

ADAMS, James (UCI) *The (Systems and) Scales of Energy Justice: On the Multi-dimensional Stakes of a Just Energy Transition*. Though Austin, Texas has an impressive history of pairing city growth and development with a strong commitment to a renewable energy transition, this “green-growth” success story is also deeply entangled with the continued displacement and disparagement of the city’s black and brown communities. In this talk I will discuss more recent attempts by local environmental organizations and city planners to reckon with this legacy of structural racism as they factor in different systems and scales of analysis into a new, equity-centered approach to energy transition planning and practice. *jradams1@uci.edu* (PR 23-1)

AGAR, Juan J. (NOAA Fisheries), **SHIVLANI, Manoj** (U Miami), **VALDES-PIZZINI, Manuel** (U Puerto Rico), and **MATOS-CARABALLO, Daniel** (Fisheries Rsch Lab) *Resilience in the Face of Adversity: The Impacts of Maria, the Tremors, and COVID-19 on Puerto Rican Fishers*. Within the past three years, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico suffered several major natural disasters, including Hurricanes Irma and Maria (2017), the earthquake swarm off the south coast (2019-2020), and the COVID-19 pandemic (2020). These extreme events caused extensive disruption to the livelihoods of small-scale fishermen. Building on the findings of recent surveys, in-depth interviews, field observations, and netnography (digital ethnography using Facebook and Instagram, during the Lent period) we assess the socio-economic impacts of these events on the small-scale fishing communities. We also investigate how these fishing communities reacted and adapted to these unforeseen events. (25-5)

AGUAYO, Natalia, VALENZUELA, Sandra, and LUENGO, Luis (U Concepción) *Health Literacy, Self-Care, and Glycemic Control in Persons with Diabetes Mellitus*. As a result of a quantitative, transversal and descriptive approach, we conducted an investigation in the city of Concepción, Chile, whose objective was to understand health literacy and self-care of individuals with diabetes mellitus, type 2. The participants were mostly adult senior women. We observed an appropriate health literacy, but low adherence to self-care practices. It is not known which factors affect decisions to adhere to self-care on the part of individuals. This complicates nursing care and it translates into an inadequate glycemic control, with consequences for health outcomes. *natalia.aguayo94@gmail.com* (26-15)

AL AMIN, Saif (UNCG) *Leveraging Social Media in Response to COVID-19 Challenges by the Montagnard Refugee Community*. Social media has been one of the primary sources of health communication during the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the “stay-home” order, minority communities have been challenged by lack of access to technology. This further highlights the digital divide within communities. The Montagnard immigrant and refugee community in North Carolina had to culturally transition to social media platforms to address emergent COVID-19 challenges. In this presentation, we apply digital ethnographic methods and Schrieber’s social media communication framework to analyze how this community’s youth leveraged social media for mobilization and response during the pandemic. *s_alamina@uncg.edu* (24-8)

ALBERO, Kimberly (UVA Sch of Med) *Biomedicine and the Local Cultural Contexts of Central Appalachia*. Opioid use disorders account for a large proportion of premature death in the U.S (NSDUH, 2019). Many have prioritized the urgency of offering evidence-based treatments. While the complexity of “the opioid epidemic” is increasingly acknowledged, there is less attention to how treatment efforts must address diverse cultural and local needs (CHR, 2020). By drawing from the partnership between UVA and a rural free clinic in Wise, VA to launch an OBOT program, we explore the conflicts between biomedical approaches to substance use treatment in a local context (SAMHSA, 2019). Institutional structures of power pose an array of challenges and risks in planning and negotiation. (22-24)

ALEKSEEVSKY, Mikhail (Ctr for Urban Anth-Moscow) *Reinventing an Embassy: Applied Anthropology and Diplomatic Representation*. An embassy provides a representation of its country to its host state. The spatial structure and architecture of embassy buildings often convey the idea of power. Usually, embassies are fenced off from the rest of the city by high fences and look like fortresses. However, the grooving in popularity soft power concept requires reinventing the approach. An embassy should portray a friendly image within the host state and become a place of attraction. The paper presents a case study of applied anthropological research that was conducted to develop a new socio-cultural model of an embassy of an Arab country in Moscow, Russia. *alekseevsky@yandex.ru* (PR 27-7)

ALEXANDER, Sara, SCHULTZ, Alan F., and MARTENS, Paul (Baylor U) *Worldviews, Value Systems, and Life’s Experiences Influence How Farmers Weather Climate Change in Western Belize*. An important challenge for anthropologists studying climate change is to make explicit the roles of beliefs and values in the formation of cultural models that enable individuals to make sense of today’s complex environmental problems. The nature of farming practices in any location is influenced by mean climate state, economic and government regulations, but is also guided by how people see their world in light of their challenges. Maya, Amish, and Mennonite farming communities reveal vulnerabilities relative to subsidy entitlements, scale of production, and entrenched value systems and worldviews that may allow for adaptive coping strategies but also act to guard against embracing specific options. *sara_alexander@baylor.edu* (24-9)

ALUM, Roland-Armando (U Pitt Ctr for Latin-American Studies) *Legal Ideology vs. Praxis in a Pluralistic Society: Haitian Immigrants in Rural Dominican Courts*. The Dominican Republic and Haiti—the two countries sharing the Caribbean island of Hispaniola— have a long history of military conflicts, border disputes, massacres, inter-ethnic rivalries, racism, etc. Despite this calamitous background, there is a seemingly surprising key conclusion emerging from my 4.5 decade longitudinal/diachronic ethnographic field-research: That the Haitian immigrant cane-plantation workers who appeared (as defendants or plaintiffs) before the lower-level rural courts that I studied, were generally NOT treated any worse by the justice system’s personnel than the Dominican

natives. I explore various ethnological explanations, while drawing selected cross-cultural comparisons with applied legal-anthropological implications. *ralum@pitt.edu* (PR 24-11)

ALVAREZ, Roberto (UCSD) *FLAMENCO: The Hidden Dimension of Jim Greenberg's Political Economy*. Jim Greenberg has compiled a vast list of scholarly, original, books and articles, much of which explore and develop political ecology and the neoliberal. In the article "Good Vibrations: Strings Attached" Dr. Greenberg explores the Political Ecology of the Guitar. This stems from 60 years of playing the guitar and intimacy with the guitar world. Here I attempt to convey the hidden dimension, not only of the guitar and its political ecology, but the deeper influence and expression that music and the guitar have had on Dr. Greenberg's work. *oloberto@ucsd.edu* (26-18)

ANDREATTA, Susan (UNCG) *Regenerative, Resistance, Resilience, and Reliance: Supporting a Local Agro-Food System*. It shouldn't take a pandemic or climate change to remind the public to support local farmers, local food establishments, and farmers markets. How do the four Rs link production, distribution and consumption together to support or undermine a local agro-food system? How do small, medium and large-scale producers fit into an agro-food system? This paper confronts eaters everywhere and highlights the vulnerabilities and opportunities in the system, when faced with extreme challenges, be they environmental, political or health related. *s_andrea@uncg.edu* (PR 26-1)

ANSORI, Sofyan (Northwestern U) *Negotiating the Burning Future: Indigenous People, Infrastructure, and Fire Governance in Indonesia*. Responding to the massive forest fires in 2015, the Indonesian state established the Peat Restoration Agency that aimed at mitigating the impacts of such environmental catastrophes. This agency constructs extensive fire infrastructure to mediate and regulate future interactions between people and nature. This paper calls attention to infrastructure and the ways it facilitates not only the exchange of environmental ideas but also manifests imagination and desire. By focusing on the way fire infrastructures are perceived and contested, this paper seeks to explain how the indigenous people orient themselves toward the future imagined by the state and its experts. *sofyanansori2022@u.northwestern.edu* (24-20)

ARAUJO, Mariana (UVA) *Cultural Negotiations: Biomedical and Local Approaches in Creating Healing Landscapes*. This paper reviews the literature on efforts between biomedical based health care programs and local rural, religiously based programs to establish health care programs. The literature identifies common elements in these efforts that determine the complex relationships of such programs. These elements include power dynamics, structural violence, otherness, relations based on transactions, governmentality, and resistance. This analysis will use the framework of wounded cities (Till, 2012) those that have been wounded by state or dominant socio-political practice and healing landscapes (Gesler, 1992) where environmental, individual, and societal factors come together to promote healing but are simultaneously symbolically constructed and negotiated. *ma7yp@virginia.edu* (22-24)

ARCINIEGA, Luzilda (Wayne State U) *Bridging Racial Polarization at Work: Diversity, Empathy, and a Racial Emotional Capitalism*. In September 2020, President Trump signed an executive order to curtail diversity training, suggesting that these programs are racist towards white people in the United States. In this paper, I draw on two years of ethnographic research among diversity professionals, which include management consultants and business professionals, to explore how and why they imagine their role as mitigators of racial and political polarization in the workplace. I argue that insofar as diversity professionals emphasize empathy across race to make the workplace more productive, they reveal how emotional capitalism is racial. I conclude with discussing the limits and possibilities for doing diversity work in for-profit organizations. *luzilda.arciniega@wayne.edu* (22-5)

ARJONA SOBERÓN, Mariana (LMU Munich) *Repertoires of Knowledge in Times of Pandemic: Insight on the Fridays for Future Movement in Mexico*. The Fridays for Future environmental movement in Mexico has undergone a significant transformation process through the material limitations imposed by the pandemic. The movement went from a performance of reclaiming public spaces and flowing organically between online and offline realities to being confined to virtual means of community and movement building. Activists have innovated with the usage of digital tools to build significant spaces for knowledge production that give way to the creation of collective imaginaries of the future. In this talk I will discuss some of the strategies employed, and ways in which has transformed the identity building process of individuals involved as well as the negotiation of their relationship to hegemonic ways of knowing. *m.arjona-soberon@ethnologie.lmu.de* (PR 23-1)

ARMSTRONG, Lisa (USF) *Another Side of American History: Teaching Race in a Public Museum*. Black communities have been inexhaustible cultural contributors yet, the underrepresentation of Black heritage in scholarship undermines efforts to inclusively teach race in public educational settings. Bias in producing racial narratives limits teachable resources to popular court cases, socially accepted themes, and people. Extreme cultural loss is inevitable by excluding many unfamiliar yet, valuable achievements and particularities of Black people. This study demonstrates how a museum panel on the education of Black people in Sulphur Springs-Spring Hill Community in Florida provides a theoretical and ethnographic framework for diversifying race narratives in a way useful for teaching race in public spaces. *lkarmstr@usf.edu* (26-19)

ARNOLD, Taylor, ARCURY, Thomas A., and QUANDT, Sara A. (Wake Forest Sch of Med), **MORA, Dana C.** (UiT-Arctic U Norway), **DANIEL, Stephanie S.** (Wake Forest Sch of Med) *Latinx Child Farmworkers in North Carolina: Perspectives on Occupational Injury*. Children as young as 10-years-old can legally work as hired farm labor in the United States. In North Carolina, many hired children are part of the vulnerable Latinx farmworker community. Agriculture is a hazardous industry, and child workers

experience high rates of injury, illness, and mortality. As part of a mixed-methods community-based participatory research study, this paper draws from 30 in-depth interviews with Latinx child farmworkers aged 10-17 to describe their perspectives on workplace injury and risk. Highlighting child farmworkers' structural vulnerability, this paper deepens and contextualizes understanding of workplace injury among this largely hidden population. *tjarnold@wakehealth.edu* (PR 25-8)

ARPS, Shahna and **PERALTA, Karie** (U Toledo) *Analysis of a Nutritional Status Capacity Training in the Dominican Republic*. This presentation examines the outcomes of a nutritional status capacity training implemented during an experiential learning course. The objectives included enhancing university students' research skills, while contributing to the goals of a community partner. Our faculty-student research team taught the staff of a primary school in the Dominican Republic how to measure and evaluate the growth of their students. During the training, we assessed 117 children; and 18 staff participants demonstrated competency in obtaining measurements and determining nutritional status. Despite time and resource limitations, the project promoted capacity building and mutual learning among the staff participants and research team. *shahna.arps@utoledo.edu* (PR 25-9)

ARTZ, Matt and **SEVERICHE MENA, Carolina** (Azimuth Labs) *Consumer Genetics: Shifting Perceptions of Race and Ethnicity*. Given the rise of low-cost genetic testing, we are now able to truly see at an individual level the effects of policies such as colonialism. No longer are we reliant on malleable histories of the victors, but instead, we can see how the ethnic makeup of individuals is, in fact, a diverse mixture that frequently extends beyond the modern nationalities that families pass down as part of their oral heritage. As such, we ask, does direct-to-consumer genetic (DTCG) testing have the ability to reshape notions of race and ethnicity positively, and if so, are there any educational and ethical implications? *ma@mattartz.me* (26-19)

ASMAN, Susanne (U Gothenburg) *Migration and Citizenship Rights: Brokers Navigating the Gendered Labour Migration Control between Nepal and the Gulf Countries*. This paper sets out to explore how the brokers in the infrastructure of the migration industry navigate the state's gendered labour migration control during the recruitment process mainly in sending but also in receiving country, here Nepal and the United Arab Emirate. The paper problematizes the discourse of these actors as "criminal others," traffickers, smugglers and merely profit driven facilitators, and demonstrates that there is a continuum of navigating strategies among them where gender is one of the major aspects of importance. It demonstrates that their strategies have consequences for women's labour migration and their citizenship rights. (26-1)

ASSELIN, Jodie (U Lethbridge) *From Pasture to Plantation: Forest as Contradiction in Upland Ireland*. Dense, linear, and dark, monoculture plantations in upland Ireland have come to dominate hillsides in northwest County Cork. Building off of ethnographic fieldwork and policy analysis, this paper traces the discursive techniques that alter the potential of such forests within writing, while leaving their material form largely unchanged. The story is then further confused by upland farmers who dislike forests, seeing them as 'community killers,' while simultaneously fighting to gain planting rights. At its conclusion, this paper argues that the widespread upland afforestation has made advances in making land productively cooperative while simultaneously severing ties between farmer and farm. *jodie.asselin@uleth.ca* (PR 23-2)

AUSTIN, Rebecca L. (Fort Lewis Coll) and **BENGSTON, Ginny** (Applied Cultural Ecology LLC) *Environmental Policy and Cultural Landscapes: Invisible Injustices in Central Appalachia*. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act require assessment of socio-economic and cultural impacts for development projects occurring on all or parts of public lands. The Mountain Valley Pipeline Environmental Impact Statement process began in 2014 and was nearly completed by 2016, yet when construction began shortly after, the effects the project would have on community members' deep sense of place and impacts to large-scale cultural landscapes were left largely unmitigated. Against all odds, environmental resistance and cultural resilience has persisted, even throughout early construction activities. This paper examines environmental injustices, NEPA, and major shortcomings of legal protection in the cultural resource compliance processes. (23-7)

AYDOS, Valéria (UFRGS) *Stimming Is Resisting: (Self)Diagnosis and the Search for Biologitimacy of Autistic Women*. With the recognition of autism as a disability for all legal purposes (Lei 12.764/2012), the search for autistics' rights gains space on the Brazilian agenda. One demand is the recognition of the so-called underdiagnosis of autistic women as an impediment for accessing their rights. Based on interviews with these women and on an exploratory research on social networks, I analyze how the different ways these women "Inhabit" and agency their condition act in the coproduction of a (self) diagnosis of female autism, paying attention to the effects of this activism on their search for biologitimacy and citizenship rights. *valeria.aydos@gmail.com* (27-6)

BABCHUK, Wayne (UNL), **HITCHCOCK, Robert K.** (UNM), **BARTHOLOMEW, Theodore T.** (Scripps Coll), and **GUETTERMAN, Tim C.** (U Michigan) *Grounded Theory Ethnography: Innovative Strategies for Conducting Community Oriented Anthropological Research*. Grounded theory has become one of the most utilized qualitative research methodologies across disciplines and subject areas. Building off our work merging key aspects of grounded theory with traditional ethnographic approaches, we argue that a new hybrid design—grounded theory ethnography—holds vast potential for the conduct of applied and community oriented anthropological research. Drawing on one of the co-authors use of this approach to study mental health practitioners working among the Aawando of Northern Namibia, we provide an overview of grounded theory ethnography bolstered by practical suggestions for its use in applied and community contexts. *wbabchuk1@unl.edu* (PR 25-12)

BABIDGE, Sally (U Queensland) *Seeing Groundwater*. The ecological effects of groundwater extraction by the copper and lithium mining industry in the southern Salar de Atacama are not easily detectable on the surface. The saltpan and the desert provide few

unmediated clues and the political and economic conditions of water in Chile render it fractured between surface and subsurface, fresh and salt. In this paper I use the term ‘seeing water’ to refer to local and Indigenous peoples’ assertions about water’s ecological relations in their territory. Recently, their insistence on ‘seeing’ the otherwise invisible was successful in countering corporate extraction based on sustainability modelling. The paper considers the factors in achieving recognition. *s.babidge@uq.edu.au* (23-24)

BAILEY, Melanie Maxwell (SJSU) *Facing an Automated Future: How Small U.S. Bookkeepers Are Coping With and Adapting To Changing Technology*. Automation through the application of artificial intelligence and machine learning to accounting technology is profoundly transforming the ways small bookkeepers accomplish their work. Many small bookkeepers express fear around their increasing economic precarity, especially regarding future sustainability of their jobs and businesses. Many bookkeepers believe these changes will actually lead to the loss of their jobs, rather than the transformed roles promised by technology companies and thought leaders. In this paper, I examine how small, U.S. bookkeepers are coping with and adapting to changing accounting technology, and how those reactions are constructed and informed by larger social and economic processes. *melanie.maxwell@sjsu.edu* (PR 22-7)

BAKER, Beth (CSULA) *Campus Abolition and Educational Equity*. Abolitionism has a long history in the U.S., but with the rising power of the Movement for Black Lives, police and penal abolition gained popularity across the country. Part of the modern abolition movement is the drive for campus abolition – to remove armed police from college and university campuses. In this presentation, I explain how campus abolition is related to educational equity and I describe the creation of a campus abolition network in California. I trace the linkages between the drive for campus abolition and the larger abolition movement, and I discuss efforts across the country to abolish campus police. *bbakerc@calstatela.edu* (PR 26-2)

BALAKIAN, Sophia (GMU) *Families, Frauds, and Terrorists: Engaging U.S. Refugee Policy*. Family reunification is central to the logic of contemporary immigration, and to U.S. and international humanitarian programs. Beginning in 2008, the U.S. began using DNA testing in its Refugee Family Reunification Program to verify kinship claims and root out “family composition fraud.” DNA testing demonstrates how the purportedly humanitarian project of reunifying families is increasingly structured by security imperatives. More concretely, DNA testing has disrupted diverse kinship formations created in the aftermath of fleeing violent conflict. The production of nuclear families through DNA testing demonstrates kinship’s role in the designation of acceptable border crosser, and worthy humanitarian recipient. *sbalakia@gmu.edu* (PR 25-11)

BALKENENDE, Erin (Iowa City VA), **MCKINLEY, Linda** (Middleton Memorial Veterans Hosp, UW-Madison), **GOEDKEN, Cassie** (CADRE, Iowa City VA), **HOCKETT-SHERLOCK, Stacey** (CADRE, Iowa City VA, U Iowa Carver Coll of Med), **KNOBLOCH, Mary Jo** and **SAFDAR, Nasia** (Middleton Memorial Veterans Hosp, UW-Madison), **REISINGER, Heather Schacht** (CADRE, Iowa City VA, U Iowa Carver Coll of Med) *The Role of Teamwork and Communication in Environmental Cleaning in VA Healthcare Settings*. Effective environmental cleaning in healthcare facilities, including acute care and long-term care, is crucial to reducing the transmission of infections. Semi-structured interviews were conducted at three VAHCS sites. Two of the facilities had both acute and long-term care settings, and one facility was acute care only. Interview participants (N=18) included Environmental Service Staff (EVS) supervisors, EVS front-line staff, charge nurses and Infection Preventionists. Strong communication and teamwork among staff were two commonly discussed facilitators to effective environmental cleaning. Strategies to improve interdisciplinary communication and maximize teamwork may have a positive impact on patient safety by improved environmental cleaning. *erin.balkenende@va.gov* (PR 23-10)

BALLESTERO, Andrea (Rice U) *The Plume: Movement and Mixture in Subterranean Water Worlds*. As hydrogeologists convey fluid dynamics to publics, they resort to a variety of models: physical, conceptual and mathematical. Often organized as public exhibitions, these events are carefully staged and give experts the opportunity to manipulate artifacts, compose stories, and invite their audiences to speculate about what happens below the surface. This paper examines how one conceptual model, “the plume,” emerges as a prominent figure to understand the fragility of aquifers in the context of water exploitation and saline intrusion in coastal Costa Rica. (23-24)

BALLIN, Kira (Purdue U) *Exploring a New Pedagogical Approach Using Early-Career Practitioner Input*. This master’s project builds on work of high-performing applied programs (Briody & Nolan, 2013) by understanding early career practitioner experience and the relationships they desire with the academy and discipline. Practitioners revealed they: are satisfied with elements of their program’s training, including experiential learning, course offerings, and network development; continue to stay involved with programs as guest lecturers, adjunct faculty, and advisory board members, and feel programs should continue developing relationships with professionals; and find value in disciplinary organizations but want more space to share professional work and network. Practitioners identified improvements for future applied pedagogical approaches, useful in crafting a new applied teaching model. *kiramc94@aol.com* (PR 26-11)

BARRIOS, Roberto (SIU) *When the Dead Have No Eyes, Who Can See What the Pandemic Reveals?* Anthropologists have referred to disasters as revelatory crises that allow us to see social fractures that give catastrophes form and magnitude which are normally obscured by hegemonic discourses of reciprocity and equity. One of the analytical shortcomings of the revelatory crisis, however, is that it often assumes all beholders of disasters observe catastrophes from the same epistemological vantagepoint. This presentation explores the role of state violence shaping the gaze through which people behold what the COVID 19 pandemic reveals in Central America and makes a call for academic justice in rectifying the damage done to disaster anthropology during Cold War. *rbarrios@siu.edu* (23-5)

BAYLIS, Camille (UFL) *Perspectives on Climate Change and Tourism in the Florida Keys*. This project addresses the nexus of anthropology, climate change, and tourism using text analysis of a community-driven newspaper in Key West, Florida to analyze how local communities are responding to the shifting tourist industry. Research shows that tourists choose vacation destinations based on climatic appeal, so the local Keys economy is dependent on the tourism sector, which is itself reliant on environmental integrity. KWIC analysis tests the salience of five keywords—tourism*, “sea level rise,” OR “sea-level rise,” OR “climate change,” OR “global warming”—related to climate change to measure shifting local perceptions regarding the relationship between climate and tourism. *gbaylis@ufl.edu* (PR 24-9)

BEARDALL, Antonio (NAU) *Public Archaeology in Belize: Successes, Failures, and Limitations*. This paper focuses on the nature and present status of cultural heritage management in western Belize. Using surveys and interviews, I explore the opinions and perceptions of archaeology, history, and cultural heritage, both from the point of view of Belizean citizens and from the perspective of cultural heritage managers in western Belize. This bi-focal approach allows me, as a Belizean, to critically examine the general public’s perception of current heritage education and archaeological research in Belize. More importantly, it provides us with an opportunity to examine the successes, failures, and limitations in cultural heritage management in Belize. *arb832@nau.edu* (PR 24-9)

BEDI, Heather Plumridge (Dickinson Coll) *Lessons from India’s Coal Extraction Past to Inform a Just Energy Transition*. 300 million Indians live in energy poverty, while the nation faces increasing energy demand from the growing number of middle-and-upper class consumers. With carbon-intensive coal providing 60% of the nation’s electricity supply, Government officials promote efforts to transition the nation to renewable energy sources to meet this rising demand. Like the injustices associated with India’s past and contemporary coal extraction, the transition towards renewable energy is and will reproduce inequalities. To achieve an ecologically and socially sustainable present and energy future in India and beyond, a justice centered approach offers a pathway for an inclusive energy transition for all Indians. *bedih@dickinson.edu* (23-4)

BEHR, Joshua and **DIAZ, Rafael** (ODU) *Preparing Under Blue Skies: Recover Hampton Roads and the Convergence Inventory, Matching and Assignment (CIMA) Management Platform*. Vulnerable and medically populations suffer longer housing displacements times in the wake of catastrophic severe weather events relative to non-vulnerable populations. Lengthy displacements directly impact the health and wellbeing of families and children. The Recover Hampton Roads initiative prepares, under blue skies, for a more optimal and efficient repair and recovery of homes following an event. The CIMA platform facilitates: 1) a matching of the donated materials and volunteer labor converging on the region with the assessed repair needs of damaged homes, and 2) an optimization of the scheduling of these repairs so that overall displacement time is reduced. *jbehr@odu.edu* (PR 24-10)

BENDER, Andrea and **STRAFFON, Larissa Mendoza** (U Bergen) *The Dual Role of Culture for (Early) Human Cognition*. Investigations of early sapiens cognition are both a fascinating and challenging research field. As cognitive abilities leave no hard traces in the archaeological record, we need to infer them based on indirect evidence. To this end, insights on present-day cognition are typically taken as starting point, with culture being acknowledged as scaffolding force, yet the role of distinct cultural traditions underrated. Here, we argue that taking more seriously the cultural variability of human cognition from the start is not only inevitable, but in fact conducive for our attempts to reconstruct early sapiens cognition. *Andrea.Bender@uib.no* (23-3)

BENNETT, Elaine (Saint Vincent Coll) *Teaching Applied Anthropology through On-Campus Experiential Learning: Strategies and Considerations*. This paper will discuss an experiential learning approach that organizes team-based research with undergraduate anthropology students through partnerships with on-campus entities, drawing from the example of a recent COVID-19 Health and Safety Plan implementation study. This approach is designed to provide applied anthropology students with opportunities for professional development and practice while also providing service to the institution, demonstrating the value and viability of anthropology in the curriculum. Themes covered in this paper include the formation of partnerships, role-related ethical considerations, strategies for maintaining on-going projects across a program curriculum, and student learning outcomes. *elaine.m.bennett@gmail.com* (PR 26-11)

BENTSEN, Silje Evjenth (SapienCE U Bergen) *Think of Fire Before It Starts: Fire Technology and Cognition*. The habitual use of fire technology provided light and cooked meals to early humans. The last decade has seen several researchers conducting actualistic fire experiments to understand the planning, preparation, practices, and processes involved in fire use. It is, for example, hard to control the heat of a fire and keep it within a certain range, but strict control might not be needed in all contexts. This paper synthesizes results from experimental studies based on material from the southern African Middle Stone Age and explores if and how fire technology is a useful proxy for cognition. *silje.bentsen@uib.no* (23-3)

BERNSTEIN SIDEMAN, Alissa and **RAZON, Na’amah** (UCSF) *Anthropological Contributions to the Study of Primary Care Practice*. Primary care is at the forefront of healthcare delivery. It is the site of health maintenance and prevention, and serves as the bridge between communities and specialty care. As researchers studying primary care settings with a focus on social determinants of health (NR) and dementia (ABS), we discuss how applied anthropologists can contribute to a better understanding of the issues that emerge in primary care. Our research illuminates issues around scope of practice, expertise, communication across specialties, and challenges caring for patients with complex conditions. These insights can provide directions for anthropologists who are embedded in clinical research settings. *alissa.bernstein@ucsf.edu* (PR 22-12)

BESKE, Melissa (Palmer Trinity Sch) *Laying the Groundwork for General Education: Insights from a Private Secondary School*. The pathway to general education begins before undergraduate students set foot on campus. The foundation for a solid work ethic, intrinsic motivation for scholarship, and an appreciation for diversity is ideally laid in primary and secondary school. In this paper, I draw from my perspective as a private high school teacher to convey the optimal roots of the collegiate general education experience by means of engaging mindfulness, experiential learning, and collaborative inclusion techniques to create empathetic, industrious students who emerge ready to excel in college and beyond as they continue on their track to becoming culturally-sensitive global citizens and problem-solvers. mbeske@palmertrinity.org (26-4)

BESSERER, Federico (U Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico City) *Transnational Citizenship: Challenges in an Era of Renewed Nationalisms*. A century of long-haul migration providing a labor force from the global south to the global north has consolidated a vibrant transnational sociology. A backlash of nationalisms is being imposed atop this transborder society with devastating consequences. Based on research results from a program of practical anthropology, this lecture explores examples of transnational life of indigenous peoples from Mexico in the United States, rural workers from Morocco in Spain, and urban transmigrants from Cochabamba in Madrid. Transnational citizenship emerges as a crucial facet of community governance, migrant empowerment and transborder resistance in the context of economic crisis and reemerging nationalisms. (24-16)

BILLINGSLEY, Krista (Saint Michael's Coll) *Memorialization and Victim-Led Truth Telling in Nepal*. From 1996-2006, Nepal endured an armed conflict between the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists and the Nepali Government. During my fieldwork on transitional justice processes in 2016, a key desire expressed by conflict victims was the creation of memorialization projects to commemorate the lives of their lost loved ones. With funding from a Wenner-Gren Engaged Anthropology Grant, I recently initiated a virtual engaged project with families of the missing in Nepal to develop a digital media-based truth-telling project. In this presentation, I will share my preliminary findings and video recordings from this engaged project. kristabillingsley@gmail.com (PR 24-7)

BINGHAM THOMAS, Elizabeth (SMU) *"It's like being in the temple... without the temple": The Religious Experience of Latter-day Saint Facebookers During COVID-19*. During COVID-19, online communities have provided spaces of connection and communication. For religious groups, increased use of virtual spaces may have lasting influences on beliefs and practices. This study focuses on one online group among members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Interviews with 51 of the group's participants (now totaling over half a million) reveal that the Facebook group simultaneously serves some of the functions of the most sacred and restricted religious spaces, while also increasing inclusivity for those at the margins of the faith. The potential implications of these contradictory roles will be explored. (PR 26-3)

BINTE-FARID, Irteza (U Penn) *Immigrant Black Youth, Cultural Change, and Shifting Urban Ecologies*. This presentation focuses on thirty West African Muslim immigrant youth in Philadelphia and how their discourses of race, ethnicity, and religion reshape an urban ecology. Drawing on ideas of place-making from anthropology (Setha Low, DeCerteau) and social geography (Schmidt), I will trace how being situated in a school and city where black Muslim culture thrives shapes students' understandings of their racial, ethnic, and religious identities and their subsequent reaction to Covid-19 and Black Lives Matter. These black Muslim immigrant youth draw on their transnational cultural resources and ideas of an Islamic ummah (community) to expand notions of a black diaspora and remake the urban ecology of Philadelphia. irteza@gse.upenn.edu (PR 25-8)

BLACKLOW, Arielle and **LEONG, Kirsten** (NOAA), **ROSA, Sheldon** (UH-Mānoa), **QUIOCHO, Kalani**, **KLEIBER, Danika**, and **KOSAKI, Randall** (NOAA) *Exploring Marine Cultural Keystone Species for the Hawaiian Archipelago*. Many social-ecological systems approaches have identified a need to improve cultural considerations in management. This project in particular explores methods to identify marine cultural keystone species (CKS) for Native Hawaiians. The CKS concept is a metaphorical parallel to the "biological keystone species" concept, where CKS form the contextual underpinnings of a culture. We piloted a textual analysis approach that begins to identify Native Hawaiian CKS. Using Provalis software, we applied species from the Kumulipo (Native Hawaiian creation chant) and NOAA management documents to a foundational text on fishing traditions to assess the different meanings associated with management-important and culturally-important species. arielle.blacklow@noaa.gov (25-18)

BLAKE, Suzana (U Miami) and **MCPHERSON, Matthew** (NOAA Fisheries) *Applications of Fishers' Knowledge for Fisheries Assessment and Management*. In the past decade the Florida Gulf Coast has experienced a number of severe outbreaks of *Karenia brevis*, which is a type of harmful marine alga that, when occurring in high concentrations, produces harmful algal bloom (HAB) events commonly called red tides. This presentation describes the use of fishers' ecological knowledge (FEK) to inform fisheries managers about the impacts of red tides on commercial and recreational for-hire fisheries. We describe an application of the severity scale to fisheries stock assessments and discuss other possible applications of the FEK data on red tides for fisheries assessment and management. Suzana.Blake@noaa.gov (22-13)

BLESSING, Matthias, **SCHMIDT, Patrick**, and **TENNIE, Claudio** (U Tuebingen) *On the Relationship of Birch Tar Making and Complex Cognition in the Paleolithic*. Neanderthal birch tar production has been interpreted as one of the earliest manifestations of modern behavior. This is because birch tar production was assumed to require a complex, anaerobic setup. With the condensation method we demonstrated that recognizable amounts of birch tar can be produced in aerobic conditions. A refinement of the condensation method showed an efficiency sufficiently high to produce usable amounts of tar like the known pieces from the Middle Paleolithic. Therefore,

birch tar making is no useful proxy for complex cognition as long as we lack the means of identifying past production methods of birch tar. *matthias.blessing@uni-tuebingen.de* (23-3)

BLOCK, Ellen (CSBSJU) *In Real Time: Using Rapid Ethnographic Assessment to Understand the Impact of COVID-19 on Healthcare Providers*. In late January 2020, the United States saw its first cases of Covid-19. In the US, as elsewhere, healthcare providers are among the highest risk groups for contracting the illness, and they bear witness to the ways in which the illness impacts patients and their families. This work explores the usefulness of using a rapid ethnographic assessment in order to understand healthcare providers' experiences as frontline workers in an emerging health crisis, and considers innovative ways to apply such work in real time, including knowledge dissemination and creative collaborations. *eblock@csbsju.edu* (23-14)

BLOCK, Pamela (Western U) *Aging Out of Children's Hospitals: 20th and 21st Century Experiences*. This presentation considers the experiences of children in the United States supported by Children's Hospitals and Health Systems in the 20th and 21st centuries. Beginning with Gini Laurie and her activism for polio survivors and the independent living movement, the presentation will explore the experiences of polio survivors entering adulthood as well as the experiences of contemporary youth with complex medical conditions. Children with complex conditions are surviving longer than ever before, but unlike the polio survivors, modern children may move directly from children's hospitals to geriatric nursing homes. *pblock@uwo.ca* (PR 22-4)

BLOOM, Allison (Moravian Coll) *Growing through Faith: Supporting Evangelical Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence*. During this global pandemic, options for support and escape from Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) are more limited than ever. Among Latinx survivors, for whom resources may already be less accessible, this escalation is particularly problematic. During such times, survivors need consistent messaging and support. However, IPV providers may find that their philosophies conflict with certain religious approaches to IPV, leaving religious survivors in the cross-hairs. My ethnographic research with Latina IPV survivors demonstrated how when combined with formal services, evangelical Christianity fostered positive personal growth. I thus explore how IPV centers can support evangelical survivors in their path from violence. *allison.rachel.bloom@gmail.com* (PR 23-13)

BLUDAU, Heidi (Monmouth U) *Nursing the Pandemic*. During 2020 when the COVID-19 crisis blanketed the planet, nurses and other frontline healthcare workers became praised as heroes and even martyrs. Prior to 2020, nursing stereotypes ranged from angels to battleaxes. I ask, how has a global pandemic changed the way nurses are perceived and perceive themselves? In this paper, I use an ethnographic approach to studying media posts about and from nurses to examine the professional identity of nurses through the lens of a global pandemic. How are nurses rejecting, accepting and/or employing this new trope of "hero?" How does "hero" map onto nurses' identities as professionals? *hbludau@monmouth.edu* (26-25)

BOYLE, Katherine (NPS) *Practical and Professional: Reflections on Applied Anthropology and the Care of Cultural Resources*. This presentation focuses on the transition from student to practitioner in cultural resources management. The presenter's practical training at St. Mary's College of Maryland provided highly valuable experience in archaeology, and anthropology at large. After graduating, the presenter built on her experience in archaeology and museum collections management before applying to the University of Maryland, where she piloted the new Master of Applied Anthropology and Historic Preservation Dual Degree. This program demonstrates the value of applied anthropology and its complementary nature. Currently, this presenter works for the National Park Service, where she utilizes her applied anthropology toolkit daily. *boyle.katherine.b@gmail.com* (24-12)

BRAUSE, Holly (NMSU) *Impending Water Scarcity and Irrigated Agriculture: Action, Inaction, and Horizons of the Future*. In the Rio Grande river basin in southern New Mexico, low snowpack, declining river flows, drought, and aquifer overdraft threaten the future of irrigated agriculture and rural livelihoods. Climate change scientists predict these trends will only increase in the coming years. In this context, hydrologists and climate scientists forecast water scarce futures, but their predictions do not always result in substantial changes in water management. In this paper, I discuss how farmers talk about impending water scarcity, and use the idea of horizons of the future to examine action and inaction in the face of future water precarity. *hbrause@nmsu.edu* (PR 24-1)

BREDA, Karen Lucas (U Hartford) and **PADILHA, Maria Itayra Coelho de Souza** (UFSC- Florianópolis) *Caught Off Guard by COVID-19: How History Can Inform Best Practice for Nurse Educators*. The COVID-19 pandemic spread globally with some countries containing the virus better than others. The USA and Brazil stood out as industrialized nations that failed to implement a comprehensive, evidence-based public health plan. Health care providers and first responders suffered high incidences of infection and deaths. This qualitative research project looks specifically at the perspectives of nurse educators regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, including the politicization of public health policy. Specific attention is given to historical precedent and how using historical examples from nursing and medicine can help us better understand and prepare for the next pandemic. *breda@hartford.edu* (26-5)

BREDA, Karen Lucas (U Hartford), **DAVID, Helena Maria Scherlowski Leal** and **FEIJÓ DA SILVA, Tarciso** (UERJ Rio de Janeiro), **FERREIRA DA SILVA, Maria Rocineide** (UECE Ceará) *How To Stay Safe: Informal Social Networks and Nursing Practice During COVID-19 in Brazil*. Brazil is a country of contrasts in culture, economy, and social norms. Using the COVID-19 pandemic as the context to interpret some of these differences allows us to better understand how inequities in material and cultural resources can affect outcomes for health care providers, especially nurses. This paper reports on a qualitative study of professional and technical nurses in the areas of Rio de Janeiro and Ceará, Brazil. Attention is given to how material and human resources were allocated and how nurses used informal social networks to ensure safe practice and survival during the pandemic. *Breda@hartford.edu* (26-25)

BRIDGES, Nora, TABER, Rachel, FOULDS, Abigail, and BEAR, Todd (U Pitt) *Treating Opioid Use Disorder in a “Small World”:* *Stigma and Medications for Opioid Use Disorder in Rural Primary Care Settings.* The opioid epidemic has exacted a terrible toll in rural areas, which have seen a disproportionate increase in overdoses compared to urban areas. The Rural Access to Medication Assisted Treatment in Pennsylvania (RAMP) Project facilitated adoption of Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) in primary care clinics. Based on interviews with patients and providers, this paper describes the barriers and facilitators to MOUD and how the social worlds of rural Pennsylvania produce stigma in the medical system, therapeutic encounters, and wider community. Recommendations to overcome barriers and expand access to MOUD in rural primary care settings are outlined. *ncb25@pitt.edu* (PR 23-9)

BROOKS, Benjamin (ECU) *Stress among Andean Highland Women: Using Faculty Student Collaborative Research to Develop a Women’s Social Stress Scale.* Research on stress in the Andes often does not differentiate what might be stressful for Highland men and women. Andean women’s cultural models of social stress were studied to better understand gender differences in highland culture. Students from East Carolina University learned the research methods of Cultural Domain Analysis and developed and tested a Women’s Social Stress Gauge as part of a study abroad program in Peru. Students engaged with local Andean women to gather cultural data on stress. The data the students gathered was compared to assess the levels of stress individual Andean women experience. *brooksb@ecu.edu* (PR 22-12)

BROWN, Brenda (GA Dept of Public Hlth) *The Anthropology of Leadership: Guiding a Public Health District in the Southeastern USA through a Pandemic.* Leadership styles vary from person to person and setting to setting. Does the style of leadership matter in a specific healthcare setting? Is one style better than another for dealing with a pandemic? Would simulation have prepared staff to deal with the pandemic more efficiently? The I am a public health nurse in a rural health department, part of a 13-county district. With the COVID 19 pandemic in mind, I explored the leadership of the health department and the district seeking to understand its anthropological foundations. Findings and answers to these questions will be discussed. *rnksu2015@gmail.com* (26-25)

BROWN, Madeline (UMD) and **MURTHA, Timothy** (UFL) *Are Threats the Connection?: Identifying Pathways for Integrating Cultural and Natural Resource Management.* Cultural resources face numerous threats including natural disasters, insufficient funding, vandalism, and more. Yet how threats are perceived by land managers varies and influences management priorities. In this paper we assess how cultural resource specialists in the Eastern US define threats to resources relative to their type, function, and value. We find that many threats identified by practitioners mirror threats facing natural resources. Although responding to threats can be seen as a reactive approach, anticipating and planning for future threats also strengthens community social-ecological resilience. We conclude that recognizing shared threats facing both natural and cultural resources is a pathway for integrated conservation. *mtbrown@umd.edu* (24-5)

BRYANT, Grace (Creighton U) *Museums’ Public Outreach During the COVID-19 Pandemic.* My project focuses on the ways in which museums have expanded their use of the internet and digital technology as a way to stay connected to the public despite quarantines and shutdowns. My research analyzed four museums as case studies. I investigated museum educational workshops, blog posts, virtual tours, and social media usage and compared their pre-COVID-19 strategies to new, more creative engagement during the pandemic. My research has demonstrated that although many of the strategies museums used for public outreach are similar, they were able to make the content of their outreach, such as social media posts, unique. *gmb72018@creighton.edu* (PR 26-6)

BUCHMAN, Talia (WVU) *Educating the Zoo-going Public: Using Nonhuman-animal Enrichment to Engage and Educate the Public.* Zoos use enrichment to add variety to nonhuman-animals’ lives and encourage natural behaviors. As much as enrichment items are designed to spur reactions from nonhuman-animals, these items also encourage the public to interact with zoo exhibits. This paper examines the effect of enrichment on both humans (the zoo-going public) and non-human animals under human care. Educating the public is a pertinent focus of zoos; however, this is increasingly challenging because of the commodification of zoo attendance and a resulting expectation of entertainment. This paper explores enrichment targeted on nonhuman-animal(s) as a convenient way of engaging and educating the public. *tcb0008@mix.wvu.edu* (PR 26-6)

BUTTS, Steve (U Plymouth) *Transposing Resilience in Plymouth Business School.* The mission of Plymouth Business School is to put business ready graduates on the path to a successful career and happy life, with a focus on learning by doing through live briefs, experiential education and students as active researchers. This paper discusses a rapid transposition of a Business School from a January 2020 pre Covid-19 world underpinned by the theme of resilience through three domains: 1) personal and academic for students; 2) workload reduction and personal resilience for academic staff; and 3) knowledge exchange and organisational elasticity with our local communities. *sbutts@plymouth.ac.uk* (PR 27-4)

CALLEJAS, Linda M., ABELLA, Anna, and ISMAJLI, Flandra (USF) *“I feel like COVID was just an excuse...I’m doing everything but it’s always something”:* *Applying Anthropology to Better Understand the Implications of COVID-19 Restrictions in Miami-Dade County’s Child Welfare System.* Our presentation will extend our rapid ethnographic assessment findings of COVID-19 restrictions that halted all visits between parents and their children in foster care in Miami-Dade County, Florida. In addition to exacerbating family experiences of powerlessness and persecution, restrictions raised concerns on the part of system leaders and service providers about meeting federal and state mandates, while mitigating their own infection risks. Building on updates to the REA, we examine: the need to better engage with bodies of practice literature on crises; local efforts to increase family representation in child welfare; and “subject production” on the part of neoliberal public sector systems in this country. *callejas@usf.edu* (PR 24-12)

CAMPBELL-MONTALVO, Rebecca (UConn) *Identity Articulation amongst Diverse K-12 Students and Educators: Negotiation, Resistance, and Reification in Elementary School Classrooms*. We do not entirely understand how individuals are socialized to participate in racial hierarchies. Schools are one of the first agents of socialization that children encounter that shape identity, yet most research is done at the middle or high school or college levels. In this study, I conducted and thematically analyzed ninety observations in K-5 elementary school classrooms in the Florida Heartland. Findings showed that students and teachers negotiated, resisted, and reified language, racial, and ethnic identities in daily classroom talk, with students as young as 1st grade strongly resisting racist tropes, though resistance waned by 5th grade. *rebecca.campbell@uconn.edu* (PR 25-10)

CAMPBELL-MONTALVO, Rebecca (UConn), **IDLEBIRD, Candice** (HSSU & iEMBER), **MCDOWELL, Gary** (Lightoller LLC), **MARCETTE, Jana** (MSU-Billings), and **HARVEY, Richard** (Saint Louis U) *Social Science Perspectives in Biology Education Research: Present or Absent?* During iEMBER steering committee meetings since 2018, negotiations about iEMBER approaches highlighted a potential interdisciplinary rift in biology education research. Our team comprised of committee members coalesced in spring 2020 to consider to what extent social science perspectives (e.g. structural approaches) are implemented in the canon of biology education research. The team, consisting of a psychologist, sociologist, anthropologist, and two biologists, are conducting a meta-analysis of top biology education research journals to identify to extent to which social science disciplinary perspectives are included. Implications promise to bring to light complementary approaches to improve biology education research. *rebecca.campbell@uconn.edu* (25-22)

CAMPBELL, Brian (Berry Coll) *Homeless Shelter Farms and Farm Buses: Agricultural Anthropology Tackles Food Insecurity in the U.S. South*. Nestled in the Appalachian Ridge and Valley province, Rome, Georgia, USA, has urban and rural poverty and food insecurity. Through participatory action research, in the agricultural anthropology tradition of Dr. Robert Rhoades, I have combined agricultural biodiversity conservation with applied anthropology to document and alleviate local food insecurity. I collaborate and coordinate with a range of community partners (community kitchens, farmers, food pantries, homeless shelters) and undergraduate students in the production and distribution of open-pollinated seeds, seedlings, perennial culinary plants, fruit trees, fresh vegetables and fruits, and establish educational opportunities and innovative strategies to get food and experiential knowledge to vulnerable populations in Rome, GA. *bcampbell@berry.edu* (PR 22-13)

CANNON, Molly, COHEN, Anna, and JIMENEZ, Kelly (USU) *Water Heritage and Remote Archaeology: Reshaping the Native American Summer Mentorship Program for Remote Delivery at Utah State University*. As university instruction in the U.S. went online due to the COVID-19 pandemic, lab classes and experiential learning instructors encountered an extra set of issues. Should we cancel our hands-on activities or adapt to an often-intangible online format? What about mentorship programs that are designed to match first-generation and minority students with mentors and the broader resources of the university? How can such programs be transferred online without losing face-to-face interaction that is critical to student success? We present our process for migrating a week-long archaeology lab within the Native American Summer Mentorship Program at Utah State University to remote delivery. *Molly.cannon@usu.edu* (PR 26-8)

CANNON, Terry (Inst of Dev Studies) *“Community” as a Bogus Concept in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation*. We speak of community as if it is a reality, with its ‘members’ belonging and having local agency. But all people are embedded in systems of power (especially gender and class, and often ethnicity, religion and others). So that the claim that they live in a ‘community’ involves ignoring the significance of factors that cause their vulnerability and poverty. The presentation analyses this as a ‘fake’ concept in the sense that it is used to avoid analysis of causation but provides virtue signaling and claims to be ‘grass-rooted’ and ‘empowering.’ *t.cannon@ids.ac.uk* (26-3)

CANTY, Lucinda (U Saint Joseph) *Black Women’s Voices: The Experience of Severe Maternal Morbidity*. What is the experience of Black women who have suffered severe maternal morbidity? What are their perceptions of their interactions with healthcare providers and the care they received during childbirth? Using a qualitative methodology, based on van Manen’s interpretive phenomenology (1990), this research explores these questions in light of the continued problem of health disparities among women of color. This presentation will also highlight some important themes this study exposed and the influence of the role of health care professionals, health education, and mental health evaluation and support in reducing, and/or exacerbating women’s reproductive health experiences when facing obstetric complications. *lcanty@usj.edu* (26-10)

CARO, Lennin and ROBBINS, James (UNCC) *Asymmetrical Distribution of Risk: A Rapid Qualitative Appraisal of NC Nurses’ Perceptions of Providing Care during COVID*. This study analyzes the narratives of nurses working through the COVID-19 pandemic in medical facilities in North Carolina. Fifteen nurses participated in semi-structured interviews about the impact of the pandemic on their working and personal lives. Results show a change in relationship dynamics and work duties between nurses and their employers, patients, and their friends and families. We found that nurses are burdened with extra responsibilities, adding emotional and physical labor while increasing their risk of exposure to COVID-19. The majority of those who work with COVID-19 patients are designated for such duties and have limited assistance and outside interaction. *lcaro@uncc.edu* (23-9)

CAROTHERS, Courtney and BLACK, Jessica (UAF) *Tamamta (All of Us): Decolonizing and Indigenizing Fisheries and Marine Sciences in Alaska*. Years of research and collaboration have revealed the deep racial inequities that persist in fisheries education,

research, and management systems in Alaska. We document and study the persistent erasure of Indigenous Peoples and our/their knowledge systems, values, and practices from the dominant culture of western education and resource management. We will present on the Tamamta “All of Us”: Transforming Western and Indigenous Fisheries and Marine Sciences Together, a new NSF grant to transform fisheries education, research, and governance systems in Alaska. clcarothers@alaska.edu (23-22)

CARR, Caitlynn (USF) *Embodying Applied Solutions to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Guatemala*. Efforts to “eradicate” GBV oftentimes rely on incidence and prevalence rates drawn from macro-level reporting measures based on “expert” forms of knowledge. While these measures are useful for quantifying GBV occurrences, the mere use of numerical data does not adequately account for women’s bodily experiences with regard to suffering (sufimiento), violence, and survivorship. I draw from four months of fieldwork conducted in Chocoma and Patzun, Guatemala in 2015, 2018, and 2021 to examine the difference between healing and eradication. I use embodiment theory to propose applied solutions for integrating indigenous voices and perspectives into intervention materials at policy and local levels. caitlynnccarr@usf.edu (25-12)

CARRILLO, Erika (Purdue U) *The Paradoxes of Aging and the “Good” Neighborhood*. Those in the anthropology of aging have long been interested in what people consider a “good” place to grow old. For my ethnographic work in the San Francisco Mission District, I spoke with older adults about their perceptions of the neighborhood transformations and the impacts to their care relationships. They voice a paradox where they see the neighborhood going through “good” changes while also seeing it as a space that increasingly excludes older adults. I examine how these cases in the Mission compare to broader transformations in California’s Bay Area and the national discussion of aging in place. carrile@purdue.edu (PR 22-9)

CARROLL, Clint (CU Boulder) *Return to Gather: Cherokee and the National Park Service Make a Gathering Agreement at Buffalo National River*. This paper assesses an historic agreement between Buffalo National River (BNR) and the Cherokee Nation regarding the implementation of a federal rule that allows tribes to gather within national parks with which they are traditionally associated. Members of the Cherokee Medicine Keepers lent their expertise on land-based knowledge that provided the basis for such a landmark agreement. Gathering within BNR offers Cherokee people a way to continue our stewardship of plants that are impacted by climate change in eastern Oklahoma, and to reestablish our connection to the park lands as a collective source of traditional sustenance, cultural knowledge, and health. (22-3)

