have already agreed to our co-sponsoring several sessions in Minneapolis. Field trips, though, continue to be scant even when we offer discounts not only to students but our own members, which we will continue to do. Could co-sponsoring field trips be a better way to go?

EGD AWARDS

Continue to advertise our Shlemon student awards as well as our other division awards – further make nominations yourself! Efforts will be implemented to affect wider advertizing. As Dave pointed out,

the Jahns lectureship continues to be one of our (and AEG's) strong programs.

MEMBERSHIP

Becky Roland, from AEG, and I have opened a discussion on further cooperation between our two organizations as well as on-line links. With 20,000 members of GSA, why are there not more members in not just our division, but other divisions as well. If every member HAD to pick one division affiliation but just one, every division would have 1200 members but ONLY 1200 members. Many of us have multiple division memberships, demonstrating the nature of our overlapping subject areas but also to satisfy our geo-hobbies. I usually maintain four, I could easily have more! But I am only active in this one, at least for the present. At the last annual meeting 38% of the attendees were students – there is definitely a resource, as Dave pointed out, we need to pursue, since only about 10% of our EGD membership is comprised of students. We do fare better than other divisions in this respect.

NEW TOOLS OF THE TRADE?

Many of you may or may not know that we are in the social media arena – GSA has a LinkedIn Group <<http://www.linkedin.com/>> as well as in other social media communities. Engineering Geology has a group established under the GSA Group; it has 18 members. LinkedIn is a more professional networking site as opposed to Facebook being a more "socializing" network. GSA has a presence there, too, so I've been told. But I have not joined that one. Twitter and Facebook were put to use by GSA at the last annual meeting and were successful at getting out the word on events and changes. "Geology controls everything" and as I learned early in my career, geology literally means the "study of the earth." That includes an awful lot! The (Environmental &) Engineering Geology Division (EEGD) and its members have a lot to contribute to that understanding. Keep up the good work you are doing and encourage others to do likewise. If you have an idea or a suggestion, drop me an email – or maybe start a discussion on LinkedIn!

As a final word I would like to personally thank Jerome De Graff for having been our newsletter editor for the past 12 years. Thanks, Jerry!

SCIENCE UPDATE

Summary of EGD Sessions at 2010 Annual GSA meeting

Motion of Landslides, Debris Flows, and Avalanches

Submitted by Bill Schulz

Abstracts may be found at:

http://gsa.confex.com/gsa/2010AM/finalprogram/session_25982.htm

The "Motion of Landslides, Debris Flows, and Avalanches" session featured talks on a wide variety of research related to this topic. John Shroder discussed the diverse nature of landslides in Afghanistan and their causes and characteristics, including creeping landslides, very rapid flows and avalanches, and the second-largest landslide dam in the world. Brian Collins described new findings on thermal forcing of rock flexure that likely causes rockfall. Contrary to popular theory, preliminary findings suggest that solar radiation causes a greater extent of rock flexure during warmer periods. Michael Morse and colleagues used particle-image velocimetry techniques to detect characteristics of landslide failure-surface generation in the laboratory. He found that the failure surface formed just below the slope crest then propagated downslope. James McCalpin provided detailed characterization of failure mechanisms and triggering of large earthflows in Colorado and ideas for mitigating hazards from their movement. Mark Reid and others used long-term GPS observations to learn that movement of the abundant landslides located along the Big Sur coastline in California actually appears to be triggered by elevated groundwater pressures, rather than wave erosion of the bluff toe. William Schulz described a collaborative effort to use ground-based InSAR to characterize kinematics of the Slumgullion landslide in Colorado. Although the method may be able to identify mm-scale differential displacements at distances up to 4 km, preliminary data processing and validation suggest great care must be taken to properly interpret the data. Rex Baum provided a thorough synopsis of the state of knowledge regarding movement of slow, large landslides, and ideas for future research directed toward increasing our understanding of their movement. Esperanza Muñoz-Salinas discussed a new portable reader of optically stimulated luminescence and its potential use to estimate debris-flow deposit ages in the field. Richard Iverson described a theoretical, physically based model to predict the full range of landslide motion from initiation through deposition. The model works for landslides that move slowly for only a short distance to landslides that flow rapidly over long distances, while requiring input of invariant parameters, unlike any model developed previously.

