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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adam Deiher</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Co-designing “Skuw-upgrading” in the</td>
<td>A case study of a co-design framework and application creating green space water treatment parks in a Peruvian trash.</td>
<td>The growth of informal settlements, often referred to as slums, is one of the largest social and environmental issues of our time. Currently 2.5 billion people live in slums, and by 2050 this number is predicted to hit 3 billion, or one third of the total global population. This expanding urban territory is new ground for teaching models. Many of today’s traditional tools are not well suited for design in informal settlements. This study provides a unique co-design framework as an alternative to traditional design methods in landscape architecture. In order to test the framework, it has been applied in the informal settlement of Villa San Juan to develop public green spaces that double as a water treatment percolator. The co-design framework and the resulting designs for resource recovering public green space are represented along with discussion and recommendations for improving the process as it is applied in further cases.</td>
<td>11:00am - 12:00pm</td>
<td>Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexis Schitter</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Tying Half the Genome: Polar Body</td>
<td>Identification and characterization of molecular components required for successful polar body extrusion using worms as a model organism.</td>
<td>The production of gametes (sperm and eggs) with an abnormal number of chromosomes (condensed DNA structures) can result in infertility, miscarriages, and a higher risk of disorders such as Down Syndrome. Caring egg cells (sperm) chromosomes must segregate equally, with one half being extruded into a structure called a polar body. Currently, however, it is not well understood how polar body extrusion occurs or what molecular components are required for successful polar body extrusion using worms as a model organism.</td>
<td>11:00am - 12:00pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alejandro Garcia Ibacon</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Motivation and Placement Changes as</td>
<td>How self-organization, direct action, and mutual aid can produce durable policy solutions to prevailing social problems.</td>
<td>The adverse events that foster youth experience during childhood may uniquely shape youth’s decision-making. Understanding this association is important since risky decision-making is associated with a host of negative outcomes in foster youth. This study focused on the interaction effect of maltreatment severity and placement transitions on a sample of pre-adolescent girls in foster care (n = 52) using a multiple regression analysis. Results show that there was a significant interaction between the variables. Specifically, foster girls who had a worse history of maltreatment and who had a greater number of placement transitions were more likely to take greater risks to avoid potential losses (β = 2.66, t = 2.36, p &lt; .05, R2 = .12) and to seek potential gains (β = -1.68, t = 2.18, p &lt; .05, R2 = .13). Interaction and prevention implications will be discussed.</td>
<td>11:00am - 12:00pm</td>
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<td>Alex Farrington</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>3 Minute Thesis</td>
<td>Autonomous Policymaking</td>
<td>This panel will present place-based pedagogy as a model for language curriculum design and demonstrate its potential through a unit designed for Classical Greek. The development of this unit was part of my doctoral research into teaching models and their potential for less commonly taught languages. Place-based pedagogy focuses on the deep connection between culture and place, affirming the lived experiences and expertise that students bring with them to the classroom (Gruenewald, 2008). Originally adopted as a teaching tool for the revitalization of indigenous languages (see Jasen, Underbein, &amp; Jacobs, 2010), place-based design is uniquely positioned to respond to multiple challenges faced by language teachers who wish to connect language to culture, and to language learners who would benefit from culturally rich, personally relevant pedagogy. This poster will show photographs of the physical places at the University of Oregon itself as the foundation for a communicative, interactive suite of classroom activities.</td>
<td>10:00am - 12:00pm</td>
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<td>Alexander Gurtner</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>How information avoidance keeps</td>
<td>The journey of a refugee – Wartime Origins, Articulation Experiences, and the Perspectives of Orsakers.</td>
<td>This panel will use three points of view to tell a narrative of modern displacement and the conditions that surround the journey of many refugees who flee conflict, in particular in Middle East. Originating with turbulent waves of violence in the Middle East, millions of individuals from Syria, Yemen, and other regions have been forced to flee their native lands and seek refuge elsewhere around the globe. Displacement causing conflicts such as these often arise from power struggles under the rigid and exclusionary rhetoric of authoritarian leaders; our first presenter will introduce her work investigating exclusionary rhetoric as a precursor to mass violence, and will discuss the development of new tools that may help prevent future public violence and displacement. After leaving homes, many refugees must seek new residence in communities around the globe. Our second presenter will discuss her studies into the experiences of displaced women who fled violence in Syria and resettled in Greece in adapting to life there, many struggles with acceptance, equity, and belonging in a place that faces its own economic troubles. Our third presentation provides an ‘informed’ viewpoint. For these unfortunates, for example, the refugee’s decision to engage with refugee resettlement efforts is choice—one can choose to help, or to turn out mass suffering. This last presentation overviews studies that asked Americans to consider policy questions related to refugee resettlement. They found that many Americans neglected information about the suffering of refugees fleeing Middle Eastern conflict, and this is especially true among Americans who don’t want them immigrating here. Together, these three presentations bring together a wealth of perspectives that help to illustrate why and how the current global refugee crisis begins, unfolds, and remains a global issue that adversely affects the lives of millions.</td>
<td>11:30am - 12:30pm</td>
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<td>Allison Taylor-Adams</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>In This Time and Place: Adapting place-</td>
<td>This poster shows the physical places at the University of Oregon as the core of a unit of experiential, place-based language lessons.</td>
<td>The Unesco Black Scholars and the LGBTQA+ Scholars academic residential communities (ARC) at the University of Oregon provide Freshman with a communal and academic setting designed to foster tolerance among these two large groups of minority students. African American and LGBTQA+ students face unique challenges including increased risk for mass violence, and decreased sense of belonging. The ARC program aims to provide students with an increased sense of connection to a large, new group of students where they may otherwise feel unwelcome. Students in these two identity based ARCs showed significantly higher cultural competence compared to students who were not in an ARC, F = 25, p = .05, even after controlling for socioeconomic status, high school GPA, SAT/ACT scores, gender, and in-state residency. Programs which develop an increased sense of belonging and community have the potential to help minority students who may otherwise feel out of place at a four-year university and succeed in feeling at home in this setting.</td>
<td>11:30am - 12:30pm</td>
<td>Saratov</td>
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<td>Andrea Klein</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Academic Achievement of African American</td>
<td>An overview of the Unicco and LGBTQA+ Academic residential communities (ARC) at the University of Oregon and their academic benefits.</td>
<td>This study examines the experiences of Blue and White porcelain, particularly in the context of trade networks in Southeast Asia. The Pattani site shows a complex set of trade interactions involving long distance global scale networks.</td>
<td>11:30am - 12:30pm</td>
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Anna Cohn  Poster  Perceptions of Food Access and Availability for Residents of a Rural, Oregon Town  Assessment of the food environment and perceptions of healthy food access for residents of Oakridge, Oregon. Rural communities lack access to affordable, healthy foods. This study assessed the current food environment and perceptions of healthy food access for residents of Oakridge, Oregon. 120 adult residents completed online surveys which assessed grocery store use, perceptions of healthy food availability, and food security. The Southwest Chicago Food Store Audit Instrument was used to assess the food environment. Most residents (60%) reported a lack of green space and affordable food in town (79%), and state they travel out of town for groceries (46% - 264 miles round trip). Eight stores sell food in Oakridge, where only five sell fresh produce and six have refrigerated dairy. Resident perceptions and audit findings align with limited access and availability of healthy options in town. Many residents travel long distances to buy affordable food for their families. Findings highlight a need for improved availability and price of groceries in Oakridge.

Annie Caruso  Panel Presentation  Caribbean Indigeneity & Archaeological Stakeholderhood  Indigeneity & Epistemologies of Resistance  The Journey of a Refugee – Wartime Heritage Management in Subaltern Contexts. Both Masucci and Osorio-Veliz explore multiplicity of violences that indigenous women experience, state-sanctioned or otherwise. All told, each panelist uses her PhD research to explore notions of indigeneity, disrupt hegemonic dynamics, parse complex power structures, challenge racist mythologies, and platform underrepresented voices within various academic and policy-centered discussions.

Ashleigh Lendos  Panel Presentation  Exclusionary Thinking and Mass Violence  Transmitting Adversity: Mothers’ Trauma History and Their Preschool Children’s Social-Emotional Development  Child trauma has negative effects across the lifespan. Given research on attachment and stress, mothers’ early trauma may be associated with poorer social-emotional learning (SEL) skills in their children who are critical for relationship development as children enter preschool. Current research does not address associations of mothers’ trauma and child SEL within the contexts of life stress and mother-child interactions. This study examines the relationship between mothers’ trauma history and early trauma and child outcomes. Analyses are underway to understand the links between mothers’ childhood trauma, their children’s life stress, and negative life events, and maternal-child behavioral interactions. A critical part of this study, both qualitatively and quantitatively, is to determine the extent to which maternal and child variables relate and predict child outcomes. Findings may inform interventions targeting intergenerational trauma, parenting, and SEL development.