CARSON, Linda, CROWDER, Jolie, KUEHN, Kendra, and BALDRIDGE, Dave (Int’l Assoc for Indigenous Aging) *“They are Family...”: Facilitators and Barriers to Screening and Management of Elder Abuse in American Indian and Alaska Native Communities*. American Indian and Alaska Native tribal communities are experiencing a silent epidemic of elder abuse. This paper presents findings from a national needs assessment regarding the screening and management of elder abuse in tribal health care settings. A mixed methods iterative design was employed, utilizing qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis. The research included both interview and survey data. Respondents included health care providers, elder advocates, Title VI staff, and tribal Adult Protective Services personnel. The complex cultural context for tribal elders is examined and includes correlates such as historical trauma, community solidarity, familial piety, impoverishment, and substance abuse. dr.lcarson@gmail.com (PR 22-6)

CARSON, Sarah (U Penn) *The New Girls’ Club: Political Training Programs and the Women Changing the Face of U.S. Politics*. As evidenced by the election of Vice President Kamala Harris, more women than ever are running for and serving in elected office in the United States. Political training and support programs for women candidates are increasingly influential as rising numbers of women of different races, classes, and political leanings enroll. Tensions between continuity and change emerge as practitioners work within existing systems and reinforce traditional social norms while also presenting new possibilities and understandings of gender and power. Drawing from ethnographic research, I analyze and compare Republican and Democratic women’s candidate training program discourses and assess how those involved strategize about and promote women’s leadership. scarson@sas.upenn.edu (PR 23-14)

CASAGRANDE, David (Lehigh U) *Impacts of COVID-19 on Perceptions of Community*. Feeling part of a community is fundamental to mental health. Disasters can impact a person’s perception of their community positively or negatively. We use data from a structured survey of 2,500 respondents, 90 in-depth interviews, and reflexive ethnography to conclude that the COVID-19 pandemic’s invisibility, slow onset, and duration, combined with social isolation directives, impacted perceptions of community differently than disasters that have obvious visual impacts and provide immediate opportunities for cooperative voluntary responses. In-depth interviews elucidate these processes as lived experiences and longitudinal survey data show perceptions of community changed over time. dac511@lehigh.edu (PR 22-8)

CERON, Alejandro (U Denver) *An Interdisciplinary Ethnography Lab as a Catalyst for Student, Faculty, and Community Collaborations*. Since 2017, I have had the opportunity to channel the energies and ideas of thirty faculty and students from ten different departments into the creation of the DU Ethnography Lab. We bridge the teaching and research divide by offering students and faculty opportunities to collaborate. Inspired by labs in public health, and anthropology, we draw on the strengths and opportunities we have at DU. Together we do ethnographic work for engaging with diversity on campus and beyond. In this presentation, I share the DU Ethnography Lab experience so far, as well as the challenges and opportunities we see for our future. Alejandro.CeronValdes@du.edu (PR 26-11)

CHASCO, Emily E. (CADRE, Iowa City VA, U Iowa Carver Coll of Med), **GOEDKEN, Cassie C.** (CADRE, Iowa City VA), **HOCKETT-SHERLOCK, Stacey**, **BALKENENDE, Erin**, and **REISINGER, Heather Schacht** (CADRE, Iowa City VA, U Iowa Carver Coll of Med) *Building Qualitative Research Capacity within a Nationwide Infection Prevention and Antimicrobial Stewardship Practice-Based Research Network: A Model for Virtual Interviewer Training*. Qualitative methods provide valuable insight into contextual factors, perceptions and processes in implementation and evaluation work. However, local expertise for such work may be lacking and limited research exists on virtual qualitative research training models. The QIC developed a virtual mentored training approach to train research coordinators across 15 sites on qualitative data collection including participant recruitment, consent processes and interview techniques. This model included eight hours of skill-based and nine hours of context specific knowledge-based training, practice interviews and feedback from mentors. We reflect on our experiences developing this training model, and share lessons learned. emily-chasco@uiowa.edu (PR 23-10)

CHAUDHARY THARU, Buddhi, **ACCIAIOLI, Greg**, and **ERSKINE, William** (UWA) *Adaptation to Climate Change: Adaptive Capacity, Strategies, and Barriers of the Tharu Farmers in the Western Tarai of Nepal*. This paper examines Tharu's strategies for adaptation to climate change using existing livelihood-related forms of capital. We analyse livelihood endowments of the Tharu Indigenous people in Nepal using mixed methods that show how adaptive capacity varies with space, gender, and socio-culture. Men and people near cities had better adaptive capacity than women and those in more rural settings. The land, education, and agricultural extension significantly affect the adaptive capacity. Small landholdings and low productivity are the two factors that conflict with the continuation of traditional agricultural practices. The integration of traditional and modern agriculture may contribute to resilient agriculture. 21817338@student.uwa.edu.au (PR 24-4)

CHAWRUN, Isabella (York U) *"The Moral Body": A Discussion of Ableism, Heterosexism, and Nationalism*. The social category of 'disability' is reproduced through heteronormative and bio-normative lenses, that are incorporated into, and reproduce, neoliberalism. Nation states construct idealized images of the body politic. I will contextualize this argument through examples of forced sterilization in Alberta Canada and political discourse within Trump's presidency during the COVID-19 outbreak, to show that the private spheres of people's lives are highly politicized and are sites where nationalism fosters. This paper is an intersectional perspective to disability studies, that reviews how multiple networks of power become internalized that co-constructs the social, political, and historical barriers against those who are differently abled. (PR 22-1)

CHOWBAY, Ora (Fielding Grad U) *Neoliberalism and Mass Incarceration*. During the 20th century, the incarceration rate in the United States held steady at 110 people incarcerated per 100,000 people in the population. The incarceration rate is now 698 people incarcerated per 100,000 people in the population. In 1972, there were less than 200,000 people incarcerated in the United States. Today, there are more than 2.2 million people incarcerated and more than seven million people under criminal justice system supervision. The sharp rise in the incarceration rate paralleled the shift in the United States from Keynesian economics to a globalized economy advanced by the principles of neoliberalism. ochowbay@email.fielding.edu (PR 25-3)

CHOWDHURY, Nusaiba (SMU) *Barriers and Challenges to Refugees Achieving Self-Sufficiency in Dallas, Texas*. Based on 21 interviews with staff from Dallas refugee serving organizations, this paper addresses the perceptions around barriers and challenges to refugees achieving self-sufficiency in Dallas, Texas. Interviewees also discussed barriers and challenges to their work in serving refugees, refugee needs and concerns during the resettlement process, issues around accessing mental and reproductive health care, and changes that would make resettlement more successful and allow refugees to achieve self-sufficiency. This research reveals avenues for further anthropologically based work with refugees in the United States especially around reproductive health needs impacted by a number of identity and structural factors. nschowdhury@smu.edu (PR 25-11)

CIESLIK, Emma (Ball State U) *Ethnography in an Ethnographic Gallery: Examining Museum Visitor Behavior*. This project connects museum studies and ethnographic research to conduct an ethnography in an ethnographic art gallery. How do museum visitors engage with anthropological objects and knowledge? How does the display of the objects impact visitor perceptions of ethnography and colonialism? This project involved participant observation in the gallery, surveys of visitors, and interviews with visitors, museum guards, staff members, and administrators. This project uses ethnographic methods to study gallery design and visitor engagement, offering feedback to museum administrators about how visitors engage with the gallery and providing suggestions for how the museum can work to confront colonialism in the collection. eocielik@gmail.com (PR 26-6)

CLARK-GINSBERG, Aaron (RAND Corp) *Disaster Risk Reduction Is Not 'Everyone's Business': Evidence from Three Countries*. In this paper, I examine framings of disaster risk reduction (DRR) as 'multi-stakeholder' and 'everyone's business' by using social network analysis to compare the DRR networks in three countries, Kenya, Bangladesh, and Sierra Leone. I find that many different types of stakeholders are involved reducing risk in each country, suggesting that DRR is indeed a multi-stakeholder endeavor. However, engagement is also limited in other respects: community influence is low, private sector involvement is minimal, and local governmental participation is varied. Such limitations suggest that DRR is not actually 'everyone's business,' but rather the business of a select few. clarkginsberga@gmail.com (26-3)

CLAY, Patricia M., **COLBURN, Lisa L.**, and **LUCEY, Sean** (NOAA Fisheries), **ST. MARTIN, Kevin**, **PINSKY, Malin**, and **RADER, Alana** (Rutgers U), **SELDEN, Rebecca** (Wellesley Coll), **YOUNG, Talia** (Rutgers U) *Understanding Adaptation to Climate Change: Linking Communities on Land and at Sea*. Climate change is already driving significant shifts in the distributions of marine

species, and related changes in fishing opportunities for fishing communities. Separately, social indicators have been created that 1) link communities on land to species caught and 2) link communities at sea (fishermen fishing together on the ocean) with the species they catch. Here we discuss a project that seeks to link these two types of communities to improve our understanding of where fish are caught as well as landed, and how these dynamics are changing as fish species and fishermen adapt to climate change. *Patricia.M.Clay@noaa.gov* (27-7)

CLIGGETT, Lisa (UKY) *Gwembe Tonga Farmers on the Frontier: Livelihood Strategies, Political Dynamics, and Land Cover Change*. Rural migration has emerged as an important force in environmental change, as economic, political, and social dynamics combine with changing landscapes to constrain household livelihoods. This paper presents findings from a multi-year study of rural-to-rural migration in Southern Province, Zambia. Gwembe Tonga households, relocated in 1958 due to the construction of Kariba Dam (Zambezi River), began pioneering new lands bordering Zambia's largest national park in the late 1970s. Migration histories and remote sensing analysis reveal how waves of migrant farmers settled progressively closer to park boundaries as political dynamics and rapid land cover change urged farming households towards new land. *lisa.cliggett@uky.edu* (26-7)

COGBURN, Megan (UFL) *In Search of Respectful Maternity Care: Thinking With and From Nurses in Rural Tanzania*. Within global calls for respectful maternity care nurses have been often overlooked. Using data from ethnographic fieldwork in rural Tanzania, I show how nurses—their diverse knowledges, experiences, and desires—are an essential resource for better understanding what counts as 'good,' quality care for pregnant women and mothers, when, why and to whom. Addressing these questions by thinking with and from nurses allows us to see how the structural vulnerabilities of nurses are inextricably linked to perceptions of care. To achieve respectful maternity care, we must also work to create greater respect for nurses and the essential services they provide. *megandcogburn@ufl.edu* (26-20)

COHEN, Anna and **CANNON, Molly** (USU) *Water Heritage in the U.S. Mountain West: Integrating Mixed Methods to Study the Evolution of Water Management*. Ancient water infrastructures are rapidly being modified or destroyed due to water conservation efforts in the U.S. Mountain West, especially in Utah where irrigation has long been essential to settlement and development. Once ancient and historic water features are destroyed, the public and land managers are unaware of their significant role in past settlements, community organization, water rights and resource management, and agricultural economies. Here we show how mixed methods, including remote sensing, interviews, and archival work enriches our understanding of water heritage. We argue that the evolution of water management is best approached by integrating ancient, historic, and modern landscapes. *anna.cohen@usu.edu* (PR 27-1)

CONNON, Irena (U Dundee) *Disabling Categorisations and Rethinking Vulnerability in Hazard Mitigation and Response*. People with disabilities continue to often be described in scholarly research and Disaster Risk Reduction policy as being more 'vulnerable' than other members of the population to environmental hazards. However, these perceptions of vulnerability are, to a large extent, based on a narrow conceptualisation of vulnerability as being inherently linked to bodily impairments, rather than the emergent product of the interrelationship between a person and the socio-cultural environments that they inhabit. Through an examination of evidence derived from a study examining experiences of extreme weather in the UK, this paper argues that conceptualisations of human vulnerability in hazard mitigation and response need to be reworked. *i.l.c.connon@dundee.ac.uk* (26-3)

CONWAY, Flaxen, DOYLE, Jamie, MALDONADO, Marta, and BOOVY, Bradley (OR State U & OR Sea Grant) *Comprehending Demographic Change in Oregon's Seafood Processing Workforce?* A recently completed pilot research project in one Oregon coastal county sheds some insight into seafood processing work and workers. Research always challenges some assumptions while validating others. The LatinX workforce in seafood processing is not as novel as we assumed. What is new are lessons revealed concerning the similarities and differences when it comes to LatinX workers' perceptions of work, visibility, pluriactivity, stability, advancement, and pride in work. As we move this research into a new, different Oregon county, and further tie this work to community visibility and resilience, lessons learned guide our thinking and our research. *flaxen.conway@oregonstate.edu* (25-13)

COOK, Samantha and **RICHMOND, Laurie** (Humboldt State U), **SAYCE, Kelly** (Strategic Earth Consulting), **BONKOSKI, Jon** and **CHEN, Cheryl** (Ecotrust), **ENEVOLDSEN, Jocelyn** and **FISHER, Rachelle** (Strategic Earth Consulting) *Exploring the Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Fishing Communities and Fisheries Social Science Research in California*. This paper explores the effects that COVID-19 has had on fishing communities and fisheries social science research in California. The project team conducted virtual focus groups with commercial fishermen across all 22 major California ports related to community well-being, effects from COVID-19, and impacts from MPAs. Findings reveal that the pandemic has been experienced unevenly across ports and fishermen have relied on an array of creative adaptation strategies. Continuing fisheries social science research is crucial during this disruptive time, and our team has learned several lessons about ways to continue engagement with fishermen through virtual approaches. *scook@humboldt.edu* (24-17)

COOPER, Grace Fay (Temple U) *An Ethnography of Communicative Care Networks in Philadelphia: How Uninsured LatinX Immigrant Patients, Health Care Providers, and Community Activists Collectively Negotiate Health Care and the Politics of Belonging during the Covid-19 Pandemic*. In July 2019, I began dissertation fieldwork documenting the communicative care networks of uninsured LatinX immigrant patients in Philadelphia, their health care providers, and community activists. In March 2020, the Covid-19 Pandemic drastically altered how those communicative care networks operate and how I conducted fieldwork through August 2020. Combining approaches from both linguistic and medical anthropology this paper provides ethnographic insights about the ways patients, providers,

and activists collectively negotiate health care access and the politics of belonging as their social, cultural, and physical ecologies changed throughout the beginning of the Covid-19 Pandemic. *gracefaycooper@temple.edu* (PR 23-3)

COX, Kathryn (UCI) *Epistemic Justice through Community-Engaged Research: Using Ethnography to Build Environmental Data Literacy*. Environmental justice (EJ) advocacy relies heavily on environmental science, but environmental data is often inaccessible or illegible to community residents and activists engaged in EJ work. Anthropologists have documented the role of such epistemic injustice in the perpetuation of environmental racism. This presentation discusses how anthropologists working with EJ activists can use their research methods, ethnographic data, and university networks to build community environmental data literacy. This paper discusses a collaboration among community organizers, ethnographers, and scientists to develop an environmental justice and science training curriculum for residents engaged in a local air pollution monitoring project. *kecox@uci.edu* (PR 23-4)

CRAMER, Lori and **CONWAY, Flaxen** (OR State U) *Graying of the Fleet in Oregon: Local Voices and the Story of Resilience*. This paper synthesizes nearly five years of research to better understand and enhance community resilience in the face of shifting economic, demographic, and policy changes. We focus on the critical issue of the “graying of the commercial fishing fleet,” and examine how the aging of this workforce affects the resilience of the local commercial fishing community (community of interest) and the resilience of the ports (community of place). Using a multi-method approach incorporating oral histories and secondary data, we examine how drivers of change affect the resiliency of local commercial fishing family businesses and ultimately rural coastal community resilience. (22-18)

CRANE, Todd, VERNOOIJ, Vera, KIHORO, Esther, SCHONEVELD, George, VELLEMA, Setze, and TAVENNER, Katie (Int'l Livestock Rsch Inst) *Critically Reflexive Knowledge Production in Applied Agricultural Research: “Climate Smart” Development in the East African Dairy Sector*. The East African dairy sectors are receiving international investments as pathways to meeting national commitments to reduce GHG emissions through agriculture. Starting in a CGIAR project designed to support low emission dairy development, this presentation analyzes the politics of our own knowledge production as scientists in the emerging science-policy regime of “climate smart agriculture.” As researchers who have chosen to identify ways of avoiding the potential social-equity pitfalls of low-emission dairy development, we show the utility of straddling critical and applied perspectives through our own agency as scientists. This includes acknowledging our sometimes uncomfortable positionality as actors within emerging science-policy regimes. *t.crane@cgiar.org* (PR 22-13)

CROCKER, Theresa and **GRANICH, Gina** (USF) *Responding to Uncertain and Unstable Circumstances: Meeting the Needs of Dietetic Students amid a Pandemic*. Mid-March 2020 much of the United States came to a screeching halt so that healthcare and public health systems could prepare for the impact of COVID-19. Most healthcare workers never stopped yet students training alongside were sent home. Educators were challenged with recreating meaningful, authentic experiences promoting competency attainment and continuation of professional development remotely. Challenges faced and lessons learned in the face of chaos and uncertainty in local and global spheres where learning occurs will be explored. Implications for the next generation of healthcare practitioners entering the field during an ongoing pandemic will be considered. *tcrocker@usf.edu* (26-5)

CRUZ-TORRES, Maria (ASU) *We Work to Pay Our Debts: The Web of Credit and Trust among Seafood Traders in Mazatlán, Mexico*. This work in honor of James B. Greenberg provides an insight into those processes which Greenberg and Park so well established in their Hidden Histories tome. Their work accentuates the paramount importance of social exchange in the historical past, from the emergence of credit, to the creation of the eventual evolution of the modern financial system, and its attending inequalities. My work in the seafood markets of Mazatlán, Mexico has shown that the entire edifice of the markets depends on credit, and that it is based on an architecture built around social relations of mutuality. *maria.Cruz-torres@asu.edu* (26-18)

CUTCHIN, Derowen (OR State U) *Coping and Mental Health: Healthcare and Wellness Professionals During COVID-19*. This ethnographic study pertains to the experience, mental health, and coping mechanisms of two healthcare and wellness professionals during the pandemic. Methods include semi-structured interviews and researcher field notes with data being analyzed through the qualitative analysis software, ATLAS.ti. Results indicated negative and positive behaviors, poor experience, and acknowledgment of failing structures that rejected pre-pandemic culture. Acceptance of lifestyle restrictions ultimately led to more productive behaviors such as exuding compassion and adaptation through technological use to avoid exposure. Even so, both informants recognized a lack of necessary support or awareness from the public regarding their profession. *cutchind@oregonstate.edu* (27-12)

DAILEY, Jessica (U Notre Dame) *Avoidance of Biomedicine and Hierarchies of Medical Resort: Alternative Birth Care in Sonoma County, California*. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in 2018 in California, I discuss a community of “Hippie Moms” who actively seeks out alternative medical care—including homebirth, reiki, and vaccine refusal and delay—as a means to avoid biomedicine. Using Romanucci-Ross’ motif “hierarchy of resort,” I analyze how resistance against medical authority can be partially understood as an index of position within various social and economic hierarchies. At a time when popular distrust of medical and scientific knowledge seems to be increasing globally, critically examining how social meaning is created by rejecting biomedicine is key to reimagining public health efforts. *jdaily3@nd.edu* (PR 24-3)

DAUGHTERS, Anton (Truman State U) *The Political Ecology of Southern Chile’s Islands of Chiloé*. This talk offers a broad overview of human-biota relationships in southern Chile’s Archipelago of Chiloé. How has the ecology of the islands shaped the subsistence livelihoods and traditions of islanders over the centuries? And how has human activity—particularly industrial-scale fishing and

aquaculture, emergent in recent decades—impacted the region’s natural environment? I discuss indigenous subsistence practices, the impact of Spanish settlers in the 1500s, and the significant changes Chiloé’s social landscape and ecology have undergone since the mid twentieth century, including threats to the ocean ecosystem— Islanders’ primary source of livelihoods today—and the archipelago-wide protests of 2016. *adaughters@truman.edu* (25-3)

DAVIS-SALAZAR, Karla, CASPER, Breanne, PAJUNEN, Matthew, and REYES, Lucio (USF) *Conflict, Cooperation, and Consolidation: A Case Study in the Politics and Practice of Shared Governance*. Shared governance is a hallowed tenet of higher education. But what does shared governance mean, and how is it enacted in everyday university life? This paper examines the politics and practice of shared governance amidst major structural changes at a large public university in the US. Recently, the state legislature mandated that three separately accredited institutions consolidate under a single regional accreditation. Drawing on ethnographic research, this paper explores the contested meanings that consolidation holds for university stakeholders and how these meanings shape, and are shaped by, notions of shared governance. *karladavis@usf.edu* (24-2)

DE LA PEÑA GARCÍA, Antonio, ZIMMERMANN, Silvia A., and ELEUTERIO, Ana Alice (U Federal da Integração Latino-americana) *Family Agriculture, Food Delivery, and Food Policy under the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Experience from Southern Brazil*. The food system in Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil experienced drastic changes as a result of the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Urban family farmers began to engage with the local food system in new ways after farmers’ markets and family farming support programs were suspended. Noticeably, producers redirected their sales to delivery services. Based on this experience, we show that farmers’ delivery sales increased dramatically, although its sustainability is unknown. Secondly, that the suspension of family farming support programs confirmed the fragility of family-based agriculture and the vulnerabilities in access to food by populations served by family farming products. *antoniodelapena11@gmail.com* (23-10)

DELANY-BARMANN, Gloria and MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (WIU) *Cultivating Change in the Curriculum through International Faculty Development*. This presentation highlights the experiences of faculty who participated in an Undergraduate International Studies Foreign Language grant in Puerto Rico and Ecuador in 2016 - 2019. Faculty from general education courses across our university participated in this project over a three-year period. We will discuss faculty experiences working with community-based organizations and enhancing their curriculum based upon their experiences in these countries. Some designed study abroad courses based while others infused their courses with relevant international connections. Through collaboration with colleagues from Puerto Rico and Ecuador, faculty engaged in community and curriculum development to cultivate change in the curriculum. *GA-Delany-Barmann@wiu.edu* (26-4)

DELANY-BARMANN, Gloria and MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (WIU) *Hurricane María and Therapeutic Yoga in Puerto Rico*. Yoga-based mindfulness programs are an innovative way in which to manage post traumatic-stress and lessen depression among populations affected by disasters. This study reports the findings of an eight-week yoga intervention in survivors of Hurricane Maria in Ponce, Puerto Rico. Data gathered includes self-evaluation on fear, anxiety, sadness and interrupted sleep. Bi-weekly measurements of heart rate, breath rate were also gathered. Preliminary findings suggest that mindfulness based yoga practices may be useful in the management of stress following a natural disaster in people with widely differing social and economic backgrounds. *GA-Delany-Barmann@wiu.edu* (PR 22-2)

DELGADO-RIFFO, Claudia Andrea (Guillermo G. Benavente Hosp) and **SANHUEZA-ALVARADO, Olivia** (U Concepción) *Experiences of Childhood Cancer among Pediatric Oncology Nurses: Discourse and Image*. Caring for cancer patients influences nurses’ mental health. Effects of this experience on care of pediatric patients is still lacking. A phenomenological investigation was conducted to explore nurses’ experiences in caring for children with cancer. In depth interviews and photovoice were conducted with five pediatric oncology nurses, from which emerged the theme of “transitioning from being a nurse to becoming a pediatric oncology nurse.” Development of profound feelings pushes their professional limits, exposing them to suffering through illness and mourning in front of death, giving new meaning to their lives. They acknowledge they provide special care: Conscious caring with feeling. *claudiaandreadr@gmail.com, osanhue@udec.cl* (26-20)

DELUCA, Eileen (FSW) *Conflict Heritage: A Layered Ecology of Silencing among Indigenous, Afro-descendant Women*. This oral history project documents the experiences of Miskitu women in Waspán, Nicaragua during the Contra War (1980-1990). The women describe their experiences as victims of persecution, fleeing to and becoming refugees in Honduras, participation in the conflict as teenage combatants, repatriation into Nicaragua following the war, and the community’s continued conflict with the national government. Their stories demonstrate that the values of the “conquering” group of Nicaragua (i.e. the Sandinistas, and specifically the upper class male leadership) are reproduced through the dominant national narratives, which also serve to silence other voices such as those in the Miskitu community. *eileen.deluca@fsw.edu* (PR 26-3)

DEMETRIOU, Nicole (VA) *Linking Care, Limiting Caregivers: COVID-19 Impacts on Long Term Care Residents*. As COVID-19 spread, mitigation efforts were employed to protect the most vulnerable members of our society. A dichotomy emerged between the explosion of Telehealth modalities and the restriction of visitation in Long Term Care (LTC) facilities, and novel disparities emerged among LTC staff and residents alike. This talk will detail the practical challenges of providing care to vulnerable populations during COVID-19 and the unintended consequences from attempts to protect LTC residents, as well as offer recommendations for overcoming barriers and adapting to the ‘new normal’ of virtual care. *demicole@yahoo.com* (26-10)

DEMOSS, Lessye (U Alabama) *Cultural Consonance as Lived Experience*. Cultural consonance is a measure of the individual's ability to reflect local norms and beliefs in the way they live their lives. Most studies of this concept have used statistical comparison to show its effect on health—this study takes a more qualitative approach. After investigating local culture through extensive domain analysis, four long-term residents were asked for in-depth interviews. The subjects were differentiated by race and hypertensive status. They discussed topics relevant to the shared models revealed by the preliminary study, as well as their perspectives on race relations and the impact of the pandemic on their lives. *ldemoss@crimson.ua.edu* (PR 25-1)

DEUBEL, Tara (USF) *Intersections of Gender-based Violence and Family Law at a Moroccan Feminist Organization*. Since the 2004 reform of the Personal Status Code in Morocco, implementation has posed numerous challenges, especially given low rates of female literacy, pressures to solve family issues in informal settings, and lack of access to legal assistance. Based on research with women clients, staff, attorneys, and counselors at an urban feminist organization in southern Morocco, I consider problems encountered by women who sought counseling for legal issues including divorce, alimony, underage marriage, and the effects of intimate partner violence. This research highlights the need to expand services and funding for women navigating family law disputes and advocating new legal reforms on the national level. *deubel@usf.edu* (25-12)

DÍAZ CÓRDOVA, Diego (U Nacional de Lanús, U Buenos Aires) *Applied Anthropology in Argentina: A Brief Update Report*. With this paper we want to introduce to a broader audience, the state of the art of the applied anthropology in Argentina. This particular area is not well developed in Argentina, nor in Latin America. Most of academics in this country, in particular anthropologists, tend to work in the scientific agency (CONICET or Agencia) or Universities; just a few of them work outside in the third sector or in the private sector, but these sectors seem to be growing right now. Applied anthropology seems to be waking up, we provide here with a brief outline. *didibart@gmail.com* (24-1)

DONAHUE, Katherine (Plymouth State U) *Gilets Noirs/Black Vests: Protesting for Rights under France's COVID Emergency Measures*. In 2019 immigrants in France from West and North Africa called themselves gilets noirs, black vests. In a nod to the gilets jaunes, yellow vests, they protested their own economic precarity. Crowd-sourced funding has supported the unemployed and homeless who have lost their jobs and housing due to COVID-related emergency measures. States of emergency in the past controlled immigrants during the war with Algeria, and it is feared these measures are similarly used during the pandemic. This paper explores consequences of these measures and protests for members of this movement and for the French government. *kdonahue@plymouth.edu* (26-22)

DONKERSLOOT, Rachel (Coastal Cultures Rsch), **SALMON, AlexAnna**, **RINGER, Danielle**, **CAROTHERS, Courtney**, and **BLACK, Jessica** (UAF) *Indigenous Indicators for Well-Being in Alaska's Rural and Alaska Native Fishing Communities*. This paper explores Alaska Native conceptions of well-being in rural fishing communities in an attempt to identify new ways of including Indigenous priorities and values in resource management and decision-making processes in Alaska. Specifically, this paper presents current research aiming to identify Indigenous well-being indicators in the context of commercial and customary fishing practices and participation. Guided by the expertise of tribal partners, key objectives include identifying: shared understandings of what promotes and/or threatens well-being; how commercial and customary fishery participation contributes to well-being; and what community attributes foster greater well-being. *rachel@coastalculturesresearch.com* (23-22)

DONLEY, Gwendolyn and **BENNINGER, Elizabeth** (CWRU), **SCHMIDT-SANE, Megan** (Inst of Dev Studies), **ROSE, Dominique** (CWRU), **CLARK, Jill K.** (Ohio State U), **LOUNSBURY, David** (Albert Einstein Coll of Med), **BUSH, William** and **FREEDMAN, Darcy** (CWRU) *Using Community System Dynamics Modeling to Identify Points of Leverage for Improving Urban Food Systems*. Despite significant resource investment into food system interventions in the US, sustainable long-term dietary outcome goals remain elusive. This is in part because of the complex social, economic, and cultural forces within food systems. We used causal loop diagramming with food system stakeholders to describe these complexities. This approach was enhanced with emergent variables from qualitative interviews with local residents, retailers, and policy regulators. Novel tipping points (key sources of leverage for change in the system) included incarceration, parole, sovereignty, and temporary/emergency food assistance. Poverty emerged as a self-reinforcing variable driving tipping points and overall system. *gad51@case.edu* (PR 25-9)

DOUGLASS, Megan (Wayne State U) *From "let's stop silos" to "stay in your lane": An Examination of Conflict and Collaboration in Grassroots Organizing in the Context of the Non-Profit Industrial Complex*. As funding for local and transnational movement building has grown over the last two decades, concerns are regularly raised among activists about how to increase community engagement, how to navigate coalitions with other groups, and how to maintain control over issue-based narratives. This often results in seemingly paradoxical calls for ending organizational silos alongside reminders for outsiders of specific groups to "stay in their lane." Based upon my work for a large political organization in Detroit, Michigan, with a wide variety of grassroots organizations, I examine the successes, challenges, and future potentials of activism in the age of late-stage capitalism. *mashleyd@wayne.edu* (PR 25-10)

DOWNS, Mike (Wislow Rsch Assoc) and **WEIDLICH, Stev** (Independent) *Processing Labor, Immigration, and Integration in Southwestern Alaska Fishing Communities*. Seafood processors in Southwestern Alaska have long relied on management and processing crew labor recruited from outside of the region, including immigrants. However, communities in the region have marked differences in how those workers have or have not been integrated into the larger community. This presentation presents a typology of communities and processing operations in the region and explores the factors that have helped shape distinctly different outcomes in the integration

process, demographics, and public institutions among multiple communities substantially engaged in and/or dependent upon federally managed fisheries in the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Gulf of Alaska management areas. mike@wislowresearch.com (25-13)

DOYLE, Jamie, CONWAY, Flaxen, MALDONADO, Marta, and BOOVY, Bradley (OR State U & OR Sea Grant) *Processor Workers: Exploring the Hidden Faces in Seafood*. Much of the focus in seafood is on fishing, but there are other equally important parts of the industry, they are often just not as visible. This research looks at seafood processor workers in Coos Bay, Oregon; documenting the current seafood processor workforce, while looking at changes over time. Our results show that there have been demographic changes, that the workforce is still largely hidden and misunderstood, that access to product is a limiting factor for the work and thus workforce, and that even with the precarity in the workforce, they find survival tactics. jamie.doyle@oregonstate.edu (25-13)

DRESSLER, William (U Alabama) *The Use of Spatial Metaphors in Navigating Cultural Space*. The metaphor of culture as a space of meaning has persisted in anthropology. There is evidence that culture can be modeled in three dimensions defined by cultural competence, residual agreement, and cultural consonance. Additional evidence suggests that the same neural structures employed in navigating physical space are employed in navigating social and cultural space. Here I examine the use of spatial metaphors by Brazilian key informants in talking about achieving culturally salient goals. The use of such metaphors is both common and variable, and it is associated both with a sense of personal agency and higher cultural consonance. wdressle@ua.edu (PR 25-1)

DRISCOLL, David (UVA) *Promoting Community-Academic Partnerships in Response to the Opioid Crisis: The Virginia Higher Education Opioid Consortium*. Academic institutions can help community partners address the opioid crisis in a sustainable and culturally-appropriate manner. The Virginia Higher Education Opioid Consortium (VHEOC) supports the efforts of local community agencies to prevent, treat, and manage substance use disorders (SUDs), including to opioids. This paper describes how consortium representatives served as academic liaisons between their institutions and community agencies, and details the six categories of capabilities most commonly requested of academic partners. The model allowed local community partners to identify, and university-based investigators and their students to provide, the locally-relevant and culturally-appropriate capabilities needed to respond to the opioid crisis. DDriscoll@virginia.edu (PR 23-9)

DUROCHER, Mary (Wayne State U) *Revisiting "My Future Self": A Teaching Tool for a Rapidly Changing Globalized World*. The exercise "My Future Self" has long been a standard assignment in which students confront their personal future old age. Using specific questions rather than a generalized approach allows them to better manage the vast world of possibilities. I explore the process and results of conducting this assignment with my own classes on global aging. I suggest that this exercise is a tool that formulates insights that can be applied in their future professional life. This knowledge is particularly relevant now in our rapidly aging world where ageist stereotypes, social injustice issues, and health disparities are still of grave concern. (PR 24-13)

DYER, Christopher L. (UNM) and **CHRISTNER, Sharon** (Hollins U) *Impact of COVID-19 on the Homeless Served by Roanoke Area Ministries*. Roanoke Area Ministries serve the homeless in the New River Valley, Virginia. Using Roanoke Area Ministries volunteer and client oral history interviews (N=50), five years of quantitative intake data (N= 500), and Blue Ridge point-in time assessments for the same time period (2015-2020), we detail the impacts on recent service patterns of the COVID-19 pandemic. Related social disruptions of homelessness, food insecurity, and job loss are compared in historic context. Outcomes are provided to RAM House to identify the areas of greatest need, potential adaptive innovations in client services, and strategies to increase fundraising efforts for novel programs and services. cdyer@unm.edu (PR 22-8)

EARLE, Duncan (Marymount CA U) *Communities of Fire, Constructions of Risk: Climate Change Catalyzed Mismatched Murder*. Fires in California continue to grow in size, number and duration, as climate change super-dries landscapes, exacerbates drought, and ups wind speeds on an unprecedented scale and intensity— destroying and killing in numerous communities in times of housing shortage, poor land/infrastructure management, income inequality, now Covid. This paper provides insights into residents of forested areas at high risk for fire, how fires are imagined, risk is constructed, what motivates fire preparedness —and contrasts with blame-the-victim official narratives— in communities facing annihilation annually, many with no place to go. Innovative practical solutions are offered— local, regional, state (especially) and national. dearle@marymountcalifornia.edu (PR 23-11)

EATON, Tara and BUNDY, Henry (Atrium Hlth Ctr for Outcomes Rsch & Evaluation) *The Advantages of Anthropological Training in Health Services Research and Implementation Science: A Case Study*. Training in anthropology equips researchers with advantages in conducting health services research and implementation science studies. We conducted qualitative semi-structured interviews with twenty-five providers from an outpatient cancer center to examine perspectives on electronic distress screening (EDS) for new patients. We leveraged our anthropological training in our study approach and analysis, which generated critical information on EDS timing, delivery, acceptance and usability that can be used to improve EDS across the cancer center. Anthropological training is impactful in embedded health services research and implementation science studies because of its emphasis on qualitative methods, cultural sensitivity, classification, empirical particularity, and interdisciplinarity. (PR 22-12)

EAVES, Emery, MENSAH, David, COMPTON-GORE, Kate, MARQUEZ, Bonnie, BALDWIN, Julie A., DOERRY, Eck, and TROTTER II, Robert T. (NAU) *Locally Responsive Assessment of Rapid Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) and Telemedicine Policy Change During COVID-19*. During the COVID-19 Pandemic, the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) temporarily changed guidelines to allow take-home doses of methadone, ease restrictions on buprenorphine prescribing, and enable prescribing and

treatment via telemedicine. In this presentation, we describe methods and preliminary results of a Rapid Assessment, Response, and Evaluation (RARE) Project designed to elicit perceptions and experiences, both positive and negative, of changes to medication-assisted treatment (MAT) and telemedicine guideline changes during COVID-19. In particular, our findings contribute to improving policy and understanding best practices for equitable, patient-centered, harm-reduction oriented long-term options for people seeking opioid treatment in rural and underserved areas. *emery.eaves@nau.edu* (24-13)

EGUILUZ, Itzel (IIEc, UNAM) and **S. RIVERA, Alexia** (IMSS) *“I can’t have fear, I am the doctor”*: Perspectives of Mexican Healthcare Workers during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The goal of this rapid qualitative research is to explore the perceptions and experiences of professionals working in the public health sector in response to the COVID-19 epidemic in Mexico City. We conducted 35 semi-structured interviews through video calls or phone calls from April to September 2020. The main problems that health workers experienced were fear of getting infected and infecting their family, personal protective equipment and burnout. Differences were found according to the type of hospital, although all the people interviewed belong to the public sector. *im.eguiluz@gmail.com* (23-14)

EJINDU, Princess (UNCG) *Making Sense of this COVID-19 Crisis: Voices and Viewpoints of Youth from African Immigrant and Refugee Households*. North Carolina’s African-born population has increased significantly over the past four decades due to voluntary migration and refugee resettlement. Quite often health disparities data and issues impacting this population, and particularly their young people are subsumed under the African American or Black category. This creates a need for more detailed information on for example, mental health among this population’s youth. This presentation highlights the viewpoints and experiences of college youth from these communities related to the COVID-19 crises. The findings will be discussed within the context of youth resilience and creative coping strategies during traumatic situations. *pnejindu@uncg.edu* (24-8)

EKLUND, Elizabeth (U Arizona) *Return of the Mines*. In the 1880’s the Santa Elena gold mine near Banámichi, Sonora, ceased operations because the remaining ore was too low grade to be worth extracting at the time. It took over 130 years for the price of gold and silver to rise high enough to reopen the mine. In 2011, operations began again, expanding into hard-rock mining in 2014. This paper looks at how return of the mining industry has both changed and not changed an agro-pastoral town not far from the U.S.-Mexico border, in a region with a long history of mining and that also faces ongoing threats from toxic spills. *felisbieti@email.arizona.edu* (PR 23-11)

ELLIOTT, Ann (OR State U) *COVID-19 in Maui, Hawaii: An Ethnographic Study of Individuals and Island Communities During a Pandemic*. Travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic have drastically reduced the number of visitors to Maui, Hawaii impacting businesses and the livelihoods of many residents. This project is an ethnographic study of how Maui’s communities and residents are coping with the economic and psychological consequences of the pandemic. Sources of data include interviews and on-site participant observation as documented in field notes, photographs, and recordings. The qualitative research tool ATLAS.ti aided in consolidation, coding, and analysis of data. The findings indicate that Maui’s residents are finding innovative ways to cope, creating a less tourist-dependent economy while fostering social change. (27-12)

ELWELL, Kristan, SANDERSON, Katharine, KIRBY, Christine, GLOVER, Gloria, MORRISON, Gerlinda, and BALDWIN, Julie (Ctr for Hlth Equity Rsch, NAU) *Challenges and Opportunities to Promoting Children’s Oral Health in American Indian Communities: Results from a Formative Assessment*. In this paper, we discuss findings from a formative assessment of the oral health challenges and opportunities of caregivers in two American Indian communities. We observed a disconnect between some of the provider assumptions of caregivers’ oral health knowledge and actual oral health practices. Prevention efforts prioritizing traditional health education approaches can fail to address the broader social, economic, and structural factors that also impact the oral health of young children. Provider approaches that draw upon caregiver knowledge and existing social resources within the family and community may mitigate some of the social and structural barriers to children’s oral health promotion. (PR 22-3)

EMERSON, Christie (Kennesaw State U) *Virtual Exchange as a Means to Facilitate Intercultural Exchange of Ideas*. What strategies are being employed to help healthcare students understand the circumstances of others, particularly during this time of social isolation due to COVID-19? Classroom virtual exchange activities have been found to facilitate excellent opportunities for students to examine different cultural and national experiences. Virtual exchange activities establish a creative learning environment where students from diverse cultures can learn from one another. This paper will describe a project in which students in a Public Health class in Australia and a Global Health Policy class in the southern US engaged in discussion boards about topics related to both courses. *cemerson@kennesaw.edu* (26-5)

ESKRIDGE, Cole (U Arizona) *The Birth of a Profession: A Genealogy of Disability Compliance Culture and Discourse in Higher Education*. While “the law” is generally viewed as a formal, autonomous institution, scholars have pointed to the social life of legality. Much of what is considered “legal” is symbolic, socially constructed, and strategically indeterminate; yet, compliance remains unquestioned in educational spaces despite shifting pressure onto professionals and institutions to design compliance regimes and enforcement. This study traces the development of disability compliance culture in higher education within the first decade of Section 504’s passing (1977-87). Through analysis of conference proceedings discourse, I interrogate the process through which compliance was negotiated, streamlined, and “professionalized” to satisfy cosmetic inclusion over structural overhaul. *peskridge@arizona.edu* (PR 26-5)

ESQUIBLE, Janessa (Orutsarmiut Native Council) and **WOODS, Brooke** (Yukon River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission) *Inequities and Erasures: Decolonizing and Indigenizing Alaska Fishery Science and Management Systems*. The Indigenizing Salmon Science and

Management project is centered on Indigenous cosmologies and methodologies to better understand the historical and contemporary ways in which Alaska Native people stewarded salmon, incorporating values and providing ideas to improve current management practices and systems. Indigenous people have stewarded Alaska lands and waters for thousands of years yet have been largely excluded from science and management systems that fail to advance Indigenous self-governance initiatives. This paper will share some of the values, strengths, governance mechanisms, and experiences about salmon management in Alaska and provide a path forward from Indigenous perspectives. (23-22)

ESSNER, Steffanee (U Missouri) *Bridging Mission and Passion for Donors' Contributions to Higher Education*. Now more than ever, it is important to accept the need to diversify universities' funding streams and explore opportunities through fundraising. Philanthropy support creates a layer of complexity when working with various constituents within higher education; however, the ability to understand and navigate the need for funding and bridging it with donors' passion is vital for success. Advancement has the ability to connect donors' interests with mission need to create big ideas that define a new era for our universities. This paper explores the importance of being donor-centric while following the mission of our universities. *essners@missouri.edu* (24-7)

EVANS, Cassandra (CUNY Sch of Professional Studies) *Minds, Embodiment, and Divergencies in Migration: Can Decolonization Occur through Borderlands?* Voices, bodies, and minds, are erased, silenced, or deliberately hidden in response to oppressive forces like stigma, racism, disability and, in the case of undocumented immigrants, fear of deportation. Therefore, living with dual, intersectional identities of being a person with a neurodiverse disability and an immigrant constitute contingent belongings. People are shuffled into spaces, but experience placelessness; they are "living in shadows" as they maintain life under surveillance and simultaneously manage or hide disabilities. This discussion will contemplate how people navigating borderland divides and undocumented status simultaneously negotiate the multiple identities of 'immigrant,' 'former detainee,' and 'person with a neurodiverse mind.' *Cassandra.Evans@cuny.edu* (PR 23-15)

FAAS, A.J. (SJSU) *The Near and the Far in COVID-19: Social Support, Mutual Aid, and Recognition*. The often-observed connections between the near and the far in late capitalism can be revealed through multi-sited ethnographies of the social and cultural lives of the extended social support and mutual aid networks in the time of COVID-19. By examining these practices stretching from the San Francisco Bay Area in the US to the Andean highlands of Ecuador, I explore whether and how they become entangled in polarizations, violences, and ruinations of late-stage capitalism. I focus on how people organize cooperative projects around community-controlled exposure to contagion and sustained recognition in contexts where other threats to life are more immediate. *aj.faaas@sjsu.edu* (23-10)

FARMER, Tessa (UVA) *Gifting Water: Sabils as Anchors for Material and Ethical Futures*. In Cairo, Egypt, charitable water fountains (sabils) act as extensions of potable water infrastructure and are an adaptation to climate-impacted urban heat. Sabils reshape the built environment to provide free, palatable and preferred water as people live their daily lives in Cairo's streets. Additionally, sabils enable the accumulation of merits accrued with god in Islam and are one of a limited set of posthumous avenues to shift the balance of good and bad a soul takes with it to judgement day. Cairens create sabils as one way of building towards a future afterlife for themselves and departed loved ones. *trf6k@virginia.edu* (24-20)

FATNASSI, Aziz (Champlain Coll) *Multimodal Ethnography as Pedagogy: Developing Interculturality in General Education*. I explore multimodal-ethnography as an intercultural pedagogy in liberal arts (e.g. humanities/social science), professionally focused (e.g. business/education/communication), and competency based (e.g. design-your-own-degree/interdisciplinary) general education courses. Specifically, I examine how different modalities of ethnography, including digital, analog, and hybrid approaches, can be used to expand access and equity in general education for a diverse set of students. Using an action research framework, I discuss the impact of multimodal-ethnographic frameworks on diversity, equity, and inclusion as reflected in data collected from a set of class projects from three cohorts of students. *afatnassi@champlain.edu* (26-4)

FENG, Xianghong and LI, Qiaoyang (E Michigan U) *Community Participation and Poverty Reduction in Ethnic Tourism: The Case of Upper Langde Miao Village in Guizhou, China*. While tourism development has become an important strategy for poverty alleviation, existing studies observe widespread development problems, including uneven distribution of benefits and the marginalization of local residents. These realities challenge the popular belief in "scaling up" economic growth. This research provides an ethnographic account of Upper Langde's community-based tourism development and its evolution. It records stakeholder interactions, and reveals the internal village tensions, as well as its conflicts with the county government and the county-government owned tourism company. It argues that "small" and "slow" might be what it takes to strengthen community participation and achieve fair distribution for poverty alleviation. *xfeng@emich.edu* (PR 24-9)

FERNANDES, Kim (UPenn) *Making the Margins through Enumeration: What Does It Take To Be Counted as Disabled in India?* How do embodied experiences of living with a disability intersect with societal beliefs about deviance to influence processes of identification and enumeration? Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in India, this paper will discuss how large-scale data collection processes like the census and the disability identification card are shaped by specific ideological assumptions around the locations of and relationships between different social groups. Moving from an overview of efforts to categorize disabled people through state definitions of who counts as disabled, the paper will argue that seemingly objective numerical constructions of difference influence and are influenced by a range of socio-political factors. *fernkn@upenn.edu* (PR 22-1)

FERNANDEZ REPETTO, Francisco (UADY) and **ARIZAGA, Diana** (Inst for Study Abroad) *Leaving Merida amid the Covid-19 Pandemic: Emotions and Sentiments among Study Abroad Students in Mexico*. As a result of Covid-19, in March 2020 the State government of Yucatan mandated to shut down all non-essential activities and migrate in-person classes to an online model. Consequently, we were faced with having to end the semester early and send all 37 students back home within five days' notice. Here, we analyze students' reactions in two moments: when they were getting ready to leave Merida and upon their arrival back home. These reactions are coming not only from the uncertainty provoked by the pandemic, rather from social vulnerabilities most of them, in one way or another, were obliged to face. *frepetto@uady.mx* (PR 26-8)

FIETZ, Helena (UFRGS) *Care Policies and the Politics of Autonomy for Adults with Intellectual Disabilities in South Brazil*. The "privatization of care" refers to the uprising of policies holding families and individuals responsible for providing care for those considered to be more dependent. In the present paper, I present an analysis of how such policies and discourses are enacted in Brazil regarding the care for adults with intellectual disabilities. Drawing from ethnographic work with mothers of adults with intellectual disabilities from Porto Alegre, I reflect on how the decision-making processes regarding where and with whom one lives shape and are shaped by care and autonomy in different situations. I then argue for a politics of autonomy that encompasses care policies. *helenafietz@gmail.com* (27-11)

FIGUS, Elizabeth (AK Ctr for Climate Assessment & Policy, UAF), **Organized Village of Kake, Kake Tribal Corp, and City of Kake** (Kake, AK), **TRAINOR, Sarah** (AK Ctr for Climate Assessment & Policy, UAF) *Knowledge Co-Production and Climate in Southeast Alaska*. Co-production of Knowledge work is based on building trust relationships that make it possible to conduct equitable and meaningful research. The Organized Village of Kake, Kake Tribal Corporation, the City of Kake, and the Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Policy at UAF are partnering to co-produce climate research in Kake, Alaska. Our team in Southeast Alaska is using an existing model of co-production of knowledge that was developed for work using Indigenous and Western worldviews in the Arctic. We are attempting to carry out the entire co-production process in a two-year time period. This presentation will highlight successes and challenges of this approach. *ecfigus@alaska.edu* (27-7)

FISHMAN, Sydney (WA Dept of Ecology) *Engaging Local Governments and Landowners in Nature-Based Hazard Reduction on Washington's Puget Sound*. Prior to the adoption of a state coastal zone management program, shoreline armoring (e.g., bulkheads) proliferated on Washington's Puget Sound. Shoreline armoring can control erosion and protect development from hazards, but can also disrupt coastal processes, disturb habitat, and disconnect ecosystems. While regulations are in place today to move away from armoring and toward nature-based solutions, 27% of Puget Sound's shoreline remains armored. I conducted interviews with 12 counties and cities on the front lines of implementing these regulations. I will outline tools and trainings developed in response to jurisdictions' needs, and highlight social marketing programs that are helping landowners implement nature-based hazard reduction. *syfi461@ecy.wa.gov* (24-15)

FISKE, Shirley (UMD) and **MARINO, Elizabeth** (OSU Cascades) *Slow-onset Disaster: Climate Change in Coastal Communities*. This paper focuses on the "slow-onset" nature of climate change and the multiple jeopardies faced by place-dependent coastal communities where fishing may be but one of multiple subsistence strategies. Slow-onset, incremental disasters highlight the vulnerabilities of a moving baseline of severity, as inevitable extremes become normalized. This paper examines coastal communities' experience and responses including adapting/coping/resisting the impacts, highlighting three case studies of coastal communities that approach the challenges of adaptation differently. The paper concludes that climate change exacerbates already existing environmental justice gaps, and lack of US policy is a major part of the problem for families and communities facing slow-onset disasters. (27-2)

FITZPATRICK, Brenda (UBC) *Replacing a Wetland with a Wetland That's Already There: Environmental Mitigation and Compensation as Cultural Violence*. Opponents of a hydroelectric dam in British Columbia persistently, but unsuccessfully, challenged Environmental Assessment thinking that sees ecosystems as assemblies of components, not interdependent wholes, and fosters the idea that environmental impacts can be mitigated or compensated for through technical fixes. Some mitigation/compensation plans for the project were incomplete, indeterminate, questionably effective, even logically untenable; however, splitting the dam's outcomes into individual impacts amenable to technical solutions, converted the conflict from a political to a technical one, even as it masked the full extent of its potential harms, ultimately making the project easier to justify and approve. *brendajfitzpatrick@gmail.com* (PR 26-9)