Landslides, Debris Flow, and Rock Fall: Reaching New Peaks in Research and Monitoring

Submitted by Rex Baum

Abstracts may be found at:

http://gsa.confex.com/gsa/2010AM/finalprogram/session_26427.htm

The GSA topical session "Landslides, Debris Flow, and Rock Fall: Reaching New Peaks in Research and Monitoring" organized by Rex Baum and Brian Collins included talks on recent monitoring results for debris flows and rock fall, field investigations, landslide inventory and rapid assessment, as well as several talks on landslide secondary effects. Jason Kean, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), presented new evidence from intensive field monitoring that debris flows in burned areas occur in response to short-duration, high-intensity rainfall, as measured by peak 10-minute rainfall. William Andrews, Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS), summarized efforts to produce a comprehensive landslide database for the state of Kentucky. The database was designed for easy interchange with other states, and includes about 2100 sites. The KGS is actively collecting field data on recent landslides. Jonathan Godt, USGS, described efforts to develop a tool for making rapid global assessment of seismically induced landslides. The tool, which combines real-time strong ground motion data with global-scale topographic and geologic data to identify areas potentially affected by landslides following earthquakes, reproduces the general distribution of landslides from two well-documented test cases. Greg Stock, National Park Service, summarized evidence from recent studies, using high-resolution photography, video, and laser scanning, for progressive crack propagation and rock burst in the initiation of rock falls at the Rhombus Wall in Yosemite National Park. James Borchers, independent hydrogeologist, and Nicholas Sitar, University of California at Berkeley, in two separate talks, presented evidence that the June 13, 1999, Glacier Point rock fall, above Curry Village, Yosemite National Park, was a natural event, unrelated to septic leachate or water tank overflows. An opposing view was presented during a discussion period by Skip Watts, Radford University. Jim O'Connor, USGS, discussed effects of landslide dams on long-term landscape evolution. In some cases landslide dams inhibit erosion by delivering coarse material to the valley bottom, spawning water, and reducing sediment flux; in others they enhance erosion by breaching cataclysmically and causing considerable downstream incision. Lynn Highland, USGS, described the wide ranging environmental effects of landslides caused by the

2008 Wenchuan, China earthquake. These include formation of 256 landslide dams, impacts to water quality, fish habitat, panda habitat, increased erosion due to extensive soil denudation, destruction of croplands and ecosystems, in addition to thousands of fatalities and inestimable property damage. James Boles, University of California at Santa Barbara, concluded the session with a description of a hot ($>800^{\circ}\text{C}$) landslide in carbonaceous Miocene shale. Combined oxidation of iron sulfides and generation of hydrocarbons resulted in the extremely high temperatures observed in this landslide. An associated poster session included additional presentations on landslide monitoring, process studies, analyses of landslide susceptibility, laboratory studies, and secondary effects of landslides.

Seeing the True Shape of Earth's Surface: Applications of Airborne and Terrestrial LiDAR in the Geosciences

Submitted by Ian Madin

Abstracts may be found at:

http://gsa.confex.com/gsa/2010AM/finalprogram/session_27457.htm

This session explored a wide range of applications of airborne laser scanning (ALS) and terrestrial laser scanning (TLS) data. Several talks centered on the use of ALS and TLS for mapping and modeling paleoseismic deformation and co-seismic deformation using repeat surveys. Airborne lidar is also being used to map and model debris flows and debris flow initiation zones on Mt Rainier, and for several studies of joint patterns and rockfall hazard in Yosemite Valley. Serial TLS was also used in Yosemite to map rockfall volumes and to image diurnal excursions of rock slabs due to thermal expansion. Serial TLS images depicted centimeter scale topography and topographic changes in burned slopes in Southern California, and serial ALS data provided stunning 3-d movies of dune and beach changes in North Carolina. Mapping applications of ALS data included New England salt marshes, lava flows in the Oregon Cascade Range and complex interactions between the Owyhee River and mega-landslides and Holocene lava flows. Finally as a reminder that there is more to earth science than rocks, one talk focused on the use of lidar in quantitative forestry inventory and the use of bathymetric lidar to evaluate stream morphology and erosion rates. The consistent theme was the value of high resolution laser scanning maps and images which allow geoscientists to image, measure and model the earth with unprecedented accuracy, resolution and ease.

Debris Flows: From Hazard Mitigation to Landscape Evolution

Submitted by Scott McCoy

Abstracts may be found at:

http://gsa.confex.com/gsa/2010AM/finalprogram/session_26418.htm

This session brought together debris flow research at many temporal and spatial scales to discuss cutting edge topics in both landscape evolution and hazards mitigation.

Sediment entrainment and bedrock erosion by debris flows emerged as a major theme of the first part of the session. Coe et al., McCoy et al., and McArdell and Berger reported on in situ measurements of bed-sediment entrainment from natural catchments. Iverson et al., and Hsu et al. reported on laboratory measurements of bed-sediment entrainment and bedrock erosion, respectively. All measurements demonstrated that entrainment of bed sediment occurred progressively, rather than by complete failure of the bed along the bedrock-sediment interface. Both Iverson et al. and McCoy et al. highlighted the important role of soil moisture in controlling the entrainment process. McCoy et al. measured an order of magnitude increase in the entrainment rate of saturated beds compared to that of dry beds, while Iverson et al. showed that flows over wet beds not only entrained more sediment than comparable flows over dry beds, but also traveled faster and farther. Flows over wet beds were able to gain momentum while entraining sediment by lowering frictional flow resistance by nearly liquefying the underlying bed sediment. Both McArdell and Berger and Hsu et al. illustrated that the high-frequency fluctuating component of basal stress, as opposed to the more slowly varying mean, plays a dominant role in entraining bed sediment and eroding bedrock.

Santi and Gartner et al. continued exploring the entrainment problem through different empirical approaches. Santi presented analysis of a dataset that contained almost 1000 debris-flow events from different climate zones around the world and with diverse fire histories ranging from unburned catchments to recently burned. Debris flows in the Pacific Northwest had the highest area yield (m^3 debris/ m^2 catchment area) and length yield (m^3 debris/ m channel length) of any region, while those from the Western U.S. had the lowest. Recently burned catchments in the Western US had area yield rates a factor of 2 greater than unburned catchments, but this increase in yield went to zero after five years had elapsed since the last burn. Gartner et al. used field measurements of length yield to test the predictive ability of an established empirical model that predicts debris-flow volume at a point based on precipitation, upstream drainage basin morphology, and burned extent. They found that basin-averaged, field-

measured yield rates were generally within the 95 percent confidence interval of the basin-averaged model predictions and hence predicted event volumes at the basin mouth were accurate. But the current formulation of the model could not capture much of the field-measured local variability in length yield.

Lancaster et al. took a step back to look at the effect of episodic sediment entrainment and transport over timescales relevant to landscape evolution. A combined field and computational dataset demonstrated that valleys that accommodate episodic deposition by debris flows have gradients that are twice as steep as their pure bedrock counterparts and have distinct valley-bottom morphology, where valley-bottom widths increase as the amount of deposition increases. A new numerical model to explore the role of episodic regolith removal by landslides and debris flows in controlling bedrock-weathering rates was presented.