Carla Osorio V eliz  Panel Presentation  Archival Research in the Southwest  Indigeneity & Epistemologies of Resistance  With a focus on urban and rural food environments in the Southwest, this panel will discuss the implications of food insecurity and access for individuals and communities. The panelists will present on food insecurity and access in Oakridge, Oregon, and the Southwest Chicago Food Store Audit Instrument will be used to assess the food environment.

Emily Walden  3-Minute Thesis  Transmitting Adversity: Mothers’ Trauma History and Their Preschool Children’s Social-Emotional Development  Transmitting adversity: Relation of early trauma and mother-child interactions. Childhood trauma has negative effects across the lifespan. Given research on attachment and stress, mothers’ early trauma may be associated with poorer social-emotional learning (SEL) skills in their children who are critical for relationship development as children enter preschool. Current research does not address associations of mothers’ trauma and child SEL within the contexts of life stress and mother-child interactions. This study examines the relationship between mothers’ trauma history and early trauma and child outcomes. Analyses are underway to understand the links between mothers’ childhood trauma, their children’s life stress, and negative life events, and maternal-child behavioral interactions. A critical part of this study, both qualitatively and quantitatively, is to determine the extent to which maternal and child variables relate and predict child outcomes. Findings may inform interventions targeting intergenerational trauma, parenting, and SEL development.

Cola Coffey  Poster  Association between age of onset of child abuse and prevalence of abuse in adulthood  Abuse of children and adults is pervasive in the United States and results in lasting, significant consequences for many who have experienced abuse. Despite this, there is limited research on whether age of initial abuse impacts likelihood of continued abuse into adulthood and protective factors that might modulate this relationship. 351 Oregon adults who experienced at least one traumatic incident completed a random digit telephone survey providing demographic information, trauma history, and experiences with trauma healing. Age at which participants first experienced abuse was modeled as a covariate in a logistic regression model. Findings indicate older age of onset of abuse was associated with greater likelihood of abuse in adulthood. Findings indicate that older age of onset of abuse may be associated with vulnerability for continued abuse in adulthood. Further research is needed to explore potential mechanisms including perceived social support.

Christopher Loan  Poster  Role of Risk Perceptions and Subjective Affect in Predicting Adolescent Substance Use  Positive affect towards substance use, but not risk perceptions, was longitudinally associated with continued use in adulthood. Over 30% of high school adolescents try tobacco or cannabis and comparable numbers report consuming alcohol. Risk perceptions and subjective affect associated with substance use have been identified as important predictors of adolescent substance use, but few studies have examined their effects together in the same model. Large data from 387 adolescents (mean age = 15.11 ± 0.95 years; 51% Female) were analyzed using latent growth mixture modeling. Risk perceptions, subjective affect, and substance use were assessed annually using self-report surveys. Accounting for the effects of age, gender, race-ethnicity, and socioeconomic status, adolescents who report more positive affect at baseline were significantly more likely to have engaged in substance use of follow-up. Baseline risk perceptions were not significantly related to substance use at follow-up. The implications of these findings on future prevention research, practice, and policy will be discussed.

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Claire Guidinger
Poster
Emotion Dysregulation and Perceived Disruptions in Socio-Relational Discrimination are associated with Disordered Eating in Asian/Asian America

Preliminary data suggest that Asian/Asian American men show some of the highest rates of loss of control (LOC) eating, which is defined as the subjective experience of being unable to control what or how much is being eaten. This disordered eating behavior is currently understudied in men, particularly ethnic/racial minority men. The present study sought to examine the link between emotion dysregulation and LOC eating among Asian/Asian American men. Participants included 39 Asian/Asian American men. Emotion dysregulation, emotion dysregulation and experiences with microaggressions were both significantly and positively associated with LOC eating frequency, such that men with high levels of emotion dysregulation and experiences with microaggressions reported the most frequent LOC eating. Both collective racism and experiences with microaggressions functioned as moderators, such that men who reported the least amount of experiences with racism and (or) higher emotion regulation capacities reported the least frequent LOC eating. These findings parallel existing research which suggests that difficulties regulating distressing emotions are associated with LOC eating. These findings also suggest that experiences with non-race-related discrimination may be a unique sociocultural factor associated with this disordered eating behavior in Asian/Asian American men.

Curtis Colwell
Poster
Sex differences in bondon (Pan paniscus) locomotion and seminatality

Male and female bonobos arrive at food patches using different modes of locomotion that reflect differences in reproductive strategies.

Ongoing research on captive bonobos has found that males and females differ in the way they approach food patches. Some of the sex differences seen in wild apes, such as differences in the size of the sexual dimorphism, are not seen in captivity for bonobos. Previous studies have shown that the majority of locomotion in bonobos is bipedal, whether male or female. This study aimed to analyze whether the locomotion pattern varied between the sexes, and if so, how.

Dustin Ellis
Poster
Slow Violence and Punishment: Inherently Strained Organic in Asian/Asian America of the Western U.S.

In primates, males are typically limited by access to females, whereas many female strategies often reflect access to food. Locomotor data were collected during focal animal following and opportunistically on records of males traveling to feeding and resting contexts for individuals in two communities of Vervet Forest bonobos, Pan paniscus. Most mating occurred in fruit patches, so that to travel to mating data focused on both travel to and arrival at patches. Adult males make often arrive at mating sites at much higher speeds and on the ground. Adult females, in contrast, arrived using slower, arboral travel. Sex differences in locomotion may reflect differences in factors that limit male and female reproductive success. Adult male and female bonobo terrestrial locomotion may reflect a sex difference in the motivation for travel that is important in considerations of the evolution of locomotor morphology in primates.

Daniel Babmin
Panel Presentation
Drought and Drama in the Klamath Basin: Stakeholder Engagement and Water Resource Management in a Changing Climate

Climate Change and Water Resources in the 21st Century

Using spatial analysis, we determine new estimates of Cascade Arc eruptive output. We then analyze along-arc variations in edifice type, age, and composition; and compare Cascade Arc topography to a variety of volcanic models in order to provide a more complete understanding of the arc.

Danushkadevi Frase
Poster
The Predictive Role of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) on Social Utilization Among Delinquent Females: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Delinquent females with high ACEs that present levels of mental health symptoms in adolescence and engaged in more services in young adulthood

Little is known about the exact relationship between treatment received among juvenile justice adolescents and services utilized in early adulthood. This study investigated the effects of Treatment Foster Care Oregon (TFCO) on the relationship between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and patterns of service utilization in early adulthood. The study is a 10-year prospective longitudinal design. A sample of 166 adolescent girls (13-17 years at baseline) in the juvenile justice system who had at least one criminal referral in the past 12 months and who were mandated to out of home care were randomly assigned to intervention (TFCO) or control condition (services as usual; SAU). Results suggest ACEs predicted greater anxiety and depressive symptoms throughout adolescence. Greater anxiety and depressive symptoms in adolescence then predicted more service utilization during early adulthood. Additional analyses explore the moderating effect of the intervention.

Duarte Ellis
Poster Presentation
Slow Violence and Punishment: Spaces and Places of Immigration Intention and Accumulation: A Randomized Controlled Trial

Space Matters!

In The Production of Space (1974), Henri Lefebvre set out to investigate the relationship between theoretical, epistemological and mental space on the one hand, and the social, material and spatial order on the other. In one sense this project is an attempt at elevating the analysis of space beyond conceptual perspective. Space is a fraught phenomenon. Political analysis of space reveals that it is both, the subject of conflict and contestation, as well as a site of opposition, orality, marginalisation and protest. Social science investigations often conceive of space as being in a dialectical relationship with society, wherein each shapes the other in a never ending spiral of coaction. Space can be immutable and obstreperous, but also able to phenomenologically inquire into experiences. Space can be analyzed as pure concept devoid of reality and materiality, as well as studied in material, temporal and physical contexts. Understanding that there are discursive and emotional potentials in understanding space, that discursive discipline attempts at essentializing its characteristics, and that affect can be thwarted by a quick change of disciplinary lens. Its conceptual deployment and analysis are then made a matter of disciplinary concern among social, political, scientific, architectural and planning, among others, for upholding the social. How may this ongoing battle over territory be resolved? Can disciplines rise above canonical scholarship and collaborate to instigate inter-disciplinary and even trans-disciplinary inquiries into space? These are the questions that our panel will hope to address with presentations from colleagues across the disciplinary matrix putting their differences aside about space. Each talk will highlight on approach or method that rises above disciplinary cans to address space. Such efforts may then prove fruitful in transcending disciplinary boundaries.