FJORD, Lakshmi (UVA, Union Hill Freedmen Family Rsch Group) *"It's Time to tell the truth": How the Freedmen Descendant Community of Union Hill, Virginia Fought and Won the Environmental Justice Battle against Dominion Energy*. Dominion Energy, Virginia's largest campaign donor utility monopoly, sited the largest U.S. fracked gas compressor station in a community built by formerly enslaved people forcibly emancipated by Federal troops, post-Appomattox. Silenced by violence, shamed for forced births with famed American forefathers for generations, their descendants faced retaliations for speaking their truths into the legal record at permit hearings. Community participatory action household study methods uncovered environmental justice data cited by the 4th US Court of Appeals when vacating Dominion's air permit. Union Hill earned national recognition by reclaiming their erased existences and continuous connections to a place that enslaved ancestors built enriching plantation descendants still nearby. *lakshmi.fjord@gmail.com* (23-7)

FLEETWOOD, Frances (CUNY) *The Rainbow Two: Disability, Contemporary Art, and Community Art Making Spaces*. An analysis from a disability studies perspective of the aesthetic experience of an exhibition by disabled artist Nicole Storm, in the context of the

community art center where it was created and exhibited, Creative Growth Art Center. Themes that translate between different communities of artists with developmental disabilities who are working on opposite sides of the globe and have never seen each other's work before, yet whose work bears a striking resemblance to one another, will be examined. Despite geographical distance, this art can be seen as collaboratively and interdependently created in relation to "disability art" and culture. *frances.fleetwood@gmail.com* (PR 24-13)

FLEMING, Mark (UC Berkeley) *Ethnography of Risk Prediction and Containment in California: Poverty, Housing, Chronic Illness, COVID-19, Heat, Wildfires, Toxic Air*. This paper examines how newly-created public health infrastructures are being deployed and retooled in California's landscape of cascading risk. For the past five years, counties throughout California have developed infrastructures of surveillance, prediction, and targeted 'social' intervention into shortages of housing, food, income, substance use treatment, and other basic resources. The initial aims of this nearly \$5 billion project were to improve chronic illness management among people living in poverty and to protect the state from the 'excessive' financial burden posed by this publicly-insured population. What does the realtime refashioning of these infrastructures reveal about governance of health risks today? *mark.fleming@berkeley.edu* (PR 23-6)

FLY, Jessie and **BOUCQUEY, Noelle** (Eckerd Coll) *"They'll Eat Anything": Negotiating the Commons in Tampa Bay From-Shore Fishing Spaces*. "They'll eat anything" was a judgment, leveled most often by English-speaking fishers towards non-English-speaking fishers, in and around Tampa Bay, Florida. While investigating subsistence fishing and food security, we discovered a distinct hierarchy of uses and users of from-shore fishing spaces around the bay, complete with assumptions about immigrants' fishing motivations, use and abuse of natural resources, knowledge of fisheries regulations, and suspect consumption of unpopular fish species. Our research suggests that access to marine food sources may be most important to the cultural food security of recent immigrants and yet their status as fellow commoners is frequently questioned. *flyjk@eckerd.edu* (PR 24-5)

FORD, Anabel (UCSB) and **ELLIS TOPSEY, Cynthia** (Duke of Edinburgh Awards Int'l Belize) *Envisioning a Living Museum: The Forest Gardens of El Pilar in Belize and Guatemala*. The popular narrative has the ancient Maya destroying their environment and disappearing! Yet millennia of development of their civilization and Master Forest Gardeners today provide evidence of resilience and sustainability. Everything utilized by the Maya was derived from the resources of the Maya Forest: farmlands for food production, materials for construction and utensils, fibers and spices, geological resources for pottery and building, and habitat for hunted animals. To celebrate these sustainable qualities, an enthusiastic team of academics, community activists, and citizen scientists joined forces to promote a living museum to highlight the values of exploring solutions past. *ford@marc.ucsb.edu* (24-4)

FORD, Iris Carter (SMCM) *Collaboration or Connivance: Toiling to Cultivate a More Inclusive Story of James Madison's Work Camp*. For a decade archaeologists and others have worked to include the African American descendant community in the interpretation of James Madison's Montpelier. This has resulted in a fruitful collaboration that produced an award-winning exhibit on the lives of Madison's enslaved. But the future of this collaboration is in peril, fraught with outdated assumptions about the role of descendants at plantation museums—assumptions that compromise everything from anthropological practice to social justice. This presentation describes the work of an often contentious effort to change the very way in which plantations work with the descendants of those who did the work. (22-25)

FORTUN, Kim (UCI) *Explicating the Transnational Disaster STS COVID-19 Project*. The T-D-STS COVID-19 Project brings together cultural analysts in the interdisciplinary field of Science and Technology Studies (STS) to track and analyze COVID-19 as it impacts different settings around the world. A signature aspect of the project is its conceptualization of the pandemic as a transnational disaster, leveraging insight from critical disaster studies. In this presentation, I'll share key insights from the project and plans for work ahead. *kfortun@uci.edu* (23-5)

FOSTER, Brian (Emeritus, U Missouri) *Building Positive Outcomes from Conflicting Demands on Higher Education*. Navigating the conflicting demands of the many constituencies of higher education institutions is complex, with profound effects on general operations, on academic delivery of instruction, of research activity, of political positioning, and much more. One critical issue is that the different sectors, disciplines, and professions cannot come together to make a coherent and compelling case for higher education—a serious political challenge. These differences also support the silo structure of institutions, creating divides that seriously threaten institutional administration, branding, political positioning, and other important functions. This paper explores effective ways of navigating this complex, challenging, and in-the-end positive environment. *fosterbl@missouri.edu* (24-2)

FREIDENBERG, Judith (UMD) and **CARATTINI, Amy** (Montgomery Coll) *Middle Class Relocations: From Migration to Mobility Paradigms*. Contemporary migration analysts, policy makers and politicians focus on the migration of remittance-sending international movers, simultaneously acknowledging their contribution to development while publicly expressing concern for lack of national identity conversion. In contrast, middle- and upper class movers remain invisible to these stakeholders. This presentation will use two case studies of middle class relocation —US residents who move abroad and foreign-born university faculty who move to the US. Our comparative analysis supports a mobility paradigm to 1) address all geographical movements, regardless of motivations or future life course outcomes and 2) critically examine assumptions in a migration paradigm. *ffreiden@umd.edu* (26-1)

FREIDUS, Andrea and **SHENK, Dena** (UNCC) *The Isolation Pandemic: Older Adults in Congregate Longterm Care During COVID*. Concerns for safety have led to extensive isolation of residents living in congregate longterm care (LTC) since the beginning of the

COVID pandemic in the U.S. Our study of the impacts of loneliness draws from the narratives of 30 staff caring for residents in congregate care communities in central North Carolina from June-October 2020. The unanticipated length of the pandemic has led to serious loneliness and decline among residents, leading to mental and physical health issues. Based on our findings, we highlight the need for effective communication and leadership, empowerment of residents, and development of plans for safe, measured reopening. *afreidus@uncc.edu* (24-18)

FRYMAN, Brandon (Shoreline CC) *Creating a Business Improvement District: Capacity and Community Building in Cambodia Town*. While working for Cambodia Town, Inc., we were able to create a business improvement district which led to beautification projects, signage, a Getty exhibit, cultural exchange from Phnom Penh, afterschool programs, and an annual Film and Cultural Festivals. Collecting data from business and community members within the designation we created programs they wanted for their community. Using grant money to build upon the capacity of the organization, they were able to hire new people and create programs that built a strong community feel. We also were able to generate revenue to keep these projects sustainable and ongoing. *brandon.fryman@gmail.com* (PR 27-7)

FUENTES, Catherine (UNCC) *The Role of Interpersonal Violence and Trauma in Incarcerated Women's Service and Motherhood Needs in the U.S.* Research with incarcerated mothers in a large, North Carolina jail highlights women's pathways to incarceration and reflects the necessity for care that addresses life-long histories of trauma (particularly interpersonal violence -IPV). Women, lacking positive coping resources for responding to life-long trauma/IPV, often resort to harmful resistance strategies that result in subsequent IPV, trauma, and incarceration. I discuss how this shapes women's self-defined motherhood experiences, goals, and needs. I propose specific policies and services aimed at addressing the structural inequalities faced by incarcerated/formerly incarcerated mothers in order to break the cycle of trauma/IPV and incarceration plaguing women and their children. *cfuente4@uncc.edu* (PR 23-13)

FUKUSHIMA, Chisaki (Newcastle U) *Social Network Analysis of Yago Household in Fishing Communities in Japan*. Fishing has been the main subsistence activity of Japanese people for centuries and key to the resource management. Few of these traditional fisherfolk have succeeded in transitioning from traditional to industrial fishing because of resource exhaustion and politico-economic challenges. This paper explores the concept of yago, the household unit, in the context of which both traditional subsistence and commercial fishing continue to dominate social relations, exchanging the members within the networks as a strategy for strengthening the social ties between households. Understanding the social structure helps clarify how people utilize resources, transfer knowledge and teach skills selectively within the community. *chisakif@gmail.com* (PR 27-1)

FURUKAWA, Keita (Assoc for Shore Env Creation), **NADAOKA, Kazuo** (TITECH), **KAWABE, Midori** and **LOU, Xiaobo** (TUMSAT), **KODAMA, Masashi** (FRA), **YAGI, Hiroshi** (NDA), **NAKAMURA, Takashi** (TITECH), **MORIOKA, Yushi** (JAMSTEC) *Developing a Framework for the Tokyo Bay and Ishigaki Island COAST Card*. COAST Card for Tokyo Bay and Ishigaki Island is being developed for Japan. Tokyo Bay is a densely populated and economically important semi-enclosed bay, while Ishigaki Island is neighboring a biggest coral reef Sekisei Lagoon which pressured by anthropologic and natural environmental change. One of biggest challenge in Tokyo Bay is anoxic water and lack of habitats, while in Sekisei Lagoon is Red soil issues and sea temperature rise (heat waves). COAST Card can facilitate this by collaborating with existing conservation initiatives, such as Tokyo Bay Public-Private Partnership Forum (TBPPPF) and Sekisei Lagoon Nature Restoration Committee. *keita@meic.jp* (PR 23-7)

GAINES-RICHARDSON, Maiah (USC), **POMEROY, Carrie** (UCSC), and **CULVER, Carolyn** (CA Sea Grant & UCSB) *Marine Spatial Planning: Capturing Physical and Social Considerations for Coordinating Ocean Space Use*. As new and existing ocean businesses emerge and expand, marine spatial planning (MSP) has become increasingly complex, complicating the coordination of use across multiple sectors. MSP typically relies heavily on available data to map ocean space use, assigning value to particular activities in discrete places. However, this does not adequately capture the value and dynamics of mobile ocean space uses such as fisheries. An understanding of the people and their ocean operations is necessary to inform MSP. Focusing on the Santa Barbara Channel, we demonstrate the physical and social complexities of fisheries space use to enhance understanding for decision-making. *gainesri@usc.edu* (PR 24-2)

GALEANA, Fernando (Cornell U) *Community Enterprises and Collective Action in the Honduran Moskitia*. I review the experience of community enterprises working in cacao, timber, and seafood in the Honduran Moskitia. Members tend to perceive these enterprises as failures, which they attribute to the leaders' corruption and neopatrimonialism. However, I propose that the problem partly lies in the contractual arrangements imposed by the few external intermediaries that control the market. I argue that the performance of community enterprises matters not only for improving livelihoods but also for sustaining collective action in defense of the territory because the local population is less likely to participate politically in a context where they distrust leadership. *fg255@cornell.edu* (PR 25-3)

GARCIA-ACOSTA, Virginia (CIESAS) *Learnings and New Paths in the Study of Disasters and Epidemics. An Anthropological Perspective*. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), the latest pandemic that humanity has faced, invites a reflection on the applicability of anthropological frameworks for studying the origins, occurrence, effects, and impacts of disasters. In this paper, I favor particular theoretical proposals, concepts, and methodologies from the anthropology of disasters, born of empirical and comparative studies in virtually all regions of the planet. In light of this rich body of work, this paper explores the link between the study of disasters and epidemics, with attention to pandemics as a type of disaster and the urgency of closer collaboration between anthropologists studying disasters and pandemics. *vgarciaa@ciesas.edu.mx* (23-5)

GARCIA-GOMEZ, Diana Carolina (Rutgers U) *Reappropriating Peace Education through Play in a Collective Memory Museum in Colombia*. Museo Casa de la Memoria, is a collective memory museum that invites its visitors to learn about the Colombian armed conflict. As part of their educational mission, the museum regularly greets children that visit the museum as part of their Peace Chair (*cátedra para la paz*). This paper showcases the ways in which the young mediators translate the premises of peace education into *las paces*, or the everyday construction of peace(s) when interacting with the children visiting the museum. This translation cements on the museum's *diálogo de saberes*, a pedagogic methodology based on the teachings of *educación popular* and occur through play as the main method. In Colombia, peace is both a right and a moral value according to the guidelines of the Colombian educational system therefore, it is important to understand how this education occurs in spaces beyond the school setting. This paper sheds light on the pedagogical strategies developed by the young museum workers to discuss a war that has lasted over half a century with the children visiting the museum. dcg93@scarletmail.rutgers.edu (22-19)

GARCIA-QUIJANO, Carlos (URI) *Convergence between Ecosystem-Based Fishery Science and Small-Scale Fishers' Ecological Knowledge: Recent Examples and Potential for De-Colonizing WSEK/LEK Collaboration*. Data needs for Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) emphasize spatiotemporally heterogeneous, multi-scale ecosystems processes such as habitat and species connectivity, terrestrial-aquatic system feedback, identifying critical habitats, harvest effects on species and ecosystem structure, food web interactions, and indicators of ecosystem health. As full-time observers of (and participants in) coastal ecosystems, small-scale fishers are in a privileged position to contribute knowledge on these data needs. This reports on recent areas of convergence between small-scale fishers' Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) and the ecosystem science informing (EBFM), suggesting avenues for synergy between EBFM and LEK, and developing de-colonial approaches to collaboration. cgarciaquijano@uri.edu (22-13)

GARRIGA-LÓPEZ, Adriana (Kalamazoo Coll) and **MULLIGAN, Jessica** (Providence Coll) *Ethics of Care among Health Care Workers in Puerto Rico: Forging Compromiso amid Compounding Disasters*. Two years after Hurricane Maria, Puerto Rico faced an earthquake swarm and the global COVID-19 pandemic. These multiple, overlapping disasters—what we call “compounding” disasters—require health professionals to care for others under conditions of prolonged emergency. Through qualitative interviews, we document how health care workers created a new ethics of care after Hurricane Maria and engaged in novel forms of health activism that seek not only to repair past damage but also to imagine a different future. Our respondents used the term *compromiso* to describe their determination and sense of purpose, and we borrow this term to label their ethics care. agarriga@kzoo.edu (23-15)

GAVENUS, Erika (UBC) *Exploring and Engaging Divergent Theories of Well-being within Fishery Sciences and Management*. Sciences and Management increasingly include human well-being as a priority objective, championing well-being's potential to reflect a diversity of values. However, failure to engage perspectives that differ from dominant understandings of ourselves, the world, and our place in it can undermine this potential. This dialogical analysis of the State of Alaska Salmon and People working group on well-being explores points of divergence from dominant definitions of well-being and considers how these points reflect and inform existing theoretical debates. Based on this analysis I argue that engagement with grounded perspectives is crucial for realizing the practical purposes Fishery Sciences and Management ask of well-being. (23-22)

GEDEON, Taylor (UMD) *Barriers and Opportunities to the Inclusion of Stakeholder Engagement in U.S. Wildlife Management*. Traditional United States wildlife management relies heavily on the natural sciences, with some inclusion of human dimensions depending on the management interests and costs. Due to the inherently complex issues and feedback loops between humans and wildlife, achieving coexistence will require the involvement of stakeholders throughout all stages of wildlife management. Through interviews with current state wildlife managers, this project explores barriers and opportunities for the incorporation of stakeholder engagement. This research highlights the need for social science training, a diverse funding structure, an agency-wide culture shift, and guiding principles for leadership to ensure the continued relevance of the wildlife management institution. (24-25)

GELECH, Jan, DESJARDINS, Michel, and MAZURIK, Kathrina (U Saskatchewan) *What Is Culture, Anyway?: Race, Ethnicity, Meaning, and (Inter)Subjectivity in Acquired Brain Injury Research*. As life-saving technologies advance, healthcare professionals increasingly contact persons with various damages to the brain. Though acquired brain injury (ABI) is considered to be outside of culture by objectivists, social constructionists maintain that ABI is an intersubjective, cultural phenomenon that emerges in specific local contexts. Based on a critical review of 87 papers, seven distinct approaches to the study of culture, meaning, and subjectivity in the field of ABI were identified. The benefits, challenges, and limitations of these various approaches are considered and a discussion of how an engaged cultural semiotics could advance ABI scholarship is provided. jan.gelech@usask.ca (25-19)

GENZ, Joseph, IRISH, Tobias, and MYAZOE, Jerolynn (UH-Hilo), **CHOI, Muturwan** (U Guam), **LOKEBOL, Evangeline** (UH-Hilo), **STORIE, Monique** (U Guam) *Pacific Islander Values and Experiences in Developing Culturally Resonant STEM Programs*. This paper ethnographically examines the cultural values and lived experiences of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander undergraduate students across Oceania who are journeying toward their STEM degrees. These underrepresented minority students are part of a regional alliance composed of nine distinct language communities across 11 campuses that provides supportive mentorship programs. They are both supported and constrained by their home environments, cultural heritages, and institutional social settings. Based on student-led interviews facilitated collaboratively between two universities, we explore the linkages between social, cultural, and physical ecologies with the intent of developing culturally resonant STEM programs in indigenous-serving institutions. genz@hawaii.edu (PR 26-14)

GILBERT, Kellen (SELU) *Connecting to Nature: A Community Engagement Class Project*. Raising awareness about anthropogenic threats to the environment both locally and globally is a first step in working for change. Working remotely with a conservation organization in east Africa my undergraduate anthropology students developed and taught a conservation education program, including lessons in geography, culture, and ecology along with various hands-on projects, in a local elementary school. We are now facilitating a partnership between the school and a primary school in Tanzania, in which students in both places share their stories and experiences about the natural world. kellen.gilbert@selu.edu (PR 26-11)

GLEBOV, Viktor and **GALLEGOS, Gil** (NMHU), **COLBAUGH, Rich** and **GLASS, Kristin** (Volv Global) *Machine Learning Model to Inform COVID-19 Risk Mitigation Policy*. In response to the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic, numerous stay-at-home orders were issued across the United States to reduce contact between individuals and slow spread of the virus. While available data supports the general utility of this risk reduction measure, determining when such orders should be enacted and then relaxed requires development of contagion models that account for social-distancing strategies. This paper presents a machine learning model for the transmission of COVID-19 and demonstrates the model is able to predict the spread of the virus in the western United States both before and after lockdown measures are deployed. vglebov@live.nmhu.edu (24-11)

GOEDKEN, Cassie (CADRE Iowa City VA), **LIVORSI, Daniel J.**, **HOCKETT SHERLOCK, Stacey**, **BALKENENDE, Erin**, and **CHASCO, Emily E.** (CADRE Iowa City VA & U Iowa Carver Coll of Med), **SUDA, Katie J.** (CHERP Pittsburgh VA, U Pitt Sch of Med), **GOETZ, Matthew** (Greater Los Angeles VA, David Geffen Sch of Med UCLA), and **REISINGER, Heather Schacht** (CADRE Iowa City VA & U Iowa Carver Coll of Med) *The Feasibility of Implementing Antibiotic Restrictions for Fluoroquinolones and Cephalosporins: A Qualitative Study across 15 VA Healthcare Systems*. Clostridioides difficile infection (CDI) is a common health-associated infection. An effective control strategy for CDI is restricting the use of high-risk antibiotics, however the optimal implementation approach is unclear. We explored barriers and facilitators to implementing antibiotic restrictions for fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 antibiotic stewardship champions and 19 additional stakeholders across 15 sites. Interviews identified differing opinions on the feasibility of restrictions. Some participants indicated that restrictions could be implemented in a nonburdensome manner and not interfere with timely administration of antibiotic therapy. Others expressed concerns about provider autonomy and patient safety. cassie.goedken@va.gov (PR 23-10)

GOLDEN, Abigail, **ZEMECKIS, Douglas**, and **JENSEN, Olaf** (Rutgers U) *Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Livelihoods and Well-Being of Commercial Fishermen in the Northeast U.S.* The COVID-19 pandemic, its resulting social distancing requirements, and economic fallout are significantly impacting socioeconomic outcomes of commercial fisheries and threatening to upend their livelihoods. To better understand short-term impacts of the pandemic on fishermen, we conducted an online survey of 258 Northeast U.S. commercial fishermen. Survey results showed that while 40% of fishermen had stopped fishing, the majority continued to fish during the early months of the pandemic, while simultaneously reporting significant declines in income and landings. Fishermen also reported impacts to their well-being across several measures. Factors contributing to declining revenues and differences in well-being impacts are discussed. abigail.golden@rutgers.edu (24-17)

GONZALEZ BAUTISTA, Noémie (U Laval) *When Fieldwork Deconstructs the Ideal of Collaboration: A Case Study of Forest Fires in the Atikamekw Territory*. Collaboration have many shapes and definitions, but even when people have good intentions, its application consistently have difficulties matching ideals of equality and fairness. When I started studying relationships between the Atikamekw indigenous community of Wemotaci and the Quebec forest firefighting organization during three wildfires, I thought collaboration was the best form of relationship to aim for between them. Now, as part of the critical reflection developed in social sciences on collaboration, I will use the results of my research to reflect on this concept and explore alternative ways to organize around a common work between groups of unequal power. noemie.gonzalez@gmail.com (PR 22-2)

GONZÁLEZ, Melinda (LSU) *Making Home betwixt Maria, Earthquakes and COVID-19: Confronting UnEnding Disaster in the Puerto Rican Diaspora*. Puerto Rican community organizers have been at the forefront of addressing environmental crisis, yet they are often excluded from state policies and processes. This exclusion has become more pronounced in the face of COVID-19. In this paper, I draw on ethnographic research to discuss and amplify the tactics and strategies that Puerto Ricans use to demand inclusion in post-disaster decision-making processes. I contend that Puerto Ricans have theories of the “real” disaster, often citing colonialist governance and infrastructural failure. I conclude by addressing what vulnerability and resilience theories provide and fail to address in the ever-precarious conditions Puerto Ricans face. gonzalez.melly@gmail.com (26-2)

GORBEA, Laura (PR PASS Workshop) *In the Shadows of Recovery: Examining Mechanisms That Reproduce Marginalization and Grow Inequality*. Post-disaster recovery programs often envision “building back better” or “growing resilient communities,” but recent quantitative studies reviewing publicly available datasets in the US have shown that recovery efforts after a natural disaster may increase poverty and inequality. This paper reflects on current applied work and fieldwork in the context of Puerto Rico disaster recovery programs. I examine 1) the vetting process by which providers of assistance find partners or participants, 2) the process by which individuals and community based organizations may conclude “I don’t qualify,” and 3) and a selection of intended and unintended outcomes. lgorbea@prpassworkshop.org (23-15)

GORDON, Andrew and **MACHADO, Adriana Agramonte** (U Houston) *The Emergence of Diabetes Type 2*. Ethnographic work in Houston and psychotherapy in Havana, Cuba draw on data to explain the emergence of diabetes type 2. Family patterns concerning youth are examined, independent of political-economic causes. We observe that exogenous forces in family behavior, culturally

acceptable inaction with regard to excessive eating in Houston and emotional turbulence in Havana, become over time, the exogenous forces that turn into endogenous physiological responses, frequently creating excessive desires and cravings for food that endure throughout life. ajgordon@central.uh.edu (PR 23-6)

GORDON, Jesse, BEAUDREAU, Anne, and CAROTHERS, Courtney (UAF), **WILLIAMS, Ben** (NOAA), **SAAS, Emma** (UAF), **MEYER, Scott** (ADF&G) *Bridging Diverse Perspectives in a Growing Fishery: Including Fishers' Knowledge in Nearshore Rockfish Management in the Gulf of Alaska*. Substantial increases in rockfish harvest in the Gulf of Alaska have generated concern regarding sustainable rockfish management. The inclusion of fishers' knowledge in rockfish management is necessary to form regulations that address the needs of the growing fishery and the unique life history traits of the species. We share our findings from interviews with fishers and managers in two coastal communities to capture the challenges and strengths of management processes for nearshore rockfishes. Participants reported concerns over increases in harvest, discussed their own stewardship-driven fishing practices, and identified the value of both formal and informal pathways for engaging with management. jygordon@alaska.edu (22-18)

GORNIK, Vivian (USF) *Challenging Authorized Discourses: How Independent Tour Guides (Re)Produce Glastonbury's Alternative Identity*. In Glastonbury, an English tourist town known for its colorful, welcoming, New Age identity, there is a daily negotiation between authorized heritage discourses and alternative interpretations. This ethnographic case study examines the role that independent tour guides play in (re)producing this identity for tourists and locals alike. Questions about authenticity in heritage tourism and local backlash against Disneyfication will be raised, and the possible impacts of COVID-19 are hypothesized within the context of future applications of these research findings. vgornik@usf.edu (PR 24-6)

GORTON, Henry (U Arizona) *Consequences of Changes to the Category "American Indian" in the 2020 Census*. Over the past thirty years, the U.S. government has shifted its "American Indian" racial category to include all Indigenous peoples of the Americas, not just tribes and First Nations of the U.S. and Canada. Culminating this change, the 2020 Census and American Community Survey both feature a reworded American Indian category that adds "Mayan" and "Aztec" as example responses. The realignment of the American Indian race in federal statistics reflects the constructed nature of race and race-based data. Public records, interviews and Census data illuminate the causes and consequences of this change, with implications for tribal sovereignty and immigrant rights. gortonhenry@email.arizona.edu (PR 24-8)

GRACE-MCCASKEY, Cynthia (ECU), **RAMOS, Maria C.** (Duke U, Duke Network Analysis Ctr), **SJOSTROM, Anja** and **PAGE, Sarah** (ECU) *Combining Social Network Analysis and Ethnography to Better Understand Fishers' Organization and Promote Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands*. This paper combines social network analysis with ethnographic data focused on fishers in St. Croix, USVI to examine which factors impact community cohesion, the flow of information, and potential for collective action in small-scale fisheries. Results suggest fishers are not organized into one cohesive group, demographic and fishing-related attributes influence group membership in non-uniform ways, and the processes influencing the formation and maintenance of ties among fishers are complex and potentially site-specific. We discuss implications related to the sustainability of USVI fisheries, and the utility of this approach for examining how network structures relate to fishing community vulnerability and resilience. gracemccaskey15@ecu.edu (25-15)

GRAHAM, Steve and **DONALDSON, Joe** (U Missouri) *Cultural Obstacles to Change in Higher Education*. Higher education is undergoing significant changes today, driven by many external pressures and clashes with the academy. We interviewed 54 senior academic leaders from public, nonprofit, four-year colleges and universities in the USA and asked them what practices are obstacles or barriers to change. We identified seven major themes representing aspects of the culture that served as obstacles to tackling the issues confronting them as leaders. The themes were Bounded Learning and Thinking, Traditional Faculty Values, Faculty Governance, Conventional Curriculum, Programs, and Faculty Roles, Change Management, Tenure and the Tenure Process, Funding. We describe their impact on institutional change. grahams@umsystem.edu (24-2)

GRANIER, Kalie (Loud Spring), **SJOSTROM, Anja** (ECU), **MCHUGH, Tristin** (Reef Check CA), and **GABO, Lora** (Musician, France) *Fusing Contemporary Art and Science: Using Poetic and Artistic Film of Kelp to Explore How Linked Patriarchal, Colonial, and Capitalist Systems Oppress Women and Ecological Foundation Species*. This project combines images of kelp canopies from California, interviews with women from five continents, and scientific knowledge, to demonstrate the social-ecological power of kelp forests. Using video art medium and scientific data, we reclaim female and environmental rights to change through art. This project, and central film, sits at the intersection of art, performance, science, and ecological conservation, depicting the life power of the underwater forest through women's prayers. This project raises collective consciousness, centering dialogue within living environments to which humans inherently belong while promoting tangible action and response at the intersection of global warming and social justice. kalie.granier@gmail.com (PR 24-4)

GREEN, Amanda, BOWLING, Breanna, and RHYMER, Alisha (EKU) *Student Food Insecurity at Eastern Kentucky University: Before and After COVID-19*. A 2018 survey of Eastern Kentucky University students revealed that approximately 20% of respondents had occasionally run out of food and did not have money to buy more. As anthropologists, we wanted to understand the experience of students behind those numbers using ethnographic interviews. In this presentation, we compare our pre-pandemic 2019 interview findings with our post-pandemic findings in order to understand how COVID-19 exacerbated an already vulnerable student population.

We also explore the challenges to university service providers who had to adapt limited physical infrastructures and stretched budgets to accommodate new safety protocols and growing demand. *amanda.green@eku.edu* (22-4)

GREEN, Kristen (Stanford U) and **BEAUDREAU, Anne** (UAF, Coll of Fisheries & Ocean Sci) *Shared Values in Coastal Subsistence Harvesting: Applying the Community Voice Method in the Northwest Arctic*. Community Voice Method is a type of participatory research that uses film to engage stakeholders. We worked with subsistence harvesters and National Park Service staff in Kotzebue, Alaska to apply the Community Voice Method as a means of identifying emergent themes around coastal resource management in Western Arctic National Parklands. We created a film communicating shared values in indigenous (Iñupiaq) hunting and harvesting approaches. Here we describe the collaborative process around our methods, including 1) research design and interview analysis, 2) community validation and engagement, 3) film development reflecting community input, and 4) public screening and community outreach. *kmgreen@stanford.edu* (22-18)

GREENBERG, James (PESO) *The Political Ecology of Climate Change Mitigation*. Mitigation, however, is not without its problems of type, timing, scale, and appropriateness. There are two basic kinds of mitigation: ones aimed at causes and those aimed at impacts. Steps to reduce GHGs emissions is an example of the former, and sea walls an example of the latter. This paper discusses these issues. *zavaletas@earthlink.net* (PR 23-2)

GRIFFIN, Kara (SMU) *Multispecies Teams: Security and Citizenship in Disaster Response*. Effective and timely response to disasters requires attention to more-than-human factors. Search and rescue operations often rely on the successful integration of non-human (canine) operators into emergency response teams. This study draws on 15 months of ethnographic research on human/non-human teamwork at an NGO specializing in disaster search & rescue in Japan, illustrating various ways in which multispecies teams create opportunities to contest and re-negotiate inter- and intra-species interaction and ethics as affective interaction with dogs as both pet and partner lead NGO volunteers to contest various preconceived notions of the human-canine relationship. *kgriffin@smu.edu* (PR 22-2)

GRIFFITH, David (ECU) *Livelihoods in Crisis: Food Workers, Multiple Livelihoods, and Pandemic Economics*. Workers across the food industry provide critical services to everyone, yet are often paid low-wages and face hazardous working conditions. Workplace safety has been further compromised during the COVID19 pandemic. This presentation will consider the health well-being of food workers in light of the structural characteristics of temporary foreign worker programs in agriculture and seafood processing. It will also consider their participation across borders in multiple livelihoods as a work strategy that can serve as a model for “pandemic economics”—or economic behavior that does not involve an overdependence on a single source of income. *griffithd@ecu.edu* (22-9)

GRIFFITH, Eric (UMass) *Perceived Loneliness among Dementia Caregivers in Mexico and the United States*. Previous research shows that familial caregivers of people living with dementia are at increased risk to suffer loneliness. Little research, however, has considered cross-cultural differences in perceived loneliness among dementia caregivers. Methods: Sixty-two familial caregivers of people living with dementia were interviewed in the northeastern U.S. and central Mexico. Interviews included questions about daily life and neuropsychological questionnaires. Thematic content analysis identified emergent patterns of loneliness. Results: U.S. caregivers reported loneliness as their spouses became increasingly non-communicative. This effect did not emerge in Mexico, possibly due to larger household size. In contrast, Mexican caregivers reported higher levels of overall emotional stress due to dementia symptoms. *ericg@umass.edu* (24-18)

GROSSE, Corrie (CSBSJU) and **MARK, Brigid** (UC Boulder) *A Colonized COP: Indigenous Exclusion and Youth Climate Justice Activism at the United Nations Climate Change Negotiations*. Drawing on participant observation and in-depth interviews at the United Nations climate change negotiations (COP25) in 2019, this research examines youth climate activists’ priorities, frustrations and hopes for creating just climate policy. Youth are disillusioned with the COP process and highlight a variety of ways through which the COP perpetuates colonial power structures that marginalize Indigenous peoples and others fighting for justice. We demonstrate that the space, policies, and even the social movement organizing at COP25 are exclusive, necessitating new ways of negotiating, building relationships, and imagining climate solutions that center Indigenous communities, and protect and return to them the lands on which they depend. (24-9)

GROSSE, Corrie (CSBSJU) *Pipeline Resistance and Native-Led Solutions: Engaging in Solidarity Work in Minnesota*. This paper reflects on my experiences as a white settler engaging herself and her students with Native-led resistance to tar sands and creation of just energy futures in Anishinaabe territory. It provides background on the coalition building against the Line 3 tar sands pipeline and in support of Native-led renewables in Minnesota. Throughout, I describe relationship building as a strategy for learning about energy and engaging in solidarity work with the Native-led environmental justice organization, Honor the Earth, as well as the allied organization MN350. I conclude with a call for scholars to think critically and humbly about their role in building just energy futures. (PR 24-4)

GRUSZKO, Mariel (UCSD) *Who Are We Missing?: Co-Presence as Inclusion in Barcelona’s Participatory Urban Planning*. In Barcelona, where urban planning has been a tool for democracy-building and economic development since Spain’s democratic Transition, architects and urban planners seek to manifest inclusivity by incorporating residents in the design process. In this paper, I explore how architects and planners define representation or its absence by tracing their concerns with categorizing and enumerating individuals who participate in planning meetings according to race, ethnicity, gender, and religion. I inquire how practices of

categorization and co-presence, which depend on observing visible traits, inform understandings of representation, equitable urban planning, and ultimately democratic participation. *mgruszko@ucsd.edu* (22-5)

GULLETTE, Gregory (GA Gwinnett Coll) *Capitalist Restructuring, Development, and Sociocultural Precarity in Bangkok, Thailand*. This paper seeks to examine the ways in which national crises in Thailand (such as the Global Financial Crisis or ongoing political divisions and constitutional crises) have reshaped imaginaries of development. By reading such periods as disruptive sociopolitical and economic events, coupled with reconfigurations of the social world and notions of collective responsibility, this paper analyzes how concepts of development have changed over time. Here I focus on the ways in which working classes' understandings of development operate as systems of value and moral rules, thereby orienting their engagements with and relations within changing sociopolitical and economic landscapes. (PR 25-3)

HAARSTICK, Kimberly (NDSU) *"I'm Not Gonna Start My Kid on Fire to Keep Your Kid Warm!": Mothers' Conceptions of Vaccine Risk and Care Practices in the Upper Midwest*. Risk and care are burgeoning topics in anthropological discourse, yet little is known about the conceptions of risk among mothers who choose not to vaccinate their children. This paper addresses the disjuncture between biomedical definitions of risk and maternal perceptions of risk in terms of vaccination, and how these perceptions influence their care practices and performances of mothering. Based on ten months of ethnographic research including semi-structured interviews and virtual home observations with mothers in a mid-size city in the upper Mid-west. This research sheds light on the relationships between risk concepts of biomedicine and mother's caregiving in contemporary America. *kimberly.haarstick@ndsu.edu* (PR 24-3)

HABIB, Peter (Emory U) *Citizens, Refugees, and Authority: Exploring the Ecology of Governance in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley*. The Lebanese government has adopted ambiguous and patchy policies concerning their estimated 1.5 million Syrian refugee residents. Such conditions have allowed for the uneven and inconsistent implementation of curfews, housing restrictions, and work visas affecting Syrians in Lebanon. Rather than reflect abrupt or exceptional interventions by the state, this paper argues that ambiguous policies reflect a shared nexus of governance between humanitarianism and the state which simultaneously operates through and challenges clear hierarchies of authority. This paper proposes "ecology of governance" as a helpful framework for understanding the implementation and effects of ambiguous policy directed toward populations in protracted displacement. *phabib@emory.edu* (22-14)

HAINES, Kyle (UCSD Ctr on Global Justice) *Oaxaca and Global Forest Governance: Indigenous Autonomy, Local Institutions, and Global Change*. Utilizing an original data set containing census and remote sensing information, I construct a set of empirical tests to assess the impact of indigenous peoples and decentralized local institutions on forest loss in Mexico. Recognizing the great diversity contained within Mexico, I additionally employ an ecoregion sampling technique to understand both trends in different vegetation regimes and, taking advantage of the special recognized status of municipalities in the state of Oaxaca, to understand better how local institutions influenced forest loss between 2000-2015 by looking within shared watersheds crossing the Oaxacan border. (23-11)

HAKIM, Gina (UCI) *Building Public Works across Borders: The Potential of Open Access Community Archiving*. In the highlands of Michoacán, Mexico, the residents of the village of Urequío have built their own water infrastructure, drawing on groundwater sources for access to running water. Residents maintain infrastructure and manage contamination risks in the absence of government support and in a context of vast outmigration, leveraging partnerships between current and former residents to understand and address interconnected environmental and technological challenges. I will share my experiences in the participatory construction of the Urequío Infrastructure Archive, documenting these transnational processes of infrastructure knowledge exchange, and the broader potential of open-access archiving in supporting communities' responses to environmental challenges. *ghakim@uci.edu* (PR 23-1)

HALE-GALLARDO, Jennifer (NF/SG VHS), **CASTANEDA, Gail** (VRHRC Gainesville), **KREIDER, Consuelo M.** (UFL), and **SUBHASH, Shobha** (VRHRC-Gainesville) *Reaching Rural Veterans in Times of a Pandemic: The VA Whole Health Program*. The U.S. Veterans Health Administration has implemented a Whole Health (WH) multimodal (mind, body and spirit) model of care focusing on health and wellness. Despite steady ongoing WH Program expansion, the COVID19 pandemic propelled efforts to reach rural Veterans. Qualitative data collected from WH coaches explicate strategies used to reach rural Veterans with access barriers to resources conducive of healthy lifestyles during COVID19. Rural Veterans' demands for virtual WH coaching suggests an expanded role of WH programs during uncertain pandemic times. Insights into the synergies and challenges in extending WH to rural Veterans will be discussed. *jennifer.hale-gallardo@va.gov* (PR 22-9)

HALL-ARBER, Madeleine (MIT Sea Grant, retired) *Homegrown and Not, in New Bedford's Fishing Industry*. Pick a moment in time since fishing overtook whaling as the sea-related industry in New Bedford, MA, and you'll find immigrants in every aspect of the business. Waves of newcomers from the global north found work on vessels, in seafood processing plants, and support industries, often continuing family traditions from the old country. Today, immigrants tend to come from the global south, often from the mountains rather than the seacoast. Oral histories from fishermen and workers in diverse shoreside support industries reveal insights about the paths taken and changes in community arising from traditions, institutions, policy, and markets. *arber@mit.edu* (25-13)

HALLIN, Mary (UN-Omaha) *Epidemic and COVID-19 Pandemic Interventions: Collaborating with the Community*. The flow of information in responses to epidemics such as Ebola in Sub-Saharan Africa initially tended to be one directional from the West to the local communities, rather than bi-directional knowledge exchange. The one directional flow of information marginalizes the local community and the knowledge they can provide to an intervention. This paper examines the flow of information and engagement of local communities in recent Ebola epidemics and the COVID-19 pandemic. The potential benefits of working with the community and

bi-directional knowledge exchange are explored. Collaborating with the local community may result in more effective and culturally sensitive interventions. mhallin@unomaha.edu (24-4)

HANLAN, Marc and **ANASTASI, Jeanne M.** (LLMC Partners) *Identifying Critical Life Experiences That Can Mold Our Values and Beliefs, Define Our Cultural Identity, and Divide Or Unite Our Society, Magnified by a Pandemic: An Interactive Session.* In an era where political and social beliefs can be perceived as life-and-death differences and where the Pandemic magnifies impacts, what are the experiential and symbolic elements that have formed our opinions and beliefs? This is an interactive session that explores the critical life experiences that each of us sees as influencing our beliefs today, followed by an activity of reflexive integration and summation. marc.hanlan@llmcpartners.com (27-20)

HARDRICK, Lawson and **ABARBANELL, Linda** (SDSU) *Minority Accents and Speaker Credibility among Same-Group Listeners at the US-Mexico Border.* Minority-group accents can elicit negative perceptions and linguistic profiling among majority-group listeners. In this experiment, we examined whether speakers' accent also affects credibility judgments when speakers and listeners are of the same minority group. Mexican-American participants residing near the US-Mexico border evaluated the credibility of pairs of statements in English in which standard-American and Mexican-accented speakers presented contradictory arguments. For each pair, participants selected the more convincing argument. We also examined whether participants' level of acculturation affected their judgements. We discuss the implications of our findings for understanding how social and cultural factors shape within-group prejudices in such bicultural regions. lhardrick8640@sdsu.edu (PR 26-12)

HARRIS, Shana (UCF) and **SCHLOSSER, Allison** (UN Omaha) *Harm Reduction and COVID-19: The Role of Anthropologists During and Post-Pandemic.* Harm reduction is a public health approach that emphasizes reducing the negative effects of drug use rather than eliminating drug use or attaining abstinence. Harm reduction has been practiced for decades, however the current COVID-19 pandemic has posed new challenges for people who use drugs and harm reduction providers. In the United States, public health recommendations to curb the pandemic, especially social distancing, are complicating harm reduction efforts that directly affect people who use drugs and their relationships and interactions with service providers. This paper will discuss these obstacles and the role that anthropologists might play in confronting them during and post-pandemic. (PR 23-3)

HARRISON, Frances (Binghamton U) *Community Wellbeing: The Role of Militarism and Selective Resettlement.* This paper examines the psycho-social impact of militarism and "selective" resettlement for politically and economically mobilized and marginalized groups. Based on interviews conducted in Lithuania, I illustrate the pedagogical role that asylum social workers and conscripted soldiers play in shaping a sense of safety and belonging among the general public, and what this means for a North American audience. In their capacity (respectively) to facilitate asylum, and to police borders and the movement or containment of Others, my goal is to articulate how these two groups contribute to migration policy formation at the intersection of security, precarity, and public discourse. fharris2@binghamton.edu (PR 24-8)

HARRISON, Hannah (U Guelph), **STOLL, Joshua** (U Maine), **DE SOUSA, Emily** (U Guelph), **CALLAWAY, Debra** (Walking Fish Coop), **COLLIER, Melissa** (W Coast Wild Scallops), **HARRELL, Kelly** (Sitka Salmon Shares), **JONES, Buck** (Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission), **KASTLUNGER, Jordyn** (Tuna Harbor Dockside Market), **KRAMER, Emma** (Straight to the Plate), **KURIAN, Steve** (Wild for Salmon Inc), **LOVEWELL, Alan** (Real Good Fish), **STROBEL, Sonia** (Skipper Otto's Community Supported Fishery), **SYLVESTER, Tracy** (Wooden Island Wild), **TOLLEY, Brett** (N American Marine Alliance), **TOMLINSON, Andrea** (NH Community Seafood), **WHITE, Easton** (U Vermont), **YOUNG, Talia** (Haverford Coll), and **LORING, Philip A.** (U Guelph) *Alternative Seafood Networks During COVID-19: Implications for Resilience and Sustainability.* Export-oriented seafood trade faltered during the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic. In contrast, alternative seafood networks (ASNs) that distribute seafood through local and direct marketing challenges were identified as a "bright spot." In this paper, we show that ASNs experienced a temporary pandemic "bump" in both the United States and Canada in the wake of supply chain disruptions and government mandated social protections. We use a systemic resilience framework to analyze the factors that enabled ASNs to be resilient during the pandemic as well as challenges. We raise important questions about the role that local and regional food systems play during crisis like COVID-19. hharr@uoguelph.ca (24-17)

HAUGEN, Brianna and **WHYTE, Julia** (PSMFC) *Catch Shares Impact on the Spatial-Temporal Pattern of Business Infrastructure Used by Members of the West Coast Groundfish Trawl Fishery.* Although catch share programs may benefit the fishery and industry, there are negative impacts including quota consolidation and reduction in fleet sizes, potentially leading to a loss of shoreside business infrastructure. Therefore, the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Social Survey which focuses on members of the West Coast Groundfish Trawl Fishery, was used to understand changes in business infrastructure. The spatial-temporal distribution of businesses was assessed using Ripley's K-function, Kernel Density Estimation, and Average Distance Traveled. While the impact of catch shares on the west coast as a whole is inconclusive, regional patterns and differences between business types were observed. bhaugen@psmfc.org (22-23)

HAYES, Lauren (Wayne State U) *Local Encounters with Development Policy "Failure" in Appalachia.* This paper explores economic development related to tech training in Appalachia. Projects involve interactions among policy makers, private companies, local agencies, and local people. While some have been successful, others have been locally understood as "failed." While "failure" of development policies is often attributed to economic problems or cross-cultural misunderstanding, I take an anthropological approach in examining the narrative accounts of multiple stakeholders and various news media representations of events. I suggest that at the

complicated “Frayed Edges of Policy,” we may also examine local social memory to understand how policy interactions and their breakdown are embedded in local and global power relationships. (27-17)

HECK, Patricia (U South/Sewanee) *Out-trumping Trump?: AfD Mask-wearing Protests in Germany*. Scholars have noted growing support for nationalistic, anti-immigration, xenophobic and anti-democratic parties in Europe. Among these, the Alternate for Democracy Party (AfD) in Germany has been especially successful and has openly borrowed many political strategies from President Trump and the Republican Party in the U.S. When COVID19 first hit Germany, cases skyrocketed, but the country united behind the federal government, bringing new infections under control. In late August, however, a new German surge resulted in an-AfD organized, anti-mask campaign. This paper will compare and contrast the politicization of COVID19 in the U.S. and Germany, using a contextual theoretical framework. *pheck@sewanee.edu* (26-22)

HECKLER, Melissa (Kalahari Peoples Fund) *Democracy from the Ground Up*. A multiage circle of Ju’hoansi sit on the ground engaged in vigorous conversation. Around, among, and on them are children. Babies nurse. Toddlers climb and tumble all over the adults. Older children stay for as long as their interest holds, then run off, only to return later. The long tenure of Ju’hoansi as an egalitarian, democratic culture, draw the curious mind to wonder and question how they have promoted and sustained their egalitarian democracy. How might childrearing practices develop voice and agency in children, from infancy to young adulthood? This paper explores the impact of childrearing practices on shaping democracy. *zodima15@mac.com* (24-4)

HEDDEN, Bethany (Wayne State U), **AZAB, Sherrine** and **HOOKER, Jake** (A Host of People) *Our Ethical Obligations and Healing: Harm-Repair in the Activist Theatre*. In 2017, a Detroit-based experimental theatre company created a performance critically examining the representations of Egyptian-leader Cleopatra by prolific Western thinkers. Through ethnographic fieldwork navigating a dual role as researcher/performer, I explore how apologizing can repair harm and offer pleasurable submission. Drawing on EcoJustice Education, I uncover how participants experienced a critique of supremacist discourse and how our imaginations were guided into an ethical care for one another. This paper, and the theatrical project spurring it, resists/disrupts violence and envisions the realities that are possible when harm-repair is motivated by responsibility, love, and our ethical obligations to the social and ecological worlds. *bethany.hedden@gmail.com* (PR 25-10)

HEDGES, Kristin and **BAKER, Alex** (GVSU) *‘Addy’-ing It All Up: Ethnographic Analysis of Students’ Perspectives on ‘Study Drugs’ as Their Key to Success in College*. As tuition and living costs have risen over the past decades, more students are simultaneously working while in school to meet these financial strains. Non-prescription stimulants have become a normalized tool for meeting high demands among college students. The purpose of this study is to understand substance use behavior patterns on a United States mid-western college campus from the student perspective. Data was collected by student researchers trained in ethnographic and drug research methods. Using the lens of critical medical anthropology, ethnographic findings demonstrate that pharmaceuticalization plays a large role in influencing the perception of NPS. Findings have been applied to improve campus drug education. *hedgeskr@gvsu.edu* (PR 23-9)

HEINEMANN, Laura (Creighton U) *“He Just Has No One”: An Ethnographic Examination of Loneliness and Healthcare as Encountered by One Low-Income Older Adult Without Close Living Kin*. In this paper, I closely examine some of the contours of loneliness, illustrated through the story of one older adult whom I came to know through fieldwork in the U.S. Midwest from 2019-2020, who navigated health and social precarity, and also described himself as “lonely.” I analyze this ethnographic example for the questions about loneliness it opens up, specifically in contexts of acute and chronic illness as experienced by low-income older adults without close living kin. I highlight assumptions about connectedness that underpin formal systems of healthcare in the U.S, with consequences pointing toward interrelationships (and distinctions) between loneliness, isolation, health, and policy. *lauraheinemann@creighton.edu* (24-18)

HENDERSON, Nicole (U Alabama) *Circumstance vs Choice: How Perceptions of Substance Misuse Risk Influences Self-Stigma*. A cultural model of substance misuse risk was previously identified among young adults in Ribeirao Preto, Brazil. Follow-up research was then conducted with 141 patients receiving treatment for substance use disorders. Two dominant configurations of risk factor emphases were identified using exploratory factor analysis and utilized in a multiple regression analysis to predict internalized stigma. Furthermore, patients who were white, gainfully employed at the time of the interview, and had used alcohol or marijuana in the last month experienced significantly less self-stigma, while individuals who had ever used crack stigmatized themselves more. *nlhenderson1@crimson.ua.edu* (PR 25-1)

HEYMAN, Josiah (UTEP) *Greenberg’s Neoliberalism and Commodity Production*. Jim Greenberg’s chapters in the edited book *Neoliberalism and Commodity Production* put forward a powerful and cogent understanding of neoliberalism. Neoliberalism is a form of mathematical calculability imposed as an act of power on the biophysical and human world. This world of complexity and relationship is shattered into separated, discrete numbers that can be added, subtracted, compared, and most disturbingly, discarded. The concept of neoliberalism is much bandied about but Greenberg’s analysis is one of the clearest and most penetrating understandings available. It deserves to be better known; it deserves attention, use, amplification, and critique. *jmheyman@utep.edu* (26-18)

HIRSCH, Jennifer, KHAN, Shamus, FORD, Jessie, WAMBOLDT, Alexander, and MELLINS, Claude (Columbia U) *“It Was a War of Attrition”: Consent and Sexual Assault as Critical Experiences of Queer Identity*. Drawing upon three semesters of ethnography at two linked urban institutions of higher education, this paper explores the sexual and sexual assault experiences of LGBTQ+ students.