Debris-flow hazards mitigation was the second major theme. Elliott illustrated the use of empirical debris flow volume equations, as tested by Gartner et al., for predicting the susceptibility of a landscape to post-wildfire debris flows. Elliott highlighted the ease of rapid assessment using this type of approach and usefulness of forecasting a range of event magnitudes with different occurrence probabilities for city planning purposes. Leeper et al. demonstrated that off-the-shelf pressure transducers, typically used in water level monitoring, can be used to effectively determine the timing of post-fire debris flows and flood events. Both timing and number of surges documented by the low cost system compared favorably to data from sophisticated debris-flow monitoring stations located in the same basins. McKenna et al. presented a field method to determine if a slope made of a particular soil is likely to transform into a more destructive debris-flow after failure or simply remain a short runout slide. The method was based on the likelihood for a particular soil to develop excess pore-fluid pressure upon contractive failure. Laboratory tests showed accurate prediction of transformation into flows upon failure for soils that were well-graded, with few to moderate fines, and with low liquid limits.

Major et al., brought us to El Salvador and Dee et al., brought us to Hong Kong, both places with serious debris flow hazards, to illustrate current approaches to hazards mitigation. Major et al. illustrated the high-risk level of volcanic debris flows in El Salvador through recent catastrophic examples and the current underfunded efforts to forecast these hazards. Improvements to the current approach and innovative ideas for communicating hazards to remote rural villages were presented. Dee et al. presented their current methodology for determining debris-flow hazards. Their approach included systematic mapping in the field and

from aerial photos and digital terrain models of slope morphometry, surface geology, landslide inventories, volume of entrainable material, and historic runout and deposition zones. From this information Dee et al. was able to objectively determine a design event for mitigation purposes by combining the largest local landslide source with the local entrainment and runout potential.

Roy J. Shlemon Scholarship Awards

Please encourage students to apply for the **Shlemon Scholarships**. These awards are given to graduate students to support thesis research within the broad field of engineering geology. At least two \$1000 scholarships will be awarded; one for Master's level and one for Doctoral level research. The program is competitive and there is no guarantee of funding. The Scholarship Awards Committee strongly encourages women, minorities, and persons with disabilities to participate fully in this program. Eligibility is restricted to student members of the Engineering Geology Division.

Roy J. Shlemon Meeting Awards are given to graduate and undergraduate students to encourage participation in field trips and short courses held at annual and sectional meetings. Participation on field trips is especially encouraged. The only criteria are that you must be a student member of the Engineering Geology Division of GSA and making satisfactory progress toward your degree. In the event that requests for awards exceed available funding, requests for attending field trips will be given preference over requests for short courses.

Details and applications for both types of awards may be found at the EGD website (<http://rock.geosociety.org/egd/index.html>), under the "Scholarships" tab.

TANTALIZING TECHNOLOGY

Engineering geologists are generally pretty plugged in: within days after a disaster, links to videos make the rounds, usually more than once. A month or so later, our friends who are traditional geologists start forwarding the same links, believing they represent breaking news. Here are a few events that are a little more obscure, and a little more off the beaten path. Some are awe-inspiring, some are sobering, and some are just plain stupid. You figure out which is which. As a colleague says, “you can’t see too many videos of mud sliding down a slope!” Enjoy!

Animation of the Vía Ant landslide - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ebxtvL3ojE>

Geology rap - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CeBU3HYQsOs>

Lahar-watching party in Guatemala - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5NDfhQY67tI&feature=related>

Landslide in Colombia - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RvgvN-r4WnY>

Man-made tsunami? - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cbMBFtFue60>

Gold Coast beach erosion, Australia - http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=youtube_gdata_player&v=-qn6AtoulZk

La Conchita landslide/earth flow, California - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W4KWxglDL3o&feature=related>

Earthquake? - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qbd0uSPG5yQ&feature=related>

Mother of all Sinkholes - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ioTueerVJA>

Boxing Day tsunami - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RDOuwMj7Xzo>

Rockfall – don’t try this at home - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FoadOYNOBQ&feature=related>

Landslide at Brazilian port - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TIUSb4wpfno>

Landslide in India - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d5NbpXIna08&feature=related>

Rockslide in Tennessee - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w40JgaKNihY>

Frazil ice in Yosemite (similar to lava or debris flow) -
http://www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=9V9p4mFEYXc&vq=medium#t=15

Retaining wall failure, Arizona - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8j1q7VGtZ0>

1934 CCC trench collapse - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LUVFf1zl7T0>

Glacier collapse - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UjwyIA_CIoQ

Forensic analysis of foundation failure - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nDnGFW8EVE8>

DIVISION AWARDS

Distinguished Practice Award

The Distinguished Practice Award recognizes outstanding individuals for their continuing contributions to the technical and/or professional stature of engineering geology. The 2010 award was given to **Bruce R. Clark**.