Emily Maceo
Panel Presentation
Indigenous Women and the Everyday Violence of Resistance in Mexico, Brazil

Indigeneity & Epistemologies of Resistance

"Indigeneity & Epistemologies of Resistance" highlights approaches used in decolonising research by PhD students within the UoG's College of Arts and Sciences. Each considers models of resistance in the face of ongoing efforts of (neo)colonialism and imperial arrangements. In Anthropology, Cervus gathers responses of subaltern communities to Euro-American anthropological practices in a Caribbean context, with the goal of identifying how such research may better align with community objectives, further empower grassroots actors, and serve to strengthen local heritage management efforts. In the same department, Msocio documents low-income women's experiences of gender-based violence and discriminatory labor arrangements in Brazil, examining how factors patterns of state-sponsored misogynist surveillance, exploitation, and racism render state judicial institutions contradictory spaces of safety and sustainability. Related is the work of Dutro-Vidal from the Department of Geography, which explores how indigenous geographies in the past of spatial warfare in the states of Central America face at the US-Mexico border. From Anthropology, Vicente-Vidal researches the relationship between indigenous Maya identity and autonomy within the context of nationalistic discourses and political projects and the political economy of tourist spaces in the Yucatan of Mexico. The work of Vicente-Vidal intersects with Cervus through analyses of the scales of nationalism affecting Indigenous self-determination within forms of heritage management in southern contexts. Both Maceo and Dutro-Vidal explore mobility of identities that indigenous women experience, state sanctioned or otherwise. All told, each panelist uses her PhD research to explore notions of indigeneity, disrupt hegemonic dynamics, push complex power structures, challenge racist mythologies, and platform underrepresented voices within various academic and policy-centered discourses.
Hadi Alabdulrahman 3-Minute Thesis
I Don’t Say What?
This is a case study that analyzes the social policing of autism. Palestinian children’s autism diagnosis by Hadil Abuhmaid and Zachary M. Miller.

Gina Williamson 3-Minute Thesis
Can We Be Audiopians? The Role of Body Weight in Autism Spectrum Disorder
My research aims to find out how coal communities navigate between deindustrialization of coal and air pollution in contemporary China. This study examined the associations for emotion dysregulation and body image concerns with exercise dependence symptoms (EDS) in racially/ethnically diverse men. Internalization of muscular and thin ideals were examined as moderators. Participants (N=1,314; 18-30y; Mage=21.4±1.6y) completed an online survey assessing demographics, emotion dysregulation, body image concerns, internalization of muscular and thin ideals; and EDS. Linear regressions were conducted. Both emotion dysregulation and body image concerns were significantly and positively associated with exercise dependence symptoms (EDS). Internalization of the muscular ideal was a significant moderator of the association between body image concerns and exercise dependence symptoms, EDS (from self-reported height and weight). Results suggest that exercise dependence symptoms and muscle and thin ideals are closely related, and that interventions targeting these aspects of body image may be effective in reducing exercise dependence. The results of this study are consistent with previous research indicating that exercise dependence is a complex, multi-dimensional phenomenon that involves both psychological and biological factors. The findings have important implications for the development of effective interventions to prevent and treat exercise dependence symptoms in the general population and in clinical settings. This study makes a valuable contribution to the literature by providing evidence for the importance of considering the role of body image concerns in the development of exercise dependence symptoms. This research can inform the development of evidence-based intervention programs and policies to address exercise dependence symptoms and promote healthy lifestyles.
Jonathan Saunders  
**Poster**  
Miss Timber Construction  
**The impact of prefabricated engineered wood systems on the design process**  
Architects play a vital role in reducing environmental impact while balancing the demands of a growing urban population. Fifty-five percent of the earth’s population lives in cities today, and the U.S Green Building Council predicts construction of 3 billion homes in the next 20 years. Buildings currently account for 47% of the world’s greenhouse gas emissions. Operational energy has decreased with advances in energy-efficient design, but high embodied materials persist, particularly in residential wood structures. Architects are currently experimenting with large wood structural systems, dubbed “mass timber” construction, to replace highly emissive structural systems and while adhering to strict building code requirements. This research, funded by the Tallwood Design Institute, evaluates feasibility of prefabricated wood structural systems in lieu of environmentally harmful building materials. Nine professional design firms in Portland, Oregon provided project cost, construction duration, environmental impact, and economic impacts of strategies of mass timber systems for comparison to similar concrete and steel structures. Case studies on two projects under construction at the University of Oregon document the design process and illustrate ongoing safety considerations for large wood buildings. Expertise in emerging prefabrication technology is critical to promoting sustainable, carbon-efficient building materials in the construction industry.

Joy Schrand  
**3-Minute Thesis**  
Schenkerian Musical Analysis and J. S. Bach  
**Consequences of Leaving the Cave: Rebuilding a running engine: Adult Schenkerian Musical Analysis and Cynicism and Nihilism in BoJack Horseman**  
Schenkerian analysis, begun by Heinrich Schenker in 1906, graphs musical scores in ever-removed layers, until reaching a deep background of the music. The techniques began with Schenker and are now used throughout the U.S. My project incorporates this graphing technique to reach forward and backward in the music of one piece by Bach. All TUTTI of this piece from the Reformation were composed into complex webs for organ; this one is in a collection that showcases Bach’s ability to write in various styles. While most researchers focus on the earlier techniques in the work, I have found surprisingly modern elements—notes and chords that look forward and place the Reformation into more tonal language, by using Schenker’s graphing techniques.

Irvin Moreau  
**Poster**  
Substance Use and Recidivism Among Formerly Incarcerated Adults  
**This study examines the influence of race, nature, and outcomes related to substance use among individuals who have been recently incarcerated.**  
Substance abuse is one of the “central eight” risk factors for recidivism among incarcerated individuals. Previous research highlights various substance use behaviors as a factor for reoffending, showing substance use problems may play a significant role in reoffending. While there are programs to support individuals with substance use issues, research on the effectiveness of these programs shows inconsistent results related to recidivism and substance use outcomes. Little is known about which programmatic elements are effective in changing substance use behavior. This study aimed to elucidate the influence, nature, and outcomes related to substance use among individuals who have recently been released from correctional settings. Twenty-four individuals were interviewed about their recent experiences using a semi-structured interview protocol. Using Dedoose software, the research team analyzed interview transcripts by identifying broad themes and subsequently engaged in a second iteration of coding that focused on topics related to substance use to better understand participants’ re-entry experiences. Many discussed utilizing services to address their own issues with substance use, prevent future use, and improve overall quality of life.

Thuy Nguyen  
**3-Minute Thesis**  
**Political Ideology and Economic Model**  
**How political ideology impacts economic model choice? A year study of Vietnam after the communist takeover.**  
What happens to the economy after the communist takeover? Why do they choose a certain model regardless of its high cost and the availability of the alternative? This paper offers an explanation for these questions. By studying the case of Vietnam after the communist takeover, I show how the choice of economic model was made almost solely on the basis of political ideology. Furthermore, I analyze how changes started to occur in elite politics. On the contrary to the conventional theory of institution change in political science, where critical junctures or disruptive events are needed, I found that institution change do occur in a incremental manner, where endogenous factors do not play a crucial role and the elite factors are not necessarily deeply divided.

Jeremiah Young  
**Panel Presentation**  
Consequences of Leaving the Cave: Cynicism and the Development in Plato’s Allegory  
**Manifestations of Cynicism in Literature and Life**  
“Is it not that I am mad, it is only that my head is different from yours?” Diogenes of Sinope’s cynical mindset has evolved over centuries - what started in Ancient Greece has entrenched itself in all facets of western society. It can be traced to modern society, medicine, and even popular culture. Our panel “Manifestations of Cynicism in Literature and Life” will explore the various expressions of cynical reason in society. Utilizing Peter Sloterdijk’s 1983 monograph *Critique of Cynical Reason* as a theoretical foundation, panelists from the departments of German & Scandinavian and Sociology will discuss cynicism as a diffuse phenomenon covering subject from: 1) The origins and contextualization of cynical reason 2) The phenomenon of ostracism in society 3) The assertion of a cynical baseline 4) and negotiations between cynicism and nihilism in theNetflix original BoJack Horseman. As such, we will argue both with and against Sloterdijk in an effort to elucidate the diverse topic of what is not accepted as status quo. Witnessing cynicism is insufficient: the critique of cynicism must become part of the dominant discourse again in 2019. Our diverse assembly of topics displays the pervasive influence of cynicism in western society from philosophy to healthcare to lifestyle to entertainment. In doing so, we identify and explore how cynical reason wedges itself into every aspect of our world in a phenomenon that spans across every subject from Plato to philosophy, to the refraction of society, disability in the US medical system, andopard in the cynical life of BoJack Horseman.