It argues that both consent and assault are critical to experiences of queer identities: as an embodied practice; as an erasure of identity, particularly among trans and non-binary students; and because of a greater recognition of destructive cishetero dynamics and a willingness to claim them as illegitimate. To address high rates of sexual assault in queer communities, we argue for an increased focus on identity practices and sex as a form of embodied learning. *jsh2124@columbia.edu* (PR 23-5)

HIRUY, Kiros and **EVERSOLE, Robyn** (Swinburne U) *Steps to Change the World: Articulating Theories of Change with Social Enterprises in Victoria, Australia*. Social enterprises (SEs) are hybrid for-purpose organisations that use market-based mechanisms to create positive social impacts. However, most struggle to provide evidence of their impact. In response, the Centre for Social Impact explored, together with five SEs, approaches to measuring and communicating impacts by developing Theory of Change (ToC) through participatory workshops and discussions. These ToCs revealed both shared visions and diverse logics about how change is created and evidenced. This paper highlights how ToC artefacts can be incomplete yet powerful ‘stories’ that help clarify the links between concrete actions and long-term social change, while identifying assumptions and points of tension in the change-making process. *khiruy@swin.edu.au* (PR 22-7)

HITCHCOCK, Robert (UNM) and **BABCHUK, Wayne** (UN-Lincoln) *A Global Perspective on Indigenous Peoples and Their Supporters’ Efforts to Promote Human Rights, Environmental and Social Justice, and Equitable Development*. This paper considers the global threats to indigenous peoples and the efforts of indigenous non-government organizations and indigenous people’s support organizations to address issues relating to climate change, the coronavirus pandemic, expanding human rights violations, and increasing social and economic inequality and poverty. Examples are drawn from the work of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples worldwide, the Kalahari Peoples Fund, the San Youth Network, and several indigenous organizations, in southern Africa, the Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB) and other indigenous organizations in Brazil, and the Navajo Nation in the Southwestern United States. *rkhitchcock@gmail.com* (24-4)

HIWASAKI, Lisa (U Rhode Island) *The Post-2030 Agenda towards Sustainable and Equitable Development*. 2020 marked five years since the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Paris Agreement. While these global processes evolved separately due to historical and political reasons, it is now widely acknowledged that to achieve sustainable development, they need to be linked. Literature review and examples from projects in the global South show how development practices have resulted in increased climate and disaster risk. I argue that having separate agreements are indeed detrimental for the most marginalised, especially those with long histories of interaction with their natural surroundings, to achieve sustainable development. *lisa.hiwasaki@alumni.carleton.edu* (PR 23-2)

HOCKETT SHERLOCK, Stacey (U Iowa, Iowa City VA), **GOEDKEN, Cassie** (CADRE, Iowa City VA), **BALKENENDE, Erin** (CADRE, Iowa City VA, U Iowa, Carver Coll of Med), **DUKES, Kimberly** and **SUH, Dan** (CADRE, Iowa City VA), **PERENCEVICH, Eli**, **REISINGER, Heather S.**, and **SCHWEIZER, Marin** (CADRE, Iowa City VA, U Iowa Carver Coll of Med) *“Whenever the patient is left to their devices it leaves room for error”*: Nurse-driven Strategies to Improve Surgery Outcomes within the VA Healthcare Systems. Surgical site infections (SSI) increase mortality, readmission rate, length of stay and cost for patients. This paper explores strategies used by nurses to implement SSI prevention programs within VA hospitals. Qualitative interviews indicate that nurses deploy a variety of implementation strategies and messages variant on their audience. Patient survey responses show that patients believe they are following pre-surgery prevention steps correctly, but analysis indicates they miss important steps. Nurses at two VA hospitals implemented evidence-based SSI prevention programs in the pre-operative setting that reduced challenging patient-burden steps in the protocol. *stacey.hockettsherlock@va.gov* (PR 23-10)

HOLM, Emma (NAU) *Applying Critical Reflection during the Development of a Natural and Cultural Resource Restoration Project in Mount Rainier National Park*. Heritage managers working for federal land management agencies routinely complete both mandated compliance work and stewardship of cultural materials, including archaeological resources. When determining preservation worthiness, these professionals apply existing legal frameworks with institutionalized ideas of cultural significance derived primarily from the dominant culture’s value system. Accordingly, professional awareness of the frameworks’ proclivities operationalizes a more critical heritage management. This paper reports on the negotiation of a restoration project of Ohanapecoh Hot Springs. Administered by Mount Rainier National Park, the springs both fall in the traditional territory of the Upper Cowlitz and sustain histories of park development and entrepreneurial commercialization. *eah434@nau.edu* (PR 24-9)

HOLT, Charles (TTU) *Close Quarters Battle: The Habitus of the Modern-day Gunfighter*. As mass shootings plague the nation, the usage of firearms has been presented as abuse or misuse of the weapons which are subsequently seen only as tools of destruction. This research evaluates firearms usage as a martial art which can help legitimize the practice, increase research and encourage responsible use of firearms. Research was conducted in a medium-sized north Texas city and required redefining martial arts. Interviews and participant observation of firearms practitioners with different levels of experience were conducted within a local police department. Information gathered is used to argue that firearms usage can be considered a martial art. *cjholt3360@gmail.com* (PR 26-5)

HOOYER, Katinka and **BAURICHTER, Brianna** (MCW), **STEVENSEN, Michael** (City of Milwaukee Hlth Dept), **COX, Katie** and **HOGANS, Marques** (County of Milwaukee Office on American Affairs), **FRANCO, Zeno** (MCW) *The Amplifiers: Engaging Artists in Public Health Messaging during a Pandemic*. A unique city-county-academic partnership was developed in rapid response to COVID-19. We collaborated with local artists and community organizers to create culturally responsive public health messaging to

mobilize people through music, street art, murals, comics, and video. These actions were taken in response to public health directives around COVID-19 that did not align with the cultural practices, norms, and everyday realities of vulnerable communities, creating further health inequities. The project provided important insights on optimizing community healthcare system-government interactions. The collective impact of these art campaigns, challenges of bureaucratic processes to community trust-building, and recommendations will be presented. khooyer@mcw.edu (PR 22-3)

HORAN, Holly (U Alabama) and **CHEYNEY, Melissa** (OR State U) *Pregnancy and Birth in a Complex Society: Scaling-Up Doula Services for Medicaid Populations in Oregon*. Existing evidence indicates that birth doulas can positively impact pregnancy, birth, and early parenting experiences and outcomes. Doulas may also be an effective strategy for promoting birth justice and ameliorating maternity care inequities. This paper describes the scaling-up of culturally- and socially-matched doula services for Medicaid priority populations in three counties in Oregon through a pilot project called The Community Doula Program. We discuss key outcomes for the program and then, through an analysis of narratives from program staff, doulas, clients, and collaborating clinicians, propose various mechanisms by which improved outcomes are being achieved. hhoran@ua.edu (PR 22-5)

HORTON, Emily Y. (Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship, NOAA Nat'l Sea Grant Coll Prog), **NELSON, Donald R.** (UGA), **CARVALHO NETA, Raimunda N. F.** (U Estadual do Maranhão), and **GERMAN, Laura A.** (UGA) *Assessing Impacts of an Artisanal Fishing Ban on Social Wellbeing in Marine Extractive Reserve Cururupu (Brazil, MA)*. Understanding how marine governance interventions support or frustrate human wellbeing and shape behavioral responses is critical to informing equitable, and ecologically and politically sustainable marine policies. This study asks how an artisanal fishing ban shapes social wellbeing in Marine Extractive Reserve Cururupu (MERC), Brazil. Mixed-methods research carried out over 13 months in MERC reveals the ban has multidimensional and differential negative impacts on wellbeing and is thus at odds with MERC's livelihood and cultural protection objectives. During the ban, food insecurity increased alongside reports of receiving fish, underscoring the importance of local food sharing traditions in coping with disruptive events. emilyhorton.connect@gmail.com (PR 24-2)

HOSKINS, Mia and **ANDREATTA, Susan** (UNCG) *Small Farmers and the Covid-19 Response in the North Carolina Piedmont Region*. Small, local farms are vital to communities; they are a primary force in the fight for food security, health, biodiversity. While the US prioritizes agricultural legislation and assistance, policies passed both federally and locally are not always drawn with small farms in mind. Commercial farms had greater access to farm aid during the Covid-19 pandemic making it challenging for small farmers, like those in NC Piedmont communities, to keep going. This paper highlights the importance of diversified and local farming. This is specifically seen during the throws of climate change, disasters, and pandemics. m_hoskin@uncg.edu (PR 26-1)

HSU, Clarissa, GREEN, Beverly, HANSELL, Laurel, and Kelly Ehrlich (KPWHRI), **MUNSON, Sean** (U Washington) *Human Versus Machine: The Social Construction of Blood Pressure Measurement Accuracy*. Since the early 1900's, blood pressure (BP) has been measured by a human with a device called a sphygmomanometer (an inflatable cuff attached to a pressure dial) and a stethoscope. However, the advent of automated machines that measure BP has raised questions regarding the accuracy of different BP measurement techniques and devices. This presentation explores the social constructs mediating how people view the accuracy of human versus machine BP measurement. Examples of constructs related to participants' determinations of accuracy include beliefs about science, the social nature of human BP measurement, and understandings of the meaning and nature of BP. Clarissa.W.Hsu@kp.org (PR 22-12)

HUME, Douglas (NKU) *Themes of Academic and Personal Growth: An Analysis of Students' Service-learning Reflections from the Ethnographic Field School in Belize*. This presentation summarizes analyses of students' service-learning reflections from past ethnographic field schools for themes of academic and personal growth. This ethnographic field school has, for the past six field seasons, trained participants (American students and Belizean interns) in applied ethnographic field methods with a focus on sugar cane farming and community development. As part of the field school, students write a service-learning reflection of their ethnographic research activities. These student and intern reflections form a group narrative, whose major themes will be illustrated through events that occurred during the field school's past seasons in Belize. dwhume@gmail.com (PR 23-14)

HUNDLEY, James (Rowan U) *Histor(ies), Borders, and Decolonization in the Pacific Northwest*. People, geography, and sociopolitical structures span international borders; a singular "national" framing often neglects this. This paper explores the annual Canoe Journey in the Pacific Northwest and its multiple historical "origins," acknowledging the diverse ways of conceptualizing history in the Coast Salish world. I place the Canada/US border into the development of this growing cultural revitalization project to illustrate how the settler colonial state intervenes in the lives of indigenous peoples today and how exploring transnational historiography can reveal new avenues for cross-border work in numerous areas. At stake is improvement in how we apply anthropology in transnational communities. hundley@rowan.edu (PR 24-2)

IBARRA, Jesse, GALLEGOS, Gil, and TORRES, Christopher (NMHU) *Understanding SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Utilizing Autoencoders*. The SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic has created large and complex data sets across the globe. Data set features can vary from symptoms such as shortness of breath, fever, fatigue, loss of smell. Features can be represented among the demographics of the population most vulnerable to the spread of infection. The ability to reduce the complexity (dimensionality) of the data while maintaining the integrity of original data can be found in machine learning autoencoder methods. This research will present data driven machine learning techniques such as variational autoencoders and hybrid like models as methods to improve the understanding of COVID-19 data for the Navajo Nation. (24-11)

IDLEBIRD, Candice (HSSU & iEMBER), **COBB, Andrea** (GMU), **JACKSON, Kimberly** (Spelman Coll), **RAMAMOORTHY, Lalitha** (WTCS Career Pathways Prog), and **SMAGA, Sarah** (UC-Berkeley) *Development and Implementation of a Justice STEM Learning Community Toolkit*. Evidence suggests that building supportive social environments for STEM students begins with a tightknit scholar cohort. In a cohort model, group dynamics are established that facilitate teamwork wherein activities and assignments are completed collaboratively. This project will increase entry in STEM careers by providing the interest, knowledge, and support that non-majority students need. Thereupon, their interests and integration need to be cultivated and eventually become self-sustained. The creation of a toolkit for faculty to promote and sustain these cohorts is a distinctive addition of this project. This team was formulated at the 2019 iEMBER annual conference. *idlebirc@hssu.edu* (25-22)

IWANE, Mia and **LEONG, Kirsten** (NOAA), **OLESON, Kirsten** and **VAUGHAN, Mehana** (UH-Mānoa) *Accounting for Layered Problem Definitions in Shark and Fisheries Management*. The complexity of fisheries management problems is often negotiated through simplified, technical problem definitions. This can produce solutions that either fail to address, or exacerbate sociopolitical conflicts. In the Mariana Archipelago and West Hawaii, we conduct semi-structured interviews to explore the “fisher-shark interaction problem” as it is perceived by fishers, researchers, and managers. We find that problem definitions are layered according to material factors like shark behavior and abundance, and sociopolitical factors like stakeholder relationships and equity. We also find that problem definitions vary and contradict between regions and stakeholders, and reflect on their implications for shark management strategies. *mia.iwane@noaa.gov* (22-18)

IZQUIERDO BAYÀ, Marta (Independent) *Exploring Two Referent Models of Inclusion and Its Social Repercussions in Catalonia*. In a social context marked by increasing diversity, new ways of inclusion and understanding of difference must be explored. Not only higher education needs to be more open and inclusive, but also it is imperative to rethink the educational model as a whole. What is the point of an integrative higher education system, if then some people with specific needs cannot fulfill themselves professionally? Through an in-depth ethnography set in Catalonia (Spain), two referent models of integration will be inquired in order to find out their pros, cons and how diversity is managed within the capitalist system. *martaizquiba@gmail.com* (PR 26-5)

IZQUIERDO BAYÀ, Marta (Pain Project) *From Patients to Patients: A Case of Study Based on a New Biopsychosocial Approach to Chronic Pain*. Chronic pain is undoubtedly a current general problem. This represents not only a health problematic, but directly affects the social and economic ambits too. Traditional biomedical treatments are presented as highly expensive, ineffective and with disastrous consequences. Facing the opioid’s crisis and multiple healthcare disparities, where can we find a viable solution to chronic pain? Maybe the answer lies in our communities. Most chronic pain conditions do not have a cure, but they can be mitigated. Here I will share a case of study based on a pain community and how it has drastically changed dozens of lives. *martaizquiba@gmail.com* (PR 22-6)

JACOB, Cara and **RADONIC, Lucero** (MI State U) *Cracking the Myth of Universal Water Security in the Global North: Women Document the Burdens of Household Water Insecurity*. Universal access to safe drinking water is considered a defining characteristic of cities in the Global North. Extensive coverage is attributed to a centralized water-infrastructure rendering water safe for consumption through technical expertise and government regulation. The Flint water crisis exposes the myth of “universal access” in the Global North. Through a case study approach, this article details how water insecurity in Flint transferred the burden of clean water provisioning back to individuals (specifically, women), and documents the challenges facing working-class women when the promise of modern water infrastructure cracks, revealing the ideal of uniform, reliable, potable water as myth. *jacobcal@msu.edu* (PR 26-4)

JACOB, Steven (YCP), **COLBURN, Lisa** and **JEPSON, Michael** (NOAA Fisheries) *Enhancing the Utility of Fishery Social Indicators: Synthesizing Multiple Indices into a Single Indicator*. NOAA Fisheries’ Community Social Vulnerability Indicators (CSVIs) covering over 4,600 coastal communities are comprised of 14 indices representing different facets of social well-being and fishing dependence. They are used in fisheries social impact assessments to identify places which may experience adverse effects from regulatory change. Synthesizing conceptually diverse indices into a meaningful single composite score can be challenging given the variety of indicators. A single score will facilitate identification of similar communities in terms of resiliency and vulnerabilities and greatly enhance the utility of the CSVIs. This research will compare new and emerging methodologies to produce a valid synthesis score. *sjacob@ycp.edu* (25-3)

JADOVICH, Elizabeth (ICR) *The Loneliness Project: Analysis of an Internet Experiment to Understand Older Adult Loneliness Before COVID*. Anthropology is a discipline rooted in relaying narratives of cultures, communities, and individuals. In a digital age, the internet is now critical to ethnographic work. The Loneliness Project created by Marissa Korda is an online platform where individuals can share stories and experiences of loneliness. By exploring older adults’ responses to Korda’s open-ended questions about loneliness, this paper will provide important insights into the meaning of loneliness and the conditions that contribute to it beyond social isolation. I will also discuss the potential of digital platforms as a means of understanding and coping with the experience of loneliness. *elizabeth.jadovich@trincoll.edu* (24-18)

JAKUBOWSKI, Karin and **SEARA, Tarsila** (U New Haven) *Assessing Climate Change Vulnerability on U.S. Caribbean Fisheries Utilizing Key Informant Knowledge and Perceptions*. An assessment of stakeholders’ perceptions of the impacts of environmental and climatic change on the fisheries of the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) was conducted in 2020. Perceptions on cooperation with management agencies, levels of acceptance of management plans, and potential overlap of ideas concerning strategies to address and adapt to climate

change impacts and other environmental transformations were compared with previously collected data from Puerto Rico fisheries. Recommendations for informing policy and facilitating the use of stakeholder input in future management strategies aimed at increasing adaptation and resilience of fishing communities to environmental change in the Caribbean will be discussed. *karin.jakub@gmail.com* (25-5)

JALBERT, Kirk (ASU) *Tracing the Timescapes of Helium Extraction in Arizona's Holbrook Basin*. In 2018, helium was listed by the U.S. Congress as a “critical” mineral for national security. Helium is one of the rarest elements on Earth, yet it is essential to many future-facing industries. The federal government has maintained tight control over the helium market for a century, but restrictions are loosening and a major private sector is emerging. This research focuses on the timescapes of helium extraction and how they play out in Arizona's Holbrook Basin. Projects are presented that seek to understand how the imaginary of helium as a “critical” mineral are shaping regulatory, public, and industry actions. (23-4)

JALIL-GUTIERREZ, Sylvia (CCSU) and **CANTY, Lucinda** (U Saint Joseph) *Nursing the Challenges of Racism: An Autoethnography*. How do nurses of color overcome challenges they face in education and beyond? What strategies do they employ? Based on authors' experiences, this paper uses autoethnography, intersected with an investigation of the literature regarding racism in nursing. A project created by Dr. Canty that brought together nurses of all ethnic backgrounds to hear the voices of nurses of color regarding experiences in workplaces and academia will also be discussed. This presentation illuminates the issues that have plagued nurses of color in the past and in this current moment, given the high mortality and morbidity among people of color, including COVID-19. *gutierrez@ccsu.edu* (26-25)

JAMES, Lorena (Davidson Coll) *Green Innovation in Shanghai and Taipei: A Comparative Study*. What about Shanghai and Taipei make them hubs for environmental entrepreneurship (ecopreneurship)? Based on fieldwork conducted during 2018 and 2020, I found that Taipei's democratic City Government is more supportive of local ecopreneurial efforts compared to Shanghai's Municipal Government. By analyzing the social networks within these ecopreneurial ecosystems, the core leaders within these communities are revealed. A cultural and political understanding of these leaders' professional histories show how local governments are either influential or detrimental to the success of these ecopreneurs. It is crucial to understand key players within these ecopreneurial ecosystems to further develop cultures of green innovation. *lojames@davidson.edu* (22-21)

JARA-CONCHA, Patricia, PEREIRA, Daniel, and FLORES-CARTES, Raul (U Concepción) *Transcultural and Linguistic Adaptation of a Global Health Competency Instrument*. To be competent in global health implies developing the ability to recognize inequalities in access, opportunity, and health care coverage in individuals and communities and work towards reducing them. It also implies intervention with other professionals to optimize health outcomes. This study shows the process of linguistic and trans-cultural adaptation (translation, back translation, consensus among experts and pilot studies) of an instrument to recognize the extent of inter-professional competencies in global health in the curriculum of ten health careers in a Chilean university, from the perspective of faculty and students. *pjara@udec.cl* (25-19)

JENKS, Angela (UCI) *Critical Pedagogy and the Reshaping of General Education*. General education courses offer many students their first—and perhaps only—formal encounter with anthropological theories, methods, and perspectives. But classroom learning can seem disconnected from the everyday worlds students inhabit and from the challenges they face. This presentation explores the role that critical pedagogy can play in making anthropology meaningful to students. Drawing on experiences working with students at 2- and 4-year public institutions, I examine specific approaches to putting critical pedagogy into practice and consider anthropology's potential to reshape general education as the practice of freedom. *angela.jenks@gmail.com* (26-4)

JERANKO, Maja (UNCCH) *Building Equitable Futures amid Successive Disasters: The Case of Coastal Ecuador*. Four years after a devastating earthquake, coastal Ecuador became an epicenter of another crisis, COVID-19. Households recovering from previous disasters were particularly affected by the pandemic. Following the earthquake, housing allocation was a priority and now, the home became the main site through which COVID-19 is experienced. This paper investigates intra-household relations in three neighborhoods that were affected by the earthquake and COVID-19. After they received differential support, the region became a site of a post-disaster social experiment. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, I analyze the impact of successive disasters and subsequent initiatives (e.g., homeownership and workshops for women), on intra-household gender relations (e.g. decision-making, violence). *maja.jeranko@gmail.com* (PR 23-11)

JESKE, Christine (Wheaton Coll) *Ecologies of White Immigrants in Black Neighborhoods*. What happens when White people enter predominantly Black neighborhoods? In South Africa, White people often arrived as colonists and capitalists. Even in recent decades, while Black Africans have moved into predominantly White neighborhoods, White people have remained largely economically and culturally isolated in enclaves. To identify factors that could disrupt white supremacist narratives and structures, this research examines three rare cases in which Whites voluntarily moved into predominantly Black neighborhoods. Adapting Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, I articulate two changes resulting from the new social positioning: changed conceptions of hope, and new identities of perpetual liminality. *christine.jeske@wheaton.edu* (PR 26-12)

JINKA RAMAMURTHY, Malavika (U Arizona) *“Development” Definitions of Internally Displaced People and the Government: A Case Study of the Chenchu Tribe in the Nallamala Forest of Southern India*. The Indian government's twin objectives of protecting the

tiger population in the Nallamala forest and providing “development” to the indigenous Chenchu people have resulted in an on-going process of displacement of the Chenchu people from the forest to the nearby towns and cities. The research is a comparative study of the definitions of “development” by the internally displaced Chenchu people and the Indian government in the context of tiger conservation and socio-economic development. The paper discusses the Chenchu people’s development expectations, the government’s provisions of development and promises, and the on-the-ground realities of conservation and development policies. (22-3)

JOHNSON, Angela (SMCM) *Student Accounts from an Inclusive Physics Department*. The physics faculty at St. Mary’s College of Maryland has been recognized by its own students and formal organizations (the American Physical Society, Physics Today, the Optical Society of America) for its diversity and inclusion efforts. But what is it like to be a physics student in a department where the faculty insist on collaboration and inclusion? This paper is based on ethnographic interviews, by two physics majors, of virtually all 2018-19 physics majors in this department. Findings indicate that some physics majors adopted inclusive practices while others used a color-gender-blind narrative to maintain their elitist view of physics. acjohnson@smcm.edu (22-25)

JOHNSON, Lauren (UNG) *Ethical Leadership in Times of a Pandemic: Higher Education, Politics, and Critical Pedagogy*. Research on the impact of COVID-19 within higher education spaces points to the challenges that universities face during the 2020-21 academic year. From policy changes and the difficulties of online teaching to the physical and mental health obstacles confronting employees and students, journal articles and online news posts written by academicians highlight the dangers of the pandemic for our institutions. This paper focuses on the responsibilities and relevant strategies for administrators struggling to sustain these spaces considering the power dynamics, self-reflection, and critical pedagogy necessary for maintaining an ethic of care among the students, staff, and faculty we lead. lcj5@caa.columbia.edu (PR 26-8)

JOHNSON, Teresa and ALBANO, Haley (U Maine) *Using Social Science to Aid Workforce Development in Maine’s Aquaculture Industry*. Aquaculture is expected to enhance the resilience of Maine’s working waterfronts. We present social science research underway as part of the Maine Aquaculture Hub, a transdisciplinary effort that aims to promote workforce development in the aquaculture sector through strategic investments and partnerships. One investment has been the continued support for the Aquaculture in Shared Waters training program, an eight year collaborative effort that has offered shellfish and seaweed aquaculture training to fishing community members. We synthesize survey and interview data collected as members of the Hub to illustrate how social science can aid workforce development. teresa.johnson@maine.edu (22-18)

JONES, Eric (UTH TMC) *Push, Pull, and Purpose in the Lives of Those Migrating*. Robert E Rhoades sought an understanding of how people were embedded in a migration regime at a macro level and how at the same time at a micro level they generated new culture in their daily lives. Whether considering a one-time permanent migration or a circular come-and-go migration or a step-wise multiple times migration onto a new place, Rhoades carefully thought not only about the reasons to leave and arrive but also the ways in which people’s sense of purpose guided their migration experience. This paper covers the theoretical structure of his approach and of some related applied implications. eric.c.jones@uth.tmc.edu (PR 22-10)

JONES, Nathan (UC-Boulder) *Nonprofit Anthropology: Connecting Global Communities through Design*. This presentation highlights my work with Boulder Dushanbe Sister Cities (BDSC), for which I serve on the organization’s Board of Directors. I will discuss BDSC’s partnership with the Tajikistan capital city, Dushanbe, and projects undertaken related to design in both Dushanbe and Boulder, Colorado. BDSC’s architectural and artistic design projects have led to mutual economic and material benefits for community members in both Colorado and Tajikistan. I will illustrate my participation in a past project to restore the Boulder Dushanbe Teahouse in Boulder and a current project to redesign a building in Dushanbe. nathan.p.jones@colorado.edu (PR 24-6)

JORDAN, Lucor (U Denver) *Take What You (and They) Need: The Necessity of Having a Little Extra When You Don’t Have Enough*. Food insecurity can force individuals to opt-out of systems of reciprocal exchange because of a lack of capacity to gift. When this occurs, they can lose access to social opportunities which are structured around commensality. Through in-depth interviews conducted at a Denver food assistance organization, this work explores how a “take what you need” food assistance pantry doesn’t just address hunger, but also rebuilds an individual’s capacity to give, share, and establish new commensal opportunities. This is because individuals are able to select items that they intend to share, without sacrificing what their families need without being stigmatized. lucor.jordan@du.edu (PR 25-9)

JOSEPH, Daniel (DePauw U) *Haitian-Dominicans: Statelessness and Substantive Citizenship*. In 2010, the Dominican state upheld a constitutional amendment that stripped thousands of Haitian-Dominicans of their citizenship and forced them out of the country. In 2015, about 2,200 of these people became displaced in Anse-à-Pitres, Haiti, where most took up residence in temporary camps. Drawing on fourteen months of ethnographic fieldwork research with these stateless people, I examine how they create substantive citizenship in the absence of their legal citizenship. By substantive citizenship, I refer to the process by which these people claim and assert rights through social, economic, and cultural practices rather than formally through law. jodany52@gmail.com (26-1)

JOYCE, Molly (CUNY Sch of Professional Studies) *Reimagining the Vision of Dance: Kayla Hamilton’s Nearly Sighted/Unearthing the Dark*. In Nearly Sighted/unearthing the dark, Kayla Hamilton reimagines dance from a visually-based to multi-sensorial experience. Hamilton de-centers normalized dance practice to embrace an inner-body aesthetic, allowing a new virtuosity to emerge through broadening our awareness of sightedness. I utilize secondary sources involving the intersection of disability and dance (Carolien

Hermans), social construction of virtuosity (David VanderHamm), and realism of disabled characters (Leonard Krieger) to support these arguments and highlight how Hamilton affords a unique virtuosity that allows audiences to question ocular assumptions about how bodies should dance, move, and be in the world. *mollysjoyce@gmail.com* (PR 24-13)

KABEL, Allison (Towson U) *Athletic Apparel for Women with Religious-Based Modesty Preferences*. Numerous women around the world have religious based modesty preferences or modesty requirements regarding clothing and apparel. Women from Orthodox Jewish, Muslim, LDS/Mormon, Evangelical Protestant Christian backgrounds, among others observe these apparel requirements, which comprise all aspects of public life, including engaging in exercise, physical activity and participation in sports. This study seeks to explore the relationship between modest athletic apparel and health-seeking behavior among women from religious backgrounds requiring modesty. More specifically, this study documents the role of social media platforms, such as weblogs, or ‘blogs’ in establishing the appropriateness of athletic/exercise apparel for women with religious-based modesty preferences. (25-24)

KAMAT, Vinay (UBC) *“Now we are all educated”*: *Shifting Discourses on Marine Conservation in Southeastern Tanzania*. Destructive and unsustainable fishing practices were, until recently, common on Tanzania’s southeastern coast. In recent years, however, residents from fishing communities have asserted that they have discontinued engaging in destructive fishing practices. “Now we are all educated” is a common refrain. Drawing on interviews with 120 men and women from six coastal villages, this paper interrogates and analyzes people’s assertion that they have now become environmental subjects and are well educated about marine conservation. It highlights the theoretical and applied implications of the multiplicity of factors that have influenced the discursive shifts and practices on marine conservation in southeastern Tanzania. *kamatvin@mail.ubc.ca* (25-3)

KANNAN, Smruthi Bala (Rutgers U) *Cleaning Up Tongues: Middle-School Adolescents’ Negotiations With Embodied Vocabularies in Tamil Nadu (India)*. Set within the post-colonial history of ‘civilizing’ or cleaning communities through language education, the Tamil Nadu (India)school curriculum uses a standardized biomedical Tamil lexicon distinct from vernacular vocabularies of embodiment: particularly in sexuality, death, and scatology. Through an ethnography with 10-14-year-old schoolchildren, my paper studies how adolescents negotiate this linguistic cleaning-up process by switching codes between their private circles of swearing and popular media engagement for affective ends, and the school’s public sphere for technical ends. I argue that by wielding a standardized lexicon, the teachers, administrators, and curriculum designers clean-off the affective content from “vocabularies of the body” both to and of the children. (22-19)

KAUR BRAR, Gurjinder (Ashoka U), **GAUR, Rajan** (Panjab U), and **SARASWATHY, Kallur Nava** (U Delhi) *Somatotype Characteristics of a Mendelian Population from North India and Its Association with Cognitive Impairment*. The present study aims to understand somatotype characteristics and its association with Cognitive impairment and depression among 768 Jat men and women aged 30 to 80 years from a mendelian population of North India. Somatotypes were evaluated using the Heath-Carter protocol. Cognition status was assessed through Mini-Mental State Examination scale. Overall Jat population was found to be mesomorphic endomorph. A slight decrease in endomorphy and increase in ectomorphy was noticed with advancing age. Endomorphy was found to be more prevalent among individuals having CI. In conclusion, as compared to other populations of India, the Jats of Haryana were more endomorphic and less mesomorphic. *brargurjinder1991@gmail.com* (PR 27-10)

KAWARAZUKA, Nozomi, ORTIZ, Oscar, THIELE, Graham, PRAIN, Gordon, and DE HAAN, Stef (Int’l Potato Ctr) *The Evolution of the Legacy of Robert Rhoades’ Work at the International Potato Centre (CIP)* Robert Rhoades pioneered participatory research involving integration of social and biological sciences through the “farmer back to farmer” approach. Bob’s legacy has evolved over 30 years of CIP’s research with roots and tubers and we highlight three of his seminal contributions and their evolution: 1) interdisciplinary collaboration and participatory approaches; 2) Crop genetic resources, in situ conservation and indigenous knowledge; and 3) Concepts of households and food systems. We then present the expanded roles of anthropology in CIP such as understanding unequal access to resources, equitable and inclusive development of technologies and farmers’ gendered experiences of climate change adaptation. We conclude with critical questions to build further on Bob’s trajectory in the 2020s. *n.kawarazuka@cgiar.org* (PR 22-10)

KEEN, Diane (Kennesaw State U) *Supporting Adults with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities in the Community*. This paper details a town hall and survey results that was held to assess the needs of a community related to supports for adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD). A Community Advisory Board was established, and four panelists were invited to present. Panelists included a self-advocate, family member, provider, and a minister to people with disabilities. The community discussion and survey results identified several areas of need, the top three included socialization, supportive employment, and supportive affordable living. Survey results indicate an urgent need for sustainable solutions and advocacy for community integration for adults with IDD. *dkeen2@kennesaw.edu* (25-24)

KELLETT, Nicole (U Maine Farmington) *Truth and Reparations: A Perpetual Challenge for the Most Marginalized in Peru*. The Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CVR) is considered one of the most comprehensive truth commissions in Latin America and has qualified as one of the five strongest in history. Furthermore, Peru set forth a plan for reparations to address the gross inequalities underlying the conflict. Nevertheless, nearly 20 years since the CVR report was submitted, the truth of Peru’s past has been shrouded in political corruption and the state has largely failed to reconcile the needs of those most acutely impacted by the war. This paper examines the ongoing challenges in meeting the initial vision of Peru’s CVR. *nicole.kellett@maine.edu* (PR 24-7)

KELLEY, Shawn (Parametric LLC) *Sand Dunes and Bison: Traditional Use and Bison Management at Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve*. Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve (GRSA) located in southern Colorado, preserves the tallest sand dunes in North America, as well as creeks, wetlands, grasslands, ponderosa forests, alpine tundra and other habitats. In order to better understand Native American connections to GRSA and inform management, the National Park Service contracted a Traditional Use Study. Native Americans representatives from ten tribes worked together with anthropologists and other scientists on a collaborative research project to better document the resources and connections Native American communities have with GRSA. This informs GRSA interpretation and management, including the long-term planning to continue to have Bison at GRSA. (22-8)

KELLY, Kilian (Purdue U) *Expanding the Conversation: Building on and Diversifying the Anthropological Practice Literature*. The contributions of anthropological practitioners working in diverse settings are increasingly important in our rapidly changing world. Their work is vital to addressing global grand challenges, including COVID-19. Practitioners' knowledge and insights are shared in many ways via the anthropological practice literature. While practitioners engage with many diverse populations in their work, deficits in representation remain. Not all voices are heard in equitable ways. This research sought to discover new ways to actively diversify the anthropological practice literature. Findings highlight ways to help facilitate inclusivity and decolonization and better understand the role of mentorship in the publishing process. *kelly323@purdue.edu* (PR 25-12)

KENDRICK, Lorna (Samuel Merritt U) *Re-Engineering Higher Education: Fostering a Healthy Work Environment for Nurses from Diverse Backgrounds*. Academic institutions face ongoing challenges in recruiting and retaining faculty and academic leadership of color. It is important to consider ways we can create a socially and culturally friendly setting. Many academics of color often report feeling the pains of micro and macroaggressions. While also experiencing invisibility on campuses across the nation. The purpose of this ethnographic participatory action research narrative, is to use shared stories to delineate both harmful and helpful work experiences. Snowball recruitment will be used until saturation of data. The goal being to influence academic social reform, at a pivotal time in higher education. *lkendrick@samuelmerritt.edu* (26-25)

KETCHER, Dana (Moffitt Cancer Ctr), **OTTO, Amy K.** (U Miami), **NALLAN CHAKRAVARTHULA, Sandeep** (USC), **HEYMAN, Richard E.** (NYU), **ELLINGTON, Lee** (U Utah), **VADAPARAMPIL, Susan T.** (Moffitt Cancer Ctr), **NARAYANAN, Shrikanth** (USC), and **REBLIN, Maija** (Moffitt Cancer Ctr) *Use, Ethics, and Implications of Machine Learning Technologies in Applied Anthropology*. Machine learning (ML) uses mathematical models to make predictions by uncovering patterns in data. The use of this technology is growing but is less common in social science. In this presentation, we discuss how our team of social scientists and engineers used sentiment analysis (subfield of ML) to investigate health-related communication between advanced cancer spouse-caregiver dyads. We detail how ML is used in conjunction with observational methods in communication analysis, the benefits and limitations of each method, and how they can inform each other. We discuss ethics around developing and implementing technologies like ML for social scientists, including applied anthropologists. *dana.ketcher@moffitt.org* (PR 25-12)

KIESSLING, Brittany and **MAXWELL, Keely** (US EPA) *"If the residents were happy, that was success for me": Practitioner Perspectives on Environmental Cleanup Outcomes*. Measuring outcomes is an important part of environmental cleanup. It provides transparency in environmental management and establishes best practices. Many studies demonstrate that different stakeholders perceive cleanup outcomes differently based on their perceived risks, public health priorities and social values. However, few studies focus on the practitioner perspective. Based on ethnographic data collected at the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), this presentation highlights the personal ways that cleanup practitioners at EPA conceptualize success and measure outcomes – apart from formal institutional metrics. This perspective uncovers the importance of social connections and broadens our understanding of how cleanups impact communities. *kiesslering.brittany@epa.gov* (PR 26-4)

KIM, Seonginn (Seoul Nat'l U) *The Invisible Toll of Self-help in the Visualized World: A Qualitative Study of Covid-19 Impact on People with Visible Impairment in South Korea*. In this article, I want to show how the pandemic affects people with visible impairment in South Korea and how people with visible impairment rearticulate the meaning of in/dependence and interdependence as they enact social distancing. Although Korea's social distancing campaign certainly works out to stabilized pandemic phase, it significantly realerts barriers to people with sensory impairment. The unprecedented pandemic resonates the fundamental questions on independence. Based on ethnographic data, I focus on the challenges people with disabilities confront and how they reimagine the inter/dependence in the socially disconnected everyday lives in post-pandemic era. *cubicui@snu.ac.kr* (PR 23-15)

KING, Julia A. (SMCM) *Changing the Narrative: A Collaborative Project between St. Mary's College of Maryland and the Rappahannock Tribe of Virginia*. Beginning in 2015, St. Mary's College of Maryland faculty and students began working with the Rappahannock Tribe located near Indian Neck in Tidewater Virginia. Tribal members were very interested in learning more about their history beginning some 10,000 years ago and persisting into the present. This brief presentation describes the ongoing collaboration between SMCM and the Tribe and how our work is an example of what is sometimes called conciliatory archaeology. (22-25)

KING, Samantha (UNCCH) *Plantations and Peasants: How Patterns of Colonial Land Use Structure Possibilities for Sustainable Agriculture in Dominica*. Agrarian change in the Caribbean is often associated with the boom and bust of plantation-based export economies, yet the ecological constraints of more mountainous islands enabled alternative configurations of farming to emerge and (under certain conditions) thrive. Drawing on mixed-methods research conducted in Dominica, this paper integrates geospatial analysis

with archival and ethnographic data to explore how spatial and temporal dynamics of landscape change both impel and impede contemporary possibilities for sustainable agricultural livelihoods. *skk@unc.edu* (26-7)

KING, Thomas (Algonquin Consultants) *Cultural Landscapes as “Traditional Cultural Places.”* “Traditional Cultural Place” (“TCP”) is a term of art used in judging the eligibility of places for the U.S. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which affords them some protection from the effects of federal government decisions. “Cultural Landscape” is also a National Register term, as of course is “Archaeological Site.” TCP landscapes along the Mountain Valley Pipeline route in Southern Appalachia were evaluated only as cultural landscapes, and landscape features along the Dakota Access Pipeline route were considered only as archaeological sites, depriving local people and Indian tribes of opportunities to influence right-of-way decisions. *tomking106@gmail.com* (23-7)

KIRKPATRICK, Margaret (CNU) *Volunteering and Need in Hampton Roads During the COVID-19 Pandemic.* The safety protocols put into place due to COVID-19 disproportionately affect marginalized people who face increased need while service organizations are unable to provide sufficient food, shelter, funding, or protection because of infection risks. This presentation gives an overview of how the global pandemic has altered the aid provision and volunteering in Hampton Roads, Virginia. Data comes from a survey of volunteers in Hampton Roads, content analysis of local news, and ethnographic interviews with service organization executives and employees. I provide an understanding of the micro and macro effects of COVID-19 on local service work. (PR 24-12)

KLATASKE, Ryan (KSU) *Wildlife Management and Collaborative Conservation on Private Ranchland in Namibia: Implications for Indigenous People, Rural Communities, and Anthropologists.* Anthropologists have studied and engaged extensively with indigenous people in Southern Africa, particularly with groups involved in CBNRM, rural development, and land issues. In contrast, anthropologists have studied and worked much less with European-descended Africans who own much of the land, including land where indigenous people live and work. There are important insights to be gained from a comparative perspective, especially related to resource management, labor, the benefits of hunting and tourism, and resettlement. In Namibia, white ranchers have organized relatively effective wildlife management partnerships. These partnerships offer lessons for anthropological research and practice with indigenous, resettled, and rural people. *rklataske@ksu.edu* (24-4)

KLEIBER, Danika, KAMIKAWA, Keith, IWANE, Mia, LEONG, Kirsten, and HOSPITAL, Justin (NOAA) *Impact, Adaptation, and Looking towards the Future: COVID-19 and Pacific Island Region Fisheries.* COVID-19 has brought rapid shifts in social and economic conditions throughout the world, including fisheries and coastal communities. In 2020, the NOAA Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center and partners used open-ended interviews to understand the impacts of and adaptation to COVID-19 on fisheries and fishing communities in the US Pacific Islands Region. By including a wide range of voices, we highlight the diversity of responses to rapid shifts in the economy, fish value chains, community networks, and food security. We aim to unite these voices as a record of the present and the long-term needs for a resilient future. *danika.kleiber@noaa.gov* (22-13)

KLEIN, Charles, MAYER, Liat, and CHEKE, Nicholas (Portland State U), **ANDERSON, Kirsten** (OHSU-PSU SPH), **EDWARDS, Lane, LARIS, Ba, and KUHN, Tamara** (dfusion), **SUN, Christina** (OHSU-PSU SPH) *Staying Connected: An m-Health Prevention Module for Transgender Women.* Transgender women are at high risk for COVID-19 infection due to underlying health disparities and vulnerabilities connected to the multiple forms of discrimination that shape transgender women’s lives. This talk focuses on a NIMHD-funded project to develop a strength-based, mHealth module to support transgender women in the face of the on-going challenges and opportunities raised by the COVID-19 pandemic. The talk will consist of a summary of findings from focus groups on how transgender women are being impacted by the pandemic, a walk-through of the six module activities, and insights into how to best create culturally tailored COVID-19 interventions. *chklein@pdx.edu* (PR 22-3)

KLUGH, Elgin (Coppin State U) *Public Anthropology and Laurel Cemetery.* In the summer of 2019, the Laurel Cemetery Memorial Project was formed to erect a permanent memorial in recognition of the thousands of African Americans buried at Historic Laurel Cemetery, to ensure the safety and stability of the site, and to educate the public about the lives of those buried there. This collaborative preservation effort involves academicians from various Baltimore universities, individuals affiliated with various Baltimore heritage organizations, and members of the Laurel Cemetery descendant community and adjacent neighborhood association. This presentation discusses the formation, methodological approach, and substantial work of the Laurel Cemetery Memorial Project. (27-13)

KNEAS, David (U S Carolina) *The Idle Underground: The Temporal Contradictions of Copper Exploration.* Mining industry forecasts show a looming copper deficit and the need for exploration. Many projects of copper exploration led by junior mining companies have, however, stalled or inched along after periods of more intense exploration. For these explorers, the future should be now, but it’s not. Drawing on case studies of junior companies with idle copper projects, this paper explores what the temporal articulations of resource becoming look like from the vantage point of idleness. I also consider how more affective dimensions of time like hope, disappointment, and confusion take shape within periods of inactive exploration. *kneas@mailbox.sc.edu* (24-20)

KOEMPEL, Annie (UKY) *“Whoever needs food we’ll feed them one way or the other”: Covid-19 and Food Aid in Appalachian Kentucky.* Pre-Covid-19, 20% of Appalachian Kentuckians experienced food insecurity; due to high poverty rates all children receive free breakfast and lunch through the USDA National School Lunch Program and Summer Food Service Program. For one eastern Kentucky county, the Covid-19 pandemic has ushered in increases in federal and corporate aid. In response, families with school-aged children are building additional pantries, distributing excess to friends and neighbors, and donating food back to pantries they had

previously utilized. In-depth, semi-structured interviews illuminate how public-private food aid amidst the Covid-19 pandemic is distributed to and within rural Kentucky communities and who is left out. anniekoempel@gmail.com (22-4)

KOPELENT REHAK, Jana (UMD CP) *Family Frames: Pictorial Heritage on Smith Island*. Family Frames is a visual applied ethnographic project exploring a pictorial history of Smith Island. Drawing from my community-based fieldwork on Smith Island, Maryland, in the USA, I examine family photographs and albums. In my analysis I work with visual anthropology models addressing social biographies. When Smith Islanders read their old family photographs, they are defining their kinship relations, they recognize stories belonging to peoples, houses, boats or places. Some notice the smallest details about land change on the island. In this presentation I explore how the meaning of Smith Island family photographs is changing with changing socioecology and climate. jkopelentrehak@gmail.com (22-18)

KOTOWICZ, Dawn M. and **UCHIDA, Emi** (URI) *Climate Change Impacts to Fisheries in Narragansett Bay and Watershed Management Adaptations*. Climatic changes are affecting commercial and recreational fisheries in Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, affecting many fishermen, fisheries related businesses, and consumers of fish. Watershed management groups are beginning to recognize the potential for their policies to promote climate adaptation for fisheries. However, these advocates need appropriate data to support their case for more effective adaptation policies protecting the ecosystem services, including fisheries, that these watersheds provide. This paper presents a case study of Narragansett Bay Estuary Program's effort to advocate for policies and actions in management of the Narragansett Bay watershed to promote climate adaptation. dkotowicz@uri.edu (27-2)

KOZOWYK, Paul, FAJARDO BERNAL, Sebastian, and **LANGEJANS, Geeske** (Delft U of Tech) *Getting Unstuck by Modeling Birch Tar Production Complexity*. Advanced cognition is often recognized in the archaeological record through the presence of complex technologies such as adhesives and composite tools. However, definitions for what makes these complex often focus on different aspects of production and lack universal standards. We overcome some of these shortcomings by using Petri-nets and formal notation to model technological processes based on observational data from birch tar manufacturing experiments. Preliminary results show that the focus on one way of measuring complexity in a system gives a narrow/incomplete view. Using multiple definitions is necessary to create a more holistic and accurate picture of a technology. p.r.b.kozowyk@tudelft.nl (23-8)

KRAUSE, Elizabeth (UMass) and **BRESSAN, Massimo** (IRIS Rsch Inst) *Viral Encounters: Xenophobia, Solidarity, and Place-based Lessons from Chinese Migrants in Italy*. Migrant and refugee populations have been identified as among the most vulnerable to COVID-19. We argue significant differences exist between migrant groups and offer lessons to alleviate detrimental impacts of pandemics. We develop the concept of viral encounters to frame a place-based analysis involved in coping with threats of transmission and practices of prevention. Chinese migrants in the globalized city of Prato, Italy, emerged as a contagion exception. We use a place-based framework to argue that the threat of xenophobia, preparedness with quarantine, and the will of solidarity motivated an entire migrant community to take action. We combine virtual ethnography with health data. ekrause@umass.edu (23-10)

KUAN, Chen-I (Nat'l Taiwan U) *Risk Communication in Vaccine Hesitancy: Science, Moral Values, and Social Norms*. Pediatric vaccination has been the most important public health approaches in maintaining population health. It nonetheless undergoes contestation among parents. Based on my ethnographic investigation on vaccine hesitancy among Taiwanese parents, this paper examines risk communication relating to pediatric vaccination by looking at not only transmission of scientific knowledge, but also the dynamic debates between different socio-cultural values and worldviews. As such, this paper sheds light on the constantly negotiated moral values and social norms occurring in the intersections of various levels of health governance by individuals and by the state. chenikuan@ntu.edu.tw (PR 24-3)

KUKDAY, Sayali (Iowa State U), **IDLEBIRD, Candice** (HSSU & iEMBER), **LARSON, Erin** (Alaska Pacific U), **BERGAN-ROLLER, Heather** (NIU), and **MCCRACKEN, Vance** (SIUE) *Dialogue About Race and Equity (DARE) in STEM Classrooms*. During the 2020 iEMBER meeting, conference participants were matched based on their research interests to discuss collaborations. Our resultant team's goal is to facilitate access for faculty to discuss topics related to race and equity in their undergraduate STEM classrooms. To achieve this goal, our project will investigate faculty members' perceptions using a mixed methods approach. Evidence suggests that these perceptions are impacted by factors including institutional and systemic inhibitions, departmental culture, and racial self-identification of faculty. Our project's novelty lies in the development of a toolkit to empower STEM faculty and students to engage in a dialogue about race. sayali@iastate.edu (25-22)

KUMARI, Rashmi (Rutgers U) *Youth Activism and 'Revolution' through Rapping, Hiphop Dancing, and Other Art Forms*. This paper analyses the Indigenous (Adivasi) youth artistic movements that focus on indigenous languages and the culture of various communities. The analyses draw from the impact of the transnational Indigenous movement in India and how the banner of Indigeneity has been claimed by the Adivasi communities, especially youth, for the political and cultural recognition of their language and identities. The youth make use of social media and the strategies of global movement towards 'bringing revolution' through artmaking and its dissemination on social media. rashmi.k@rutgers.edu (22-19)

KWIATKOWSKI, Lynn (CO State U) *Exposing Domestic Violence in Northern Vietnam*. In Vietnam, abused women may appear to be inhibited from speaking out about their husband's gender violence toward them, for a variety of personal and social reasons. What may not be recognized are the multiple ways women negotiate their exposure of the violence to others over time. Rather than an event,

this is often a long-term process influenced by the women's personal experiences, the forms the gender violence toward them takes, their perceptions of other people's responses to their domestic violence, and the cultural and social structural forces facilitating or constraining their ability to act in the context of violence. *Lynn.Kwiatkowski@colostate.edu* (PR 23-13)

LAMPMAN, Aaron (Washington Coll) and **CASAGRANDE, David** (Lehigh U) *Social and Cultural Barriers to Climate-Induced Relocation on the Chesapeake*. Predictions of relative sea-level rise on the Eastern Shore of Maryland indicate catastrophic land loss over the next 50 years, but have not promoted serious thought about relocation. Analysis of 65 semi-structured interviews conducted over two years indicate that there are social, cultural and economic barriers to relocation, despite increasingly dangerous impacts of climate change in the region. This paper examines how social institutions and widely shared narratives of heritage and identity frame discussion of climate change, sea-level rise and solutions. *alampman2@washcoll.edu* (PR 24-10)

LARKIN, Lance (Construction Engineering Rsch Lab) *Linking Autonomous Vehicles with Sociality of Driving: Towards an Ethnography of AV and Humans on Military Bases*. Following a 90-day pilot of two self-driving shuttles on a Washington DC joint military base, this paper examines the social dimensions of driving, and the (non-)acceptance of autonomous vehicles (AV) in the current U.S. governmental zeitgeist. Despite a crackdown by law-makers since two highly publicized crashes by AV in 2018, producers of these vehicles find pseudo-public locations that are semi-sovereign from state laws to test self-driving cars. At our pilot, we observed how drivers broke laws to avoid getting slowed down by the vehicle, while shuttle passengers embraced the new technology, and safety stewards acted as the machine's social conscience. (PR 27-7)