Meritorious Service Award

The Meritorious Awards are for outstanding service to the Engineering Geology Division. The 2010 award was given to **Paul M. Santi**.



Roy J. Shlemon Scholarships

These awards are given to graduate students whose thesis research is judged to be outstanding. The 2010 recipients are:

Tej P. Gautam – Ph.D., Kent State University

Serin Duplantis – M.S., Portland State University



E.B. Burwell Award

The Edward Burwell, Jr., Award, established by the Division in 1968, honors the memory of one of the founding members of the Division and the first chief geologist of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This award is made to the author or authors of a published paper of distinction that advances knowledge concerning principles or practice of engineering geology, or of related fields of applied soil or rock mechanics where the role of geology is emphasized. The 2010 award was given to **William L. Bilodeau, Sally W. Bilodeau, Eldon M. Gath, Mark Osborne, and Richard J. Proctor** for their paper "Geology of Los Angeles, California, USA," March 2007 issue of *Environmental & Engineering Geology* (v. XIII:2, pp. 99-160). Award citation and response may be found at <http://www.geosociety.org/awards/10speeches/burwell.htm>.



Richard H. Jahns Distinguished Lecturer

The Richard H. Jahns Distinguished Lectureship was established in 1988 by the Engineering Geology Division and the Association of Engineering Geologists, jointly, to commemorate him and to promote student awareness of engineering geology through a series of annual lectures at academic institutions. The named lecturer for 2011 is **Dr. William C. Haneberg**. To learn more or to schedule a lecture, please visit:

http://www.haneberg.com/Jahns_Lectures.html



BULLETIN BOARD

AEG Annual Meeting

Anchorage, AK – 19-24 Sept.
<http://www.aegweb.org>

Other Meeting of Interest

12-15 May, [International Symposium on Earthquake Induced Landslides and Disaster Mitigation](#), Chengdu, China

15-17 May, [5th Canadian Conference on Geotechnique and Natural Hazards](#), Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada

14-17 June, [5th International Conference on Debris-Flow Hazards Mitigation: Mechanics, Prediction and Assessment](#). University of Padua, Italy

18-21 September, [Slope Stability 2011, the International Symposium](#) on Rock Slope Stability in Open Pit Mining and Civil Engineering. Vancouver, Canada

3-9 October, [Second World Landslide Forum](#), Rome, Italy

GSA Regional Meetings

Northeastern / North Central Joint Meeting
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania - 20-22 March
<http://www.geosociety.org/Sections/ne/2011mtg/>

South-Central
New Orleans, Louisiana - 28-29 March
<http://www.geosociety.org/Sections/sc/2011mtg/>

Southeastern
Wilmington, North Carolina - 23-25 March
<http://www.geosociety.org/Sections/se/2011mtg/>

Rocky Mountain / Cordilleran Joint Meeting
Logan, Utah - 18-20 May
<http://www.geosociety.org/Sections/rm/2011mtg/>

GSA National Meetings

2011 - Minneapolis, MN: 9–12 October
2012 - Charlotte, NC: 4–7 November
2013 - Denver, CO: 27–30 October
2014 - Vancouver, BC, Canada: 19–22 October
2015 - Baltimore, MD: 1–4 November

From the Editor ...

This is my first issue as the new editor. I thought the newsletter could use a little updating and a few new topics as well, and I hope you enjoyed the changes. If you have any comments, suggestions, or ideas for columns or articles, please contact me at psanti@mines.edu.