Jonathan Saunders  
**Panel Presentation**  
Rebuilding a running engine: Adult Neuroplasticity  
**Ontogeny: the process of becoming**  
It is fundamentally a constant process of becoming. This journey of ontogeny begins before fertilization and continues throughout the lifetime of an organism. Biological choices are made at every stage of development, beginning with the assembly of genetic information provided by our ancestors and continuing on through the first connections in the brain, the assembly of complex behaviors from simple circuits, and ultimately the neural networks that underlie our personalities and sense of self. What are the mechanisms that pattern and organize development? How can these processes be flexible without risking failure? This interdisciplinary panel will discuss how a functional organism is born, and how development almost miraculously – doesn’t go away at each stage.

Jordan Mattila  
**Panel Presentation**  
The influence, nature, and outcomes related to substance use among individuals who have recently been released from correctional settings  
**Reinventing the Community after incarceration: Barriers and Possibilities**  
Research shows that people reentering the community after incarceration face a myriad of challenges including problematic substance use, reoffending, and adjusting to family life. However, more research is needed to better understand these issues and how to best support individuals as they return into the community. This panel examines some of the challenges and facilitators of reentry using data from twenty-six semi-structured interviews of adults who had reentered the community at least six months prior. Exploratory sampling was used to identify individuals who varied by gender and levels of social support. Using Dedoose software, the research team analyzed interview transcripts by identifying broad themes and followed up second iteration of coding that focused on the aforementioned topics to better understand participants’ reentry experiences. Through coding, themes emerged related to substance use, ostracism, and parenting. The first presenter discusses substance abuse as it relates to reentry. Substance abuse is a risk factor for reoffending among incarcerated individuals and may play a significant role in reoffending success. This study examines the influence, nature, and outcomes related to substance use among individuals who have recently been released from correctional settings. The second presenter focuses on ostracism. Although improvements have been made to help prevent explicit instances of discrimination, formerly incarcerated individuals continue to experience oppression, often leading to feelings of social exclusion and hopelessness. These themes are examined to better understand the areas in which people experience stigma, and the effects of these experiences. Lastly, the last presenter discusses parenting as it relates to reentry. Themes regarding barriers and facilitators to parenting are examined to understand the challenges parents face upon reentry, while also learning the intricacies of factors involved that help them.

Johanne Klapper  
**Panel Presentation**  
Cynicism and Mental Health in BoJack Horseman  
**Manifestations of Cynicism in Literature and Life**  
“It is not that I am mad, it is only that my head is different from yours.” Diogenes of Sinope’s cynical mindset has evolved over centuries - what started in Ancient Greece has entrenched itself in all facets of western society. It can be traced to modern society, medicine, and even popular culture. Our panel “Manifestations of Cynicism in Literature and Life” will explore the various expressions of cynical reason in society. Utilizing Peter Sloterdijk’s 1983 monograph *Critique of Cynical Reason* as a theoretical foundation, panelists from the departments of German & Scandinavian and Sociology will discuss cynicism as a diffuse phenomenon covering subject from: 1) The origins and contextualization of cynical reason 2) The phenomenon of ostracism in society 3) The assertion of a cynical baseline 4) and negotiations between cynicism and nihilism in theNetflix original BoJack Horseman. As such, we will argue both with and against Sloterdijk in an effort to elucidate the diverse topic of what is not accepted as status quo. Witnessing cynicism is insufficient: the critique of cynicism must become part of the dominant discourse again in 2019. Our diverse assembly of topics displays the pervasive influence of cynicism in western society from philosophy to healthcare to lifestyle to entertainment. In doing so, we identify and explore how cynical reason wedges itself into every aspect of our world in a phenomenon that spans across every subject from Plato to philosophy, to the refraction of society, disability in the US medical system, andopard in the cynical life of BoJack Horseman.

10:00am - 11:30am  
**Ballroom**

10:00am - 12:00pm  
**Cedar**

10:00am - 11:00am  
**Swarthmore**

10:00am - 11:00am  
**Cedar**

10:15am - 12:15pm  
**Oak**

10:15am - 12:15pm  
**Maple**

11:15am - 1:15pm  
**Dakota**

11:30am - 1:30pm  
**Ballroom**
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<th>Author(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Joche Kluempel</td>
<td>Gender roles in Hermann Bang’s “Ved Vojen”</td>
<td>11:30am - 1:30pm</td>
<td>Ballroom</td>
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<td>Xiang Li</td>
<td>3-minute Thesis: Lemons to Lemonade: Extracting young females’ sexual attitudes from those who watch television through parasocial interaction theory</td>
<td>10:00am - 12:00pm</td>
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<td>Ved Vejen</td>
<td>Panel Presentation: Chronic Cytosis: A Crisis Mode of Disability</td>
<td>11:30am - 1:30pm</td>
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<td>Kaityl Yeomans</td>
<td>Poster: Developing a Model of Disability Cytosis</td>
<td>10:00am - 11:00am</td>
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<td>Kathrin Cemolin</td>
<td>Panel Presentation: The role of impulsivity in the relationships between exposure to菲薄播 TRW-755 on young women’s attitudes and behavior</td>
<td>12:30pm - 1:30pm</td>
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<td>Katherine Coon</td>
<td>Poster: Pulmonary gas exchange efficiency during exercise in women and men, does sex matter?</td>
<td>11:30am - 1:30pm</td>
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<td>Bradley Hughes</td>
<td>3-minute Thesis: A Tale of Three Assumed Similarities: The Dynamic Perception of Others</td>
<td>10:00am - 12:00pm</td>
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Hooman Parhizkar

Poster
Quantifying charge transport at the solar cell absorber/contact interface

**Abstract**

The role of chemistry and applied voltage in dictating charge transport in solar cell absorber/contact materials is usually addressed in terms of voltage in dictating charge transport interfaces. However, the interface between absorber (which converts light into charge current) and contact (which collects charge current) play a significant role in device IQE. This interface is often modified by an interfacial layer (IL). ILs can improve efficiencies of diverse solar cell types, usually attributed to changes in contact, e.g., the contact's preference for collecting either electrons or holes, or recombination, the contact's ability to collect both electrons and holes. In this study, we quantify selectively and recombination of gold contacts modified by the commonly used IL of octyltrithiophosphonic acid (OTTPA) in terms of the influence of chemistry on interfacial transport. We find that selectivity and recombination react differently to changes in chemistry brought about by air exposure. Furthermore, charge transport changes when voltage is applied, is potentially unidirectional, and/or physical duties, mainly in office buildings where compact spaces are usually occupied by frequent amount of people. Citizens spend most of their time indoors, but sources for Latinx immigrant youth. Additional analyses are underway to test for age and gender differences in these relationships. Findings will be discussed, along with implications for policy and research.

Linda Ramirez

Poster
School Climate and Agentic School Engagement among Latina/o High School Students

**Abstract**

Although the high school dropout rate for Latina/o students in the U.S. has substantially decreased over the past 20 years, they continue to drop out at higher rates than Whites, Blacks, and other minorities (National Center for Education Statistics, 2018), necessitating exploration of Latinas' mental health outcomes. Thus, we used longitudinal data to explore the predictive utility of discriminant parent-adolescent reports across three parenting domains and their impact on adolescents' subsequent internalizing disorders. Participants were 264 U.S. adolescents with histories of substance use problems (55.1% male, 72.7% White, Mage = 14.3 8.10 1.95) and their parents. Preliminary analyses suggest that discriminant reports do not predict later internalizing disorders, but gender and baseline internalizing disorders are significantly related to later internalizing behaviors.