LAUER, Matthew and **WENCÉLIUS, Jean** (SDSU) *Finding Ume: Comparing Fisher and Scientist Knowledge Production About Fish Abundance in a Coral Reef Fishery*. In coral reef fisheries estimating the abundance of fish stocks is vital for guiding marine management. Here we examine local environmental knowledge production in French Polynesia where there is both a robust coral reef fishery and two world renowned marine research centers. Many studies of local environmental knowledge rely western science to validate non-expert environmental knowledge about ecosystems. We compare differences in knowledge acquisition practices such as sampling, site selection, and counting methods involving several species of unicorn fish (*Naso spp.*) known in the Tahitian vernacular as ume, prized both as a food fish and as a critical species for maintaining the coral health. *mlauer@sdsu.edu* (PR 24-5)

LAUFER, Adrian (OR Coastal Mgmt Prog) *Access for All? Exploring Inequitable Access to Blue Space in Oregon*. Access to coastal areas and the ability to partake in water-related recreation improves physical and mental health across all demographic groups. However, communities may have differential access to these "blue spaces" based on a variety of socio-economic factors. A NOAA Coastal Management Fellow with the state of Oregon spatially analyzed the quantity and quality of access alongside demographic data to explore multiple dimensions of equity in relation to public access: physical, logistical, and cultural. This work supports the management of shoreline access by revealing the communities that systematically lack equitable opportunities to experience blue spaces. *adrian.laufer@state.or.us* (24-15)

LE ROUX-KEMP, Andra (U Lincoln) *Localised Legal Responses to Vaccine Hesitancy: A Contextual Overview*. The law plays a vital role in promoting and regulating public health, which is premised on the responsibility of the state for the collective health and well-being of its citizenry. Yet, despite its altruistic aim, public health law often involves a perennial balancing act between public well-being and individual liberties. In fact, harmonising individual rights and public benefit in the context of vaccine hesitancy, is particularly fraught. This paper provides a contextualised overview of localised legal responses (or lack thereof) to vaccine hesitancy. In tracing these local legal contours, it will be shown how local realities leak into global implications, and call for international action. *ALeRouxKemp@lincoln.ac.uk* (PR 22-11)

LEBARRON, Sarah (Vrije U) *The Swarm*. This thesis examines the participants of Amsterdam's 02025 network, a platform that aims to bring together the entire city in pursuit of a citizen led energy transition. A model of the Dutch participatory society, 02025 builds connections across society to achieve this goal. Incorporating Featherstone's (2012) analysis of solidarity making as an ongoing "negotiation," Sneath's (2009) depiction of imaginaries as "indeterminate," and Koster's (2014) critique of the Dutch participatory society as imbalanced, I aim to reveal the lived experience of the individuals involved in this network, how they unite with each other, and whether their movement is truly open for all. *sarah_lebarron@live.com* (PR 27-7)

LEE, Abigail (UNCC) *"I thought I was going to see my colleagues die": Nurses' Affective Experiences Providing Care in One COVID Unit in North Carolina*. This is a case study of nurses' perceptions at a North Carolina hospital during the COVID-19 pandemic. Nurses participated in semi-structured interviews via Zoom about the impact of the pandemic on their working and personal lives. Using a lens of affected engagement, I examine the various factors that influenced nurses' mental health and subsequent coping mechanisms. Feelings of frustration, fear, and burnout are prevalent among COVID-19 nurses. More communication and resources would benefit those working with COVID-19 patients as they would help to mitigate these feelings/emotions. As the situation is ongoing, additional research and recommendations will be needed. *alee152@uncc.edu* (23-9)

LEMUS, Sergio (TAMU) *Latin@/x Ethnography: Debates, Trends, and Place in American Anthropology*. In what ways do Latino/x lives matter for anthropologists? What theoretical preoccupations have occupied Latin@/x anthropologists' minds in their ethnographic works? Indeed, anthropological studies on Latinos/as and more recently of Latinx populations have revitalized American anthropology concerning theories of identity, ethnicity, politics, culture, and transborder processes. Drawing from a close, archival, and retrospective

examination of the AAA programs from 2009 to 2019, this paper presents the results of an analysis to offer us a view of what have been the methodological and theoretical preoccupations of scholars and scholarship on and about Latin@s and Latinxs. (PR 24-11)

LENIK, Steve (SMCM) *Jesuit Impacts on Maryland's African-American Community*. The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, owned several plantations in Maryland that relied on labor of enslaved Africans, many of whom were sold to Louisiana in 1838 to fund Georgetown University's continued operation. Recent efforts to promote justice and reconciliation led by Georgetown University contributed to forming the GU272 Descendants Association, composed of descendants of those who were enslaved by the Jesuits. This paper examines how community engagement with archaeology, oral history, and museums may offer routes for social change as Maryland's African-American community has begun to come to terms with the legacy of the Jesuit presence. (22-25)

LEONG, Kirsten, QUIOCHO, Kalani, and BLACKLOW, Arielle (NOAA), **ROSA, Sheldon** (UH-Mānoa), **KLEIBER, Danika** and **KOSAKI, Randall** (NOAA) *Improving Considerations of Cultural Meanings in Western Pacific Marine Management*. In the Western Pacific, fishing and marine resources are an integral part of daily life. Requests from managers and ecologists to include culturally important species in social-ecological systems models have been increasing. However, identification of these species has relied on limited expert opinion, indicating a need for a more rigorous approach. This project explores theoretical and methodological frameworks including cultural keystone species and cultural salience, and draws lessons from applied biocultural restoration through engagements with Native Hawaiian texts and practices. Long-term project aims are to improve the inclusion of cultural meanings associated with marine resources in management applications. *kirsten.leong@noaa.gov* (25-18)

LEPPERT GOMES, Amanda (USF) *Emitting Inequity: Emerging Relationships of Green Neoliberal Development in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec*. This paper examines the varying ways residents of the peri-urban area of Juchitan experience an emergent inequity in the face of transnational, green megadevelopment projects implemented in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Analyzing the ways local, social, and political ecologies converge with international economies of climate change spurred development, this paper attempts to uncover the embedded structural mechanisms within institutionalized interactions (i.e. how social ecologies shape institutional interactions of agents brought together by green-development) which (re)emit emergent trends of capital and energy extraction and the proliferation of inequity. It concludes asking what anthropological research offers towards mitigating this emission: exacerbated inequity. *aleppertgomes@usf.edu* (PR 25-3)

LIM, Heather Hyealim (U Arizona) *Looking into Arches: Native American Interpretations of Arches in Arches National Park and Call for Sustainable Tourism Development*. Arches National Park located in southeastern Utah encompasses thousands of sandstone arches, which compose a spectacular viewscape for visitors. For Native Americans, for whom the park land has been their ancestral homelands, the arches hold greater significance; the arches are culturally and spiritually sacred in that they interlace metaphysical dimensions, connecting entities through time. These powerful arches naturally offered places of ceremonies, with the nocturnal ones being especially potent as they involved celestial light observations. Drawing from an ethnographic research conducted in consultation with Native American representatives in 2015, this paper presents Indigenous interpretations of the arches, revealing intricate relationships between lands and people. It also discusses how sustainable tourism development integrated with Indigenous perspectives is required to protect this important place without further encroaching on Native American cultural and spiritual heritage. (22-8)

LINCOLN, Martha (SFSU) *Sentiment, Spectacle, and the Lay Medical Gaze in Crowdfunding for Cancer*. Cancer diagnoses often entail disabling consequences – radical bodily difference, physical incapacity, chronicity, disturbances to social identity, and ambivalent entanglements with medical technologies and institutions. I consider how cancer patients in the US are incentivized to occupy a “category apart” in the cultural space of crowdfunding: new and increasingly popular – if widely criticized – digital venues where cancer patients and their families raise funds for medical expenses. I compare the representational practices common on crowdfunding websites to the sentimental cultural politics of telethons — which in recent decades overdetermined how disability was publicly perceived — as well as other types of lay medical gaze. *mlincoln@sfsu.edu* (PR 22-1)

LINDQUIST, Katharine (Emory U) *Is the Future Middle Class?: National Development Policy and Urban Political Ecologies in Kampala, Uganda*. This paper considers how the promotion of middle class aesthetics in national development policy has reconfigured economic and political ecologies in urban Uganda. Drawing on research done with a group of young professionals in Kampala, Uganda, this paper explores how members of the up and coming middle class have responded to their newly politicized position in the national agenda. In turn, this paper posits that the degree to which middle class youth see themselves in national development policies will have a significant impact on the possible political futures of Uganda. *kmlindq@emory.edu* (22-14)

LINN, Colleen and O'LEARY, Brendan (Wayne State U) *Interdisciplinary Research on the Hydrosocial Cycle in Southeast Michigan*. Contaminated groundwater plumes are a prevalent urban concern in Southeast Michigan. These underground flows of water can transport pollutants beneath residential communities and are costly to clean-up. Remediation of these plumes face many challenges, and the social and political processes of enacting solutions can further complicate remediation efforts. This paper explores a 1,4 dioxane plume case study in Washtenaw County, Michigan, where the plume is threatening local drinking water supply. The hydrosocial cycle, applied in this study, integrates interdisciplinary research from anthropology, engineering, and pharmacology to understand the challenges of ensuring urban groundwater quality to a concerned community. *colleen.linn@wayne.edu* (PR 26-4)

LIU, Xiaoxing (Soka U America) *Henan AIDS Epidemic vs. COVID-19 Pandemic*. China has experienced several public health crises in the past few decades. SARS, AIDS and Covid-19 are most well-known. Comparing the government officials' responses to Henan

AIDS epidemic and Covid-19 reveals similar patterns that caused ordinary people's suffering. The reasons for that are 1) the officials are only responsible to their superiors not the people; 2) the party-state leaders' ultimate concerns are the social stability and regime security. Public health is not just a medical issue. In order to respond to public health crises effectively, the political system needs to be reformed. *xliu098@gmail.com* (PR 22-11)

LOCKE, Emily and **HORAN, Holly** (U Alabama) *Community Driven Collaboration Addressing Perinatal Health in Alabama*. Despite state-level initiatives, Alabama has some of the worst maternal and infant health (MIH) outcomes in the United States. This paper showcases a MIH Research Needs Assessment that was designed to achieve two goals: 1) to provide qualitative, anthropological methods training for students; and 2) to conduct a community-engaged, anthropological research project focused on ameliorating perinatal health disparities. We analyze perspectives from the research team comprised of faculty, graduate and undergraduate students as well as narrative data from MIH professionals and mothers to elicit how community-engaged methods can facilitate training and professional collaborations aimed to improve MIH concerns in Alabama. *ellocke@crimson.ua.edu* (PR 26-14)

LOERA, Lilia (U Texas) *Interrogating Carceral Geographies and Immigration Bureaucracy: Chaos and Structural Violence*. In 2006, T. Don Hutto facility, a medium-security prison, became an immigrant detention center in Taylor, Texas. Over the years, with the increase of undocumented migration to the U.S, immigrant detention centers have become a part of the ever-increasing prison system. By situating immigrant detention centers within carceral geographies, this paper examines the ways structural violence is enacted on undocumented migrants at Hutto Detention Center through the prevailing immigration bureaucracy. Through ethnographic methods, it further brings in to perspective how policies of detention and deportation produce chaotic geographies that are embodied and manifested in institutional spaces and in the everyday. *loera08@utexas.edu* (PR 24-8)

LOKER, William and **WOLF, Thia** (CSU-Chico) *Applying Anthropology in the Classroom: Communities of Practice and Activity-Based Learning in a Freshman GE Course*. This presentation discusses how insights from the learning sciences, including anthropology, are applied to improve student learning. After a discussion of communities of practice and activity-based learning, we present a case study applying these principles in a freshman General Education course blending an introduction to cultural anthropology with freshman composition. We outline teaching practices and data on student learning outcomes. Discussion includes implications for General Education and for better serving the needs of diverse students. *wloker@csuchico.edu* (26-9)

LONG, Michael (Baylor U) *Local Understanding of Climate Change and Its Potential Impacts on Tourism Development: A Study of Svan Responses in Upper Svaneti, Republic of Georgia*. Few studies have been conducted in post-Soviet states examining the challenges of perceived risks of climate change relative to livelihood security. The indigenous Svan in northwestern Georgia, targeted for tourism development, welcome the government's decision to establish Protected Areas for tourism, even though in some cases it means partial loss of their territories, while changes in weather and melting of glaciers necessitate adjustments in livelihood strategies. This paper analyzes Svan responses to policies placing them in increasingly economic and physically vulnerable positions, and their responses to the government's actions aimed at promoting a viable economy in the shadow of climate change. *michael_long@baylor.edu* (24-9)

LONG, Rebecca Eli (Purdue U) *"This is NOT okay": Building a Creative Collective against Academic Ableism*. Disabled university students, as well as faculty, staff, and other community members, face an array of barriers in conducting their studies and navigating campus activities. This presentation discusses a campus group that formed as an interdisciplinary collaboration focused on collecting and sharing stories of institutional failures in meeting the needs of disabled people. I share some of these stories, emphasizing how disabled campus members experienced university spaces that were supposed to be supportive and how creating a group to discuss these experiences provided an alternative. I also offer suggestions from group members for addressing academic ableism and supporting disability culture. *long371@purdue.edu* (PR 26-2)

LONG, Tracy (Fielding Grad U) *Discord, Harmony, and the Path Forward: The Role of Botanical Gardens in Understanding the Human Relationship to the Land*. For centuries, botanical gardens have served as centers for biological conservation and land use studies. As humans face the current consequences of our footprint on the land, we have come to recognize that survival depends on our relationship to the land and its other inhabitants. Recent climate disasters across the planet have destroyed large areas of both human-developed and natural environments resulting in large-scale loss of life and habitat and leading to displacement and suffering. This paper examines the historic knowledge of human land occupation and explores the contributions that botanical gardens make in the science of human sustainability. *tlong@sbcglobal.net* (27-20)

LOPES, Pedro (USP) and **FERREIRA, Carolina** (UNICAMP) *Down Syndrome and Disability in Media Representations in Brazil: Between "Different" and "Normal."* Brazil's representation played a significant role in the acknowledgement, by the United Nations, of the International Down Syndrome Day. The date became an important mark on the calendar of public celebrations and political claims. This process was accompanied by a campaign known as "Ser diferente é normal" ("Being different is normal"), launched by Instituto MetaSocial. This institution has been acting in several fronts regarding media representations and rights of people with disabilities, particularly Down Syndrome. In this paper, we analyze some of the advertising pieces of the campaign reflecting on the cultural landscapes of difference and inequality they enact. (27-11)

LOUCKS, Neak (UCI) *Bringing Environmental Justice into Conservation and Stewardship Education*. U.S. Conservation movements have excluded histories, perspectives, and interests of marginalized communities, instead centering white, Euroamerican notions of nature, wilderness, and environment. While contemporary conservation communities now express desires for inclusion and equity, prevailing practices often perpetuate past patterns. One central component of conservation advocacy and education is the centering of

ecological sciences to project an “apolitical” posture in highly-charged land management discourse. An Environmental Justice lens challenges this stance of political neutrality and infuses attention to justice/equity in conservation. This presentation shares examples from the Colorado Plateau of efforts to infuse EJ sensibilities in conservation and stewardship education. dloucks@uci.edu (PR 23-4)

LOY, Christopher (CNU) *Engineering Sustainability/Managing Catastrophe in the Chesapeake Bay*. This paper addresses how regulators and scientists work through cultural, economic, and political forces to engineer the Chesapeake Bay out of its ecological death spiral. This research is based on fieldwork done with regulatory agencies and scientific institutions that work together to render the Chesapeake Bay 1) knowable, 2) ecologically functional, and 3) profitable for industry – not always in that order. Tropes such as stewardship, sustainability, conservation, wild and engineered species are elaborated in cultural contexts and transformed through operational epistemologies that shape the bay and its biotic communities in measurable ways. christopher.loy@cnu.edu (22-23)

LUCHMUN, Rachel (ASU) *Small but Mighty: Mauritian Cultural Citizenship in Toronto*. Mauritius is an African island in the Indian Ocean, a product of European colonization. Since around independence in the 1960s, Mauritians have emigrated to countries such as England, France, Australia and Canada in search of better economic opportunities, creating a small but vibrant Mauritian community. In this paper, I investigate how first-generation Mauritian immigrants to Canada claim cultural citizenship within the city of Toronto, navigating their multiple identities in the process. My findings provide insight into the ways that small immigrant communities demand recognition from the authorities in the receiving country. rluchmun@asu.edu (26-1)

LUQUE, John, OKERE, Arinze, REYES-ORTIZ, Carlos, and WILLIAMS, Paula (FAMU) *Perceptions of Therapeutic Benefits among Medical Marijuana Patients in Florida*. Prior studies indicate decreased use of pain medications upon initiation of medical marijuana use. This study explored perceived therapeutic benefits through surveys with 196 medical marijuana patients and 13 in-depth interviews in Florida. Patients reported they used medical marijuana primarily for relief from chronic pain or depression. Moreover, 89% of patients reported “great relief” for their health condition, and 76% reported a score of eight or higher on a 10-point scale for pain relief. Interview data produced rich responses about patients’ management of their medical conditions, suggesting improvements in quality of life and symptoms, and fewer side effects from not taking pain medications. john.luque@famuu.edu (PR 22-6)

LYNCH, Kari, MEAVE, Anya, ALLEN, Jamie, and HENRY, Lisa (UNT) *Experiences of Food Insecurity and Hunger in College during COVID-19*. Food insecurity among college students is higher than the national average of 12.7%. Prevalence studies report 14–59% of students are food insecure at some point during their college career. The COVID-19 pandemic has intensified this experience for many college students and created new experiences for others. This paper discusses the experiences of food insecurity during the COVID-19 pandemic at a large, public, suburban 4-year university. Topics discussed include coping strategies, academic sacrifices and motivations, physical and mental health, and local university solutions. This study was conducted in partnership with the Dean of Students and is being used for future preparedness of rapid solutions. lisa.henry@unt.edu (22-4)

LYON, Stephen, TAN, Jeff, BIRKINSHAW, Matt, and GRIESER, Anna (AKU-ISMC) *Community Based Water Management Scalability: A Gilgit-Baltistan Case Study*. project brings together practitioners and academic partners in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan, to determine the key factors influencing success of a community based water management (CBWM) scheme initiated by the Aga Khan Agency for Habitat. The aim of the project is to determine the feasibility of scaling such CBWM schemes up to urban sites. Coordinating management of water resources at regional, national and international levels is a growing challenge in Central and South Asia. Combining technical and sociological analyses, the project aims to provide a robust evidence base for NGO, government and commercial water infrastructure development to inform such coordination. Stephen.Lyon@aku.edu (PR 27-1)

MA, Zhiying (U Chicago) *Emerging Identities and Anthropological Engagement in the Mental Health Field of Contemporary China*. In recent years, new identities have emerged for psychiatric “patients” in China, such as “users,” “survivors,” and “peers.” This paper shows that these identities have emerged with the circulation of global activisms, the country’s ongoing welfare reconstruction, and the strategic alliances built by/with various stakeholders. They allow people to resist medical oppression, but they might also trivialize and misrepresent people’s lived experiences. Since anthropologists are often entangled in the production and reification of these identities, we should draw from Mad Studies, critical medical anthropology, and community-engaged research to dissect old and new power dynamics, to amplify voices at the margins. zhiyingma@uchicago.edu (PR 22-14)

MAACK, Stephen C. (REAP Change Consultants) *Responding to Pandemics and Climate Change*. Drawing on document review and interviews, and using both practicing anthropology and evaluation perspectives, this presentation explores responses to pandemics and climate change. The COVID-19 pandemic and climate change disproportionately impact low-income and minority people and communities, but there are also differential impacts in terms of geographic location that relate to natural and human systems. Climate change affects everyone, while pandemics can have specific impacts based on individual physiology. There are time scale differences and the amount of time needed for collecting valid and reliable scientific evidence and developing appropriate responses, which affects communication to the public and decision making. consultant@reapchange.com (26-2)

MACEYKO, Melissa (UCLB) *Scaffolding Metalinguistic Awareness in Diversity Training*. This paper explores the use of theories in linguistic anthropology and second language acquisition to develop and implement a language-centered model for diversity training. Many diversity training models are designed to raise participants’ self-awareness of implicit biases, to educate participants on monitoring actions, and to offer potential responses in common scenarios. Here, discussions of language are rarely framed in terms of metalinguistic

awareness, the critical noticing of patterns in everyday language use and their relation to structural inequality. This paper argues that raising metalinguistic awareness, in combination with positioning new language practices as acquisition, can positively impact diversity training outcomes. *Melissa.Maceyko@csulb.edu* (22-5)

MAINS, Daniel (U Oklahoma) *The Epistemology of Hexavalent Chromium and Planning for Future Water in Urban Oklahoma*. The plans of city administrators in Norman, Oklahoma for a future with adequate water are continually disrupted by competing claims about Norman's water supply. In Norman, knowledge about hexavalent chromium is a particular barrier to planning for the future. What levels of chromium consumption are dangerous for humans? How does chromium interact with the body when it is consumed through water? Will federal regulations on chromium in drinking water change? I examine discourses on chromium together with shifting city plans for water to explore how competing knowledge claims about hexavalent chromium threaten plans for infrastructural development and future water security. *dc mains@ou.edu* (24-20)

MANDACHE, Luminita-Anda (U Arizona) *Unforeseen Impacts of Local Development Policy: Measuring the "Good" Produced through Alternative Currencies in Urban Northeast Brazil*. This paper explores those impacts of NGO work that have positive impacts on local communities elsewhere than in areas where most expected. The analysis focuses on the alternative currency Palma, implemented by a local NGO, at the margins of Fortaleza, Brazil; and discusses its effects on the local community through 1) the changes it produced in the way the community was perceived at the city level, and 2) the expansion of NGO's cultural and social capital, decreasing its reliance on state funding and policies. *lmandache@email.arizona.edu* (27-17)

MARABELLO, Selenia (U Bologna) and **PARISI, Maria Luisa** (CIDAS) *Migrants and Covid-19 in Italy: Twisting and Crossing Health and Internal Borders*. Drawing on our work in the migration reception system in Bologna, Italy, we explore the nexus between puzzling biomedical knowledge about COVID-19 and asylum seekers' and refugees' mobility across internal Italian borders. How are technologies of control, medical evidence management, and gaps in the migrant reception system praxis affecting refugees' and asylum seekers' mobility across internal borders? How are uncertain biomedical knowledge and government decisions re-delineating internal regional borders and defining new regimes of mobility? By looking at Italian COVID-19 management and migrants' mobility, we explore how social representations and inequalities cross, twist and reproduce the country's historicized South-North divide. *selenia.marabello@unibo.it, marialuisa.parisi@cidas.coop* (23-10)

MARCETTE, Jana (iEMBER.org & MSU-Billings) *The Inclusive Environments and Metrics in Biology Education and Research (iEMBER) Network: Getting Involved and Finding Solutions*. Despite decades of efforts to address educational inequality, representation in many fields still follows historic trends. The Inclusive Environments and Metrics in Biology Education and Research (iEMBER) network synergizes efforts around inclusion (ethnic/racial, gender, sexual orientation, disability/ability status, age, and more). Anthropologists, psychologists, and sociologists work with biology education researchers, biologists, and policy and program administrators. Projects range in scope from course to institution. Connect with us on our networking platform at iember.org or attend a (virtual) event to meet collaborators and learn about travel funding and continued involvement in a community of practice working to improve education. *jana.marcette@msubillings.edu* (25-22)

MARION, Jonathan (U Arkansas & Steps Along the Way LLC) *Powerful Questions in Cross-Cultural Coaching and Consulting*. Amidst current attention to diversity, equity, anti-racism, and more, anthropological insights need to be applied to concrete actions more than ever. Having published the Oxford Bibliography entry on "Anthropological Activism and Visual Ethnography" (Marion & Scanlan 2020) and become active in both the International Coaching Federation (ICF) and the local chapter (ICFAR-OK), I have been reflecting on "best practices" for anthropologically-informed approaches to emerging non-anthropological contexts. In this presentation, I use examples from 1) ethnographic work in Belize and Brazil, and 2) coaching clients from three continents, as models for sensitive and responsive cross-cultural coaching and consulting. *jsmarion@gmail.com* (PR 25-12)

MARTINEZ, Rebecca and **RODRIGUEZ, Natalia M.** (Purdue U) *COVID-19 and Homelessness in Tippecanoe County*. Since April 2020, a multidisciplinary Purdue research team has been examining the effects of COVID-19 on Tippecanoe County's homelessness population. In September 2020, I joined the team as an anthropologist (bringing experience implementing pandemic responses for vulnerable populations during ebola in Liberia). Using a community-based participatory research approach, we now aim to understand challenges and risks COVID-19 presents to people experiencing homelessness, organizational and system-level responses to the pandemic, and solutions to incorporate into county disaster planning. I will discuss my anthropological contribution to the team's planning for community empowerment and self-advocacy inclusion and prioritization in broader pandemic response efforts. *mart1966@purdue.edu* (PR 22-11)

MATOSSIAN, Anahid (UKY) *"Syria is our birthplace, Armenia is our Homeland": Disjointed Cultural Citizenship of Ethnic Armenian Women from Syria in Yerevan, Armenia*. Since the start of the Syrian conflict in 2011, approximately 20,000 Syrian citizens of ethnic Armenian descent fled to Yerevan, Armenia, enticed by promises of cultural citizenship by the host state, membership in a shared ethno-religious identity, and security. Interested citizens must provide proof of Armenian ethnicity and proof of baptism in the Armenian Orthodox church. I argue that Armenian state's discourses of repatriation and instrumentalization of the memory of the 1915 Armenian genocide conflicts with individual memories of Syrian Armenian women of a nostalgically constructed, post-genocide "home" left behind in Syria. Syrian Armenian women in Yerevan don't feel they're fully citizens, refugees, or repatriates. (26-1)

MATTELIANO, Melanie (UC-Boulder) *“I Understand My Place Here”*: *The Impact of Relationships of Care within a Local Food System*. Agriculturalists in Colorado’s North Fork Valley engage in ongoing, embodied relationships of care with land, plants, and animals, which are co-constitutive with relationships of care between people in the local community in the context of a vibrant local food system. These relationships of care result in feelings and experiences of connection that significantly shape social dynamics, sense of place, and meaning making. This paper examines how ecological and social relationships reciprocally shape one another within a local food system, and explores what the North Fork Valley can teach us about how caring can lead us into better food futures. mema0984@colorado.edu (PR 26-7)

MATTES, Seven (MI State U) *Becoming Killable: Meat Production During COVID-19*. In the early months of Covid-19, meatpacking plants were designated “essential” infrastructure, sending laborers back to work—calling into question whether the lives of the workers were as expendable as the cows they packed. Crossing constructed boundaries, zoonotic disease challenges dominant narratives of human exceptionalism and anthropocentrism, reminding us of our shared biology, and thus, shared viral vulnerabilities. Covid-19, in particular, has knocked us down from our pedestal, perhaps marking the end of the Anthropocene. From the framework of Haraway’s *Chthulucene* (2016), this paper explores the multispecies intersections within the industrial animal agricultural system unveiled by Covid-19. seven.bryant@gmail.com (23-10)

MATTHAN, Tanya (UCLA) *Writing Justice: Teaching Environmental Politics through Experimental Writing*. How can writing facilitate student understandings of and action around environmental in/justice? Joining conversations on radical pedagogies, this paper reflects on modes of teaching environmental politics through the written form. Drawing on the experience of teaching a seminar on water to undergraduates, I outline how instructors might deploy creative writing tools and genres to expand imaginations and instantiations of environmental justice. From diary keeping to speculative story-telling and collaborative manifestos for water justice, introducing students to diverse genres of writing and the stakes thereof. In this talk, I will discuss strategies of teaching through writing in order to move beyond environmental injustice in the classroom. tanyamatthan@ucla.edu (PR 23-1)

MATTHEWS, Elise (U Regina), **GELECH, Jan** (U Saskatchewan), and **GRAUMANS, Raissa** (U Regina) *Childhood Disability in Indigenous Contexts*. Disability is a construct shaped by social, cultural and physical ecologies. A social model of disability dominates Western social science research and advocacy, a departure from the medical model of diagnosis and impairment. The meaning of disability among Indigenous families and communities may be better understood from a pluralistic model encompassing private experiences, social encounters, and local political and physical contexts. Indigenous ecologies and colonization also impact experiences of disability, identity and daily functioning in childhood and adulthood. We review examples from the literature on Indigenous conceptions of disability and analyze how they are informed by culture, politics and geography. elise.matthews@uregina.ca (25-19)

MATTHEWS, Luke and **CLARK-GINSBERG, Aaron** (RAND Corp), **SCOBIE, Michelle** (U West Indies), **GOPINATHAN, Unni** (Norwegian Inst of Public Hlth), **SHANNON, Geordan** (U Coll-London), **MYHRE, Sonja** (Norwegian Inst of Public Hlth), **PETERS, Laura** and **MERILÄINEN, Eija** (U Coll-London), **IZENBERG, Max** (RAND Corp), **KELMAN, Ilan** (U Coll-London, U Agder) *Enhancing Community Collective Action to Address Climate Change’s Impacts on Health*. Climate change drives ecosystem changes intersecting deep-rooted, chronic social vulnerabilities, including health hazards. In diverse settings across the globe, and often as a result of inadequate action by formal institutions, grassroots organizations are taking actions designed to address health risks that arise from climate change. Being non-profit, often informal, and with limited resources, these organizations face classic collective action problems of incentivizing members to contribute. We review a comprehensive range of potential solutions from the collective action literature and critically assess which solutions appear most effective based on interview data from several grassroots organizations. lmattew@rand.org (PR 26-10)

MAXWELL, Keely and **MILHOLLIN, Chandler** (EPA) *Safely Remediating Flooded Homes: From the Technical to the Social*. Home dwellers and others coming in to clean out and repair flooded homes face health risks, including electrical accidents, mold, bacteria, asbestos, and lead. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed comprehensive technical guidance on safely remediating flooded homes. Here, we tell the story of how our EPA team applied anthropology and human-centered design to develop a website that transforms detailed documents into a more navigable format and content that addresses questions people have. The flooded homes website integrates the technical into the social by better meeting people where they are after a flood- physically, socially, culturally, and emotionally. (PR 23-11)

MCCABE, J. Terrence (UC-Boulder) *Under What Conditions Do Extreme Events Become Transformative?: An Examination of Drought in Northern Tanzania*. In this paper we examine how the 2008/09 drought in northern Tanzania contributed and catalyzed the transformation of governance concerning the management of natural resources from traditional informal institutions among the Maasai to formal village-based institutions. Our central argument is that village governance in northern Tanzania represents a new, formal institution that is supplementing and in some important ways obviating traditional, informal institutions. This replacement is central to what appears to be a transformation of the social-ecological system and has important implications for the resilience of the rangelands and pastoral/agro-pastoral people in northern Tanzania. tmccabe@colorado.edu (27-14)

MCCALL, Grant and **GREAVES, Russell** (Ctr for Human-Env Rsch) *Creating a Diversion: Perceptions and Prospects for the Mid-Barataria and Mid-Breton Sediment Diversions among Fishing Communities in Southeast Louisiana*. One of the key coastal restoration strategies along the Gulf Coast of the Mississippi River Delta is the construction of sediment diversions, such as the Mid-Barataria and Mid-Breton Sediment Diversion projects. This paper examines the sources of anxiety concerning these projects for fishing communities in Southeast Louisiana. On the one hand, such fears relate to a long history of state-sponsored environmental injustice in the region,

particularly having to do with control of the Mississippi River. On the other hand, these projects may threaten fishing returns for key saltwater species, which would undermine key economic pathways upon which these coastal communities are based. mccall@cherscience.org (24-4)

MCCLELLAND, Jessica, BURKE, Brian, BRO, Aniseh, SYNDER, Jason, RHEINGANS, Richard, and MALONE, Aidan (Appalachian State U) *Climate through the Prism of Covid: Lessons on Structural Vulnerability and Resilience in the Food, Health, and Social Service Sectors*. The Covid-19 pandemic reveals how disruptions at a global scale expose and change structural vulnerabilities among marginalized populations. Because Covid-19 is multidimensional, dynamic, and involves significant uncertainties, it provides a window onto the structural vulnerabilities and institutional responses that may accompany climate change. Using key informant interviews and focus groups, we 1) examine how social service, health, and food systems in North Carolina have been impacted by Covid-19, 2) develop a typology of organizational responses, and 3) identify areas of vulnerability, sources of resilience, and leverage points in the broader local support systems. mcclellandjr@appstate.edu (PR 22-11)

MCDONALD, James (U of Montevallo) *The Dilemma of Silos of Power and Fundraising in Higher Education: A Middle-Management Perspective*. Dean and Provost positions commonly come with expectations that a portion of workload will be taken up with fundraising efforts in the constant hunt for alternative income streams. Strategic plans are requested, possible donors identified, and target dollar amounts attached. Often these are exercises in administrative performativity without any real substance. Often, at least in small and mid-sized public institutions, the only silo of power that counts in the President, and their fundraising goals and priorities. This paper explores these performances at two institutions with the same outcome—time invested with little gained. jmcdonald@montevallo.edu (24-7)

MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (WIU) *Feeding Our Own in Forgottonia: Grassroots Activism during the COVID-19 Pandemic*. Located in part of the country known as Forgottonia, rural west-central Illinois suffers from high levels of unemployment and poverty resulting in high levels of food insecurity. This case study explores how the several distinct social networks – Return Peace Corps Volunteers, employees of Western Illinois University, local food producers, and members of faith-based communities – identified similar philosophies about food security and social equity that allowed them work together to feed the people of the region during the COVID-19 pandemic. h-mcilmvaine-newsad@wiu.edu (23-15)

MCKEE, Emily (NIU) *Desalinated Futures: Palestinians and Israelis Debate the Promises, Threats, and Continuities of a New Technology*. What will the large-scale implementation of desalination bring – plentiful water, politically fraught dependency, ecological damage, or incremental efficiency? In Israel and Palestine, both capital and rhetorical investment water desalination has grown markedly in recent years. But contradictory politics and social disparities fuel different visions of the future and desalination's role in it. This paper addresses the hopes, plans and fears that people across lines of national belonging, livelihood, and generation have for this touted technology. It examines the political ramifications of different visions and considers the privileges and hardships that channel people's expectations and affect their abilities to be heard. ekmckee@niu.edu (24-20)

MCKENNA, Brian (UM-Dearborn) *Medical Education for What?: Neoliberal Fascism versus Social Justice in Flint, Michigan*. In her 2018 book, "What the Eyes Don't See," Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha wrote that it is the duty of doctors to speak out against injustice. In fact, no other physician or institution in Flint had done the research and spoken out, as a whistleblower, against the poisoning of Flint's children, mostly black, by Michigan government. I explain the dialectical forces that resulted in Hannah-Attisha's action. Based on my ongoing applied critical ethnography of medical education, I draw the links between social, cultural and physical ecologies to explain the obstacles and the pathways to creating community-oriented primary care physicians like Hannah-Attisha. mckennab@umich.edu (PR 26-2)

MCLEAN, Elizabeth (URI) *Fishers' Perceptions on the Impacts of Extreme Weather and Climate Change on Their Livelihoods and the Coastal Environment in the Dominican Republic*. The Dominican Republic is experiencing higher than usual rainfall and tropical storms that create devastating storm surge, and strong winds that flood and damage many vulnerable communities. Although fishers are adapting their fishing practices to compensate for their inability to fish during storms and hurricanes, it is uncertain if their continuous intensifying practices contribute to the long-term resilience and sustainability of their livelihoods. This presentation uses a qualitative-quantitative approach to understand the perceptions small-scale fishers in Samaná have regarding the impacts of storms and extreme weather events on their fisheries and how they describe the future of their fisheries. elmclean@uri.edu (25-15)

MCLEAN, Elizabeth, TEN BRINK, Marilyn, SAYLES, Jesse, POWER, Lucinda, ESSOKA, Jonathan, POESKE, Regina, and RACHKO, Samantha (EPA) *Assessing the Value and Impact of Delivering Water Quality Monitoring Data to the Public: A Pilot in Baltimore Harbor*. Within each social-cultural environment, communicating the importance of clean water to the public could encourage behavioral changes and actions that improve water quality at the local level. In the Baltimore Harbor, the Waterwheel trash collector has increased the community's and government's awareness of actions needed to address water quality issues. It is difficult, however, to understand which communication mechanisms on water quality translate into measurable behavioral and environmental outcomes. This study assesses challenges and opportunities to understanding best practices for communicating and engaging the public, and how stewardship organizations in the Baltimore area perceive the benefits of water quality information. Mclean.Elizabeth@epa.gov (PR 26-9)

MCMAHON, Liza and **VERROCHI, Diane** (U Hartford) *Bridging the Gap: Using Guided Reflection to Connect Service-Learning Experience with Theory*. The theory-practice gap, a key issue in nursing education, was evident in the RN-BSN program at a New England university, as students reported difficulty making connections between a service-learning course in the setting of vulnerable communities and the related didactic course. To address this, the next cohort of RN-BSN students completed a guided reflection following their weekly service-learning experience with prompts to link the experience to class content. A comparison of two cohorts of students, one pre-intervention and one post-intervention, showed substantial reduction of the theory-practice gap. lmcmahon@hartford.edu (26-5)

MELLIN, Sarah (Davidson Coll) *Beneath the Bricks: Reckoning with Legacies of Colonialism, Slavery, and White Supremacy at Davidson College*. This project reconstructs a more holistic version of Davidson College's history to reveal legacies of colonialism, slavery, and White supremacy at this Southern liberal arts college. In applying decolonization through action, we use interdisciplinary theory and queer methodologies to investigate archival sources and contextualize interpersonal and institutional barriers faced by BIPOC to provide tangible steps for reckoning with the past, including radical memorialization, reparations, and economic divestment. An expansion of past work (available at <disorientingdavidson.com>), the final product is accessible as a paper and will eventually be accessible to the wider public via AR and other digital media (currently under construction). samellin@davidson.edu (22-21)

MELLO, Christy (UH-W O'ahu) *Sustainable Social Enterprise and Growing Community Wellbeing in Wai'anae Hawai'i*. MA'O Organic Farms located in Wai'anae Hawai'i offers a youth leadership training (YLT) program grounded in Native Hawaiian culture. MA'O is partnering with a team of transdisciplinary researchers for evaluating how the YLT program has impacted alumni wellbeing over the last twenty years. Results will be used for improving the program and for examining the ways in which Indigenous owned and operated social enterprise can regionally improve community wellbeing and environmental sustainability. Discussion details this study's co-design process, as well as the findings related to alumni wellbeing in terms of educational attainment, socioeconomic status, health status, and community connectedness. melloc@hawaii.edu (PR 25-3)

MENDENHALL, Emily (Georgetown U Sch of Foreign Serv), **KOONS, Adam** (JHSPH), and **KENWORTHY, Nora** (Sch of Nursing, UW-Bothell) *On Symbols and Scripts: The Politics of the American COVID-19 Response*. The coronavirus pandemic challenged the science of public health strategy, and the legitimacy of its institutions. We examine symbolic representation of public health phenomena (masks; public health institutions) via interviews and online media within the first months of the US epidemic. We show how political scripts about pandemic responses are shaped by, and align with, deeply-rooted social values and political cultures. We then discuss the lack of memorialization of deaths in America—that has not acquired such polarized political meaning—to consider how and why certain issues gain political valence, and how certain acts of politicization can shift public discourse. em1061@georgetown.edu (24-13)

MERKEL, Richard (U Virginia) *History and Culture of Central Appalachia in Relation to the Opioid Crisis*. It is important to understand the history of Appalachia in regard to the colonization and exploitation of the region by the larger US society from the late 1800s into the present in order to place the present opioid crisis and the effort to address this crisis, through a national process in conjunction with local initiatives, in its proper context. Understanding the predominant cultural frame of Central Appalachia and how it differs from the more mainstream frame of US society is important in understanding the effort to address the opioid crisis. This forms the background for understanding the negotiations to develop a rural treatment program. rlm3u@virginia.edu (22-24)

MICHINOBU, Ryoko, **IGARASHI, Keita**, and **IESATO, Kotoe** (Sapporo Med U), **TAKEBAYASHI, Akira** (Nat'l Ctr for Child Hlth & Dev-Japan), **MIKAMI, Takahiro** (Sapporo Med U Hosp), **SAKAI, Yoshiyuki** (Hakodate Municipal Hosp), **HORI, Tsukasa**, **TSUTSUMI, Hiroyuki**, and **YAMAMOTO, Masaki** (Sapporo Med U) *Examining the Long-Lasting Relationships among Parents and Their Sense of Solidarity in Shared Decision-Making Concerning Pediatric Cancer Treatment for Their Children*. Based on a four-year in-depth observation of the lives of children undergoing long-term cancer therapy in Japanese pediatric wards, we identified unique social behaviors of the parents. They periodically cared for other children with cancer, while taking care of their own children. These close relationships between families continued after children's discharge from the hospital. These relationships appear to help alleviate tension prone to arise between parents and children during cancer treatment. More importantly, parental sense of solidarity in upbringing their children together could be reflected in their consensus of working in tandem with pediatricians in decision-making concerning their children's therapy. michinor@sapmed.ac.jp (PR 22-4)

MILAZZO, Maria (Sch of Nursing, Stony Brook U) *Narratives of Wellness: Living With Chronic Illness*. The dominant biomedical narrative of wellness being an absence of illness creates tensions for individuals living with unpredictable conditions. For individuals with Multiple Sclerosis and Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, who must first defend their diagnosis before receiving needed care there is a parallel narrative, in which wellness encompasses the ability to rediscover self and create a coherent sense of moving forward. Individuals struggle against the implicit messaging, from providers and others, that relapses are related to their actions. This group of has interrogated the messaging that relapse and progression of disease is solely located within their bodies and control. maria.milazzo@stonybrook.edu (PR 22-14)

MOHAMMED, Sarah and **DESJARDINS, Michel** (U Saskatchewan) *Looking Beyond the Border: A Review of Scholarly Stories about Immigrant Family Separation*. Since 2018, immigrant family separations and detentions at the US-Mexico border have compelled many researchers to effect social change through their work. This socio-narratological research investigates the types of stories told

about immigrant families by social science literature from 2018 to 2020. It finds four stories: Becoming Vulnerable, Overcoming Exclusion, Acquiring Illness, and Predictable Crises. The work discusses how the literature illuminates insights to the vulnerable conditions of the immigrant population while simultaneously casting shadows upon stories of existing domestic inequality, American interventionism, and resilience, as well as implications for future research. *sarahsmohammed96@gmail.com* (25-19)

MONAGHAN, Leila (NAU) *Deaf Community Communication and Covid-19*. Communication issues have impacted the dissemination of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment information in Deaf communities in the United States and elsewhere (Monaghan 2019, Byrd and Monaghan 2019). Similar communication issues have arisen in respect to Covid-19. In addition, wearing a mask, impairs communication in American Sign Language and conversations in person and online where comprehension is aided by lip-reading spoken English. Using ethnographic research methods, this study will look at the communication issues experienced by three groups of Deaf people, Deaf professionals, a group of college age independent Deaf people, and Deaf people associated with Community Service Centers of Ohio. *leila.monaghan@gmail.com* (24-13)

MONNIER, Nicole (U Missouri) *'Change Is Opportunity' –or– Framing Change in an Age of Mandates*. “Accelerated” is the new pace for change in higher education. We face an increasing number of external financial and legislative mandates that are quickly translated into system- and campus-level ones. This pace challenges the familiar timelines of administrative, faculty, and shared governance processes alike. Using the example of new retention goals at MU, I will look at way sin which new imperatives can be harnessed for positive change, not only in desired outcomes, but in institutional culture and processes as well. *monniern@missouri.edu* (25-4)

MONTEMAYOR, Isabel (UTA) *Obstetric Violence in Michoacan: A Case Study of the Colonized Body*. This study focuses on obstetric violence in rural Michoacan and utilizes oral history to highlight overarching attitudes of stigmatization and stereotyping in the clinical setting. I argue that rural indigent Mexican women face holistic obstetric violence from health professionals in labor and delivery as a result of transgenerational colonization. In this case study Magdalena deconstructs her labor and delivery experience, shedding light on how authoritative medicine combined with colonialist ideals of superiority cause physical and emotional trauma to the body, mind and family. Further investigation on such qualitative embodied experiences could provide necessary data in improving state sponsored OB/GYN care. *isabel.montemayor@uta.edu* (PR 22-5)

MONTIEL ISHINO, Francisco, LOPEZ, Diana, TALHAM, Charlotte, VILLALOBOS, Kevin, and WILLIAMS, Faustine (NIH/NIMHD) *Where Do We Go Now (With Acculturation Research of Im/Migrants and Refugees to Understand Dynamic Systems, Health Biomarkers, and Syndemics): Towards Social Justice and Health Equity*. Acculturation and its process are dynamic, complex, and multimodal; which require a transdisciplinary and person-centered approach to contextually capture. While acculturation is used as a factor to multiple health outcomes for im/migrants and refugees, its role becomes muddled by its numerous theoretical constructs and covariance with the social/environmental determinants of health. We created multimodal iterations of models to understand acculturation within a dynamic ecological system incorporating biomarkers and syndemic outcomes to develop acculturation as an effective/efficacious construct in public health interventions. We present our dynamic acculturation model using complex survey data, specialized cohort studies, and a mixed methods study. *francisco.montielishino@nih.gov* (PR 25-11)

MOOLENAAR, Elisabeth (Regis U) *Mobilizing Crisis in the Groningen Gas Field*. Anthropology often treats crises as revealing the hidden and making truths evident. Additionally, crises can be regarded as pivotal moments of change and as opportunities for the disempowered to make their voices heard. Within literature on climate change and sustainability COVID-19 has been framed as a crisis with valuable lessons or an opportunity to prepare for the looming climate crisis. In this paper I explore how crisis is mobilized in the province of Groningen, The Netherlands; linking induced earthquakes from conventional natural gas extraction, experienced by locals as an ‘energy crisis,’ to Groningers’ ideas about COVID-19 and about climate change. *emooleenaar@regis.edu* (26-2)

MOORE, Michael E. (UC-Davis), **HEINZ, Heather** and **CLINE, Erica T.** (UW-Tacoma), **TENNIAL, Rachel** (SIUE), **MARTINEZ, Liz** (IL Math & Sci Academy) *The Scidentity Project*. The Scidentity research team formed during the first iEMBER conference in 2017. The team consists of people with expertise in K-12 STEM education, discipline-based education research, industrial and organizational psychology, and undergraduate biology instruction. We formed an intervention research project for which we have developed culturally-relevant lessons that we compare against traditional lessons. Our research question asks, “To what extent do the culturally-relevant lessons increase students’ science identity (the state of seeing one’s self as a scientist) when compared to traditional lessons?” In this panel, we discuss our first round of results, scale up efforts, and future data collection plans. *michael.edward.moore@gmail.com* (25-22)

MOORE, Roland and **LEE, Juliet P.** (PIRE), **BRUCKS, Lisa, CALAC, Daniel J., SENERES, Gabrielle, and TOMAS-DOMINGO, Pedro** (S CA Tribal Hlth Clinic) *Reducing Commercial Tobacco Use in California Tribes through Multilevel Interventions*. In California Indian Tribes, rates of cigarette/e-cigarette use are often higher than in other state populations. Building upon a successful multilevel alcohol use reduction intervention among Southern California Tribes, a Tribal clinic-based team is integrating cessation throughout clinic departments and also organizing an intertribal participatory youth advisory board to explore local policy changes such as smoke-free housing to reduce secondhand smoke exposure. Because multilevel community-partnered interventions can effectively reduce underage alcohol use in this population, we hypothesize that they should also work synergistically

to lower the rates of commercial tobacco use, provided that ceremonial and commercial tobacco are distinguished throughout. roland@prev.org (PR 23-6)

MORERA, Maria C. (UFL), **TOVAR-AGUILAR, J. Antonio** (Farmworker Assoc FL), **MONAGHAN, Paul F.** and **PEREZ-OROZCO, Jose J.** (UFL) *Going the Distance: Safety and Productivity in Florida Agriculture During COVID-19*. Distinctive workplace factors in Florida agriculture may increase farmworkers' risk for COVID-19. To maintain operations and comply with occupational health and safety laws and regulations, producers have had to quickly implement a series of infection prevention and control measures. This study will identify organizational strategies and operational protocols to prevent transmission of COVID-19 and document safety behaviors. Qualitative and quantitative data collected through a mixed-mode survey of growers, contractors, farm labor supervisors, and farmworkers will be presented. The role of health beliefs and knowledge; local factors structuring workplace behaviors; and impacts of equipment shortages on the implementation of protective measures will be discussed. (PR 26-7)

MORRIS, Richard W. (MGI) *Testing and Tracing in DC: Role of Ethnography in Disease Surveillance*. This paper examines practicing anthropology in the global health workforce. An ethnography of COVID testing in Washington DC describes the role of sociocultural knowledge in local surveillance. Core concepts in anthropology — ethnicity, identity, kinship, race, reciprocity, social networks — are shown to be essential. Subdisciplines of anthropology — study of institutions (hospitals and prisons), biological anthropology (health disparities), and medical anthropology (indigenous views) — are foundational as well. Findings of this study are assessed vis-a-vis workforce supply and demand, competency models, and global health security. Recommendations are offered for increasing socio-cultural knowledge in the public health workforce, paying special attention to emerging infectious diseases. (PR 23-3)

MORRISON, Lynn, LEMIEUX, Evangeline, and **ISAAK, Kapuakea** (UH-Hilo) *COVID-19 and University Students in Hawaii: Social, Cultural, and Physical Ecologies of the Pandemic*. As biomedical anthropologists uniquely poised to document the COVID-19 pandemic, this study explores the social, cultural and physical ecologies of university students affected by SARS-CoV-2. Using Zoom, 25 university students were interviewed about the challenges to on-line learning, their daily lives, variable responses to safety guidelines, and to maintaining their family relationships and friendships. Participants were asked if cultural practices affected exposure to the virus and if any environmental and political interactions with COVID-19 were discerned. A hair sample was obtained to analyze chronic stress through cortisol. We report on (mal)adaptive coping strategies and lifestyle changes in response to COVID-19. lmorriso@hawaii.edu (PR 22-8)

MORRISON, Penelope (PSU-New Kensington) *Processes Related to Behavioral Change in Batterer Intervention Programs: Observations from an Ethnographic Study*. Batterer intervention programs (BIPs) are the primary intervention mechanism for IPV perpetrators, yet little data exists on how BIPs “work;” or rather, how BIPs promote prosocial behavioral change among clients. As part of our ethnographic study, observational data from two community-based BIPs was collected in order to systematically document the BIP group process as it was occurring. We found “facilitator processes” which helped manage group dynamics, and enabled client learning and “client processes” which mirrored those of the facilitators and helped clients meet their needs. Our findings are important for demonstrating firsthand how BIPs work in “real time.” pkm20@psu.edu (PR 23-5)

MORRISON, Sharon and **SUDHA, S.** (UNCG) *Higher Education and Community Partnerships Make for Empowered Youth during COVID-19 Crisis*. Higher education and community partnerships remain essential and critical venues for high impact teaching and learning, and for training youth in professional competencies. In this paper presentation, I describe and apply a transformational mentoring framework to the discussion and reflection on ways selected partnerships have served to 1) elevate ethnically diverse youth as cultural experts, 2) engage youth social sensitivity, i.e. “soft” skills and technical “know how” for applied research, and 3) endorse youth as empowered leaders who employ practical responses and feasible actions to mitigate COVID-19 crises in minority and immigrant/refugee communities. sdmorri2@uncg.edu (24-8)

MORROW, Sarah Elizabeth (U Alabama) *Food Security and Managed Care Practice During the Age of COVID-19*. COVID-19 has pushed Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) to the forefront of biomedical practice. In Pennsylvania, an expanded Medicaid state, Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) have spent the last few years talking about SDOH screening for Medicaid recipients, with food security often considered the most “acceptable” starting point due to the biomedical connections between food and health. With COVID-19, MCOs are now feeling pressure from state-level policy makers, providers, and community-based organizations to increase engagement with and funding for SDOH needs. This presentation looks at how policy, practice, and an underprepared biomedical system grapples with food security during the pandemic. (22-4)

MUNDELL, Leah and **HARDY, Lisa** (NAU) *Narrative Strategies for Interpreting COVID-19*. While medical knowledge of COVID-19 and its treatment have rapidly advanced during the past nine months, cultural responses to the virus twist and shift as they intersect with broader social and political environments. Drawing on over 50 interviews that began in March of 2020, we explore how participants develop narrative strategies to interpret their experience of COVID-19. We discuss their responses to popular tropes that marginalize vulnerable bodies, coping strategies for living in a world of government mistrust, and tactics for negotiating tense public spaces and stresses of isolation. leah.mundell@nau.edu (24-13)

MURPHY, Arthur (UNCG), **LUQUE, Diana A.** (CIAD-Hermosillo), and **RUIZ, Ignacio L.** (CESPAG) *Land Tenure and Water in the Rio Mayo Irrigation District*. The Lower Rio Mayo Irrigation District is a highly productive region of southern Sonora, Mexico.