Paul Santi, Editor
The Engineering Geologist





BULLETIN BOARD



Call for Papers: Combined International and North American Landslide Meeting

Banff National Park in the Canadian Rockies is the site for the 11th International Symposium on Landslides (ISL) and the 2nd North American Symposium on Landslides (NASL). It will be held at the Banff Springs Hotel in Banff, Alberta, Canada from June 2-8, 2012. The meeting theme will be Landslides and Engineered Slopes: Protecting Society through Improved Understanding. The Canadian Geotechnical Society and the Association of Environmental and Engineering Geologists are jointly hosting this meeting.

The ISL/NASL Technical Committee extends an invitation to individuals in industry, government and academia to submit abstracts. Abstracts of a maximum of 300 words should be submitted using the online system on the ISL/NASL 2012 conference web site by April 15, 2011. Abstracts pertaining to the investigation, classification, monitoring, analysis and mitigation of landslides are sought. The technical committee strongly encourages case studies together with papers featuring innovative analysis techniques and solutions to landslide issues. During abstract submission the authors will be asked to indicate the Technical Stream/Theme under which they wish their paper to be presented. Invitations for the submission of full papers will be sent by June 1, 2011 to authors whose abstracts are accepted by the conference's Technical committee. Additional details about accepted paper requirements can be found on the ISL/NASL web site at www.isl-nasl2012.ca. Conference papers will be published in a proceedings volume.

The meeting will follow the same successful format at the 1st North American Symposium on Landslides held in Vail, Colorado in 2007. Technical sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Participants will be able to choose from a range of technical excursions to be held on Wednesday. The web site provides additional information on lodging, registration fees and meeting registration. It also permits signing up for an E-newsletter to be kept up to date on conference news. The meeting is designed to provide a stimulating forum for geoscientists, engineers, planners, economists, program managers, and other decision makers concerned with landslide hazards and their impact on society. Both the location and the caliber of technical speakers should make this a worthwhile and memorable meeting.

Engineering Geology Division Contacts

2010 Management Board

Chair: John Jens (jcjens@earthlink.net)
Vice-Chair: Bill Schulz (wschulz@usgs.gov)
Secretary: Norm Levine (levinen@cofc.edu)
Member-at-Large: Dennis Staley (dstaley@usgs.gov)
Past Chair: David Rogers (rogersda@mst.edu)

Committees

GSA Annual Meeting Division Program Chair
John Jens

GSA Sectional Meeting Division Coordinator
Dennis Staley

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Syed Hasan, Chair

Division Newsletter Editor
Paul Santi

Division Webmaster
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E.B. Burwell Jr. Award Committee
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William Niemann
Ali Sadr
Paul Santi
Chester (Skip) F. Watts

Richard H. Jahns Distinguished Lecturer Award
John Jens
Bill Schulz
(Bruce Hilton and Jennifer Bauer, AEG Representatives)

Roy J. Shlemon Scholarship Awards Committee
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Scott Burns
Jerome V. DeGraff
Betsy Mathieson
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Dennis Staley

Nominations Committee

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GSA Joint Technical Program Committee

Bill Schulz
Norm Levine

University Liaison Committee

Scott Burns, Chair
Terry West, Co-Chair
Paul Santi
John Keefer
Abdul Shakoor
Chester Watts
John Williams

Student Paper Awards Committee

Scott Burns, Chair
Terry West
Jerry Higgins



2010-11 EGD Management Board

THE ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST

The Engineering Geologist is a publication of the Engineering Geology Division of the Geological Society of America. It is issued twice a year, to communicate news of interest to members of the Division. Issues of the newsletter may be accessed at:
<http://rock.geosociety.org/egd/index.html>.

Contributions to The Engineering Geologist are most welcome, and should be directed to the Editor. Submission as Word documents or jpg photographs is most expedient.

Paul M. Santi, Editor
Department of Geology and Geological Engineering
Colorado School of Mines
Golden, CO 80401

voice: (303) 273-3108
email: psanti@mines.edu

September Issue Deadline
August 10, 2011