Lisa Rauen

Poster
Impulsivity as a moderator of the link between teasing and loss of control eating in young men

**Abstract**

Impulsivity moderates the association between teasing and loss of control eating in young men. Loss of control (LOC) over the amount or type of food an individual consumes is the hallmark symptom of binge eating disorder, has associations with identity, and has traditionally been studied in women and adolescents. Previous data builds an association between being teased about men's weight and such concerns. This cross-sectional study evaluated associations between teasing and LOC eating in 1148 ethnically diverse young men. Additional analyses evaluated moderating effects of impulsivity on this association. Negative personal self-evaluation demonstrated a positive association between teasing and LOC eating (Exp(B) = 1.46, 95% CI 1.05 1.51, p = .029) with further analysis demonstrating significant moderation effects in highly impulsive individuals (Exp(B) = .962, 95% CI .926 1.000, p=.047). Findings indicate that men who experience more distress over weight-related teasing may be at greater risk for LOC eating with this effect especially strong in those who are more impulsive.
As Carrs rubids have expanded following the removal of cattle grazing, it has altered rice-channel patterns in the Middle Fork John Day River. Carrs rubids, a native riparian Retrofit, adapted the Middle Fork John Day River. Carrs rubids, a native riparian Retrofit, adapted the Middle Fork John Day River. Carrs rubids, a native riparian Retrofit, adapted the Middle Fork John Day River. Carrs rubids, a native riparian Retrofit, adapted the Middle Fork John Day River. Carrs rubids, a native riparian Retrofit, adapted the Middle Fork John Day River. Carrs rubids, a native riparian Retrofit, adapted the Middle Fork John Day River. Carrs rubids, a native riparian Retrofit, adapted the Middle Fork John Day River. Carrs rubids, a native riparian Retrofit, adapted the Middle Fork John Day River. Carrs rubids, a native riparian Retrofit, adapted the Middle Fork John Day River.
Melanie Bethancourt
Poster
How are Latino parental obesity associated with adult child obesity?
Determining associations and obesity-related outcomes between parents and their adult children.
The rise in obesity is becoming a major crisis in the United States. Often, obese children stay obese into adulthood causing other health risks such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and diabetes. The objective of this research was to look at how much of a factor and impact parents, especially obese parents, play a role in their children becoming obese in the future. Latvia conducted surveys of the United States online survey which included health questions about themselves and extended family. Analysis included a .999 square test and found significant evidence that obese parents (Mother’s BMI = 34.757, p = .000, Father’s BMI = 27.648, p = .000) do play a role in the obesity outcome of their adult children. This research identifies an intergenerational risk factor for obesity in the Latino Community.

Michael Fanucci
Panel Presentation
Impacts of Climate Change and Forest Management upon Annual Streamflow in Oregon's Western Cascades
Climate Change and Water Resources in the 21st Century
In a changing climate, it is critical to review, handle, and manage natural resources. As climate change impacts become more apparent, the ways in which humans utilize Earth’s resources must continue to change. Of large concern is water and water resources. Water resources are sensitive to climate change, and exist in a nexus of sociopolitical, economic, and environmental issues making them valuable, a point of concern for people, places, and governments worldwide. In this panel, we seek to explore what water resource issues are arising or worsening due to climate change and how they’re being addressed. Our panel consists of graduate students researching on case studies in water resources, these include: the application of a simplified, risk-based framework to assessing climate change vulnerability of freshwater resources in Oregon; a methodological approach to understanding the effects of forest management on streamflow quantities in Oregon’s Cascade Mountains; an analysis of drought adaptation and stakeholder collaboration in the Upper Klamath Basin in Oregon; an examination of watershed modification due to climate change in Oregon; and, an analysis of the Upper Deschutes Basin that looks at coupled human-environments systems in regards to social vulnerabilities and outcomes, and stakeholder engagements, or lack thereof.

Kyla Reardon
3-Minute Thesis
Employer Perspectives and Attitudes Toward Hiring Individuals with Disabilities: A Review of Literature and an Employer Survey
The session will describe a literature review and survey of employer perspectives and attitudes toward hiring individuals with disabilities.
In Oregon, a language spoken of Herero, scholars traditionally describe the final vowel (FV) of verbs as an inflectional “suffix”. This implies that FVs should have distinct meanings. Some verb inflections show consistently distinct FVs: “imperative” -a and “subjunctive” -e. However, other inflections have multiple FV forms (i.e. the Recent Past FV can be -i, -u, -o, -e or -a). In this study, we examine herero verb inflections whose FVs should have distinct meanings. Some verb inflections show consistently distinct FVs: ‘imperative’ -a and ‘subjunctive’ -e. However, other verb inflections have multiple FV forms (i.e. the Recent Past FV can be -i, -u, -o, -e or -a). In this study, we examine the FVs of verbs each FV form occurs. The results show that 1) FV forms can be predicted based on number of syllables and the tone pattern of the verb, 2) FV alternations do not correlate with any specific meaning or grammatical property. Instead, certain Herero verbs are expressed by a schematic constellation of word order, plus FV and vow elision. The results challenge the traditional analysis of the FV and provide theoretical implications for how open vowel and complex word.

Mitxera Rakushet
Poster
Final Visual Alternation in Herero
This research examines various forms of the final vowel “u/u” in certain Herero verb inflections whose meaning is somewhat unclear.
In Herero, a language spoken of Namibia, scholars traditionally describe the final vowel (FV) of verbs as an inflectional “suffix”. This implies that FVs should have distinct meanings. Some verb inflections show consistently distinct FVs: ‘imperative’ -a and ‘subjunctive’ -e. However, other verb inflections have multiple FV forms (i.e. the Recent Past FV can be -i, -u, -o, -e or -a). In this study, we examine herero verb inflections whose FVs should have distinct meanings. Some verb inflections show consistently distinct FVs: ‘imperative’ -a and ‘subjunctive’ -e. However, other verb inflections have multiple FV forms (i.e. the Recent Past FV can be -i, -u, -o, -e or -a). In this study, we examine the FVs of verbs each FV form occurs. The results show that 1) FV forms can be predicted based on number of syllables and the tone pattern of the verb, 2) FV alternations do not correlate with any specific meaning or grammatical property. Instead, certain Herero verbs are expressed by a schematic constellation of word order, plus FV and vow elision. The results challenge the traditional analysis of the FV and provide theoretical implications for how open vowel and complex word.

Miriam Clark
Panel Presentation
Challenges Faced by Parents Re-entering the Community After Incarceration
Removing the Community after Incarceration: Barriers and Possibilities
Research shows that people reentering the community after incarceration face a myriad of challenges including problematic substance use, reintegration, and adjusting to family life. However, more research is needed to better understand these issues and how to best support individuals as they reenter into the community. This panel examines some of the challenges and facilitators of reentry using data from twenty-six semi-structured interviews of formerly incarcerated adults who had been incarcerated at least on six months prior. Forcible sampling was used to identify individuals who varied by gender and levels of social support. Using Dedoose software, the research team analyzed interview transcripts to identify themes through inductive coding that focused on the aforementioned topics to better understand participants’ reentry experiences. Through coding, themes emerged related to substance use, incarceration, and parenting. The first presenter discusses substance abuse as it relates to reentry. Substance abuse is a risk factor for re-incarceration among incarcerated women and may have a significant role in reentry success. This study examines the influence, reentry challenges, and outcomes related to substance use among individuals who have recently been released from corrections settings. The second presenter focuses the same women and how they have been able to help prevent explicit instances of discrimination, formerly incarcerated individuals continue to experience oppression, often leading to feelings of social exclusion and deprivation. These themes are examined to better understand the issues in which prison experience may play, and the effects of this experiences. Finally, the last presenter discusses parenting as it relates to reentry. Themes regarding barriers and facilitators to parenting are examined to understand the challenges parents face upon reentry, while also learning the intricacies of factors that helped them.

Miriam Clark
Panel Presentation
Understanding Homelessness Rehabilitation: A Close-Up Look at the Housing First Model
Understanding Homelessness Rehabilitation: A Close-Up Look at the Housing First Model
National research reveals that using a homelessness housing first model is more effective than other homelessness programming since an individual may have difficulty benefiting from services when their basic needs are not being met. Housing First gives housing before engaging the client into the mental health or job search services. One non-profit agency, Sheltercare, has employed this housing first model locally in Lane County for decades. Sheltercare’s internal agency research shows that benefits are being reaped from housing first, and they are seeking a housing first model. A study examines to better understand the issues in which people experience stigma, and the effects of this experience. Finally, the last presenter discusses parenting as it relates to reentry. Themes regarding barriers and facilitators to parenting are examined to understand the challenges parents face upon reentry, while also learning the intricacies of factors that helped them.

Maxwell Nkubio
3-Minute Thesis
Who Is This Again? Inter-Defendant Effects in Criminal Sentencing
Criminal sentences awarded by trial judges are influenced by the attitudes of the defendant. Inter-defendant effects in criminal sentencing decisions, exploiting random assignment of cases and the fact judges sentence multiple defendants on the same day, to estimate the causal relationship between the average sentence of other-defendants sentenced by a judge on a given day and a particular defendant’s sentence. Using a two-stage approach we are able to account for judges selectively grouping defendants, either on observable or unobservable characteristics, onto specific days of sentencing. I find a one year increase in the average sentence of other-defendants leads to a four day increase in sentence length, on average. I find differential impacts by race; an increase in the average sentence of same race defendants in a defendant’s sentencing cohort leads to an increase in the defendant’s sentence, while an increase in the average sentence of other race defendants is not associated with a statistically significant effect.