Small private holdings, communal holdings, and day labor each represents a different relationship between producer/laborer and the Lower Rio Mayo Irrigation District. This paper looks at each and its relation to water as delivered by the irrigation district. We further examine the popular hypothesis that small holders have a higher level of living than either those who work common lands or day laborers (ejidatarios). The paper is based on a pre-COVID 19 representative sample of 133 individuals, living in three municipalities within the irrigation district. (PR 24-1)

MURPHY, Arthur (UNCG), **LUQUE, Diana A.** (CIAD-Hermosillo), and **JONES, Eric C.** (SPH UTH) *Evolution of Trust, Exchange, and Support in Post-Disaster Information Networks*. At eight and 26-months after the Buena Vista Mine spill along the Rio Sonora, we interviewed 114 residents in the seven affected communities. Each listed up to seven people with whom they had communicated about the copper sulfate spill. We explore what networks developed, whom people trusted, and with whom they shared information about the spill and recovery. Most dramatic was the shift away from neighbors and acquaintances towards extended family. In wave two, there was a tendency to name one more person, those named were older, they gave more material support, and were considered better sources of information. *admurphy@uncg.edu* (27-14)

MURTHA, Timothy (UFL) *Settlement Ecology and Land Systems Architecture: Adapting Anthropological Settlement Research for Design and Planning*. Relying on settlement pattern and landscape research in cross cultural contexts, this paper discusses the potential role for adapting anthropological information about settlement patterns for addressing landscape scale design and planning. Whether in rural depopulating agrarian settings or rapidly urbanizing regions, anthropological studies of settlement patterns and landscape offer important cultural information for landscape scale design and planning. This paper introduces and describes several ongoing and recent research projects that investigate settlement patterns at a variety of historical and spatial scales, focused on identifying ways that anthropological information can be integrated in contemporary design and planning. *tmurtha@ufl.edu* (24-5)

NAPIER, Gayla and **WILLIS, David Blake** (Fielding Grad U) *Collaborating and Co-Creating Leadership in the Virtual and Not-Virtual Commons: Road Warriors, Communitas, and Culture*. The COVID-19 Pandemic shifted work, making it increasingly complex and emergent. Leaders today face extraordinary pressure to create a sense of belonging and inclusion among their workforce. What does leadership mean in The Commons when cultures meet, blend, and hybridize? A growing number of employees now construct part of their professional identity using terms such as road warrior, remote worker, and digital nomad. Through the lens of Road Warriors, people who work in reflexive environments of mobile liminality; we explore how leaders can create an environment where communitas can develop, a place for mindful interrelating and strong emotional belonging. *gnapier@email.fielding.edu* (27-20)

NAZAREA, Virginia (UGA) *Roots-back-to-Roots: Imagining What's Already There*. Science and the larger society tend to want to start from a clean slate since introductions and interventions are more tractable and, thus, attributable. In “farmer-back-to-farmer,” Robert Rhoades demonstrated that appropriate agricultural technology is best generated starting from what farmers already know. In “development with identity,” he stressed the importance of peoples’ perspectives in determining the course development projects should take. How can people displaced in time and space re-member their place? Using examples from our ethnographic fieldwork, I propose that a Deleuzian refrain may be key, a return to territory premised on the persistence and transcendence of seeds and stories. *vnazarea@uga.edu* (PR 22-10)

NEBIE, Elisabeth Ilboudo (Int’l Rsch Inst for Climate & Society, Earth Inst, Columbia U) and **RONCOLI, Carla** (Emory U) *Managing Risk by Moving Herds: Global-Local Entanglements of Pastoral Mobility in the Sahel*. We draw upon research conducted with UNESCO’s Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems program to elucidate pastoral mobility decisions among the Fulbe of Burkina Faso in the context of climate change. We examine how their strategies engage with a multitude of risk factors stemming from bio-natural changes (disappearing plant species, altered bird migrations), historical transformations (colonialist legacies), geopolitical connections (Islamic militancy), knowledge flows (scientific climate forecasting), national and global policies (adaptation planning, climate negotiations), and social movements (indigenous people coalitions). We extend anthropology’s canonical concept of “holism” to encompass the tangle of influences, networks, and discourses in which pastoralists engage with the world. *ilboudo_nebie@iri.columbia.edu* (PR 24-10)

NEIS, Barbara (Memorial U) and **CARRUTHERS, Erin** (Fish Food & Allied Workers Union) *Still Finding Our Sea Legs: Fishers’ Ecological Knowledge, Fisheries Science and Management*. Published in 2000, Finding Our Sea Legs was one of the first books on bringing fishers and their ecological knowledge (FK) into fisheries science and management. This paper takes stock of subsequent developments highlighting examples where FK greatly improved fisheries science and laid the foundation for co-management, but also examples of situations where unresolved divergences between FK and scientific understanding of fisheries have hampered dialogue and engagement. Case studies drawn from the Canadian province Newfoundland and Labrador illustrate that communication across differing knowledge systems remains an ongoing challenge but one that, when resolved, can lead to shared understanding and management. *bneis@mun.ca* (22-13)

NELSON, Katie (Inver Hills CC) *Writing Books With Students: The Inclusive Praxis of Open Access Publishing of Student Authored Ethnographic Narrative*. This presentation will focus on a particular pedagogical practice in which students conduct ethnographic research, write a life history report and then publish it as an Open Access Resource (OER). The benefits are multiple: Students learn ethnographic methods, ethical principles and become knowledge makers, breaking up traditional academic authority. Through their life history research, students appreciate the intersectionality of social constructs of race, ethnicity and gender as they change throughout

the course of a person's life. Students also learn about open access publishing and become part of a movement to disrupt traditional for-profit publishing which perpetuates knowledge-access and other inequalities. *Ktanelson@gmail.com* (26-19)

NORDIN, Andreas (U Gothenburg) *The Connection between Counterintuitive Religious Dream Content, Social Use, and Religiosity*. Dreaming is a common human experience and is a cultural theme that appears in folk traditions and dream incubation rituals. Religious dreams and dream beliefs often contain representations of interacting supernatural agents who have access to information that may be of strategic importance to humans. Dreaming has rarely been an object of theoretical reflection in cognitive anthropology or the cognitive science of religion. This presentation reports from a case study in a Hindu-Nepalese context about counterintuitive content in religious dreaming and relates this topic to the reported social use of dreaming and its correlation to religiosity among the informants. *andreas.nordin@kultvet.gu.se* (PR 23-8)

NORMAN, Karma (NOAA/NW Fisheries Sci Ctr), **SPIER, Cameron** (NOAA/SW Fisheries Sci Ctr), **RIDINGS, Corey** (Ocean Conservancy), **MARCUM, Jennifer** (WA State Dept of Labor & Industries), and **DREXLER, Michael** (Ocean Conservancy) *Using Health Survey Data to Assess the Wellbeing of Fishermen and Fishing Communities*. Social scientists are interested in the wellbeing of fishermen and communities adjacent to marine ecosystems of the U.S. West Coast. Collaborative work on wellbeing measures appropriate to marine ecosystems have identified health as wellbeing domain within which measures may be developed through new or extant data collections. This research identifies a novel use of an annual health survey to develop measures of fishermen's wellbeing, particularly in Washington State. We report on initial analyses here, and point to the ways in which these data and analyses might inform ecosystem-based management in the face of climate-oriented changes in oceans and fisheries. *karma.norman@noaa.gov* (25-3)

NORRIS, Susan (Immaculata U) *Cancer Is Hard Enough Without a Pandemic: The Impact of COVID-19 on the Breast Cancer Patient's Journey*. The spread of Covid-19 resulted in major disruptions to health care delivery for breast cancer patients by delaying treatments, restricting the presence of caregivers, and exacerbating disparities. Furthermore, the pandemic has severely limited access to alternative therapies, social interactions, and recreational activities for the immune compromised. Increased stress, anxiety, isolation, trauma and loneliness are among factors expressed anecdotally. Using narratives and observation, this study explores Covid-19's impact on women diagnosed during the pandemic to provide a clearer understanding of how health professionals can better support patients when they have to walk alone, whether due to environmental or personal circumstances. *dr.susan.norris@gmail.com* (26-10)

NUTTER-WEBER, Alyssa (JHU) *Applying Anthropology to Communicate Effectively: Reflections on the Power of an Anthropological Education*. This paper will reflect on communications as a through line in the presenter's undergraduate, graduate, and professional journey. At St. Mary's College of Maryland, coursework in the Department of Anthropology laid a strong foundation of systems-based thinking and communication of complicated issues. The presenter honed these skills at the University of Maryland, and the MAA program provided opportunities to strengthen written communication skills, develop an "elevator pitch," and make the case for applied anthropology. These skills translated directly into the presenter's professional path at Johns Hopkins University, where she is currently serving as Senior Assistant Director for Financial Aid Communications. *alyssacnutter@gmail.com* (24-12)

O'BRIEN, Michael (TAMUSA) *Competing Interests and the Growth of Universities*. It is interesting how being an anthropologist or psychologist gives you certain perspectives into how universities are run—perspectives that those outside the behavioral sciences might not possess or even appreciate. One perspective has to do with administrators, who in many cases have given up on their careers in the laboratory and classroom, either because they were not very good at research and teaching and found administration less demanding or they found it more rewarding—intellectually or monetarily. Still others do it for the prospect of a rich legacy. Regardless, universities pay dearly when administrators make decisions that they are ill-prepared to make. (24-2)

O'NEILL, Skye (UNT) *Entangled Inequality: Veterinary Resource Scarcity in Dallas, Texas*. The symptoms of systemic inequality materialize differently throughout the world, often infiltrating the most precious resources for communities, among these is veterinary care. This paper argues that anthropology is useful for analyzing veterinary resource scarcity, using my research field of Dallas, Texas, as an example. This paper will address questions such as: what are ways to improve veterinary care access? How do stray dogs factor into this lack of access? Why is anthropology well poised to address this? This paper discusses systemic inequality through lack of access to veterinary care and accompanying affairs in the southern Dallas community. *skyeoneill@my.unt.edu* (PR 24-12)

OLAYIWOLA, Olubukola (USF) *Financial Vulnerability and Economic Violence in Everyday Lives of Women (MFB Loans) Borrowers: An Ethnographic Account from Ibadan, Southwest Nigeria*. Gender-based violence takes on multiple dimensions, and its impacts touch on every aspect of our lives. This paper presents issues of economic violence experienced by women borrowers in Ibadan. Microcredit schemes fashioned after the Grameen Bank Model are widely acclaimed for their potential for empowering the poor through access to credit based on social collateral. However, borrowers refer to MFB loans as "owo komulelanta," a term which translates as "resting the breast on a hot kerosene lantern," a plain critique of the stringent conditions of loan repayment. My fieldwork experience suggests evident economic violence in the process of loan repayment. *olubukolaola@usf.edu* (25-12)

OLIVEIRA, Bernardo Carlos Spaulonci Chiachia Matos de (CUNY) *Allow Me To Speak Louder Than My Scars*. I have chosen the auto-ethnographic method to narrate a life-changing post-surgery process, compiling a range of emotions, impressions, poems, and documents collected over the last two years of significant recovery. In doing so, I attempt to expand the discussion and challenge the medical model notion of a 'cured/fixe'd' body, even the ableist idea of a 'normal/active' body. This paper aims to answer questions like

‘what does it mean to be a disabled body in recovery?’ ‘How should the disabled body be represented?’ And before someone can ask, ‘What happened to you?’ I will answer, controlling the narrative about me by giving a patient-process perspective. *oliveira.bernardo@gmail.com* (PR 22-4)

OLSON, Valerie (UCI) *The Underground Watershed*. When it comes to studying settler colonial watershed governance, anthropologists tend to track the surface activities and politics of surface water flow, concentration, and drainage. However, in the US, states are mounting new efforts to control watershed undergrounds, focusing on ground permeability, aquifer recharge, and wastewater catchment. Based on ethnographic work in the aridifying and recycling-intensive Santa Ana watershed in Southern California, this paper argues that understanding emerging watershed politics requires attending to the tensions and overlaps of three dimensions: the under, surface, and overground watershed. *olsonv@uci.edu* (23-24)

ORTH-GORDINIER, Kristen (Humboldt State U) *Social Science Research to Advance Regional Coordination and Collaboration of Sea Level Rise Planning and Adaptation on Humboldt Bay*. Humboldt Bay is experiencing the fastest relative rate of sea level rise (SLR) in California. By 2050 approximately 50% of shoreline protection structures could be overtopped, inundating critical infrastructure, agriculture, industrial, and residential areas. Coordination of SLR planning and adaptation solutions between local governments and stakeholders will be necessary as SLR impacts cross property lines and jurisdictional boundaries. I conducted semi-structured interviews with stakeholders to explore perspectives of local SLR planning efforts as well as perceived barriers and opportunities for regional collaboration. Study findings demonstrate the role that social science research can play in informing SLR planning efforts. *kmo29@humboldt.edu* (27-7)

ORTIZ VALDEZ, Fabiola (Food Chain Workers Alliance) and **PURSER, Gretchen W.** (Syracuse U) *Essential But Excluded: Immigrant Dairy Farmworkers Organizing for Covid Protections in NY*. Dairy farm workers in New York work in one of the most dangerous industries in the country. For decades, they have endured hazardous living and working conditions and have been denied basic labor protections. Under COVID19, these circumstances have become even more egregious. Farm labor has not only continued unabated amidst the pandemic, but it has increased in intensity with workers getting sick and others feeling the need to overwork in order to avoid being fired. In order to adequately respond to this pandemic, the working conditions and production process have to be radically changed. This paper focuses on how dairy workers are organizing around one specific law called the NY HERO Act, a piece of legislation that would authorize the creation of worker health and safety committees to raise complaints and report violations in the workplace. (22-9)

OSBORN, Ann (Mount Holyoke Coll), **DANIULAITYTE, Raminta** and **SILVERSTEIN, Sydney** (Wright State U Boonshoft Sch of Med) *“Doing the drugs is the easy part but it’s working on yourself that is hard”*: *Mental Health Barriers and Motivators to Recovery in Individuals With Opioid Use Disorder*. Individuals with opioid use disorder working to achieve recovery encounter a number of both barriers and motivators in their daily life. This presentation will share findings from qualitative and photo-elicitation interviews about barriers and motivators to recovery conducted with 13 individuals with opioid use disorder from the Dayton, Ohio area. Participants indicated that recovery is influenced by medication, support, and personal determination. While barriers and motivators can span many aspects of an individual’s life, those within the areas of mental health, self-help and care, and treatment and healthcare experiences can inform and strongly influence an individual’s journey to recovery. *osbor22a@mtholyoke.edu* (PR 23-9)

OTANI, Kagari and **ITO, Yasunobu** (JAIST) *Visiting Nurse and Patient Together Create “As Normal”*: *A Case Study of Visiting Nurse Station in Nagoya, Japan*. This paper aims to highlight how to achieve the living style of patient’s choice through co-creation with visiting nurses. In Japan, where one out of four are elderly (over 65 years old), there is a structured system for patients to spend their final days at home instead of in the hospital. There are some four million visiting nurses in Japan. This paper illustrates co-creation methods for sustaining the normal life of the patients through case studies of visiting nurses who not only provide nursing care but are proactively engaged in maintaining the “normal” life activities. *s2040401@jaist.ac.jp* (PR 22-9)

OTHS, Kathryn (U Alabama) *Health and Medical Resilience in the Face of Climate Change in the Northern Peruvian Andes*. The highland hamlet of Chugurpampa in northern Peru has undergone dramatic environmental and cultural change in recent decades, largely due to increased mobility and climate change that have resulted in a mass exodus to coastal cities. An ongoing restudy reveals that people who remain are adapting as best they can, though health problems such as the metabolic syndrome have emerged as a primary threat. Furthermore, people are farmers first and healers on the side. Thus, with farming increasingly unpredictable, local healing traditions are increasingly difficult to maintain. Despite this, resourcefulness is evident in their responses to these novel challenges. *koths@ua.edu* (27-14)

OTIENO, Alex (Arcadia U) *Antiracist Discursive Practices: A Phenomenological Approach to Encounters in a Discursive Space*. My university, like many higher education institutions in the United States, has recently reengaged the university community in anti-black racism discourse through several initiatives. In response, I have drawn on my lived experience and applied phenomenological approaches to my embodiment and bodiliness in encounters in this community of practice. The paper addresses how the creation of discursive spaces is producing a multivalent community of practice and illuminating the diverse possibilities of discursive framing of antiracism as critique and practice. The emerging questions and possible paths forward in antiracist pedagogy and engaging in antiracism in everyday life are offered. *otieno@arcadia.edu* (PR 26-14)

OTO, Tomoko and **ITO, Yasunobu** (JAIST) *What Does It Mean to Be an Anthropologist among the Engineer Circle: A Case Study of Corporate Ethnographers in Japan*. Japanese firms started to use an anthropological method, namely ethnography, from the latter half of 2000. Despite this situation, as of today, there is almost no hiring of anthropologists in Japanese companies. Most major enterprises accommodate the anthropological method to be used by business people, engineers in particular. They use ethnographic method (its know-how) and readapt it in-house. Against this backdrop, the paper focuses on the issues seen from the perspective of an in-house ethnographer (contract employee) in a corporate laboratory of a telecommunications service provider. *ototmk@gmail.com* (PR 27-4)

OTT, Jessica (JHSPH) *Conflict Mediation as an Alternative Mode of Gender Justice in Zanzibar*. “Here we dispense justice, but in court, you’re dealing with the law.” Women lawyers with the Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association said these words repeatedly while mediating property and child support disputes between 2017-2018. As criminal justice systems around the world face increasing criticism for perpetuating structural inequalities and gender-based violence, this paper explores mediation as an alternative mode of justice on the Tanzanian archipelago of Zanzibar. While seeking to mitigate structural violence imposed on men and women by the criminal justice system, women lawyers challenge and reinforce local understandings of respectability and work to preserve familial relations, with varying results. *ott.jessicam@gmail.com* (PR 23-5)

OWCZARZAK, Jill (JHU), **FILIPPOVA, Olga** (VN Karazin Nat’l U), **PHILLIPS, Sarah** (Indiana U), **MAZHAYAYA, Alyona** (Nat’l U Kyiv-Mohyla Academy), **ALPATOVA, Polina** and **ZUB, Tanya** (VN Karazin Nat’l U) *“You have no right to live here!”: How Women in Ukraine Who Use Drugs Conceptualize ‘Home.’* We explore the concept of “home” among women in Ukraine who use drugs (WWUD). We draw on interviews with 35 service providers who work with vulnerable women and 37 WWUD in 2 Ukrainian cities. We approach “home” as a site where values, interests, and power are brought together for use by actors in the making and remaking of those places through their continuous contestation and negotiation. For WWUD, home is a site in which social relationships, gender norms and roles, and rights and responsibilities play out against a backdrop of expectations around motherhood, drug use stigma, and multigenerational family relationships. (PR 23-9)

OWEN, Grant (Vrije U) *Coping with Protracted Uncertainty: Refugees ‘Stuck’ Waiting in Indonesia*. Due to various factors, transit refugees in Indonesia are increasingly finding themselves ‘stuck’ waiting in a country where they face instability and uncertainties that hinder their migration trajectory of resettlement. Many of the struggles they experience result from their protracted yet transitory status, engendering spatial and temporal uncertainties that are so crucial to understanding the lives of refugees in protracted situations. I argue that asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia may seize the opportunity to transform their liminal time in limbo and utilize different strategies to cope with protracted uncertainties through active waiting. *grantowenvp@gmail.com* (PR 25-11)

PAGE, J. Bryan (U Miami) *Forty Years After: An Update on the Miami Health Ecology Project*. Hazel Weidman and colleagues organized their research team to characterize the varieties of health seeking behaviors operating in the culturally diverse vicinity of Jackson Memorial Hospital. Information gathered by Weidman’s investigative team led to several changes in Miami-Dade’s health promoting activities and policies. Establishment of neighborhood mental health centers, collaboration with traditional healers, including Santeros, Hougans, and Mambos, and offering workshops on cross-cultural approaches to health became part of health care in Miami-Dade County. Establishment of primary care centers in minority neighborhoods represent the influence of this project in the long term. *bryan.page@miami.edu* (PR 23-6)

PAGE, Sarah (ECU) *In a Compromised Position: Incomplete Jamaican LGBTQ Citizenship as Push Factor for Sexual Migration and Transnationalizing Queer Identities Somewhere over the Rainbow*. This paper explores compromised citizenship as a push factor motivating LGBTQ Jamaicans to migrate. It identifies the effect transnationalization of Jamaican LGBTQ identities has on the movement for human rights at home and abroad to determine the degree to which they become embedded in activism and queer spaces both on the island and in their host countries. Intervening in the fields of human rights and LGBTQ scholarship, I reveal the obstacles this system imposes on functional activism in countering institutionalized homophobia, and at the same time, documenting the movement as it grows beyond Jamaica’s territorial boundaries to queer communities abroad. *pagesa18@ecu.edu* (PR 23-5)

PALLAS-BRINK, Jaroslava (Wayne State U) *Common Spaces: The Role of Community Engagement in Urban Park Management*. This interdisciplinary paper investigates public perceptions of the invasive common reed at two urban parks in metro Detroit. This research uses a combination of semi-structured interviews, surveys and analysis of biological data to gain insight on culture of invasive species management. Results show that due to resource constraints, park management often relies on partnerships with local organizations. This study investigates relationships between park management and the community, and how social perceptions of invasive species affect outcomes. The study aims to provide data for the improvement of management strategies and discover social attitudes toward existing management practices in urban parks. *jaroslava.pallas@wayne.edu* (PR 26-13)

PALMER, Andie (U Alberta) *Pandemic Proceedings: A New Order in the Courts?* Protocols for virtual hearings in courts and tribunals are being rapidly designed and deployed, as recognition grows that Covid-19 transmission will not be a fleeting phenomenon. In Canada, the US, and Aotearoa New Zealand, where pandemic-related stays on proceedings are being lifted, fresh privacy, security, and technological measures, may nonetheless yield some questionable results with respect to decorum, shared understandings, and the shouldering of risks where newly-imposed time limits for arguments necessarily change the calculus of presentation. As many hearings

resume on application of the maxim that justice delayed is justice denied, how are courts and tribunals managing these imperfect transformations, and gaps in transmission? *andie.palmer@ualberta.ca* (PR 25-7)

PANCHANG, Sarita (LSU) *Methods, Meaning, and Marginality in Applied Political Ecology*. Political ecology (PE) seeks to disrupt dualistic understandings of power bound up between and within human-environment relationships. However, there are ongoing debates about the roles of qualitative, quantitative, and spatial methods in applied PE research, complicated by a common bias outside the social sciences that frames qualitative research as insufficiently rigorous. This presentation uses a case study of PE research on water and sanitation infrastructure among urban marginalized people in the Global South. I focus on ways to meaningfully synthesize data types to complement each other's strengths in understanding embodied suffering while also articulating a unified approach that can be rigorously incorporated into interdisciplinary work. (PR 24-1)

PANTER-BRICK, Catherine (Yale U) *Anger, Courage, and Migrant Solidarity: Local Humanitarian Action at the U.S. Border*. The U.S.-Mexico border is a site of striking civic and faith-based resistance to the criminalization of migrant communities. How do notions of solidarity and justice guide local humanitarian work, in the border communities providing assistance to migrants and refugees? For many, the language of humanitarian compassion and hospitality falls short of a conviction that structural change must be enacted: instead, a radical message for social action is fueled by anger and courage. I highlight the moral, social, and political resonance of local humanitarian work in a context of mass migrant detention and deportation. *catherine.panter-brick@yale.edu* (PR 24-11)

PAREDES, Alyssa (U Michigan) *Weedy Activism: Women, Plants, and the Genetic Pollution of Urban Japan*. Along Japanese ports, civilians have made a peculiar discovery: in a country where genetically modified crop cultivation is prohibited, wild canola weeds in sidewalk cracks exhibit the GM trait of herbicide resistance to Monsanto's glyphosate. Able cross-pollinate with locally grown crops, the weeds threaten to make inroads into the food system. This paper documents Japanese women's activism in response to this urban ecological threat. It interrogates the notion of weedy activism as a way to see plants not only as the object of political action, but also as a conceptual heuristic for understanding the kinds of political subjects that emerge in interaction with local environments. *aepare@umich.edu* (23-11)

PARKER, John (New Hope Collaborative & NCSU Inst for Emerging Issues) *Adapting Community Engagement and (Re)Connecting to Multiple Pandemics*. This paper will name the multiple and interconnecting pandemics that have become more evident, felt, and conscious to many in 2020, and how they have disrupted community engagement efforts. Through the disruption(s), challenges and barriers to connectivity and connection have been revealed, increased, or created. Practical adaptive strategies for connecting, bridging, planning, and organizing for mutual aid, activism, and resilience will be offered based on experiences in North Carolina, Louisiana, and beyond with faith communities, local organizations, statewide intermediaries, and resource organizations. The presentation will offer opportunities for those present to share their observations and experiences as well. *joindempseyparker@gmail.com* (PR 24-12)

PASHIGIAN, Melissa (Bryn Mawr Coll) *Constructing National Ecologies through Traditional Medicine in Vietnam*. Recent environmental disasters in Vietnam have influenced citizens' sensitivity to preserving national biodiversity. This paper investigates traditional plant-based medicine in Vietnam and concerns about protecting it as a form of national identity. Drawing on interviews with traditional medicine practitioners, producers, training institutions, and professional associations, I argue that concerns about the production of traditional medicine, trafficking of its ingredients by foreign entities, quality of imported medicinal herbs, and a push for citizen-produced plant-based medicine reflect processes of citizens defending local ecologies against perceived uncontrolled capitalism. By mobilizing through established institutional structures, Vietnamese enter into a citizen-nation discussion of national ecologies. *mpashigi@brynmawr.edu* (PR 26-12)

PAUL-WARD, Amy (FIU) *Preparing for Adulthood in a COVID World: Exploring the Challenges of the Transition Process for Adolescents in Foster Care*. Transitioning out of foster care is a complex and daunting process that requires a great deal of planning. Too often foster youth lack adequate nurturing, guidance, and support. Another issue is lack of preparedness for their futures. An ethnographic approach is valuable for understanding these transition experiences. Drawing from my work with adolescents in the foster care system as they prepare to "age out," I will discuss how these challenges are exacerbated by COVID 19 and impact these emerging adults as they are encouraged to seek independence, academic and employment opportunities. *paulward@fiu.edu* (25-24)

PECK-BARTLE, Shannon (USF) *Shifting Perspectives: Materiality and the Deconstruction of Race and Ethnicity in World History Curriculum*. World history curriculum in secondary education traditionally portrays race and ethnicity as static and binary. This severely limits student understanding of complex ethnic and racial identities and relationships in world history and their own community. Through the incorporation of material culture and materiality theory, students in an Advanced Placement World History course explore ways in which artifacts can deconstruct static and binary understandings of ethnicity and race. Initial student responses and reflections on the infusion of materiality and material culture with traditional curricular representations of ethnicity will be presented and discussed. *speck@usf.edu* (26-19)

PEREIRA, Sabrina (NJ Dept of Env Protection) *Equitable Resilience: Methods for Inclusive, Community-Driven Coastal Hazards Planning in New Jersey*. For too long socially vulnerable populations have been underrepresented in coastal hazards and adaptation planning. The New Jersey Coastal Management Program seeks to change this with the fellowship project "Equitable Resilience," by exploring innovative community engagement and resilience planning frameworks that foster diversity, inclusion and social equity. To further the CZMA Coastal Hazards enhancement area, the NJCMP used exploratory research and local stakeholder knowledge to

develop a process framework and an evaluation toolkit that guide NJ's resilience planning teams through equitable planning exercises. These exercises should enable community-driven engagement and climate adaptation solutions, increasing community resilience socially, culturally and physically. *sabrina.pereira@dep.nj.gov* (24-15)

PERKINS, Jodine, SINGH, Gurkaran, and SIMPSON, Ethan (UBC), **MACGILLIVRAY, Megan** (StFX), **SAWATZKY, Bonita** and **MORTENSON, W. Ben** (UBC) *Mobile Health Apps and Self-Management for Spinal Cord Injury Rehabilitation*. Spinal cord injury (SCI) is a chronic condition that may lead to various physical and psychological secondary conditions including pressure ulcers, depression, and spasticity. Health self-management has been shown to reduce the prevalence and reoccurrence of SCI-related secondary conditions. With advancements in smartphone technology and access, mobile health (mHealth) apps have emerged as a cost-effective, population-based means to facilitate behavioural change related to self-management. The purpose of this presentation is to review the latest research on mHealth apps for individuals with SCI, including one we developed. Despite their prevalence, further research to support the effectiveness of these apps is needed. *jodine.perkins@ubc.ca* (PR 22-6)

PERMANTO, Stefan (Gothenburg U) *Re-root and Re-rout: Q'eqchi' Maya Cosmopolitics of Land and the "Good Life."* The indigenous Q'eqchi' Maya of Guatemala and Belize enjoys an intimate relationship to their homeland. Still, in some ways it is a quite fragile relationship. Multiple times the Q'eqchi' Maya have, for several reasons, been forced to leave their homeland. In some cases, however, they have managed to return and reconnect and re-root themselves with the landscape. Currently, Q'eqchi' Maya people are moreover engaged in struggles for land rights and self-determination. As such they are carving a space that re-roots and reroutes indigenous ways of knowing and being with the potential of generating alternative and sustainable ways of living. Rooted in indigenous cosmologies Q'eqchi' people are increasingly articulating such routes of cultural resurgence and development in terms of "good living" (*buen vivir*). This paper examines Q'eqchi' Maya perspectives of land and the Good Life in terms of experiences of re-rooting with the land and the cosmopolitical process of re-routing indigenous ways of a good living. (22-8)

PERRY, Madeline, IXEN COYOTE, Enma, AUSTAD, Kirsten, and ROHLOFF, Peter (Wuqu' Kawoq, Maya Hlth Alliance) *Why Women Choose to Seek Facility-Level Obstetrical Care in Rural Guatemala: A Qualitative Study*. Objective: To better understand barriers to seeking facility-level care for obstetric complications in a Maya population. Methods: Qualitative study using semi-structured interviews with Maya women in the Western Highlands of Guatemala who were identified as medically high-risk and needing facility-level care, offered assistance with acquiring such care, and yet declined this option. Deductive and inductive analysis were performed with Dedoose. Results/Conclusion: A primary barrier to care was the decision to engage in such care, which involved a weighing of the perception of seriousness of the medical complication against fears of facility-level care and concerns of a poor quality of care. *mfrancesperry@gmail.com* (PR 22-5)

PHILLIPS, Amanda (PSMFC) and **NORMAN, Karma** (NOAA) *Community-Level Fishery Measures and Individual Fishers: Comparing Primary and Secondary Data for the U.S. West Coast*. Using a coast-wide survey of West Coast fishing vessel owners, we examine ties between community-level measures and individual resident fishers' responses about fishing dependence and fishery-related social capital and identity. We find higher levels of fishing social capital and identity in communities with higher levels of fishing activity per capita, but not in communities with high levels of fishing engagement, which measures fishing without considering population. In sum, our 'ground-truthing' of these measures against resident views provides evidence to support use of some community-level measures as representative of the socioeconomic realities and ties to fishing for West Coast communities. *Amanda.Phillips@noaa.gov* (PR 24-5)

PHILLIPS, Evelyn (CCSU) *African Americans in St. Petersburg, Florida: Displaced in Plain Sight*. St. Petersburg, Florida from its origins has prescribed where African Americans could live. Since 1990, the city has invested billions not only in its downtown waterfront, but also neighborhoods near downtown once inhabited by African Americans. This process has renamed, erased neighborhoods and used the black historical institutions as capital to attract tourists and new residents. Often city officials promised to improve black communities, however, many blacks discovered their land was no longer available to them as gentrification occurred at their expense. This paper charts the course of displacement of African Americans in St. Petersburg, Florida. *phillipse@ccsu.edu* (27-13)

PIEPER, Jack (CSBSJU) *Queer Theory, the Climate Justice Movement, and the United Nations*. Queer theory centers intersectionality and the fluidity of gender and sexual identities in academic and activist dimensions. Currently, the climate justice movement and the United Nations (UN) represent a heteronormative system that is prevalent in today's public discourse and society. Based on observational research and interviews conducted at the 25th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Madrid, Spain, I examine how queer theory could offer solutions and perspective to the climate justice movement and the United Nations. To fully achieve climate justice and be representative of all backgrounds and identities at the UNFCCC COP and within the climate justice movement, queer theory must be applied. *jpieper001@csbsju.edu* (PR 25-7)

PINIERO, Maricel, BALLESTEROS, Adriana, NAVARRO, Diego, and MARTINEZ, Eliana (AGROSAVIA) *An Innovative and Socio-ecologically Resilient Territory: The Case of AGROSAVIA's Methodology Implementation*. AGROSAVIA has different roles in the development of Colombia's agriculture. This includes giving support to the National System of Agricultural Innovation through the validation of a methodology that pushes territorial system of innovation. The methodology promotes local development via strengthening capacities, augmenting productive system's competitiveness through sustainable use of resources such as water, soil and

biodiversity that consequently would improve the quality of life and empowerment of the community. This paper presents Cajamarca's experience of implementing two phases of this methodology, highlighting methods used and lessons learned in trying to change the chips of the local people and positioning them as protagonists of the process. *mpiniero@gmail.com* (PR 22-10)

PINKERTON, Evelyn (SFU), **OGIER, Emily** and **GARDNER, Caleb** (U Tasmania), **VAN PUTTEN, Ingrid** (CSIRO) *The Full Cost of Privatizing Fishing Access Privileges*. Coastal fishing communities in some jurisdictions have been abandoned by government in its rush to capture the presumed benefits of neoliberal approaches such as Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs). Many countries report the “emptying out” of such communities as investors buy up ITQs, transfer them outside the community or lease them out at unaffordable prices. This paper asks what the economic and cultural consequences are of such losses, both to the residents of the communities and to the governments who may now have to support previously prosperous, tax-contributing, healthy communities, with payments for welfare, unemployment, and social dysfunction. *epinkert@sfu.ca* (22-23)

PIRINJIAN, Lori (UCLA) *The Modern Armenian Kinship System and the Perceived Levels of Women's “Armenianness.”* In this paper, I will argue that the modern Armenian kinship system dictates the roles and expectations of women and reflects their perceived level of “Armenianness.” I will make this case through specific examples of the expectations of women in the traditional Armenian family, particularly the secondary status of women in the Armenian patriarchy, the expectation of perfection, and the individual reflection on the family. Much of my evidence will be cited from twenty-five formal interviews which I conducted with members of Armenia's Coalition to Stop Violence Against Women from June to August of 2018. *lpirinjian@gmail.com* (PR 23-13)

PLACEK, Caitlyn (Ball State U) *Cultural and Ecological Functions of Pregnancy Fasting*. Pregnancy fasting is an enigma: why restrict food intake during a period of increased nutritional need? Anthropological theory proposes causes of fasting, yet research overlooks fasting in pregnancy. This study therefore explored women's perceptions and tested theories of pregnancy fasting in two Indian populations (N=90). Findings revealed cross-cultural variation in perceived benefits and harmful consequences of pregnancy fasting. In total, 64% of women fasted in prior pregnancies. Pregnancy fasting was supported by the “ecological” model, with water-insecure south Indian women having a higher likelihood of fasting in past pregnancies. Overall, findings support both cultural and ecological theories of pregnancy fasting. *cplacek@bsu.edu* (PR 23-8)

POE, Melissa (UW Sea Grant) *A Discussion on Including Cultural Meanings in Marine Management*. Cultural keystone species (CKS) “shape in a major way the cultural identity of a people, as reflected in the fundamental roles these species have in diet, materials, medicine, and/or spiritual practices” (Garibaldi and Turner 2004). This session explores the CKS concept for marine management in the public trust. Questions surface: might novel uses of existing cultural sources (such as chants and stories) facilitate decolonization and reconciliation? What is lost by a focus on species versus cultural practices and relationships? What are the primary barriers to integration of culture in management? Methods or is it something else? We give ample time for discussion and audience participation. *mpoe@uw.edu* (25-18)

POLLNAC, Richard (URI) and **SEARA, Tarsila** (U New Haven) *Anthropic Impacts of Hurricanes Irma and Maria on Puerto Rican Fishing Communities*. In September 2017 Hurricane Irma followed by Maria had enormous impacts on Puerto Rico—some refer to Maria as the most devastating hurricane to hit the island in 80 years. The presentation evaluates the utility of using a complex model, including proximate and distal variables, to understand the impacts of these natural disasters and the role that intervening variables have on mitigating or exacerbating the impacts. Sociocultural data collected before and after these events is used to test the utility of the models used. *pollnacrb@gmail.com* (25-5)

POMEROY, Carrie (UCSC), **CULVER,Carolynn** (CA Sea Grant, UCSD & Marine Sci Inst, UCSB), and **HECK, Nadine** (UCSC & ECU) *Policy and Practice in Marine Space Use Governance: On Common Ground or at Cross Purposes?* Relatively new ocean uses such as aquaculture and offshore renewable energy are jockeying for space in an already-busy ocean. Agencies with varied roles, authorities and capacities are grappling with developing, interpreting, and implementing policy to govern space use. We used mixed methods to identify and address information needs related to integrating aquaculture and fisheries in California. Drawing on interviews with agency staff, aquaculturists and fishermen and archival research, we examine the relationships among agencies' policies and practices. While there are commonalities among them, there are also critical differences and disconnects, with implications for information generation, synthesis and application in decision-making. *cpomero@ucsc.edu* (25-3)

POZNIAK, Kinga (McMaster U & CanChild Ctr for Childhood Disability Rsch) *Exploring the Complexities of Family Engagement in Healthcare Research through the Experiences of Mothers of Children With Disabilities*. Engaging patients and families in health research as study partners – rather than as “subjects” in the traditional sense - is a growing trend in health research. Drawing on my ongoing postdoctoral research with mothers who have children with disabilities, I consider the possibilities and limitations of this trend for individual patients and family partners, as well as for the culture of healthcare and health research. *pozniakk@mcmaster.ca* (PR 22-14)

PRAIN, Gordon and **KAWARAZUKA, Nozomi** (Int'l Potato Ctr) *Agri-Food System Resilience among Ethnic Minority Communities in Asian Hill Regions*. Robert Rhoades was passionate about the way farming families shape their livelihoods through intimate knowledge of local ecologies and he saw a key element of international development involving “sustainability and self-determination of indigenous communities.” This paper builds on these insights through a literature review and fieldwork among ethnic minority

swidden cultivators in hill areas in Asia to understand the gendered resilience of these agri-food systems in the face of climate change shocks and stresses. The paper explores the contribution of roots and tubers – another of Bob’s passions – to the resilience of these systems, including their transformation. *gprain50@gmail.com* (PR 22-10)

PRIMO, John and **BROOKS, Jeffrey** (BOEM) *Is That a Thing?: Applied Social Scientists in Natural Resources Management*. Social scientists working in government have played many roles in the context of natural resources management. Our purpose is to reveal the nature of these applied positions, provide a rationale for social science, and assert the need to expand social science capacity. Social scientists are needed in government as their ability to understand and account for people is imperative for effective environmental management, and they have specific training and skills to meet this challenge. We highlight the importance of having trained social scientists in government because they are properly equipped to address the greatest challenges in this arena. (PR 26-13)

PUCKETT, Anita (VA Tech) *Cultural Attachment as a Community Resource Strategy for Resisting Environmental Injustice in the Construction of the Mountain Valley Pipeline in Appalachian Virginia*. This presentation explores how “cultural attachment” has been appropriated into Appalachian community discourse in developing legal strategies to stop construction of a major natural gas pipeline with its permanent environmental damage such that many landowners can no longer use their land, water, or structures in this mountainous karst terrain. Extensive community participatory ethnographic research has revealed how “cultural attachment” offers semantic validity to the central cultural concept of “place” for residents. Focus is on how applied anthropologists, collaborating with residents, have used this concept as an unsuccessful legal strategy for stopping the environmental injustice produced by the Pipeline. *apuckett@vt.edu* (23-7)

PUCKETT, R. Fleming (Kalahari Peoples Fund) *“Desert Anarchists”: The Peculiar Importance of Broader Collaboration for the Future of #Khomani San Autonomy*. Recent #Khomani San successes resulted from several collaborators’ work. When prior community-wide CPA Committees failed to lead effectively, these imposed structures were removed by the South African Government via a #Khomani “administration” period. During administration, small-group livelihood projects began creating more San unity than centralized committees ever had. However, administration has ended, and a new committee is operating without government assistance for the first time since 2008. #Khomani success may now depend either upon a stronger central committee than the San have previously seen or upon re-creating the space for fragmented leadership. Either route will require increased collaboration to achieve. *fleming.puckett@oxfordalumni.org* (24-4)

PUEX, Nathalie (FLASCO) *The Making of an Applied Anthropology Lab Focused on Solution Design*. The LAB AA Applied Anthropology Laboratory of Flasco, Argentina was founded in 2009. His goal was twofold at the time. First respond to a request from students who came from diverse disciplines who were training in anthropology without giving up their original profession. Far from considering these differences as a problem, we always understood from Lab AA that this multidisciplinary diversity made the strength and originality of that space. Second since its inception, we have proposed to leave the traditional tracks of development anthropology to incorporate from the anthropology of design the experimental possibilities offered by the multidisciplinary diversity of this research and innovation space. (PR 26-3)

PURCELL, Adriana and **SPADEA, Valentina** (U Penn) *The Experience of COVID-19 in Cobbs Creek*. We evaluate the effects of COVID-19 on everyday experience in the low-wealth West Philadelphia neighborhood of Cobbs Creek. Evidence of structural disparities regarding disaster response in low-wealth communities warrants localized adaptability. In mid-April 2020, it was unclear how low-wealth individuals would experience COVID-19 in the US. We studied: “How is COVID-19 affecting the quotidian experience in Cobbs Creek?” In collaboration with a Federally Qualified Health Center and their community liaisons, participants were virtually recruited and interviewed. Inconsistent access to resources garnered new social meanings and support systems. Significance lies in assessing adaptability of individuals during crises in low-wealth communities. *apur@sas.upenn.edu, vspadea@sas.upenn.edu* (PR 22-8)

QUICK, Rebecca (SMCM) *Transitions in Applied Anthropology: From Student to Practitioner*. This presentation will explore the transition of an anthropologist from undergraduate student, to graduate student, to practitioner. The presenter’s undergraduate education at St. Mary’s College of Maryland consisted of a thorough hands on approach combined with anthropological theory and methods. Immediately upon graduating, the presenter attended the University of Maryland’s Masters of Applied Anthropology program. With a focus on post-graduation success, this program built on previous anthropological training and paved a way for a career in the nonprofit sector. Currently, this presenter works for a nonprofit called Rebuilding Together in their national office. *rmquick@smcm.edu* (24-12)

QUIMBY, Barbara (ASU) *Traditionally Inclusive?: Hybrid Institutions of Samoan Fisheries Comanagement*. Small-scale fisheries comanagement arrangements in the Pacific frequently incorporate traditional indigenous institutions. Yet there is potential for discord between community norms and hierarchies and common comanagement ideals of transparent decision-making, inclusive participation and equitable outcomes. Based on mixed-methods fieldwork in Samoa, this paper presents a feminist political ecology analysis of participation and power in the Community-Based Fisheries Management Programme (CBFMP). Designed over twenty years ago, the CBFMP encourages local control and “broad participation,” but most deliberation, consensus-building, and decision-making occur through formal and informal traditional Samoan institutions, which can be both inclusive and limiting for addressing gendered/positional fishing experiences and needs. *barbara.quimby@asu.edu* (22-23)

QUINN, Hannah (U Toronto) *“Trust me, I know what I’m doing”*: Disability Expertise and Boundary Work under Pandemic Conditions. The hoarding of hand sanitizer in Montréal marked the early weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic. In my field site, a day-centre that provides social services to intellectually disabled adults, hand sanitizer bottles are a prominent feature of daily life. They are objects around which my interlocutors negotiate social relations and enact boundaries. Based on ethnographic research, I trace interactions around the use of sanitizer that bring into relief the ways that disabled people have lived and survived under pandemic conditions prior to COVID-19. Attention to hand sanitizer reveals how disabled clients are experts of their own access needs and community-care. (PR 23-15)

RABACH, Kaitlyn (UCI) *“Sketching” Environmental Injustices: Collaborative Pedagogies and Case Study Research During COVID-19*. How do we teach students about the complex terrain of environmental problems today? In our Environmental Injustices (EiJ) course students collaboratively produce three case studies on fast, slow, and combo disasters to research how environmental hazards compound with structural racism, COVID-19, and economic precarity in California communities. Case studies are organized around ten questions and supporting “sketches” (Fortun 2015) that provide students a framework to analyze environmental hazards, community actors/assets, local and extra-local actions, and data/research priorities. In this talk, I’ll discuss various “sketches” and how they are used to help students think critically about EiJ problems and solutions today. krabach@uci.edu (PR 23-4)

RADONIC, Lucero (MSU) *Before and Beyond Environmental Policies for Urban Sustainability: Sense of Place in an Urban Oasis*. Rainwater harvesting is growing across urban areas of the Global North. However, only two decades ago it was seen as a legal practice by a handful of people. Today this type of green infrastructure is increasingly encouraged via city policies and implemented in public property. In other words, this grassroots participatory infrastructure is becoming an object of environmental governance in a region where climate change models foretell increase temperatures in an already arid region. This presentation explores the process and implications of the formalization of this green infrastructure in human-water relations in a city of the American Southwest. radonicl@msu.edu (27-17)

RAHIMZADEH, Aghaghia (Ronin Inst, Nat’l Coalition of Independent Scholars, Inst for Globally Distributed Open Resch & Ed) *Fraternal Polyandry and Land Ownership in Kinnaur, Western Himalaya*. This paper explores fraternal polyandry, a significant but rare social institution, and its relationship with changing land ownership patterns in Kinnaur, Western Himalaya. Kinnauri fraternal polyandry, a common traditional marital practice where one woman marries two or more brothers, is a complex cooperative strategy that has alleviated uncertainty in harsh mountain environments by reducing risk and supporting livelihoods. Findings suggest that declining polyandry is contributing to land partitioning and consequently changing patterns of land tenure. This process is exacerbated by climate change. Shifting marital customs reflect wider social transitions, largely driven by increased exposure to the broader market and modernization. (PR 23-2)

RAMENZONI, Victoria (Rutgers U) *Impacts of Hurricane Irma and Extreme Precipitation Events in a Small-Scale Fishery in Yaguajay, Central Cuba*. Hurricanes can cause extensive long-term damage to small-scale fisheries. Yet, information is scarce on how communities are locally impacted by extreme events in the Caribbean and in other parts of the world. Focusing on an artisanal fishery in Yaguajay, Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, this article explores how artisanal fishers have perceived and responded to the different damages brought about by Hurricane Irma in September 2017 and the inundations associated with Storm Alberto in May 2018. Combining discussions and short interviews carried out pre and post-storms Irma and Alberto, this study identifies major environmental impacts and matching responses. victoria.ramenzoni@rutgers.edu (25-15)

RAMIREZ, Lawrence (UCR) *Closed to the Public: Memory Places, Museology, and Simulacra in the COVID Era*. During the lockdown of public gathering spaces, the tension between public memory places and their virtual simulacra has come to an inflection point. Many museums, botanical gardens, heritage sites, zoos and aquariums center their operational focus on the “in person” experience, leaving their virtual representation to select photographs or videos on their website. Now, the COVID crisis has necessitated alternative practices, from curated video representations to the promotion of virtual tours, in which viewers virtually “walk” through the “space.” This research considers practices of public memory pedagogy through modes of virtual representation and simulacra. (PR 24-6)

RANDELL, Kent and **GABRIEL, Jerry** (SMCM) *Folklife Community Outreach in Southern Maryland*. The SlackWater Center is a consortium of students, faculty, and community members focused on documenting oral history and interpreting the region's changing landscapes. Recently the Center and the college’s archive joined the college’s gallery director to plan the Southern Maryland Folklife Summer Institute to celebrate and support community-based living cultural traditions of Southern Maryland. Supported by the Maryland State Arts Council to become part of the state’s network of folklife hubs, networking with the community is a key part of the success of the SlackWater Center, the archive’s oral history collection, and the Southern Maryland folklife hub. (22-25)

RAYCRAFT, Justin (McGill U) *Community Perceptions of Human-Wildlife Conflict in the Tarangire-Manyara Ecosystem, Tanzania*. This paper draws from a year of ethnographic fieldwork (2019-2020) conducted in the Tarangire-Manyara ecosystem in northern Tanzania. It presents data from a large-scale (n = 1058) quantitative survey of people’s perceptions of conflict with wildlife, disaggregated by the impacts of each species on agriculture, livestock production, and human security. The survey was carried out across 12 administrative villages situated along the boundaries of two key community-based conservation areas in the ecosystem: Randilen Wildlife Management Area and Manyara Ranch. The paper provides an overview of human-wildlife interactions across the study area through an anthropological lens that is informed by the lived experiences of local communities. justin.raycraft@mail.mcgill.ca (PR 26-13)

REGENOLD, Nina and **VINDROLA-PADROS, Cecilia** (UCL) *Gender Matters: Engaging Feminist Critical Medical Anthropology to Examine HCWs' Experiences of the COVID-19 Pandemic Peak in England*. Research from past epidemics teaches us to use a gender lens when examining responses to and experiences of disease. Our research examines the influence of gender on healthcare workers' (HCW) experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic through a thematic analysis of 41 qualitative interviews with HCWs in the British National Health Service (NHS). We argue that gender illuminates macro-level ingrained inequalities, meso-level gendered organizational structures and norms, and micro-level gendered bodies that interact to shape individual experience. Steps toward a more gender-equitable NHS include: gender awareness programs, diverse female leadership, considering family when supporting HCWs, and empowering nurses through meaningful support. *nina.regenold.19@ucl.ac.uk* (23-9)

REISINGER, Heather Schacht and **PERENCEVICH, Eli** (Iowa City VAHCS) *How the VA-CDC Practice-Based Research Network Came to Be: Challenges and Opportunities*. Practice-based research networks (PBRNs) are a group of clinics or hospitals that agree to participate in research, often with the goal of conducting the research in real-world settings while recruiting enough participants to determine if an intervention is effective. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention sought a partnership with the Department of Veterans Affairs to establish a geographically-dispersed 15-site PBRN to study infection prevention and antimicrobial stewardship interventions. This paper describes how and why the PBRN was established, the benefits qualitative research, and the challenges with conducting qualitative research using this model. *heather.reisinger@va.gov* (PR 23-10)

REMORINI, Carolina (U Nacional de La Plata, CIC, CONICET), **SY, Anahi** (U Nacional de Lanús, CONICET), **TEVES, Laura** (U Nacional de La Plata, CIC), **MOGLIA, Brenda** (U Nacional de Lanús, CONICET), and **CASTRO, Mora** (U Nacional Arturo Jauretche, CONICET) *Dealing with the COVID-19 Pandemic in Buenos Aires: Lessons Learned and Challenges from Healthcare Workers' Experiences and Perspectives*. During COVI-19 pandemic healthcare workers faced a great challenge in their daily work. Routines, relationships, and ways of organization were reframed, adjusted or put into brackets. At the same time, they develop creative responses to dealing with both, new and old problems that become especially visible during the pandemic outbreak. Based on data coming from qualitative research on healthcare workers perspectives and experiences, we aim to highlight problems they faced in the context of public health institutions of Buenos Aires (Argentina). We also outline some lessons learned that allow us to think about the transition from pandemic to post-pandemic situation. *carolina.remorini@gmail.com* (23-9)

RENKERT, Sarah (U Arizona) *The Right to Cook Together: Food Aid and Kitchen Controversies*. Across Lima, Perú's poorest neighborhoods, volunteers prepare subsidized lunches in comedores populares (communal kitchens). Like many food aid programs, comedores are controversial. Volunteers, who are also recipients, are ridiculed for being unmotivated and reliant on government aid. Comedores are also accused of perpetuating a neoliberal food aid model, allowing the government to treat the symptoms of poverty, rather than the causes. The lived reality of participating in a comedor is unsurprisingly more complex. The women who volunteer are forced to confront their families, neighbors, and the government in their efforts to defend the kitchens that have become their second homes. *sarahrenkert@email.arizona.edu* (PR 25-9)

RESENDES MEDEIROS, Matthew (UWO) *Pandemic, Austerity, Disability, and Inclusion: Emerging Biomedical Narratives in Brazil*. What counts as "disability," how is it defined, and who defines it? Within Brazil, government officials, parent activists, and medical professionals have long fought over how to define "disability" and whether labeling people "disabled" will lead to further discrimination. My research thus asks, how is Latin America's largest organization for supporting those with intellectual disabilities (The Association of Parents and Friends of the Exceptional - APAE) increasingly using biomedical discourses to advocate for resources in Brazil during a time in which pandemic and austerity has led to greater precarity for its members. This paper presents preliminary findings of my PhD fieldwork. *mresend6@uwo.ca* (27-11)

REYES-GASTELUM, Dario and **ABARBANELL, Linda** (SDSU) *Healthcare Practices and Beliefs of HIV+ Individuals Participating in a HIV/AIDS Education Program near the US-Mexico Border*. We interviewed 17 HIV+ individuals who are enrolled in a HIV/AIDS education program residing in the Mexicali/Imperial Valley border region about their beliefs concerning different possible causes of HIV and the effectiveness of different treatments. We also asked about their experiences with healthcare services and the impact of the border on their perceived risk and treatment. Participants evidenced positive changes in their understanding of the biological mechanisms and treatment of their condition as well as in their social support and coping skills. As the program requires strict adherence to antiretroviral treatment, however, HIV+ individuals most in need of HIV/AIDS education and support remain underserved. *labarbanell@sdsu.edu* (PR 23-12)

REYES-HERNANDEZ, Elvira and **ABARBANELL, Linda** (SDSU) *Negotiating Cancer Causes and Care at the US-Mexico Border*. When reasoning about life-threatening events such as illness, individuals across cultures often combine supernatural and scientific explanations and treatments. In this study, we interviewed 19 individuals diagnosed with cancer residing near the US-Mexico border in the Imperial Valley, CA, regarding their endorsement of different possible causes and treatments for their illness and their experiences with the healthcare system. We discuss the factors specific to this binational and bicultural region that shaped participants' experiences and outcomes. In addition to culture-specific beliefs, we found that structural factors such as poverty and access to healthcare services shaped their negotiation of different cognitive models. *labarbanell@sdsu.edu* (PR 23-12)

RIABOVA, Svetlana and **GALLEGOS, Gil** (NMHU) *Machine Learning Time Series Clustering for Understanding COVID-19 Spread in the U.S. and Navajo Nation*. The SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic has created large and complex data sets for locations across the globe. Comparing to the previous pandemic periods known to the world history, our time has a great advantage of using machine

learning methods to fight the spread. A broad range of studies devoted to understanding, predicting and exploring possible ways to stop the COVID-19 pandemic have been published since the beginning of the spread. This paper presents methods to improve the understanding of the spread of COVID-19 for the United States and Navajo Nation. This will greatly improve the ability to employ effective mitigation policy for fragile indigenous populations. sribova@live.nmhu.edu (24-11)

RIB, Kira (U Michigan) *Plotting a New Food Future: Community-Centered Policy Solutions to Saginaw's Vacant Land Burden*. Saginaw, Michigan has been burdened with the impossible task of eliminating the blighted footprint of a historical city of 100,000 residents, now only half this size. This process has resulted in a critical need for the management of thousands of vacant parcels with limited resources. The Saginaw Basin Land Conservancy is exploring the development of an urban agricultural system as a sustainable land use solution with co-benefits for local communities. As part of a holistic feasibility study, ethnographic research methods were applied to the development of community-centered policy recommendations for the promotion of a sustainable and equitable urban agriculture future food system. krib@umich.edu (PR 26-7)

RIB, Wendy (USF) *Beyond Health and Animal Rights: Reasons for American Black Veganism*. Veganism is recognized by nutritionists as a lifestyle choice associated with good health and lower prevalence of diabetes, obesity, hypertension, and heart disease. It is also a lifestyle that is frequently associated with being white and affluent. While many studies show that health and animal rights are the primary reasons that people choose to become vegan, few studies look at how these reasons vary by ethnicity. Using in-depth semi-structured interviews, this study investigates the lived experience of Black veganism in the US. Participants identify obstacles in maintaining a vegan lifestyle and describe motivating factors beyond health and animal rights. wendyrib@usf.edu (PR 25-9)

RICHARDS, Clara (Howard County General Hosp) *Culture Is the Crux: Coordinating Community Health Programing in Population Health*. This presentation follows the evolving application of anthropology in the public health field. This presenter's experiences in anthropology at St. Mary's College of Maryland laid the foundation for developing a robust perspective of cultural positioning in the healthcare field. After attaining an MPH in Behavioral and Community Health, this presenter continued seeking new opportunities to marry the exploratory nature of anthropology with the practical nature of public health. This presenter is currently a Program Coordinator for the Population Health Department of Howard County General Hospital in the Johns Hopkins Medical System where culture counts and applied anthropology is pivotal. (24-12)

RICKE, Audrey (IUPUI) *Mobilizing Virtual Reality to Understand Real-Life Linkages: Connecting Cultural and Physical Ecologies in Online and In-Person Anthropology Courses*. The recent shifts in higher education due to COVID-19 have limited students' abilities to engage in experiential learning. At the same time, it has opened up opportunities to discuss local and global linkages as it relates to sociopolitical structures and physical ecologies. This presentation illustrates how to integrate virtual reality and anthropological readings to create simulations that foster engagement and reflection that lead to more holistic understandings of such topics as pandemics, climate change, and structural inequalities. The resulting VR tours utilize freely available 360 Google Map images and videos to support students in applying anthropology to real-world issues. acricke@iu.edu (PR 26-8)

RITGER, Carly (Boston U) *Embrace the Good, Refuse the Bad: Haitian-American Children's Strategic Engagement with the United States*. Through different waves of migration to the United States, children of Haitian immigrants have lived transnational lives. In the last four years, however, transnationality has come under growing assault. Living under an administration characterized by its hostility to immigrants, Haitian-American children pick and choose which aspects of American life to embrace and which to refuse. Through a multi-service nonprofit organization for immigrants, these children and their families selectively engage with the U.S. political, educational, and social systems. This paper will argue that these children and this organization strategically support the healthy development of self under these new restrictions. critger@bu.edu (PR 25-8)

RIVERA-GONZALEZ, Joyce (U Notre Dame), **MARINO, Elizabeth** (OR State U), **DIETRICH, Alexa** (Wagner Coll & SSRC), and **BENADUSI, Mara** (U Catania) *The Hippocratic Oath of Anthropology: Ethics, Post-Ethics, and the "New Normal."* In this paper, medical and disaster anthropologists examine the ethical issues inherent in research during pandemics and other socio-natural disasters. SARS-CoV-2 is a particularly contagious and resilient virus - how will the global pandemic transform ethnographic practice and scholarship? Although the pandemic has forefronted anthropology's ethical commitments to our research collaborators, medical and disaster anthropologists have long grappled with research ethics in contexts of widespread disease and suffering. By understanding both pandemics and (un)natural disasters as processes of acute socio-political, cultural, and economic stress rooted in systemic inequality, we reflect on both novel and familiar manifestations of research accountability and institutional responsibility. jriverag@nd.edu, elizabeth.Marino@osucascades.edu, alexa.dietrich@wagner.edu, mara.benadusi@unict.it (23-5)

RIVIERE, Leesa and **MAHARDY, Heather** (Fielding Grad U) *Building Partnerships as Upstanders: Creating Collaborative Community Action Plans, Beyond Bias and Belonging —Interactive Workshop*. Fostering inclusive environments will be an integral focus shared and shaped by teams creating collaborative community action plans, in this interactive workshop. Inviting all, as stakeholders, building collective responsibility beyond bias, creating belonging as "upstanders" — contrasting bystanders. Goals include exploring micro-inclusions, micro-affirmations — contrasting micro-aggressions, micro-exclusions — inclusive environments, translating the conversation into action for your own organizations, reframing partnership-building incorporating Ecological Systems Theory, empowering and leveraging social identity construction (micro/macro levels). Constructing connection across communities,

teams will engage with a micro inclusion strategic change model, identifying and defining sociocultural ecologies within and beyond our multiple spheres of influence and action. *Lriviere@email.fielding.edu* (27-15)

ROBERTS, Bill (SMCM) *What Are Undergraduate Anthropology Alums Doing After Graduation?: Building a Community of Practice With Alums*. Questions about the relevancy of current pedagogical practices and training in anthropology programs for students to secure gainful employment after graduation are being amplified in various ways around the country. This case study reports on ethnographic research findings by a group of undergraduates sponsored by the American Anthropological Association on their peers and alumni from a public liberal arts honors college in Maryland. The implications of their findings point to potential benefits for expanding the role of alumni in shaping the educational experience and level of preparedness of current students for life after graduation. *wcroberts@smcm.edu* (22-25)

ROCHELL, NeTwaski (Cappella U) and **BROWN, Brenda** (Grace Village Clinic) *Use of a Comprehensive Medical Management Program (MMP) to Improve Medication Adherence among Afghan Refugee Women with Limited Health Literacy*. The Grace Village Clinic is a free healthcare clinic used by refugees from more than 50 countries who have resettled in a metropolitan area in the southeastern USA. Afghan women are among those who use the clinic. Many of the Afghan women have been prescribed medication for hypertension but their adherence to the medication regimen remains low. One reason for the low adherence is the lack of health literacy regarding hypertension and the medication. This project aims to demonstrate whether the use of a comprehensive medication management program will increase adherence to the medication and thus improve health outcomes. *netwaski@yahoo.com, rnksu2015@gmail.com* (26-15)

RÖDLACH, Alexander (Creighton U) *“Called to Heal”: Professional Nurses’ Spiritual Calling*. Faith Community Nursing, a specialty nursing practice, provides health education, preventative care, and other services within faith communities. Rödlach’s informal engagement with nurses in Omaha, Nebraska, as well as formal mixed methods research indicate that nurses’ motivations for such engagement are varied, evolving, and context-dependent. A significant number of nurses experience a spiritual calling to heal and a vocation to participate in their faith community’s health ministry, sustaining their volunteering, creating strong relationships with their clients, and furthering among their clients a sense of belonging to a supportive community that is concerned with the wellbeing of its members. *roedlach@creighton.edu* (PR 22-9)

RODRÍGUEZ CAMPO, Varinia Alejandra, VALENZUELA, Sandra, JARA, Patricia, and SANHUEZA, Olivia (U Concepción) *COVID-19 ‘Infodemia’ and the Mental Health Repercussions among the Elderly in the Biobio Region, Chile*. Elder individuals as a group are one of the most vulnerable to COVID-19. The available information about the disease during this time is easily accessible, of enormous quantity, and questionable credibility, and it is rapidly disseminated through communication media, causing stress, anxiety, fear, and manifestations of depression. In Chile, there does not exist evidence that shows the reality of the mental health in the elderly regarding this issue. Therefore, this investigation seeks to analyze the relationship between COVID-19 ‘infodemia’ and its mental health repercussions among the elderly. *variroduriguez@udec.cl* (26-10)

RODRIGUEZ, Cheryl (USF) *Walking on Zion: The Silences and Erasures of African American Life in Florida*. This paper recounts controversies surrounding the recent discovery of an African American cemetery lying beneath a public housing complex in Tampa, Florida. Diverse constituencies and stakeholders, including residents, activists, newspaper reporters, the NAACP, archaeologists and cultural anthropologists, all have questions and perspectives on the social, cultural, economic and political implications of the 100 year-old Zion cemetery. As the community learns more about the lost cemetery, many issues emerge around not only honoring the memories of the dead but also attending to the needs of public housing residents who feel the pain of neglect, betrayal and possible dislocation. *crodriguez@usf.edu* (27-13)

RODWELL, Elizabeth (U Houston) *A Pedagogy of Its Own: Training UX Researchers in Academia*. There is insufficient scholarly literature on User Experience (UX) pedagogy in general, and a particular lack of work on how to construct a UX Research degree program, rather than one in UX Design. Therefore, this paper seeks to examine what the requirements for such a program would be, the impediments to building it, and whether a distinct program emphasizing research is even necessary. Based on experience working as a UX Researcher and as an Assistant Professor teaching UX/Applied Anthropology, I argue that the industry would benefit from interdisciplinary UX Research programs that harness the strengths of several departments to teach to the relevant skillset. *erodwell@central.uh.edu* (PR 27-4)

ROHN, Edward (Oakland U) *Things I Learned in the Kitchen (That I Couldn’t in the Clinic): Embodiment and Creative Self-Management of Chronic Pain After Spinal Cord Injury*. Spinal cord injury (SCI) is an acquired disability that redefines the self’s relationship with the body, with as many as 80% experiencing chronic pain. Attention to the role of embodiment in managing pain – that is, the physiological and personal use of the body, as well as the social contexts in which someone moves and acts – remains underdeveloped as a sense-making and management resource. Data are derived from in-home participant-observation of persons-in-pain living with SCI and the creative bodily habitus used to manage pain. The intersubjectivity of this approach reveals behaviors in a more nuanced way than clinical or research interviews. *ejrohn@oakland.edu* (PR 24-13)

ROJAS, Alfredo (UNCCH) *Changing the Landscape: Local Soil and Water Conservation Practices in Burkina Faso*. Since the Sahelian drought of the 1970s, researchers depicted the Sahelian region of West Africa as an environment experiencing ongoing degradation. This narrative persisted over time and became associated with the region. Recently, however, scholars have identified increased vegetation and more greening in the area as a result of local soil and water conservation (SWC) practices practiced by local

smallholding communities. This paper presents ethnographic fieldwork done in Northern and Central Burkina Faso, exploring the community-level activities of farmers practicing SWC in the area. *alfredoj@live.unc.edu* (26-7)

ROQUE, Anais, BREWIS, Alexandra, and WUTICH, Amber (ASU) *Household Food Insecurity and COVID 19: Experiences from the San Juan, Puerto Rico Metropolitan Area*. Food insecurity is often considered at the household level. Yet experiences of food insecurity are not necessarily the same for all members, such as based on gender roles or generation. Disaster may reinforce inequalities. Based on 119 interviews conducted in the San Juan, Puerto Rico metropolitan area during pandemic lockdown and after-effects, we consider how differential within-household food-related responsibilities and labor are dynamically altered or amplified as households managed changing conditions. Individual-level variation in food insecurity (mostly meal skipping and non-preferred food use) relates to who within households makes decisions and shoulders food-related tasks, and how these are shared. *adroque@asu.edu* (22-4)

ROSA, Sheldon, QUIOCHO, Kalani, BLACKLOW, Arielle, LEONG, Kirsten, KOSAKI, Randall, and KLEIBER, Danika (NOAA) *Nānā i Ke Kumu: Using Hawaiian Language Databases to Identify Cultural Keystone Species in Hawai'i*. Papahānaumokuākea is a discrete social-ecological wahi pana (sacred place) that braids the social and natural systems together reinforcing that kānaka (humans) are a part of and interact with their surrounding environments. Utilizing the cultural keystone species (CKS) concept, the CKS concept bridges both natural and social sciences by identifying the degree to which species are culturally significant based upon various cultural functions and attributes found within various knowledge sources like the 'Ōlelo Hawai'i (Hawaiian Language), mo'olelo (stories) and mele (songs) to qualitatively triangulate cultural significance of over 140 marine species found within the Kumulipo, a ancient Hawaiian creation chant. *sheldon.rosa@noaa.gov* (25-18)

ROSE, Lynn (Ctr for Gender & Dev Studies, American U Iraq-Sulaimani) *Disability in Kurdistan-Iraq by the Numbers*. Statistics paint a picture, in broad strokes, of the situation for PWD in Kurdistan-Iraq. While demographic data is not exact, approximately 20,000 people with disabilities live in Iraqi Kurdistan, which is composed of four governorates. A 2016 UN report estimates four million people in Iraq as a whole, and points out that there are disproportionately more PWD because of war. The outskirts include more people with missing limbs from mines, for example, and because of intermarrying, deafness is more common. Of the PWD, 80% of them are poor, living on less than \$3/day on average. *lynn.rose@auis.edu.krd* (PR 27-10)

RUSSELL, Diane (SocioEcological Strategies Inc) *Guiding the Integration of Human Rights and Governance into Climate Change Mitigation*. Over a decade, the author provided guidance to the U.S. Agency for International Development on the integration of climate change mitigation and democracy, human rights and governance (DRG). Working on three projects, the author supported research, training, and development of guidelines to foster “social soundness” in climate change programming and to identify and build opportunities for integrated programming between the climate change and DRG sectors. The presentation focuses on major elements of programmatic integration, such as supporting environmental defenders, implementing social safeguards, and fostering broad civil society constituencies centered on rights and governance. It also touches on challenges to the uptake of integrated approaches. *anthronrm@gmail.com* (24-9)

RUSSELL, Suzanne and VIZEK, Ashley (NOAA Fisheries) *Five Years Later - Changes in Job Attitudes and Fishing Participation in the West Coast Groundfish Trawl Fishery*. We used data from the Pacific Groundfish Fishery Social Study—a multi-year dataset to measure social change in the fishing industry and communities—to explore how fishermen’s job attitudes have changed in relation to catch shares management. We found that job satisfaction has not significantly changed, while job stability and pay satisfaction have improved. Further, we found that job stability is related to fishermen’s participation plans in the groundfish fishery. In the five years post implementation, there are elevated levels of fishing participation as fishermen cope with the uncertainty of the new program. *suzanne.russell@noaa.gov* (22-23)

SAAD, Summar (Wayne State U) *The Approach and the Gift*. The category of brain death occupies a unique position in the continuum of life and death. Unlike persistent vegetative state patients, brain dead patients in the United States are considered legally dead despite their comatose appearance. This ambiguity has ignited a number of debates around the conceptual coherence of brain death, the ethics of organ donation, and how to standardize, document and talk about brain death. Using a cognitive-linguistic approach, I describe the event sequence (Quinn, 2011) of the approach for organ donation and show how this sequence manages and alleviates an intersection of uncertainties in the pursuit of ‘gifts’ from potential brain-dead donors. *ay7791@wayne.edu* (PR 23-8)

SAKELLARIOU, Dikaios (Cardiff U) *Dis/Ablism in Healthcare: The Construction and Effects of Disability-Based Discrimination*. Disabled people often report poorer health outcomes and increased barriers to accessing healthcare, compared to the general population. In this paper, I explore how dis/ablism encroaches in the healthcare system leading to compromised cancer care for disabled people. Using empirical evidence from the UK, I argue that disability-based discrimination in healthcare is reflective of broader structural processes, closely linked to a discourse of constructing disability and its effects as a personal issue, and thus an individual responsibility; disabled people are rendered responsible not only for the care they receive, but also for their bodies and the identities they embody. *sakellarioud@cardiff.ac.uk* (PR 22-4)

SALMI, Fatima Ezzahra and BIRABWA, Joy (UNCG) *How a Natural Helper Can Move Mountains: COVID-19 Crisis Response in the Nepali-speaking Bhutanese Community*. The Bhutanese community in Central North Carolina continues to be poorly integrated and has limited access to social and health resources. COVID-19 has exacerbated the situation. In this presentation, we examine how an

identified Natural Helper successfully responds to community challenges during COVID-19. Natural helpers understand community dynamics, can easily locate resources, and access networks beyond their community. We conducted an ethnographic case study of a Nepali-speaking Bhutanese young adult who responded to his community's cry for help. Efforts included instrumental support (funding for PPE and food supplies) and informational support using social media to address stigma and educational outreach. *f_salmi@uncg.edu* (24-8)

SALVATORE, Chiara and WOLBRING, Gregor (U Calgary) *Environmental Action and Youth: The Case of Disabled People*. Youth environmental activism movements have recently gained popularity, and it is known disabled people, including youth, are impacted by the strategy, content, and focus of environmental activism. The purpose of this literature review was to investigate how and to what extent academic literature covering youth environmental activism and the webpages and tweets of youth environmental activist groups engage with disabled youth as environmental activists and the described impact of environmental activism on disabled youth. Findings suggest these sources rarely or do not engage with disabled youth as environmental activists or the impact of environmental activism on disabled youth. (PR 22-14)

SAN PEDRO, Michelle (UConn) *One Rural Hospital's "Obstetrical Diversion": Nurses Reveal Impact of COVID-19 Policies on Vulnerable Latina Mothers*. During the COVID-19 pandemic, national health officials recommended suspension of elective surgical procedures. Healthcare organizations that complied have hemorrhaged revenue. In turn, financial-saving measures increased risks for some medical personnel and vulnerable patients. Based on semi-structured interviews, this study examines the increased vulnerability of Latino families and maternity nurses due to a community hospital's maternity-care policies. Stratified reproduction is examined as part of a larger shortage of obstetrical beds in rural areas. Evidence supports existing literature on how advocacy in anthropology uncovers structures of inequality (Low and Merry 2010) and how anthropology can contribute to health policy (Campbell 2010). *michelle.sanpedro@uconn.edu* (26-20)

SÁNCHEZ MOLINA, Raúl (UNED) *Gender, Care, and Family Reproduction in Contexts of Globalization: Transnational Family Formation among Non-Heterosexual Parents in Spain*. While women from developing countries leave their children in home societies to care for other children in richer nation-states, people from these nations also cross borders seeking to have their children through adoption or gestational surrogacy. These processes of transnational family formation have been a growing social phenomenon among non-heterosexual parents in Spain. Imagining parenthood in an unequal global world requires, nevertheless, complicated cross-border processes affecting new patterns of family formation, reproduction, and kinship. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this paper addresses how these processes challenge social and cultural meanings of family and kinship in contexts of globalization. *ersanchez@fsf.uned.es* (PR 25-8)

SANHUEZA-ALVARADO, Olivia, SALDIAS-ALVEAR, Bernardo, GRANT-CONTE, Lucía, INOSTROZA- ZUNIGA, Rocío, and SEGUEL-VERA, Catalina (U Concepción) *Lost Communication among People Hospitalized with COVID-19, Their Family, and the Health Care Personnel: An Integrative Review*. The SARS-CoV-2 virus spread uncontrollably from Europe to America, provoking an unexpected pandemic and a worldwide public health problem. The Chilean patients hospitalized with COVID-19 should have taken strict isolation measures, which made communication and interpersonal relationship with their family and with the health care team difficult. The objective of this integrative review is to identify how different regions of the world have faced the challenges of communication among hospital patients, their family and health care professionals, so as to propose strategies that facilitate communication with family and the health care team, mediated by nurses. *osanhue@udec.cl* (26-15)

SARIEH, Yazmina (Independent) and **MCGUINNESS, Madeleine** (Emory U) *Food Aid Policy and Household Coping Strategies among Iraqi Kurdish Families*. Using the UN Oil-for-Food Program (Off) in Iraqi Kurdistan, this research will provide a nuanced perspective on international food aid policy during humanitarian disasters and conflicts. Off was a crucial food source for Iraqi Kurds in the 1990s as policies of genocide and economic sanctions destroyed land and social fabrics. Analyzing interviews in MAXQDA of citizens, aid distributors and recipients alike, we explore how Off alleviated hunger but disruptions to social and physical ecologies continued. The results will provide key insights into the political, social, cultural, and economic considerations to be taken by policymakers when organizing and implementing food aid. *yaza.sarieh@gmail.com* (22-14)

SATO, Mine (Yokohama Nat'l U) *Writing, Telling, Expressing Self in Association with Others: Revisiting and Examining "Story-based Methods" in Japan*. Story telling is an anthropological approach that has been utilized through the history of human being, which has been recently spotlighted by international development agencies. As a scholar/practitioner, the author feels that related historical movements should be revisited and compared with more contemporary approaches. In this presentation, the author examines story-based methods in Japan, focusing on Life Record Movements in the post war context. Subsequently, the author introduces DST (digital story telling), often applied into projects for youth and minority populations globally. Thirdly, the author compares differences, common grounds, and impacts of the both methods from the aspects of agency development experienced by the participants. *sato-mine-bn@ynu.ac.jp* (PR 26-3)

SAVARD, Grace, CARLSON, Mackenzie, and SCOTT, D'Havian (CSBSJU) *Complexities of Caregiving: Healthcare Providers' Perspectives on Workplace Environment, Home Life, and Isolation During COVID-19*. COVID-19 is rearranging the lives of healthcare providers, patients, and families on an unprecedented scale. At work, healthcare providers manage rapid communication and changing protocols. Healthcare providers also experience heightened fear, anxiety, and stress both at work and at home. Risk mitigation strategies designed to slow transmission have resulted in widespread isolation. In order to understand the complexities of caregiving during COVID-19, we conducted semi-structured interviews with 55 healthcare providers across 18 states. This project explores the

professional and personal impacts of COVID-19 on healthcare providers and presents recommendations for supporting healthcare providers, patients, and families. *gsavard001@csbsju.edu* (23-14)

SCANDLYN, Jean (UC Denver) and **THOMAS, Deborah** (UNCC) *Analyzing Social Vulnerability to Cascading Disasters Using the CHASMS Model*. The CHASMS conceptual model (Cascading Hazards to disasters that are Socially constructed eMerging out of Social Vulnerability) integrates theory and practice from social vulnerability, health inequity, and environmental justice that places people at the center. The model interrogates tension between local communities and the larger structural forces that produce social inequities at multiple levels, capturing how those inequities lead to cascading disasters. We apply the model to case studies from the U.S., Kenya and Puerto Rico to analyze the cumulative effects and possible cascades when responding to other events in the shadow of COVID-19 and foreseeable inequitable outcomes. *jean.scandlyn@ucdenver.edu* (PR 23-11)

SCHENSUL, Jean and **JADOVICH, Elizabeth** (ICR) *Existential Loneliness in Senior Housing Residents Before and During COVID-19*. Many low income older adults reside in subsidized rental buildings often referred to as “senior” housing situated in centrally located urban spaces in unsafe areas or in geographically isolated small towns. They constitute small communities where people live in close proximity but avoid social/emotional intimacy. Geographic distance from family members and community institutions, safety concerns and cultural isolation promote feelings of loneliness that may be markers of depression especially among older men. Lockdown constraints under COVID 19 have only exacerbated these feelings. This paper examines the meaning of loneliness as expressed by older adults in senior housing pre-COVID and its manifestation during the COVID lockdown. *Jean.schensul@icrweb.org* (24-18)

SCHENSUL, Stephen (UConn Sch of Med) *The Impact of COVID-19 and the Lockdown on Health Disparity and Vulnerable Populations*. The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected ethnic minority and vulnerable groups who show greater rates of infection, hospitalization, admission to intensive care units and mortality due to COVID-19 as well as suffering the social and economic consequences of the lockdowns. This paper describes the process and results of collaboration between university-based researchers and seven community based organizations (CBOs) in identifying the coping strategies and developing prevention interventions for their constituencies including African Americans, Hispanics, injection drug users, migrants, the cognitively disabled, transgender and seniors in public housing in the greater Hartford, CT area. *schensul@uchc.edu* (PR 23-3)

SCHMIDT-SANE, Megan (Inst of Dev Studies) *Men Managing Uncertainty in the Informal Economy with Implications for HIV/AIDS in Urban Uganda*. Men working in the informal economy face a range of economic uncertainties, which also drive men’s HIV vulnerability. This paper uses Whyte’s concept of uncertainty to describe how men seek certainty in their lives and engage in pragmatic strategies to achieve this. However, these strategies often negatively impact HIV outcomes. To make this argument, this paper uses data from an ethnographic study (2016-2019) in an informal settlement in urban Uganda. By drawing on concepts from the informal economy and linking with HIV outcomes, this paper more holistically describes the context of men’s HIV outcomes with implication for services in Uganda. *mms44@case.edu* (PR 23-6)

SCHMIDT, Michelle (ENMU) *Diabetes Resilience through Neo-traditional Farming in Mopan Maya Communities of Postcolonial Belize*. My research explores Maya perspectives on neo-traditional farming as a source of metabolic health and resilience to the global epidemic of type-two diabetes. This article is based on ethnographic research and interviews in a Mopan Maya community in southern Belize with low diabetes prevalence. Research participants see low rates of diabetes in the MMR as the result of neo-traditional peasant farming. Good metabolic health represents the embodiment of healthy material and social relationships to the landscape. This research suggests that diabetes is endemic to modern food systems and proposes neo-traditional food ways as a societal antidote to nutritional disease. *Michelle.Schmidt1@enmu.edu* (PR 22-6)

SCHRODER, Whittaker and **MURTHA, Timothy** (UFL) *Lessons from the Past: Urbanism, Agricultural Intensification, and Resilience in the Maya Lowlands*. Remote sensing data in the Maya Lowlands have expanded archaeologists’ understanding of the long term processes of past land use, agricultural intensification, and urbanism over several millennia. Beyond identifying archaeological features, such data have the potential to enhance interpretations of past human-environment dynamics and to inform modern practices. In this paper, we present recent LiDAR studies in southern Mexico and elaborate on how these data can provide lessons for contemporary land use, cultural resource management, and environmental protection for collaboration among archaeologists, environmental scientists, and stakeholder communities. We also reflect more broadly on the role of archaeology in the present. *wschroder@ufl.edu* (24-5)

SCHUCH, Patrice (UFRGS) *Inclusion Policies for People with Disabilities in Brazil*. Based on an anthropological research on the forms of activism around the theme, I focus on recent inclusion policies for people with disabilities and the controversies that surround them. Insofar as disability is not only deeply relational and political, it is also intersectional, shaped by gender, class, race / ethnicity, religion and national contexts (Faye and Ginsburg, 2019), I am also interested in asking, along with Friedner and Zoanni (2018): “What changes in understanding of disability when the research is located in places marked ‘Southern’?” *patrice.schuch@gmail.com* (27-6)

SCHUETZ, Tim (UCI) *Ethnographers and Civic Data Infrastructure: Insights from Environmental Activists*. Environmental civic data are data that help turn entangled economic, environmental and public health issues into matters of public concern. Activists encounter data gaps but also collect huge amounts of data over years of work. Both point to a need for civic data infrastructure and many ways how such infrastructure should be designed, governed and sustained going forward. Building connections between communities facing environmental injustice is of particular importance. Based on collaborative research on the Taiwanese petrochemical company Formosa

Plastics, I will share insights from building a lively archive and teaching civic data skills to undergraduate students. tschuetz@uci.edu (PR 23-1)

SCHULZE, Savannah (Purdue U) *An Anthropological Analysis of Critical Collaborative Engagement and Cultural Tourism in a Ugandan National Park*. The Batwa are traditional hunter-gatherers from Uganda and self-identify as the first peoples of this region. They lost access to the Bwindi forest when they were evicted to implement conservation efforts to save endangered mountain gorillas. In efforts to mitigate this loss, alternative livelihood options designed around cultural tourism were implemented. During my fieldwork the Batwa shared with me the ways this cultural tourism scheme failed to assist them in their efforts to create sustainable livelihoods. I worked with local organizations and the Batwa to renovate this scheme. This paper explores the practice of applying critical collaborative engagement and participatory approaches to conservation projects. sschulze@purdue.edu (PR 24-6)

SCOTT, Jason (U Colorado) *Getting to Foucault: The Ethics and Effects of the Culture Concept to Incarcerated Populations*. This paper discusses the development of an online “Introduction to Anthropology” course for incarcerated students housed across eight Wisconsin Department of Corrections facilities. The course is designed around a “problem posing” education and asks students to apply anthropological concepts to their daily lives. This presentation looks at a specific set of student writings relating to Foucault’s concept of the carceral state in order to describe a prisoner-centered pedagogy. The author asks how an ethnographic lens can reveal the values, identities, and sense of community created when the incarcerated critique the world they live in. jboscott@colorado.edu (26-4)

SCRUGGS, Caleb and **HENDRICK, Michala** (Old Dominion U), **ROSE, Jeff** (U Utah), **ZAJCHOWSKI, Chris** (Old Dominion U) *A River Rawls through It: Political Ecologies of Justice in the Dolores River Watershed*. Water usage and climate projections in the Dolores River Watershed, located in southwestern United States, complicate transboundary planning and management of vital ecosystem services. As dynamic pressures alter this complex social-ecological system, disparities in resource allocation are magnified. We used Rawls’s Theory of Justice to explore the inherent incompatibilities present within the existing watershed management, and discuss the inequitable distribution of resources, particularly for recreational stakeholders. This work poses potential improvements to the distribution of resources through policy and management consistent with Rawls’s Theory of Justice. cscru002@odu.edu (PR 24-1)

SEARA, Tarsila (U New Haven), **POLLNAC, Richard** (URI), and **JAKUBOWSKI, Karin** (U New Haven) *Impacts of Natural Disasters on Subjective Vulnerability to Climate Change: A Study of Puerto Rican Fishers’ Perceptions after Hurricanes Irma & Maria*. Investigating subjective vulnerability to change can help elucidate important aspects of adaptive behavior and adaptive capacity to impacts. In this study, Puerto Rican fishers’ perceptions of the effects of climate change on their fishing activity were compared before and after two hurricanes made landfall in 2017. Results show that fishers demonstrated higher concern for climate change in general as well as for other changes attributed to climate change in the post-storm period. These changes in perception can influence fishers’ adaptive behavior and they provide opportunities for collaborative strategies to increase awareness of climate change and maximize resilience in fishing communities. tseara@newhaven.edu (25-5)

SEIGERMAN, Cydney K., **BIESEL, Shelly A.**, and **NELSON, Donald R.** (UGA), **MCKAY, Kyle** and **PIERCY, Candice** (USACE) *The Use of Nature-Based Solutions to Address Inequities within Water Resources Projects*. Equity and sustainability are intimately linked. However, the unequal distribution of risks and benefits associated with traditional hydrological infrastructure undermine long-term adaptation success and the well-being of historically marginalized groups. Nature-based solutions (NBS) present novel opportunities for rethinking society-infrastructure relationships. Many project designers are willing to incorporate equity considerations, yet there is little guidance on how this can be done. We present the outcomes from an ongoing collaboration between anthropologists and US Army Corps engineers to facilitate the meaningful inclusion of social equity into flood risk management planning through NBS. cydneykate@uga.edu (PR 22-2)

SEOWTEWA, Octavius (Zuni Cultural Resource Team) *Talking with Springs: Zuni People Re/connect with a Sacred Spring in Canyonlands National Park*. Water in all of its forms, from snow and ice on mountain tops to the Colorado River, is viewed as alive and a sacred component of Creation according to all of the tribes and pueblos participating in the southern Utah ethnographic studies. This paper discusses Cave Spring in Canyonlands NM and recommendations by Zuni Pueblo to return with elders and youth to the spring for ceremony; which includes formally cleaning and spiritually restoring the spring. Management recommendations to protect the paintings near the spring also have been shared. oct.seowtewa@gmail.com (22-3)

SEVERICHE MENA, Carolina and **ARTZ, Matthew** (Azimuth Labs) *Global Health, Climate Change, and the Loss of Cultural Heritage*. Climate change is considered a significant public health threat that affects human health, both directly and indirectly. The World Bank estimates that by 2050, more than 140 million people will need to migrate if no climate action is taken. Those affected will disproportionately be from low-income countries and marginalized communities in high-income countries. Forced migrations of this scale will increase health inequalities and negatively impact intangible aspects of cultural heritage, such as social practices and shared knowledge. This paper explores the linkages between climate change, public health, and cultural heritage and offers recommendations for addressing the problem. cs@carolinaseveriche.me (PR 24-10)

SHAFFER, L. Jen (UMD) *Paying Vultures Back: Finding Reciprocity in Human Contributions to Ecosystem Services and Environmental Health*. Vultures provide unparalleled ecosystem services across sub-Saharan Africa by removing dead animals and waste to recycle nutrients, regulate disease transmission, and keep water clean. These raptors also contribute to food security and support

diverse cultural practices and beliefs. Precipitous vulture population declines across the continent have triggered policy and programmatic conservation work at international NGOs and national government agencies. However, sustainable success will require grassroots initiatives that build on existing local knowledge and values. This paper explores the range of services provided to African vultures by human communities to identify shared interests that offer starting points to improve conservation success. *lshaffe1@umd.edu* (24-25)

SHAVER, Amy (Utica Coll) *Social, Economic, Cultural, and Health Effects of Urban to Rural Migration: Outcomes of COVID 19*. Urban rural migration patterns have fluctuated over the last century. In more recent years the trend had been movement out of rural, by young adults, leaving behind those aging in place. Currently, related to COVID-19, the trend has reversed, with many leaving large densely populated cities and moving to small rural communities with more space. Through interviews and observations this qualitative study will explore the perceived and actual social, economic, cultural and health effects this newest population shift is having on small rural communities in Upstate New York. *amy.shaver426@gmail.com* (26-10)

SHAY, Kimberly (Wayne State U) *The Role of "Relatedness" in Later Life: Prospective Lessons from an Older Adult Volunteer Community*. Despite enduring stereotypes most older adults are aging in place and continue to develop social worlds in their communities. The sociality found in these communities often is enacted through volunteering. These volunteer groups may provide informal social support in the face of increasing impairments for members who lack geographically or socially close family, which became highlighted during the current pandemic. Extending Carsten's concepts of "relatedness," and using examples from an ongoing ethnography of an organized group of volunteers serving to support a local museum, this paper describes modes, idioms, and complexities in the experiences of enacting relatedness in this museum community. *kimberly.shay@wayne.edu* (PR 26-6)

SHEEHAN, Megan (CSBSJU) *Migratory Push-Back: Debating Policy and Its Implications in Chile*. In the last four years, an influx of Venezuelan migrants has transformed migration in Chile. While foreign-born residents represented 2.3% of the population in 2012, migrants now account for 7% of the population. This sudden growth has led to greater competition for jobs, a growing housing deficit, public concern about the ability of the nation to receive so many migrants, and recent changes to visa requirements. This article examines how migrants navigate state policies and arbitrarily enforced bureaucratic processes in seeking access to documents, housing, healthcare, and education, and in the process become subject to state, municipal, and neoliberal governance regimes. *megan.a.sheehan@gmail.com* (27-17)

SHETH, Alisa Jordan (Pacific U), **VANPUYMBROUCK, Laura H.** (Rush U), **KISH, Jacqueline** (UIC), **HEFFRON, Jenna L.** (Ithaca Coll), **LEE, Danbi** (U Washington), and **MAHAFFEY, Lisa** (Midwestern U) *"A Legitimate Place in the Profession": Author Reflections on the 2005 American Journal of Occupational Therapy Disability Studies Special Issue*. In 2005, the American Journal of Occupational Therapy published a special issue focused on disability studies (DS). To examine this special issue's impact and the integration of DS within occupational therapy (OT) more broadly, the research team conducted interviews with original special issue authors. Although the authors acknowledged the transformative impact of DS on their own OT practice and scholarship, the results suggest disability studies remains outside mainstream OT in the United States. This paper discusses themes emerging from author perspectives, as well as insights into the dynamics and processes that led to the production of the special issue. *ajsheth@pacificu.edu* (PR 23-15)

SHOHET, Merav (Boston U) and **SCHMIDT, Insa** (Boston U Med Ctr) *Stigma Syndemics and End-Stage Kidney Disease in Disenfranchised Urban Communities Fighting COVID-19*. Although COVID-19 is impacting all communities, the distribution of its harms is not equal. Poor, urban people of color with compromised health are particularly hard-hit. Combining remote ethnographic and epidemiological research methods, we explore how underprivileged urban residents in the Boston-area who suffer from end-stage kidney disease (ESKD) and associated stigmas manage their illness and treatment experiences in the face of COVID-19. Using the lens of syndemics research to conceptualize stigma as a social determinant of health that intensifies sufferers' sense of isolation and alienation, we explore how COVID-19 may adversely interact with ESKD patients' poor health and social status. *shohetm@bu.edu* (PR 23-3)

SHRESTHA, Milan (ASU) *Unsettled Futures of Agropastoralism in the Nepal Himalaya: Retreat or Revitalize?* Agropastoralism is an important adaptation measure for high mountains (Rhoades 1997). This presentation highlights an interdisciplinary study of a rapidly disappearing transhumance system in the Himalaya, which exemplifies a dilemma faced by mountain communities around the world. Should agropastoralism be retreated in favor of other livelihoods or be revitalized as part of cultural renewal process and a sanctuary of sustainable land use that prevents overgrazing, creates ecological corridors, and maintains both plant and animal genetic diversity? Lessons of agropastoralism can be valuable for mountain communities facing unsettled futures, especially their climate change adaptation and food security in extreme climatic conditions. *milan@milanshrestha.com* (PR 22-13)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (NPS) *Now You See It; Now You Don't: The Constitution Pipeline Saga*. In 2012, with fracking a reality in NYS, Williams Energy held community meetings in NY's southern tier. Designed to sell a company financed Environmental Impact Statement to people whose land and lifestyle was threatened, it marked the start of an eight year journey to and through State's Rights, and back out again. How did local and national groups fight what became the first pipeline battle to be both won, lost and then given up by a company holding all the cards? How did the Trump regime and court decisions fit in, as Williams backed out? *Simonejm@wfu.edu* (23-4)

SINGER, Gideon (City of Baltimore) *The Social Lives of Discarded Electronics in Alice Springs*. As we become even more entangled with electronics at home during the Pandemic, this paper draws attention to the (dis)connections between consumers and the socio-ecological burdens of electronic waste (e-waste). A series of semi-structured interviews were conducted with residents of Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia alongside participant observation and an online questionnaire (storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/f3d0c271ebed41da92db1137b5591ddb). E-waste is often discarded in out-of-sight locations such as landfills, recycling centers, and illegal dumping grounds. Rather than simply focusing on electronics that have already been thrown away, this paper explores how and why some electronics seem to resist being labeled as e-waste, even after they cease to be used. gasinger@smcm.edu (PR 26-4)

SINGTO, Sayamon (UGA) *Acculturation and Academic Success among First and Second Generation Immigrant Students in Higher Education*. This paper explores the connection between acculturation and educational attainment among first- and second-generation immigrant students in higher education. In particular, I examine the ways in which students draw upon cultural and social capital (e.g., languages, family cultural resources, schooling and life experiences, sociocultural networks, among others) to adapt to U.S. society and achieve their educational goals. However, this work recognizes acculturation as a dynamic process. By exploring the tensions that emerge as students attempt to balance adaptation to the U.S. and retention of their families' original cultural traditions, acculturative stress may impact their academic success and require creative coping behaviors. sayamon@uga.edu (PR 26-14)

SJOLANDER LINDQVIST, Annelie, LARSSON, Simon, and BENNETT, Julie (Gothenburg U) *Living Next to Large Predators: The Concept of Risk-minimizing as a Coping Strategy among Swedish Rural Populations*. In Sweden, the return and preservation of large carnivores is escalating tensions between stakeholder groups, as well as between local actors and authorities. Frustration over the sense that policymakers are ignoring local concerns contribute to rising resentment and skepticism amongst farmers and hunters for large carnivore policies and authorities. The social consequences of large carnivores need to be situated in the context of rural livelihoods. Therefore, we seek to investigate the risk minimization and coping strategies of rural society in this context to understand how the presence of large carnivore and interaction with authorities is affecting livelihoods. (22-3)

SKOGGARD, Ian, PIERRO, Rachele, and EMBER, Carol R. (Human Relations Area Files), **PITEK, Emily** (GWU) *Local Knowledge and Social Capital in Disaster Relief: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*. We examine the ethnographic record for ways local knowledge and social capital are used in disaster relief. We discuss the different kinds of coping mechanisms employed, defined as “technological,” “subsistence,” “economic,” and “religious”; and the different kinds of social capital: “bonding,” “bridging,” and “linking.” We analyze the interrelationships between these coping mechanisms and types of social capital together with types of disasters. A preliminary finding is that societies with more technological and subsistence coping mechanisms have more religious coping mechanisms, suggesting that religious strategies do not compensate for lack of coping mechanisms but rather enable multiple kinds of disaster responses. ian.skoggard@yale.edu (PR 26-10)

SKRZYPEK, Emilka (U St Andrews) *Assessing the Future: Environmental Impact Statement Review at a Proposed Copper and Gold Mine*. In Papua New Guinea, like in many other countries, the approval process for a new mine requires the company to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to identify and evaluate the future impacts of the proposed mine. Once submitted to the government regulator, the EIS is available for public consultation during which groups and individuals can review and comment on the document. This paper explores the process of the EIS review at the Frieda River Project and discusses how the different parties involved imagined and evaluated impacts of a mine which currently only exists in divergent and uncertain visions of the future. ees7@st-andrews.ac.uk (23-4)

SMITH, Hillary (Duke U Marine Lab) and **QUINTANA, Anastasia** (UCSB) *Are Target-Based Policies Really Smarter?: Finding Possibilities for Just Governance in Policy ‘Wiggle Room.’* A recent assessment from the Convention on Biological Diversity found widespread failure to meet the Aichi targets by 2020. Failures to meet goals set in global agreements have been attributed to their lack of “SMART” design (specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic, time-bound). SMART policies supposedly eliminate ‘wiggle room’ (i.e. space for actors to ‘wiggle out’ of commitments). In this paper, we argue that ‘wiggle room’ can be productive. Using cases from Tanzania and Mexico, we illustrate that ‘wiggle room’ can provide space for meaningful participation by local people in defining, quantifying, and implementing environmental policy goals in place. hillary.smith@duke.edu (PR 25-2)

SMITH, Royce W. (Montana State U) *From Panic to Productivity: Testing Leadership Strategies in Times of Crisis (and COVID)*. As higher education leaders reflect on their responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and the myriad ways it impacts their operations, budgets and strategic plans, the crisis has also prompted radical rethinkings of the skills our teams require to function efficiently and resiliently. As our triage of immediate, critical needs transforms into longer-term considerations of how COVID-19 will shape our educational missions, how can we position our responses and planning to transform panic into productivity? How can these ongoing tests of leadership lead to more innovative ventures and cultivate learning environments that robustly rely on fearlessness, experimentation, and productive risk-taking? royce.smith@montana.edu (25-4)

SMITH, Sarah (Rutgers U) *Fishermen’s Adaptive Responses to the Economic Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Northeast U.S.* The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted global seafood supply chains and markets, driving many fishermen to engage in various adaptation strategies to meet the changing circumstances. Using survey and interview data from Northeast U.S. commercial fishermen, we describe some adaptation strategies employed in the early stages of the pandemic, including participating in direct sales of seafood or community-supported fisheries, shifting target species, fishing with fewer crew, and suspending fishing while waiting for prices to

rebound. The relationship of adaptation strategies to economic and livelihood outcomes and ways in which these strategies may suggest social resilience for the fishery are discussed. *sarahlindleysmith@gmail.com* (24-17)

SNOEK, Conor (U Lethbridge) *Cognitive Cultural Models and Metonymic Lexicalization in Dene*. This paper examines the importance of Cognitive Cultural Models for the study of metonymic lexicalization. Drawing on comparative data from Dene (Athapaskan) languages, the study examines how shared cultural knowledge between speakers forms the condition for metonymic inferences which, over time, serve to structure the lexicon. Furthermore, the study proposes that Dene speakers rely heavily on metonymic lexicalization in word-formation because it allows for the speakers to express meanings in an indirect, yet forceful, manner thereby maintaining an ethics of personal autonomy and non-interference. More generally, the contribution re-affirms the importance of collaboration and between Cognitive Linguistics and Cognitive Anthropology. *conor.snoek@uleth.ca* (PR 25-1)

SPINKS, M'Lyn, METZLER, Mike, KLUGE, Stacy, LANGDON, Jodi, GURVITCH, Rachel, SMITHERMAN, Marina, ESMAT, Tiffany, BHATTACHARYA, Sylvia, CARRUTH, Laura, CROWTHER, Katy, DENTON, Ren, EDWARDS, Ordene, SHRIKHANDE, Milind, and STRONG-GREEN, Ashley (Kennesaw State U) *The Impact of the Emergency Transition to Remote Learning on Instructors and Students*. The aim of this study was to explore the impact of the emergency transition to remote teaching and learning on instructors and students. The sudden conversion of all course content to exclusively online delivery systems was expected to be challenging. However, the result of the emergency transition experience combined with mandated campus expulsion due to the Georgia shelter-in-place ordinance resulted in trauma and a state of crisis for most participants. Thematic analysis of free-text survey responses identified seven themes: loss/grief, helplessness, I had no choice, role conflict, who can I blame, trauma, and lack of resources. *spinks_m@me.com* (26-5)