Nikki Cox
Poster
Make Public Lands Public: An Applied Approach to Equity and Inclusion on the Willamette National Forest
How do we make public lands truly public? Engage communities in accessible, diverse, engaging, and equitable ways.
The outdoor gives me many reasons, each of them blessed to a natural system that influences our expectations and, in turn, our experiences. Public lands historically is a community place where bodies that are not white and male often feel out of place. (Frei 2014, Fazio, 2013, Linder 2009, Kiess 2009) Through the USDA’s Resource Assistant Program, in partnership with Northwest Youth Corp, this study applies qualitative data collection and analysis to develop an inclusive and equitable Youth and Community Engagement Strategy for the Willamette National Forest. This poster will present current research with the Willamette and what barriers remain in connecting underrepresented and underserved people with public lands.

Nino Ghoghade
Panel Presentation
The Journey of a Refugee – Wartime Origins, Acclimatization Experiences, and the Perspectives ofOkokho
The Journey of a Refugee – Wartime Origins, Acclimatization Experiences, and the Perspectives ofOkokho
This panel will use three points of view to sketch a narrative of modern displacement and the conditions that surmounted the journeys of many refugees who flee conflict, in particular in Middle East. Originating with turbulence and threats of violence at home, millions of individuals from Syria, Yemen, and other nations have been forced to flee their native lands and seek refuge elsewhere around the globe. Displacement conflicts such as those often arise from power struggles or under the rigid and exclusionary rhetorics of authoritarian leaders; our first presenter, will introduce her work with mandatory evacuees from Syria to understand the challenges of new communities. She will discuss the development of new tools that may help detect hateful public speech that is likely to escalate into violence or genocide. After leaving home, many refugees must seek new residence in places that may or may not be welcoming, as they navigate the experiences of displaced persons who have fled violence in Syria and resettled in Germany. In adapting to their lives, many struggle with acceptance, equity, and belonging in a place that faces its own economic insecurities. Our third presentation provides an explorer’s viewpoint. For those unfamiliar, for example many Americans, the decision to engage with refugee resettlement efforts is choice—so we can choose to help, or to turn our backs. This last presentation overviews studies that asked Americans to consider policy questions related to refugee investment; they found that many Americans neglected information about the suffering of refugees fleeing Middle Eastern conflict, and this is especially concerning among Americans who don’t want them immigrating here. Together, these three presentations bring together a web of perspectives that helps to illustrate why and how the current global refugee crisis begins, unfolds, and remains a perpetual global issue that adversely affects the lives of millions.
Rachel Kovensky

Panel Presentation

Instagram: Threat or Tool? A Case for #CriticalMediaLiteracy

MetaStory: The Importance of Instagram on Female Audiences

This research examines the manner in which landscape disturbances control vegetation change in the Arctic and how that affects the global climate.

The climate of the Arctic is changing at twice the rate of the global average, altering the ecosystem and further exacerbating climate change as greenhouse gases are released from thawing permafrost soils. The expansion of tall shrubs within Arctic tundra ecosystems significantly modifies environmental conditions and increases permafrost thaw. However, the forces that control shrub expansion are not well understood. This research examines the way in which landscape disturbances increase the rate of shrub expansion by facilitating seedling establishment. Field surveys conducted across a fire chronosequence in the Alaskan Arctic show ten-fold increases in seedling density in comparison to unburnt tundra. Additionally, this research shows that increases in seedling germination and establishment are linked to environmental changes that further increase shrub expansion. Rates of shrub vegetation change in the Arctic are significantly increased by disturbance events, exacerbating climatic change through intensification of a positive feedback cycle.

Rachel Guldin

Panel Presentation

Fires, Shrubs, and the Changing Arctic: What does the future look like for tundra ecosystems?

This research examines the manner in which landscape disturbances control vegetation change in the Arctic and how that affects the global climate.

The climate of the Arctic is changing at twice the rate of the global average, altering the ecosystem and further exacerbating climate change as greenhouse gases are released from thawing permafrost soils. The expansion of tall shrubs within Arctic tundra ecosystems significantly modifies environmental conditions and increases permafrost thaw. However, the forces that control shrub expansion are not well understood. This research examines the way in which landscape disturbances increase the rate of shrub expansion by facilitating seedling establishment. Field surveys conducted across a fire chronosequence in the Alaskan Arctic show ten-fold increases in seedling density in comparison to unburnt tundra. Additionally, this research shows that increases in seedling germination and establishment are linked to environmental changes that further increase shrub expansion. Rates of shrub vegetation change in the Arctic are significantly increased by disturbance events, exacerbating climatic change through intensification of a positive feedback cycle.

Rachel Kozensky

Panel Presentation

Impact of Facilitator Participation in Get Explicit 101 on Sexual Violence Prevention Practices and Attitudes among College Students

Examining the impact of incentive participation in Get Explicit 101 on sexual violence prevention practices/attitudes of college students.

Get Explicit 101 is a sexual violence prevention program aimed at preventing instances of sexual violence on the University of Oregon campus. The program employs peer facilitators to: (a) initiate critical conversations to help shift potentially problematic beliefs and norms about sex and sexuality, (b) lead activities to increase students’ confidence in having open and direct communication about sex, and (c) equip students with the skills necessary to engage in bystander intervention. While ample research supports programming that fosters affirmative consent practices and bystander intervention, little research has examined the impact of facilitation on the peer educators themselves. This study examines group differences in expected outcomes of facilitator participation, including bystander attitudes/behaviors, self-efficacy in interconctacting sexual consent, leadership skills, and critical consciousness, between an untimed (novice) experienced/returning group of facilitators. Results indicate the program will be presented and implications for intervention development will be discussed.

Rachel Lukowicz

Panel Presentation

Building Bridges: using genetic variation to create the first connections in the brain

Ontogeny: the process of becoming

It is fundamentally a constant process of becoming. This journey of ontogeny begins before fertilization and continues throughout the lifetime of an organism. Biological changes are made at every stage of development, beginning with the assortment of genetic information provided by our parents, through the development of the first connections in the brain, and ultimately the neural networks that embody our personalities and sense of self. What are the mechanisms that pattern and organize development? How can these processes be flexible without falling apart? This interdisciplinary panel will discuss how a functional organism is built, and how development almost miraculously – doesn’t go awry at each stage.

Rana Malik

Panel Presentation

Connecting Across Cultures: Implications for a Latino Community-Centered Education Intervention

Proyecto Juntos (Project Together) involves the development of a multicomponent intervention aimed at empowering the Latino community.

Access to quality education historically has been difficult for ethnic minorities like Latinos. As a result, the achievement gap between Latinas and their White counterparts has been holding steady for decades. Proyecto Juntos (Project Together) aims to promote effective family-school communication, and to develop leadership in Latino school systems. A randomized control trial was conducted that was conducted with six middle schools from three school districts within Lane County, Oregon. This intervention involved a Spanish language Latina parent training and a “bridge” component that brought together teachers and parents to strengthen their relationships and align their goals and values with respect to Latino students. To identify potential intervention-related changes between pre- and post-intervention, we conducted a principal components analysis concentrating for baseline measurements. Results indicate a statistically significant difference between the intervention and control conditions.

Robert Ortega

Panel Presentation

Reinventing the Community after Incarceration Barriers and Possibilities

Reinventing the Community after Incarceration Barriers and Possibilities

Research shows that people reentering the community after incarceration face a myriad of challenges including problematic substance use, ostracism, and adjusting to family life. However, more research is needed to understand these issues and how to best support individuals as they return to the community. This panel explores some of the challengesfacilitators of reentry using data from twenty-six semi-structured interviews of formerly incarcerated adults who had reentered the community at least six months prior. Purposive sampling was used to identify individuals who varied by gender and levels of social support. Using Dedoose software, the research team analyzed interview transcripts by coding, themes emerged related to substance use, ostracism, and parenting. The first presenter discusses substance abuse as it relates to reentry. Substance abuse is a risk factor for recidivism among incarcerated individuals and may play a significant role in reentry success. This study examines the influence, nature, and interventions related to substance use among individuals who have recently been released from correctional settings. The second presenter focuses on ostracism. Although improvements have been made to help prevent explicit instances of discrimination, formerly incarcerated individuals continue to experience oppression, often leading to feelings of social exclusion and hopelessness. These themes are examined to understand the barriers within the areas in which people experience stigma, and the effects of these experiences. Finally, the last presenter discusses parenting as it relates to reentry. Themes regarding barriers to parenting are examined to understand the challenges parents face upon reentry, while also learning the intricacies of factors that might help them.

Robert Ortega

Panel Presentation

Understanding the Experience of Stigma in Post-Prison Reentry

One of the contributing factors leading to unacceptable reentry in formerly incarcerated individuals relates to experiences of overt and implicit discrimination in a variety of areas of post-release reentry. Although improvements have been made to help prevent explicit instances of discrimination, formerly incarcerated individuals continue to experience oppression, often leading to feelings of social exclusion and hopelessness. To better understand the ways in which any offender experiences and reidentifies to discrimination and stigma, researchers followed a selected protocol to interview twenty-six men and women who had recently been released from prison. The interviews were recorded and transcribed. Thematic analysis, with both deductive and inductive approaches, was used to code the data. Participants identified areas in which they experienced stigma, the social and psychological effects of this experience, and potential means to prevent and address this issue.

Rohini Metafto

Panel Presentation

Parenting In and Beyond Prison: Protective Factors for Previously Incarcerated Parents

Qualitative research on the facilitators and barriers to positive parenting in previously incarcerated parents.

Prior research shows that children of incarcerated parents are more likely to experience academic difficulties, maternal/custodial physical problems, and poor behavior when compared to children of non-incarcerated parents. Although this is the case, children of incarcerated parents tend to do better when various risk factors (minimal familial and custodial support, lack of communication, etc.) are low and various protective factors are high (friends, positive peer support, levels of communication, social bonding relationship with parent, etc). Our research thus engages previously incarcerated parents in semi-structured interviews in order to understand the facilitators to positive parenting they faced while in prison and upon re-entering into the community as well as barriers to such protective factors. Through this methodology, we gain a more thorough understanding of the challenges these parents faced while also learning the intricacies of the facilitators involved in helping them maintain a relationship with their children.
Sarah King
Poster
Finding Onset through Language The Role of Race in L2 Learning
This account of developing a sense of L2-selves illustrates the importance of inquiry into the role of race in language learner experiences.
This study aimed to examine how a Filipino-American learner of L2 Japanese and L2 Korean's journey in finding legitimacy in those language communities led her to develop her identity as a member of the Filipino community and possibly as a heritage learner. Through a narrative-based analysis of a sociolinguistic interview, this research presents an account of how ethnicity and race can play a significant role in learners' creation of social and ideal selves and the complexities of practices through which they wish to gain legitimate membership. It is also hoped that this account of a particular learner's struggles with developing a sense of L2-selves will illustrate the importance of considerations of racial and ethnic backgrounds in examinations of language learners' experiences inside and out of the classroom.

Sarah Stebbins
Panel Presentation
Development of social behavior Ontogeny: the process of becoming
Life is fundamentally a constant process of becoming. This journey of ontogeny begins before fertilization and continues throughout the lifetime of an organism. Biological changes are made at every stage of development. Despite the assortment of genetic information provided to us, however, the establishment of the first connections in the brain, the assembly of complex behaviors from simple circuits, and ultimately the neural networks that underlie our personalities and sense of self. Are what the mechanisms of pattern formation develop? How can these processes be flexible without limiting future? This interdisciplinary panel will discuss how a functional organism is built, and how development—almost miraculously—doesn’t go off at any stage.

Sayed Pooya Razaei-Ghaffarabadi
Panel Presentation
Emotional Reactions to Violations of Honor: A Multi-Method Investigation of "Gharaat" in Iran
Studies on the reactions to the violations of honor are often based on samples from the US, focusing on responses to harm or insult. We extend these findings by studying "gharaat," a moral concept ubiquitous in some Middle Eastern cultures and closely related to honor. Across three method studies, we find that gharaat is elicited in response to three situations: 1) the perception of harm to naimos (i.e., to the extended self), 2) sexual betrayal by naimos, and 3) violations of sexual norms in relation to naimos. While gharaat elicited by each appraisal has distinct patterns of emotional and physiological responses, individuals’ responses to these three types of gharaat are highly correlated, suggesting that the concept of honor can extend beyond the norms of insult or harm. Furthermore, our results indicated that, in contrast to previous belief, the difference between men and women in their experience and intensity of gharaat is either small or non-significant.

Shaina Trevino
Panel Presentation
Biopsychosocial Correlates of Delinquency Among At-Risk Adolescent Females
Exploring biopsychosocial factors associated with adolescent delinquency among female adolescents involved in the child welfare system. Most research highlighting key biopsychosocial factors associated with adolescent delinquency employs male samples. Therefore, there is less known about how these factors relate to delinquency among females. We explored the association between key biopsychosocial predictors of delinquency among adolescent females involved in the child welfare system. Females (N = 111) completed self-report measures of impulsivity, parental monitoring, deviant peer behavior, and parental timeliness. Official court records determined offender status. Results showed that female offenders had significantly higher levels of deviant peers, impulsivity, and lower levels of parental monitoring compared to non-offenders (p < .05). A small subsample (N = 27) underwent structural magnetic resonance imaging. Results suggested that female offenders may have slightly less grey matter volume in the left superior frontal cortex (p = .048). These patterns are similar to those found in male samples and suggest that similar biopsychosocial risk factors may be related to delinquency among both sexes.

Safia Vicente-Vidal
Panel Presentation
Scalar Systems of the "Culturality of Being" in the High-Altitude Space of Chichén Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico
"Indigeneity & Epistemologies of Resistance" highlights approaches used in decolonizing research by PhD students within UO’s College of Arts and Sciences. Each considers modes of resistance in the face of ongoing effects of neocolonialism and imperial arrangements. In Anthropology, Caruso gathers responses of southern source communities to Euro-American archeological practices in a Caribbean context, with the goal of identifying how such research may better align with community objectives, further empower grassroots actors, and serve to strengthen local heritage management efforts. In the same department, Missouri documents low-income women’s experiences of gender-based violence and differential access to justice in urban Brazil, overlooking how historic patterns of state-sponsored misogynoy, exploitation, and racism render state-juristic institutions conspiratorial spaces of safety and vulnerability. Related is the work of Douzo-Velázquez from the Department of Geography, who analyzes how indigenous peoples are overcoming the violence invoking state from Central America’s face at the US-Mexico border. From Anthropology, Vicente-Vidal researches the relationship between indigenous Maya identity and autonomy within the contexts of nationalistic discourses and development projects and the political economy of tourist spaces in the Yucatan of Mexico. The work of Vicente-Vidal intersects with Caruso’s through analyses of the scales of coloniality affecting Indigenous self-determination within forms of heritage management in southern contexts. Both Caruso and Douzo-Velázquez explore multiplicity of conflicts that Indigenous women experience, state decision, and activism. Each, vast sample, uses PhD research to examine notions of indigeneity, disrupt hegemonic dynamics, parse complex power structures, challenge racist mythologies, and platform understudied voices within various academic and policy-centered discourses.

Suheil Jammal
Poster
Application of Machine Learning in Network traffic forecasting
The application of Machine learning methods in Network traffic prediction as well as managerial implications will be discussed.
The growing complexity and scale of Internet systems coupled with the improved capabilities of Machine learning (ML) methods in recent years has raised interest in the ability to predict traffic data for data-driven design and analysis of wide range of problems in network systems such as detecting network attacks, performing resource management, or improving quality of service (QoS). In this project, we will review challenges of applying ML methods in design, engineering or analysis of network systems.

Miles Bader
3-Minute Thesis
What do earthquakes mean when they look at the Pacific Northwest?
I use distant earthquakes to understand how processes >100km underground influence everything from oceanic mountain ranges to the "Big One". The drastic landscapes of the Pacific Northwest consistently impact our everyday lives, yet they are the result of millions of years of violent collision between two tectonic plates. A fact impossible to ignore should we live to see the "Big One", a magnitude 9 Cascadia earthquake. I use signals from distant earthquakes to understand how the Earth, using the Cascadia subduction zone, a megathrust fault over 1000 km in length. My focus on processes taking place over 100 km deep in the Earth can influence what happens on the surface above. We have identified earthquakes beneath the Cascadia subduction zone which we believe are responsible for isolating the fault, which effects how much and where stress is building. We also believe that these anomalies are responsible for the movement of some of Cascadia's most striking mountain ranges, the Olympics and the Klamath.

Taylor Lenon
The National Center of Improving Literacy Resources in Screening for Dyslexia
Overview of NCL's charge and resources as they relate to current research and research on best practices in screening for dyslexia in schools
The National Center on Improving Literacy (NCIL) is a U.S. Department of Education funded partnership between literacy experts, researchers, and practitioners. A major goal of NCIL is to increase knowledge and use of best practices and bridge gaps between research and practice to address key problems in education. NCIL is developing best practice guidelines for universal screening for dyslexia in schools, and recently released a white paper providing guidance on screening in light of current policy and practices and emerging research in this area. In this poster, we will provide an overview of NCL's mission and resources, review how expert opinion and state policy on dyslexia screening are converging upon universal screening in elementary schools in multiple systems of support, highlight how NCIL resources can inform dyslexia screening practices in schools, and discuss future research directions to solidify best practices for dyslexia screening.

Ntipkossi (Pig) Kwigangtohophotro
Panel Presentation
The Influence of Individuals' perceived weight on the exposure to indoor family pollution: Ethnography and Ethnophobia
WeightGirls: The impacts of Instagram on female audiences
Instagram is one social media platform that has been commonly used among young adult and adult females. In responding to Instagram's popularity, our panelists use a variety of approaches, including a randomized controlled trial, an online ethnographic method, and a documentary analysis, to examine the effects of Instagram on different groups of female users, including young mothers, and working women. The objective of this presentation is to understand the influence of Instagram on women-at individual and societal levels in the four focal areas of interest: the effects of Instagram on women’s perceived weight, the effects of “Weightphobia” and “Ethnophobia” images on female college students’ social behavior, and attitudes. We also examine the role of impulsivity, a psychological construct, in the relationship. Second, we examine “Fitphobia” and “Thinspiration” Instagram images and their impact on female college students’ body image (e.g., body internalization, body dissatisfaction). The influence of females’ weight perception will be discussed. Third, the panel will present how the “healthcare” “breastfeeding” and “weightloss,” which fantasy weddings; rituals and maternal practices, perpetuate a new form of labor for women. Fourth, the misinformation of women in juridical institutions contradictory spaces of safety and vulnerability. Related is the work of Osorio-Veliz from the Department of Geography, who discusses how Indigenous peoples are overcoming the violence invoking state from Central America’s face at the US-Mexico border. From Anthropology, Vicente-Vidal researches the relationship between Indigenous Maya identity and autonomy within the contexts of nationalistic discourses and development projects and the political economy of tourist spaces in the Yucatan of Mexico. The work of Vicente-Vidal intersects with Caruso’s through analyses of the scales of coloniality affecting Indigenous self-determination within forms of heritage management in southern contexts. Both Caruso and Douzo-Velázquez explore multiplicity of conflicts that Indigenous women experience, state decision, and activism. Each, vast sample, uses PhD research to examine notions of indigeneity, disrupt hegemonic dynamics, parse complex power structures, challenge racist mythologies, and platform understudied voices within various academic and policy-centered discourses.

Monika Lind
3-Minute Thesis
Isn’t High School Bad Enough Already? Discussing whether institutional responses exacerbate the effects of gender harassment
Students conducted an empirical study-investigating the rates and sequelae of high school gender harassment reported retrospectively by current undergraduates. Primary aims were (1) to describe the rates of gender harassment and Institutional Betrayal in high schools and (2) to investigate whether Institutional Betrayal contributed to current stress-related symptoms alone and beyond the stress itself. Researchers predicted that high school gender harassment would positively predict current stress-related symptoms. Students also predicted that gender harassment, in the presence of higher institutional Betrayal, would result in more current stress-related symptoms. This Three Minute Thesis will relay the findings of this study.

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<tr>
<td>Ting-Fen Lin</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease During Mealtimes – Beyond the Physiological Impairment</td>
<td>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease does not only impact the body and the breath. The mind also plays a key part in the disease process.</td>
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<td>Zachary Provant</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) affects patients psychologically and psychologically. Significant respiratory difficulties aside, patients with COPD experience psychological distress which decreases their quality of life and increases the economic burden of care. Patients with dyspnea (difficulty breathing) present with similar comorbidities like respiratory dysfunction, increased economic burden, and anxiety/depression. Despite these overlap, the impairment level symptoms of COPD and dyspnea are often addressed separately. Using Grounded Theory methods, we explored patients’ perceptions of mealtimes to better understand factors contributing to eating-related disability. Semi-structured interviews with nine participants (mean age 72; 5 males) revealed that individuals with COPD, even those without dyspnea, experience physical symptoms and emotional changes during mealtimes. These physical and emotional factors trigger self-developed behavioral adaptations and result in further physical symptoms. Results suggest the need to view the mealtimes experience for individuals with COPD through a more comprehensive lens.</td>
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<td>Tyler Kelly</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Foramen Ovale and Impaired Pulmonary Gas Exchange Efficiency at Rest and During Exercise: Size Matters</td>
<td>The patent foramen ovale (PFO) is a source of right-to-left intracardiac shunt. PURPOSE: To quantify differences in pulmonary gas exchange efficiency between individuals with a large PFO and those with a small PFO and/or no PFO. METHODS: 28 subjects were recruited and screened for presence/siz of PFO. Subjects exercised at 4 submaximal workloads (70-160 Watts) and 1 maximal workload. Blood was taken from a radial arterial catheter pre-exercise and during the final 30 seconds of each workload and immediately analyzed. Alveolar PO2 was calculated using the alveolar gas equation and the alveolar-to-arterial oxygen difference was quantified. Comparisons were made using 2-way ANOVA (group x workload) with Bonferroni correction for pairwise comparisons with a significance level of p&lt;0.05. RESULTS: Large PFO was associated with decreased pulmonary gas exchange efficiency, as compared to small/no PFO with a specific pairwise difference at 160W (17.6 ± 2.8 vs 10.5 ± 1.3; mean ± SEM). CONCLUSION: Large PFO is associated with impaired pulmonary gas exchange efficiency.</td>
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<td>Tamara Niiha</td>
<td>3-Minute Thesis</td>
<td>Nudging Agreement in a Polarized Environment</td>
<td>We are testing an intervention for increasing the chances of reaching agreement in a polarizing moral discussion. More specifically, when two people with potentially differing positions about an issue (e.g., moral, social, or political) engage in a discussion about it, with the goal to reach an agreement on how right or wrong a certain action on that issue is, we hypothesize that having participants reflect on their own doubts before engaging in the discussion has a positive effect on the chances of reaching agreement. Data collection is still in process, but preliminary results suggest that the effect of the intervention is not significant. In addition, we obtained significant results showing that when people are asked to imagine discussing an issue with someone with a different opinion, they expect to reach less common ground than they actually do when they discuss that issue face-to-face in a direct dyadic interaction.</td>
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<td>YoungEun Moon</td>
<td>Panel Presentation</td>
<td>The Feminizing Machine: The Shaping of the Digital Housewife on Instagram</td>
<td>Instagram is one social media platform that has been commonly used among young, adult and adult females. In responding to Instagram’s popularity, our parents use a variety of approaches, including a randomized controlled trial, an online ethnographic method, and a document analysis, to examine the impacts of Instagram on different groups of female users such as college students, young mothers, and working women. The objective of this presentation is to gain an understanding of the influences of Instagram on women at individual and societal levels in the four following aspects. First, we consider the effects of the hashtag “#fitspiration” and “#thinspiration” images on female college students’ sexual behaviors and attitudes. We also examine the role of impulsivity, a psychological construct, in the relationship. Second, we examine #fitspiration and #thinspiration Instagram images and their impacts on female college students’ body image (e.g., body internalization, body dissatisfaction). The influence of female’s weight perception will be discussed. Third, the panel will present how the hashtags “#kaywaveddy” and “#Moussâtel”, which feature fashion models with various body types, perpetuate a new form of labor for women. Fourth, the misrepresentation of women in hierarchal roles in the workplace under hashtag “#Highlife” will be demonstrated. Finally, the panel will review how Instagram is handled in prior media literacy education research and recommend redirection for future media literacy programs. By exploring various aspects in women’s everyday lives that Instagram has infiltrated, this panel will provide new insights into the influences of social media on shaping women’s behavior.</td>
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<td>Zachary Provant</td>
<td>Panel Presentation</td>
<td>Social Vulnerabilities to Changing Snowmelt in the Upper Deschutes Basin</td>
<td>In a changing climate, it is important to re-examine how we view, handle, and manage natural resources. As climate change impacts become more apparent, the ways in which humans utilize Earth’s resources have and must continue to change. Of large concern is water and water resources. Water resources are sensitive to climate change, and exist at a nexus of sociopolitical, environmental, and economic issues making them naturally a point of concern for people, places, and governments worldwide. In this panel, we seek to explore what water resource issues are arising or occurring due to climate change, and how they are being addressed. Our panel consists of graduate researchers focusing on case studies in water resources; these include: the application of a simplified, risk-based framework to assessing climate change vulnerability of freshwater resources in Morocco; a methodological approach to understanding the effects of forest management on streamflow quantities in Oregon’s Cascade Mountains; an analysis of drought adaptation and stakeholder collaboration in the Upper Klamath Basin in Oregon; an examination of watershed modification due to climate change in Oregon; and, an analysis of the Upper Deschutes Basin that looks at coupled human-environments systems in regards to social vulnerabilities and downstream, and stakeholder engagements, or lack thereof.</td>
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