SPREHN, Maria and CARATTINI, Amy (Montgomery Coll) *Using Anthropological Methods to Impact College Student Understandings of Race & Ethnicity*. This presentation explores community-college student understandings of race and ethnicity as they practiced various anthropological methods within their social circles. The methods included: interviewing, digital photography, collecting and analyzing data, producing physical and virtual exhibits, designing exhibit-viewer feedback surveys, and presenting findings. By the end of the course, students demonstrated a more complex narrative about people in their communities—a narrative that diverted from anachronous knowledge of race and ethnicity as biological realities toward one that reflected a more accurate and current understanding of race and ethnicity as social and cultural constructions. *maria.sprehn@montgomerycollege.edu* (26-19)

SRIGYAN, Prerna (UCI) *Teaching Environmental Injustice: Collaborative Commitments and Graduate Work in American Anthropology*. Teaching of anthropology produces a grammar of labour within graduate school: coursework/fieldwork, fieldworker/interlocutor, assisting/researching, advisor/advisee, dissertation/monograph. What kind of collaborative commitments are thought and practiced within this grammar, and to what purpose? I discuss the case of teaching an undergraduate course Environmental Injustice (EiJ) at UC Irvine. Students in the course work in groups of 10-15 over six weeks through the quarter to develop three case studies. What does this sensibility foresee and what does it preclude? What tactics are evolved towards which ends? How do these tactics intervene in the grammar of labour within anthropology graduate school? *psrigyan@uci.edu* (PR 23-4)

STANLEY, Erik (ENMU) *Unintended Consequences: The Religious and Economic Causes of Agricultural Disease in the Belizean Cacao Industry*. This presentation examines the emergence of the fungus *Monilia* (*Moniliophthora roreri*) in the Belizean cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) industry as a case study for how outside interventions can have unintended environmental and economic consequences. I argue that this disease emerged as a major epidemic as a result of new environmental paradigms introduced in local Maya communities by agrotechnical development and Protestant theology. As these nonlocal projects attempted to instill a mononatural understanding of the environment, they also had the unintended consequences of creating ecological conditions ripe for disease by transforming the landscape to suit modern values. *erik.stanley@enmu.edu* (PR 22-2)

STANLEY, Erin (Wayne State U) *(Re)membering Home: Widespread Demolitions in Detroit as Dismemberment*. Detroit has demolished 21,085 houses since 2014 and is hoping to eradicate blight by 2025 by removing 22,000 more through the largest demolition program in the country (City of Detroit). This ethnographic “homework” examines demolitions as a solution to urban blight through focusing not only on the social and political contexts, but also on materiality, place, and relationality. I argue that widespread demolitions dismember vital, place-based connections within Detroit and posit (re)membering, which centers grief, memory, imagination, healing, and belonging, as an alternative to addressing the blight crisis. City of Detroit (n.d.). Detroit demolition program. Retrieved 10/15/2020 from: detroitmi.gov/departments/detroit-building-authority/detroit-demolition-program. *erin.stanley2@wayne.edu* (PR 24-12)

STANLEY, Flavia (Lesley U) *The Challenges and Promises of Teaching Anthropology to (Future) Social Workers*. An anthropological perspective, especially regarding applied anthropology, can be invaluable for teaching undergraduate social workers. Ethnographic research offers rich opportunities for students to connect to the lived experience of people in ways that case studies or quantitative social work research do not. However, the critical perspective offered by anthropology, including how to think about, and intervene in social problems, can be at odds with competency-based standards of social work education. This paper discusses the challenges and promises of using anthropology in the social work classroom, specifically around the standard that students become competent in “engaging diversity and difference in practice.” *fstanley@lesley.edu* (PR 26-5)

STAVIG, Lucía (UNCCH) and **SUPA HUAMAN, Hilaria** (Quechua Indigenous Leader) *Collaborating for Health and Justice: Healing After Forced Sterilization in the Andes*. “Justice begins with health,” says Peruvian ex-congress person and Quechua Indigenous leader Hilaria Supa Huaman. For 24 years she has fought for justice alongside the thousands of Indigenous women forcibly sterilized by the Peruvian government in the 1990s. Now, they organize for their health. A New Dawn for Good Living is the world’s first and only healing center where curanderos and paqos use ancestral medicine and ceremony to help women heal from illnesses related to their forced sterilization. This space of healing and “radical resurgence” is the result of reciprocal labor (ayni) between an Andean indigenous community, a Peruvian-American anthropologist, and a Native American NGO. *luciaisal@live.unc.edu* (PR 22-5)

STEELE, Manuel (St. Mary’s Coll), **GALLEGOS, Gil** and **TAMIR, Orit** (NMHU) *Modeling the Spread of COVID-19 on the Navajo Reservation*. The Navajo Nation has experienced a large outbreak of COVID-19 in 2020 that must be analyzed for factors such as cultural attributes, water access, electricity, and internet capabilities. The project requires the collaboration of cultural anthropologists, public health experts, and indigenous members to customize a predictive model. The Navajo Nation has unique cultural sensitivities and esoteric attributes for feature engineering. The project exemplifies a symbiotic study of data mining from standard epidemiological resources and unorthodox data such as google trends. The model feature assessment will rely on domain expertise to identify relevant features important for predictive models of outbreaks. *msteele01@saintmarys.edu* (24-11)

STEIN, Max and **NDIANG’UI, Peter** (FGCU) *Improving Diversity, Equity, and Inclusiveness in Local Governance through Data-Driven Decision-Making: A Model from Fort Myers, FL*. Southwest Florida (Cape Coral/Fort Myers) is among the fastest growing urban areas in the US due to rapid immigration to the region from other states, Canada, the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Europe. As the demographic makeup of US communities transforms, the need for public oversight of diversity, equity and inclusiveness in local governments has emerged as a crucial component of tangible and meaningful change. This paper details efforts of The Mayor’s Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Committee (MDIAC) of Fort Myers, FL to improve inclusiveness in City governance through data-driven decision-making. We review insights, challenges, successes, failures, and recommendations born of these efforts. *mstein@fgcu.edu* (PR 24-8)

STEPP, John Richard (UFL), **BROWN, Madeline** (UMD), and **MURTHA, Timothy** (UFL) *Oysters, Hurricanes, and Change: The Biophysical and Cultural Environments of Oysters in Apalachicola, FL*. Along Florida’s Forgotten Coast, oysters are important parts of local social, economic, and ecological systems. In Apalachicola, the oyster industry has also become synonymous with local cultural identity, with oyster imagery appearing on county welcome signs, tourism brochures, and local festival themes. Yet, repeated external impacts have shaken the region, including oil spills, hurricanes and economic downturn. This paper examines the social-ecological history of oysters with an eye to assessing the social and ecological resilience of a region repeatedly subject to external shocks. We also focus on recent impacts on local oyster fisheries and heritage and discuss future scenarios. *stepp@ufl.edu* (24-5)

STOFFLE, Brent (NOAA SEFSC) *In the Wake of Two Storms: An Impact Assessment of Hurricanes Irma and Maria on the St. Croix and St. Thomas Fisheries, USVI*. Hurricanes are common in the United States Virgin Islands (USVI). For generations, the USVI fishermen and residents have adapted to hurricane impacts and grown accustomed to the process of rebuilding. In September of 2017, however, hurricanes Irma and Maria passed over the islands leaving an unprecedented massive destruction of property and disruption of services. Losses included boats, homes, power, and basic infrastructure access. The economic impacts included a consequential loss of tourism and tourism-related infrastructure. Fishermen experienced all of these impacts. This NOAA sponsored research focuses on the impact of these two hurricanes on the St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John fishermen and residents. It examines how these people adapted and recovered. More than 165 interviews were conducted in July of 2019. Residents and fishermen described how they rebuilt and started anew, sharing a story of resiliency, struggle, and a love for the sea and family. An issue discovered in this research effort was the relationship between local use of external assistance programs in comparison to their own methods of recovery. (27-2)

STOFFLE, Richard (U Arizona) *Sustainable Tourism at Native American Heritage Sites*. Sustainable use of Native American heritage places is viewed in this analysis as serving to preserve their traditional purposes and sustain the cultural landscapes that give them heritage meaning. The paper is about the potential impacts of heritage tourism to selected Native American places at Arches National Park, Canyonlands National Park, and Hovenweep National Monument. The thesis is that impacts of tourists to a heritage place must be understood as having both potential effects on the place itself and on an integrated cultural landscape. The analysis is based on 696 interviews with representatives of nine tribes and pueblos, who in addition to defining the cultural meaning of places, officially made 349 heritage management recommendations. (22-8)

STOLTZ, Amanda (UCSC), **MCPHERSON, Matthew**, **KARNAUSKAS, Mandy**, **BLAKE, Suzana**, **SAGARESE, Skyler**, **JEPSON, Michael**, and **RIOS, Adyan** (NOAA) *Resilience and Red Tide on the Florida Gulf Coast: Insights from Oral Histories*. Researchers from NOAA’s SEFSC recently completed 11 months of research collecting local ecological knowledge regarding red tides through oral history and participatory mapping approaches. This included more than 50 informal interviews with commercial fishers, for-hire fishers, and dealers. Our primary research focus related to issues of adaptation. We found that the severity of the 2018 red tide event caused fishers to shift fishing locations, find alternative employment, or leave the fishing industry entirely. This presentation demonstrates that interdisciplinary studies are necessary for providing managers with strategies to increase the resilience of the fishing industry. *adstoltz@gmail.com* (27-7)

STOREY, Angela (U Louisville) *Policy Aspirations: Public Participation and Resilience in Louisville, KY*. This paper examines a public process conducted during 2018-2019 by the municipal government of Louisville, KY, to create a plan for local resilience. We ask how community members interacted with a participatory process that intended to re-craft policy but which was not framed by obligatory regulatory outcomes. In doing so, we explore how concepts framing the process—resilience and equity—were understood and made actionable by community and Metro staff participants in meetings and resulting documents. As formal, invited participatory processes expand to include those not mandated by specific policies, how do we make sense of such spaces as politicized sites of experience? (27-17)

STRACCIA, Patricio (U Buenos Aires) *Environmental and Subjugated Subjectivities in the Paraná River Delta, Buenos Aires, Argentina*. The aim of this paper is to analyze the constitution of subjectivities in the Paraná River Delta (Buenos Aires, Argentina). We argue that government technologies produced since 2008, when several fires occurred and the environmental issue became a hot topic in the public agenda, favored the constitution of environmental subjectivities. However, we also argue that those technologies favored the constitution of subjugated subjectivities in terms of class, gender, and generation. Therefore, we show the importance of ethnographic techniques to the field of environmental studies, in order to highlight what could be left out when site-specific ‘sustainable development’-oriented policies are produced. straccia@agro.uba.ar (PR 26-13)

STRAFFON, Larissa Mendoza (SapienCE U Bergen) *Visual Art Origins: Assessing Cognition, Communication, and Material Culture*. The origin of visual art has been often explained as a result of the transition from an archaic to a modern, symbolic mode of cognition. However, recent data indicates that there is greater cognitive continuity between ‘premodern’ and modern human populations than suggested by such explanations. Still, and despite claims of Neanderthal rock art, visual art practices remain largely a *H. Sapiens* phenomenon. How come? To answer this question, I argue, we need to shift our conception of visual art as the product of cognitive operations and understand it in terms of human technological and social histories. larissa.straffon@uib.no (23-8)

STREULI, Samantha and **LEWIS, Trinity** (UCSD) *Epistemological Negotiations and Shifting Priorities in the Design of a Vaccine-Promotion Intervention for Somali Refugees*. Somali refugee parents in the U.S. want to understand the high prevalence of autism in their communities. This has led to both targeting by anti-vaccination activists – resulting in vaccine hesitancy and measles outbreaks – as well as vaccine-promotion interventions. This paper reports on ethnography of a Somali-run nonprofit developing a virtual-reality intervention to increase vaccination rates. The intervention started as a community-based project to be delivered by community health workers. However, requirements from funders transformed the project into a “social enterprise” to be marketed to large-scale healthcare entities. I explore the epistemological negotiations and shifting priorities that shaped the intervention design. sstreuli@ucsd.edu (PR 24-3)

STRIFFLER, Steve (UMass-Boston) *Shopping Our Way to Safety or an Opening for Structural Change?* This paper explores the relationship between labor struggles and alternative “food activism.” Although these two currents have sought common ground, and the food movement has made a labor (and racial justice) turn, the pandemic has had a contradictory impact on the budding alliance. While pandemic-related concerns led many to turn inward, leading to an explosion of home gardening, a growing interest in “getting to know your farmer,” and other individualist responses, it (and racial unrest) also turned farmworkers, plant workers, servers, and grocery employees into “essential” workers – opening space to organize. What does Covid-19 mean for a radical food movement? steve.striffler@umb.edu (22-9)

STRONG, Adrienne (UFL) *Ingenuity in the Face of Neglect: Nurses in Rural Tanzania*. While nurses have comparatively low levels of access to formal power within health system hierarchies in Tanzania, they are the system’s most integral actors. Using ethnographic data from fieldwork at a regional referral hospital in Tanzania from February 2014 through May 2015, I show how nurses enacted informal power systems to improve their personal and professional lives. Despite little recognition from superiors and long-delayed promotions, nurses demonstrated ingenuity in everyday work tasks, as well as in meeting personal goals for their families. I argue that rewarding and more fully harnessing this ingenuity could improve healthcare generally in low resource settings. adrienne.strong@ufl.edu (26-20)

STUESSE, Angela (UNCCH) *Essentially Expendable: Continuity and Rupture in the Labor Practices of the U.S. Poultry Industry*. Over six months into the pandemic, workers in the poultry industry remain among the most vulnerable to its ravages. Designated “essential,” they also appear more expendable than ever. The disproportionate rate of coronavirus infection in chicken and meatpacking communities—double the national average—has received extensive media coverage, but this has done little to protect workers. Rather, attention to the disparity served as the impetus for the Trump Administration to offer the industry special protection against liability. This paper considers the continuities and ruptures of labor exploitation in poultry over the last 75 years in light of the Covid moment. astuesse@unc.edu (22-9)

STULL, Donald (U Kansas) *Making Meat in the Age of Covid-19*. In late April 2020, a month after the first American meat and poultry workers contracted Covid-19, President Trump declared meat and poultry plants as critical infrastructure and their workers as essential. Despite “enhanced safety precautions” designed to curtail the virus, Covid infections and deaths among meat and poultry workers have risen steadily. Drawing on decades of research on the industry, the author critiques the industry’s response to Covid and argues that significant change is needed in industry working conditions and culture to ensure worker safety—and this will only come if the public and politicians demand a more sustainable and humane food system. stull@ku.edu (22-9)

STUMPF-CAROME, Jeanne Marie (Kent State U-Geauga) and **CARDENAS CARRASCO, Juan** (Archaeology & Birding Cusco) *Peru Reinventando*. Amidst the impact of this worldwide pandemic, our paper explores COVID-19's effects on Peru's tourism industry, focusing on Cusco, as the epicenter of tourism to the Sacred Valley and Machu Picchu. Detailed are the economic, environmental, social/cultural ripples sinking the first country to close its borders as pandemic protection. Considered are the high death tolls, the changing circumstances of some 15,000 freelance guides reinventing their lives, businesses, like restaurants and hotels, collapsed reliance on the tourism industry, day laborers, plus the environmental resurgence of el río Urubamba as fewer toilets are flushed. If we all work together, then we will be stronger—Unidos seremos mas fuertes. *jstumpfc@kent.edu, archaeology-birding-cusco@hotmail.com* (26-22)

SUGITA, Elli (Osaka U) *Factors for Enhancing Handwashing Behavior at Japanese Elementary Schools*. Handwashing with soap has been a behavior promoted by Japanese elementary schools long before this COVID 19 pandemic. The objective of this research is to identify the factors that enhances handwashing behavior of the school children. This qualitative research is based on the interviews with so-called Yogo teachers. Yogo teachers are teachers with a special license who supports health education and health services for the students at schools in Japan. This paper will look into factors including health education, health promotion, children's participation, infrastructural aspects and management issues undertaken by the Yogo teachers. *ellisugita@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp* (PR 22-3)

SWAMY, Raja (UTK) *Capital Time, Nature Time, and the Politics of Disaster Recovery in Houston*. Based on a study of 'recovery' following Hurricane Harvey's devastation in Houston, this paper compares the starkly divergent temporalities separating the 'quick recovery' desired by policy makers and the 'slow violence' (Nixon 2013) of unresolved and exacerbated long-term environmental harm. I argue that the two processes and their contradictory temporalities provide important insights into how environmental and social injustice is constitutive to production and profits. Drawing on recent work on the circuits of fossil capital production and consumption (Malm 2016), I attempt to theoretically grasp this constitutive character of suffering in discrete terms relatable to the production of 'waste.' (23-4)

SWEENEY TOOKES, Jennifer (GA Southern U) and **YANDLE, Tracy** (Emory U) *Perspectives on Climate Change in Georgia's Fishing Communities*. Scientific literature indicates that climate change and fluctuations in ocean temperature affect marine species on which fishers rely for their livelihoods (Hare et al. 2016), and fishing communities are among the millions of Americans who live on the coast and will be dramatically impacted by sea level rise and storms that are predicted to increase in frequency and severity in the future (Melillo et al. 2014, Walsh et al. 2014). Yet, among fishers in Georgia, these concepts and causes are controversial. This paper explores preliminary findings of fisher's beliefs about changing climate and the coastal Georgia ecosystem. *jtookes@georgiasouthern.edu* (27-2)

SWIATEK, Joshua (U Memphis) *Avant-Gardening, Voluntourism, and Mundane Meanings*. Autoethnography is an excellent methodological tool in the kit of social scientists that seek to process and reflect on personal experiences. This autoethnography will be, in part, based on my experience of working virtually in various capacities with Latin American NGOs in the conservation scene over the course of 2020. I propose and utilize a method of evocative autoethnography I refer to as avant-gardening, which focuses on blurring the lines between profound and mundane. Whether it's hot dogs or neoliberalism, the avant-gardener spends time pulling out weeds, tending the beds, and wistfully imagining what could be, should be, and will be. *jcswatek@memphis.edu* (22-21)

SWIATEK, Joshua (U Memphis) *Ruderal Ecologies and Ecovillages in the Rust Belt*. Using the analytic framework of ruderal ecologies, as well as ethnographic data from research in Buffalo, NY, this paper will examine the disinvestment, loss of residents and economic opportunities, and degradation of built environments and social services in Rust Belt cities. This paper will also introduce the concept of ecovillages, discuss how they might be an apt form of urban community development in post-industrial spaces, and analyze the holistic and bottom-up approach ecovillages take regarding environmental, social, and economic sustainability. *jcswatek@memphis.edu* (PR 25-3)

SY, Anahi (Inst de Salud Colectiva, U Nacional de Lanús, CONICET) and **DI MARCO, Martín Hernán** (CONICET) *Narratives About Life and Violence: A Biographical Approach on Homicide Perpetrators from Buenos Aires*. The objective of this paper is to analyze, from a biographical perspective, the lay theories of male homicide perpetrators about their own lives and pathways. Narrative interviews with men charged with intentional homicide in the context of a fight or quarrel in Buenos Aires (Argentina) were conducted. The analysis is focused on three dimensions: turning-points, dominant discourses and scenarios. Four overarching theories emerged in the analysis: "derailing," "repeating history," "rules of the game," and "the clic." We discuss the ontological conceptions underpinning these theories, the relevance of institutional trajectories and the implications of these theories for violence prevention programs. (PR 26-3)

TADESSE, Aklilu Tilahun and **DAVIDSEN, Pål** (U Bergen), **COSTANZO, Simon**, **VARGAS-NGUYEN, Vanessa**, and **DENNISON, William C.** (UMD Ctr for Env Sci) *Development of the Chesapeake Bay COAST Card Using System Dynamics Modeling*. The COAST Card model is first developed in the Chesapeake Bay, building on existing Chesapeake Bay Report Card published since 2006. Although report cards have catalyzed positive action in the Bay, a challenge has been in providing quantitative recommendations to improve environmental conditions reflected by report card grades. Generic recommendations and best practices are included, but the impacts on complex systems and interactions with socio-economic factors are not fully described. Introduction of system dynamics

modeling could bridge this gap by quantifying relationships among indicators, enabling varied management scenarios to be assessed, and leading to recommendations that promise better outcomes. *Aklilu.Tadesse@uib.no* (PR 23-7)

TAMIR, Orit and **TORRES, Christopher** (NMHU) *Contributing Factors to the Spread of Covid-19 Spread on the Navajo Reservation*. In April and May 2020, only New Jersey and New York had higher per-capita COVID-19 infections than the Navajo Nation. This paper explores the disease factors that contributed to these extraordinarily high rates including geographical isolation, limited access to health care facilities, elevated poverty levels, plumbing co-morbidities, and high levels of diabetes and other pre-existing conditions, and cultural features. In addition, decades of uranium and other extraction activities have caused many Navajos to suffer from major autoimmune disorders that in turn have left many of them vulnerable to the COVID-19. *otamir@nmhu.edu* (24-11)

TANIO, Nadine (UCI) and **HERNANDEZ, Fred Ariel** (Waseda U) *Schools as Environmental Health Governance Actors?* In this presentation we share findings from our ongoing community participatory research project examining pK-12 Covid-19 governance and the layered constructions of student “well-being” at two schools located in the San Gabriel Valley. While the pandemic immediately forced educators into remote teaching platforms, it has also highlighted ways schools are woven into the fabric of neighborhood life as they offer wrap-around services responding to: food insecurity (distributing meals to students and families); technological disparities; social and emotional health; and rapidly-changing public health information. As schools redefine the cared-for student, we discuss how they are also emergent environmental health governance actors. *ntanio@uci.edu, w.iac19159@kurenai.waseda.jp* (PR 23-4)

TAYLOR, Gigi (Indeed) *Meaning in Transition: An Ethnographic Study of the Cultural Construction of Health and Identity among Young Adults*. Despite extensive research on the meaning of health, little is known about the cultural construction of health among young adults. This study explores the lived experience of Gen Z adults in a liminal life-stage crisis where the symbolic meanings of health and identity are in transition after moving away from home. Sixteen ethnographic in-home interviews with college students were analyzed using Geertz’s interpretive and Turner’s symbolic anthropology. Three health worldview themes emerged: Health as negotiating identity; Health as creating home; Health as taking responsibility. Implications for public information campaigns to change health beliefs and practices of young adults are offered. *gigi.taylor@gmail.com* (PR 23-12)

TAYLOR, Melina (American Board of Family Med) *Examining Responses to Negative Sexual Encounters: How Sexual Education Influences Decision-Making for Undergraduate Students across the Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Spectrums*. This paper is from a study of undergraduate students at universities in the U.S. Southeast to understand instances of sexual assault/harassment and coerced sexual encounters. This paper will address the need for a deeper understanding of how cis-gendered, heteronormative, public school sexual education across multiple sexual orientations and gender identities impacts responses to sexual assault/harassment situations. Using a mixed methods approach of surveys and semi-structured interviews, the study examines students’ social support networks (friends, parents, social organizations), access to healthcare facilities, partner relationships, and sexual education knowledge to understand needs of students coping and healing from a potentially traumatic event. *mtaylor@theabfm.org* (25-12)

THARP, Christopher (UDeI) *The Political Economy of Puerto Rico’s Financial Debt Crisis and the Left-Wing, Anti-Austerity Response*. Indebted economies and those facing debt crises in Argentina, Greece, Puerto Rico and elsewhere are being increasingly attacked by vulture hedge fund speculation. This paper analyses the case study of post-default Puerto Rico since January 2016, to better comprehend the political economies of socialism, capitalism, debt, and disaster neoliberalism. Greece’s default on an IMF loan repayment in June 2015, and Puerto Rico’s default sharpen focus on the intensifying peril that debt crises pose in Latin America, United States, and Europe. Support for public debt audits in Norway, France, Greece, Argentina, and Puerto Rico—by which citizens begin to emancipate themselves from their debt burdens—is flourishing. *ctharp@udel.edu* (25-5)

THOMAS, Eric (UMass) *“We are deprived”*: *Fishing Families and the Fight for Environmental Justice in Southern Chile*. Remote coastal communities are especially vulnerable to climate change. In southern Chile, warming water from the Pacific Ocean and organic material from industrial salmon farms have combined to produce an unprecedented series of toxic algal blooms. As residents mobilize, demanding a response to this contamination from the government in Santiago and seeking compensation for lost livelihoods, they deploy tactics and discourses developed during the struggle against their country’s dictatorship (1973-1990). In so doing, they frame their movement as a non-partisan fight for both human rights and environmental justice. *ehthomas@umass.edu* (24-9)

THOMAS, Gareth (Cardiff U) *Building a ‘Down’s Syndrome Community’: The Making and Unmaking of ‘Inhabitable’ Worlds for Parents of Disabled Children*. I draw upon interview/ethnographic data to explore how parents erect, and participate in, a ‘Down’s syndrome community.’ Informed by anthropological work on ‘disability worlds’ and how such worlds are made ‘inhabitable,’ I show how this community affords parents a space for promoting affirmative framings of their lives, enacting kinship, and building an inhabitable world for disabled children. Yet, simultaneously, parents lament ‘fights’ and ‘battles’ with bureaucratic institutions, and the haunting ‘threat’ of prenatal testing, to identify how their worlds are made un-inhabitable. Sitting with these tensions, I dissect how the habitability of disability worlds are un/made at different moments. *thomasg23@cf.ac.uk* (PR 22-14)

THOMPSON, Jennifer Jo and **BARR, Whitney** (UGA) *Matchmaking in the Time of COVID: Anthropological Reflections on Efforts to Leverage University Resources to Meet Community Food Security Needs*. The University of Georgia’s Foodshed Initiative aims to promote food security and sustainability on campus and in the surrounding community, which reports food insecurity rates of 21%. In the wake of COVID-19, Athens-Clarke County seeks to disperse CARES Act Funding to local organizations addressing food security needs exacerbated by COVID. In this presentation, we reflect on the successes and challenges of our ongoing “matchmaking” efforts

within Foodshed aimed at leveraging the university's resources and research/service capacity among faculty and students to meet real-time community needs and support resilient partnerships with diverse community organizations that address a spectrum of food system needs. *jjthomp@uga.edu* (22-4)

TILL, Charlotte (ASU) *To Stay or To Go: What Is 'The Environment' and How Does It Impact Movement Decisions within Terrebonne Parish LA*. How do persons living in areas identified as "at-risk" due to environmental change perceive their environments, make migration decisions, and why do they reach those decisions? Scholarly research and literature addressing the connections between the environment and migration are limited, especially when considering migration that does not cross national borders. This paper presents preliminary results from a six month survey and interview based field project conducted in Terrebonne Parish Louisiana, a place at serious risk from sea-level rise. Results suggest that environmental risk factors are mediated by strong sense of place and belonging. Their impact on migration decisions is far more complex than previously recognized. *cetill@asu.edu* (PR 24-10)

TIMMER, Andria (CNU) *Responding to the "Crisis": Turning Refugees into Migrants and Migrants into Threats*. This presentation uses the example of Hungary to explain how individuals seeking to make an asylum claim are legislatively and rhetorically stripped of the claim to refuge before they can even enter a country. Data come from interviews with humanitarian workers, government officials, and refugees/asylum seekers in Hungary, visits to border zones, participant observation at integration events, and content analysis. I focus on how the crisis shifted from a refugee crisis comprised of individuals in need of aid and care to a migration crisis comprised of threats to the nation. This practice exploits the vague definition of refugee and effectively excludes most people from asylum. *andria.timmer@cnu.edu* (PR 25-11)

TO DUTKA, Julia (CGFNS Int'l Inc) *General Education and the Healthcare Workforce: Nursing as a Case Study*. General education is the hallmark of higher education in the United States. Regardless of academic major, students generally take about two years of coursework in general education. While liberal learning is viewed as foundational preparation for academic study in any field, many academic majors, particularly those in applied fields, may have difficulty in incorporating both general education and professional education within a four-year program structure for students. Using nursing as a case study, how this dual requirement impact on the preparation of nurses entering the workforce is discussed. Applicability to other health professions will also be explored. *jtodutka@cgfns.org* (24-7)

TORRES, M. Gabriela (Wheaton Coll) *Anti-Racism, Inclusion, and Institutional Cultures in General Education Curricular Change*. Residential Liberal Arts colleges like Wheaton College are comparatively agile when making curricular change given their relatively small size and the ways that general education curricula reflect institutional missions. This paper explores efforts to reimagine teaching and learning to better attend to structural inequalities in implementing a new general education curriculum. The paper draws from the experiential practice of the author as an educational developer. It locates the ways that anthropological insight and knowledge of the student experience can inform professional development programs to engage faculty and staff motivated to work towards anti-racism as a core curricular value. (26-9)

TRIBBLE, Anna Grace (MS State U) *Economic Sanctions in Iraq: A Policy of Starvation and the Communities Who Resisted*. In conceptualizing the effects of a multilateral economic sanctions, this paper argues for a theorization of broader, external economic interventions. Drawing on fieldwork completed among Iraqi Kurdish communities, this paper focuses on the Iraqi Kurdish food system and examines the ways in which the policies of genocide from the Iraqi government and of economic sanctions from the United Nations worked together to dramatically impact the ecology, agricultural practices, economic strategies, and health outcomes of Iraqi Kurdish communities. In response to such policies of starvation and repression, Kurdish communities deployed a variety of coping strategies. *agt51@msstate.edu* (22-14)

TRIVEDI, Jennifer (UDel) *COVID-19: What Do Recoveries Look Like?* The COVID-19 pandemic in America has clearly revealed long-term processes, problems, and connections between people, culture, and sociopolitical structures. But these processes, problems, and connections will also impact recoveries, experienced by different peoples in a variety of ways, on a range of time scales, and with roots in the pandemic itself, responses to it, and historical and cultural contexts. Existing anthropological research on disasters gives us insights into how COVID-19 recoveries will play out and can help us better understand how we might approach these recoveries to avoid a return to a "normal" that leaves some people without. *jtrivedi@udel.edu* (23-5)

TURNER, Rachel (U Exeter), **MCCONNEY, Patrick** (UWI-Barbados), and **MONNEREAU, Iris** (UN FAO Barbados) *Climate Change Adaptation and Extreme Weather in the Small-Scale Fisheries of Dominica*. Changes in storm intensity, severity and frequency threaten potentially catastrophic impacts on fisheries, yet efforts to support adaptive response are limited by knowledge gaps relating to fishing communities' needs and behavior. We present findings of a scoping visit to Dominica, which examined impacts of extreme weather events (Tropical Storm Erika 2015; Hurricane Maria 2017). We identify insights related to the diverse experiences of fishing communities in relation to five key adaptive capacity domains, and the individual, household and institutional capacities that have implications for resilience to future shocks. Understanding Dominica's experience can inform the development of targeted adaptive capacity-building strategies nationally and in other contexts. *r.turner@exeter.ac.uk* (25-15)

UBIALI, Bruno and **NELSON, Donald** (UGA), **COUGHLAN, Michael** (U Oregon) *Through the Generations: Household Adaptations to Changing Social and Environmental Contexts*. Households are dynamic constructs, moving through lifecycles and stages.

However, funding and logistics conspire to constrain the types of methods we use and the questions we ask. Here, we focus on temporal household dynamics, drawing on 40 years of census and other archival data to explore relationships of people, agricultural livelihoods, and a degrading Southern Piedmont environment. We capture a volatile period, bracketing the civil war, to explore the ways in which households, through lifecycles and generations, responded to changing social, political, and environmental context. bruno.ubiali@uga.edu (26-7)

ULMER, Gordon and **ADAMS, Dara** (Humboldt State U) *Socioecologies of Human-wildlife Conflicts in Northern California: An Applied Public Anthropology Project*. Wildlife conservation has historically been shaped by the biological and ecological sciences despite conservation issues being largely social in nature. Here, we present preliminary research that examines how residents in a rural community in Northern California perceive, describe, and take action on issues involving wildlife, and how these perceptions and attitudes shape community and institutional responses. By foregrounding the values, attitudes, knowledges, and behaviors of humans towards wildlife, and contextualizing them within broader ecological, cultural, historical, and political economic frameworks, this work contributes to a more complete human-wildlife science with potential to inform better wildlife management policies. glu2@humboldt.edu (PR 26-13)

VALENZUELA, Sandra, RODRIGUEZ, Varinia, JARA, Patricia, and SEPÚLVEDA, Elena (U Concepción) *Health Promotion in the Collective of Microbus Drivers in Concepción, Chile*. Microbus drivers have many health problems associated with their working conditions in Chile. From this perspective, health promotion strategies in workplaces favor a quality of life and well-being in workers to the extent that it generates a positive impact and harmony in people in terms of their physical, social and work environments. This presentation will describe how quality of life in the workplace is related to objective factors such as material conditions, physical security, as well as, subjective factors, relationships with other individuals, formation of social identity, feelings of social integration and harmony with the environment. svalenzu@udec.cl (26-15)

VAN VLACK, Kathleen (Living Heritage Rsch Council) *Back to Marching Bears: Reconnecting the Iowa People with Effigy Mounds National Monument*. Effigy Mounds National Monument (EFMO), located in northeast Iowa along the Mississippi River, contains the largest collection of burial and ceremonial mounds under U.S. federal management. This area has always been an important ceremonial center for many tribal groups living in this region. Once Euro-Americans began moving in, tribal peoples were forcibly relocated and physically disconnected to these lands. Tribal peoples, however, began to reconnect with EFMO during recent ethnographic studies. This paper examines how the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska were able to reconnect with one of their major ceremonial centers and their traditional lands within the national monument. (22-3)

VARGAS-NGUYEN, Vanessa and **DENNISON, William** (UMD Ctr for Env Sci), **DAVIDSEN, Pål** (U Bergen), **COSTANZO, Simon** (UMD Ctr for Env Sci), **AZANZA, Rhodora V.** and **CRUZ, Lourdes J.** (U Philippines-Diliman), **NADAOKA, Kazuo** (Tokyo Inst of Tech), **FURUKA, Keita** and **ANIL, Arga** (NPO Assoc Shore Env Creation), **DESAI, Dattesh** (CSIR-Nat'l Inst of Oceanography, India) *Framework for the Coastal Ocean Assessment for Sustainability and Transformation (COAST Card)*. COAST Cards will enable forecasting the effectiveness of future management regimes on coastal ecological, economic and social aspects by merging three tools: a) status assessment through a socio-environmental report card process, b) societal guidance provided through social network analyses, and c) prioritized actions identified with system dynamics models. Getting the right people (social network analysis), armed with publicly available synthesized information (report cards), informed by robust models that provide guidance as to what is needed (system dynamics models) and having created trusted relationships through co-production of the COAST Card can and will catalyze positive socio-environmental change. vvargas@umces.edu (PR 23-7)

VEDWAN, Neeraj (Montclair State U) *Emerging Hydroscaapes in a Globalizing India: New Roles and Reconfigured Relationships between Civil Society and Citizens*. Robert Rhoades viewed resilience as a defining attribute of traditional cultures in varied physical and social environments. This paper examines the changing uses and meaning of water and associated practices in different socio-cultural settings in Northern India. In conjunction with the forces of industrialization and urbanization, practices and meanings related to water are undergoing a transformation in both rural and urban areas. Civil society, especially non-governmental organizations, have emerged as a key mediator in the variegated constellations of rationalities, practices and policies surrounding water. Using case studies, I will explore the resilience of these human-water relationships within the context of the political-economy of a developmental state. nvedwan@hotmail.com (PR 22-13)

VELEZ-IBANEZ, Carlos (ASU) *The Funds of Knowledge of Santiago's Sword*. James B. Greenberg's first major work was his pathbreaking, *Santiago's Sword: Chatino Peasant Religion and Economics* and it set the stage for many to follow in emphasizing a political ecology premise that was broadly historicized, embedded within the limitations and possibilities of an ecological region, and all encompassed within the national political and economic structures influencing the creation of Chatino peasant cultures and their discontents. These for the basis of the theoretical funds of knowledge broadly conceived and discussed. carlos.velez-ibanez@asu.edu (26-18)

VETETO, James (Appalachian Inst for Mountain Studies, W Carolina U) *Towards a Terrestrial Political Ecology of Belonging to Place: Engaged Anthropology at the Appalachian Institute for Mountain Studies*. During his tenure as Professor at the University of Georgia, Robert Rhoades also ran a working farm called Agrarian Connections. This is a difficult task akin to having two full-time jobs. Following in my mentor's footsteps, I currently run a 27-acre experiment in 'subsistence smallholder gardening-foraging' at the Appalachian Institute for Mountain Studies (AIMS). This presentation will detail how, working in the Rhoades tradition, we are enacting

a de-colonial engaged anthropology at AIMS and answering Bruno Latour's recent call for a terrestrial politics of dwelling, drawing on diverse influences, including Cherokee philosophy, permaculture design, utopian communitarianism, ethnoecology and agroecology. jrveteto@email.wcu.edu (PR 22-13)

VILLALOBOS, Kevin, LOPEZ, Diana, TALHAM, Charlotte, MONTIEL ISHINO, Francisco A., and WILLIAMS, Faustine (NIH/NIMHD) *Acculturation among U.S. Foreign-born Hispanics/Latinos Affects Their Weight Perception*. The effects of acculturation on weight perception are relatively unknown for US foreign-born Hispanics/Latinos. The implications of linguistic acculturation could help inform obesogenic and cardiometabolic interventions for this group. Using a nationally representative database of non-institutionalized Mexican Americans we found that those that are linguistically in-between and in-between are more likely to perceive their weight as abnormal (e.g., under/over); among other Hispanics, we found time in the US and income predicted their weight perception. Our findings can further inform mixed methods research designs to understand how acculturation affects obesogenesis among Hispanics/Latinos using data from national databases that are readily available. kevin.villalobos@nih.gov (PR 24-11)

VITALE, Liliana and ANDREATTA, Susan (UNCG) *A Taste from France: Understanding Angevins' Food Culture*. Historically, the French are linked to their haute cuisine and to their appreciation of creating and consuming quality foods, both nutritionally and aesthetically. During four-months of fieldwork in Angers, France, I explored the connection between the people of the Loire Valley and their food identity. Ethnographic methods guided my fieldwork among the local Angevins during pre-Covid-19/Covid-19. Bourdieu's theoretical concepts of "Capital, Field, and Habitus" will provide the framework for this research exploring the access of food: the social, cultural, economic, and symbolic nature of the production, exchange, and consumption of French foods. l_vitale@uncg.edu (PR 26-1)

VON BAEYER, Eliza and PROMPONGSATORN, Usa Lee (Fielding Grad U) *March 2020 and the Year That Followed: Understanding Resilience through the Lenses of Embodiment and Visual Ethnography*. The last year has been unprecedented and has disrupted social, cultural, and physical ecologies, in both individual and collective ways. In this session, presenters explore embodied and visual resilience strategies that humans have turned to during this time by drawing from visual ethnography and embodiment theory, as well as inspiration from their own experiences and those of the cities and neighbourhoods they live in. During this interactive session, the audience is invited to share their own experiences through a quick activity. The session closes with a group discussion of the teachings, learning, and strategies to bring forward into the future. evonbaeyer@email.fielding.edu (27-15)

VON MEDING, Jason (UFL), **CHMUTINA, Ksenia** (Loughborough U), **TUCKER SMITH, Colin** and **COLVIN, Victoria** (UFL) *Demonstrating the Consequences of Labelling Disasters "Natural."* Framing disasters as something natural absolves those creating risk of responsibility and leads to policy and practice that perpetuate a status quo focused on technocratic measures to reduce risk and build resilience. We undertook an exploratory correlational experiment using Project Implicit (implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/) with a sample >400 to demonstrate the impact of understanding disasters as "natural" rather than "socially-constructed." Our findings provide support for the assertion - made in our previous systematic review of disaster literature - that failure to recognize social/political/economic root causes of disasters serves to protect powerful interests and works counter to systemic change. jason.vonmeding@ufl.edu (26-3)

WAGNER, Kelsey Merreck (MSU) *Community Artmaking as Ethnography*. This presentation explores environmental/art-based projects as a means of knowledge production that raises awareness about sustainability issues and encourages collaboration between researchers and communities. Three case studies will be discussed: "Collective Vigilance: Speaking for the New River," an exhibit that included oral histories, photographs, and trash collected via community clean-ups; "Plastic Project," a drone video of a community-based installation art piece made of bottles; and "Loom & Doom," weavings made of plastic sourced from the researcher/artist's family, friends and colleagues. These creative projects advance a new ethnography that draws from local narratives and imagines new environmental practices. wagne308@msu.edu (PR 26-9)

WAGNER, Melinda Bollar (Radford U) *Culture Wars, Anthropology, and the Law*. Mandates to include intangible aspects of culture, alongside material cultural properties, are included in legislative efforts such as the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. However, America's ongoing culture war — pitting the forces of Progress against the requirements of Preservation — makes these mandates difficult to honor. Ethnographic research methods are well-suited to environmental impact research because they meet a criterion that social impact analysis be connected to an "internal" view of the affected community. However, court-like hearings on environmental issues challenge citizens' voices, even when they are presented by expert witness ethnographers. mwagner@radford.edu (23-7)

WALL, Lauren (OR State U) and **MEZA, Elizabeth** (Portland State U) *Why Has COVID-19 Disproportionately Impacted the Latinx Community in Sonoma County?* Why has the COVID crisis disproportionately impacted the Latinx community in Sonoma County, California? During the Summer of 2020, I worked to find the answer by interviewing 13 women in Sonoma County and Mexico City. I found that some of the primary determining factors were rooted in social justice. Economic disadvantages leading to an inability to reduce working hours. And overcrowding of homes due to high-cost housing and low wages leads to an inability to physically distance. Another major finding is entrenched in the cultural holdings of Mexican Americans and the importance of family. wallla@oregonstate.edu (27-12)

WALLER, Amanda (Purdue U) *Solar for All: Expectations and Benefits in an Environmental Justice Community*. Black community building and grassroots organizations have been essential for the environmental justice (EJ) movement. For many black and poor

communities, the environment is intrinsically tied to issues of race, health, transportation, access to safe and steady jobs, education, and so much more. For my MS degree research in Summer 2020 I interned with an EJ organization where I helped to support their day-to-day needs. Through participant observations and later interviews, I have worked to understand how this organization and community envision a secure and sustainable future and what that means for the potential solar farm project coming to the area. walleria@purdue.edu (PR 24-4)

WALSH, Casey (UCSB) *“My own ax to grind”*: *James Greenberg’s Historical Anthropology*. In this paper I explore the role of economic history in the anthropology of James Greenberg, focusing in particular on his second major book, *Blood Ties: Life and Violence in Rural Mexico*, and his chapter “Capital, Ritual and Boundaries of the Closed Corporate Community,” published in the homage to Eric Wolf, *Articulating Hidden Histories*. I discuss this historical, material approach, and suggest ways that it informed the anthropological political ecology that Greenberg pioneered in the 1990s. cwalsh@ucsb.edu (26-18)

WALSH, Casey (UCSB) *Feeding the Models: Property, Class, and Representation in California’s Sustainable Groundwater Management*. California’s Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) requires that overdrafted groundwater basins achieve a balance between extraction and recharge by 2040. This paper discusses how residents living within groundwater basins participate in this SGMA process. I focus on the role of expert knowledge about hydrogeology in shaping participation in, and the outcome of, the process of generating the groundwater basin model. cwalsh@ucsb.edu (23-24)

WANG, Luwei (UFL), **BROWN, Madeline** (UMD), and **MURTHA, Timothy** (UFL) *Cultural Resource Frameworks in the Mid-Atlantic Region, USA*. Archaeologists and land managers increasingly recognize the importance of landscape-scale conservation. When cultural resources are considered as part of social-ecological systems, they may be managed for living communities and incorporated into conservation design and planning. Managing resources at a landscape-scale requires the development of novel metrics and inclusion of diverse stakeholder perspectives. This paper assesses the cultural resource landscape of the Mid-Atlantic region from the perspective of cultural resource specialists. Surveys were conducted with practitioners about cultural resource definitions, functions, and classificatory frameworks. We combine hotspot analysis and cognitive anthropology methods to offer insights into contemporary cultural resource management practices. weiwei88117@ufl.edu (24-5)

WARREN, Narelle (Monash U) *Affordances of Aging and Neurological Disability in Malaysia*. Rapid economic and social development in Malaysia has led to slow transitions in health systems and health status. Public health guidelines for non-communicable diseases are well-developed, based on this development and the associated aspirations. Yet, at the local level, social, cultural and health system factors shape the knowledge and practices of people in relation to chronic health conditions. Religious and ethnic pluralism further complicate what people know about stroke and how they apply this knowledge. Taking an affordances lens to consider how recovery is determined by structural vulnerabilities, I trace post-stroke experiences in rural Johor, Malaysia, to examine how inequalities shape health and life outcomes. narelle.warren@monash.edu (PR 22-1)

WATKINS, Rachel (American U) *Community Voice and Democratized Interpretations of Historic Sites*. This paper presents work on an ethnographic resource study of a Civil War site managed by the National Park Service. The initiative was developed to expand the breadth of communities and resources involved in historical interpretation. However, challenges remain that are rooted in how past distributions of power on the landscape inform the power descendants hold to interpret the landscape in the present. Therefore, an intentional and nuanced definition of “descendant community” must be employed to destabilize dynamics that make democratized interpretation difficult. A participatory learning component based at a local high school plays an important role. watkins@american.edu (27-13)

WATSON, Marnie (MO State U) *Creation of a Tiny (Home) Utopia: Report from the Field on Housing the Chronically Homeless*. Tiny homes have found their place in the American landscape, as factors including a concern for the environment, the appeal of the gospel of minimalism, and the rising costs of housing, continue to swell the ranks of the tiny house movement. In the past decade, communities around the country have turned to tiny houses as an affordable way to provide housing for the homeless. In this paper, I discuss results from the first two years of a five-year mixed-methods longitudinal study investigating how one tiny home community affects the social, physical, and psychological wellbeing of individuals moving out of chronic homelessness. MWatson@MissouriState.edu (PR 23-12)

WATSON, Sharon and **KILMER, Ryan** (UNCC), **BEAVERS, Hannah** (Freedom Communities), **KANGMENNANG, Joseph** (UNCC), **MCDONALD, Mack** (Renaissance West Community Initiative), **BENNEFIELD, Zinobia** (UNCC), **CAPERS, Tiffany** (Crossroads Inc), **CASE, Andrew**, **POTOCHNICK, Stephanie**, **LANGHINRICHSEN-ROHLING, Jennifer**, **SCOTT, Victoria**, and **COOK, James R.** (UNCC) *For Richer or For Poorer? Place Based Initiatives and Funding Investments: How Are We Moving the Needle Forward in Economic and Social Mobility?* Since 2010 the population of Charlotte, NC has increased by nearly 20%, it is the second largest banking headquarters in the U.S. Yet, in 2014 ranked last in economic mobility among the 50 largest U.S. cities. We investigate the role of place-based initiatives (PBIs), comprehensive efforts seeking to improve the economic and social mobility (as well as health and well-being) of their residents. Using in-depth interviews, we present data from stakeholders on how they see PBI’s or funding investments ‘moving the needle’ in challenging structural and systemic barriers, such as socioeconomic and racial segregation. watson.s@uncc.edu (PR 24-12)

WATSON, Taylor (OR State U) *Lived Experience during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Washington State*. The lived experience during the COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on people and communities can vary depending on circumstance and demographics. Age, health, and access to medical care can significantly determine outcomes if you become sick with the coronavirus and can be confounding factors. To better understand the impact of COVID-19 in King County, Washington, ethnographic interviews were conducted in a community setting. Study participants provided insights on their experiences during the pandemic, views on exposure risk and adverse outcomes and their level of optimism of what the new normal might be post pandemic. watsona@oregonstate.edu (27-12)

WEBSTER, Suzi (UMD Ctr for Env Sci) *Stop, Collaborate and Listen: Identifying and Harmonizing the Monitoring Goals of Volunteer and Professional Scientists*. Research collaborations between volunteer monitoring groups and professional scientists are instrumental for understanding and managing complex socioecological systems like the Chesapeake Bay. However, volunteer scientists' monitoring objectives often differ from professional scientists' goals, and this perceived misalignment of priorities can discourage collaboration and stifle knowledge production. To encourage engagement, researchers should understand volunteers' monitoring objectives, create opportunities that empower volunteers to achieve their goals, and clearly communicate where goals are aligned across groups. This presentation will share how our team identified areas of goal consensus and divergence and will offer recommendations for how these groups can maintain mutually-beneficial collaborative relationships. sspitzer@umces.edu (PR 25-2)

WEISMAN, Anne (UNLV Med Sch) *Achieving Institutional Wisdom through Cultural Transformation: An Exploration of Strategies for Success*. The pathways toward institutional growth and evolution begin with naming the barriers that exist within the organization. As a collective group, by first naming the barriers, dialogue around solutions can begin organically. Once the barriers have been identified and potential solutions named, the parameters can be set. As a team, identify what transparency means to you and discuss how this would work in practice. Think about mentorship in your organization and what it would be like to have someone or several people helping to navigate the system. Mentorship brings relationship building which in turn fosters a supportive environment. Institutional growth begins with relationships and clarity. anne.weisman@unlv.edu (25-4)

WELLSCH, Jordan, DESJARDINS, Michel, GELECH, Jan, and MAZURIK, Kathrina (U Saskatchewan) *What Children (and Parents) Will Agree To: A Content Analysis of Coresidence Contracts in Popular Media*. Shared living arrangements between parents and adult children are increasingly common in North America. Popular media recommends written contracts as one means of attaining a healthy coresidence dynamic. We analyzed the content of 19 contracts obtained from self-help websites, blogs, and books. Our findings suggest that these contracts aim to identify adult child responsibilities, encourage progress toward self-sufficiency, and reinforce normative goals and behaviours through deadlines, schedules, rewards, and consequences using language and conventions akin to legally binding contracts. Child and parent rights are less frequently addressed, and few contracts address other inhabitants (e.g., siblings) or strategies for resolving conflict. jordan.wellsch@usask.ca (PR 23-12)

WENCELIUS, Jean and LAUER, Matt (SDSU) *Documenting Small-Scale Tropical Reef Fisheries: Ethnographic and Collaborative Research Designs*. Coral reefs are the focus of attention of environmental sciences due to their vulnerability to climate change. While there is growing attention to their socioecological dynamics, small-scale reef fisheries remain poorly documented and are more often framed as external stressors of the marine environment than considered an integral part of the latter. In this methodological paper we present different approaches – ranging from ethnography to citizen-science data production – to document the highly diverse reef fisheries of Moorea (French Polynesia). Drawing from two years of fieldwork we discuss our experience of collaborative research and its implications for bridging scientific- and fisher-based knowledge. jeanwencelius@gmail.com (PR 25-2)

WEST, Colin Thor, MOODY, Aaron J., and ROJAS, Alfredo J. (UNCCH) *Patch and Disturbance Dynamics: Land Degradation and Landscape Modification in Burkina Faso*. The Sahel of West Africa is frequently cited as a highly degraded region and classic case of desertification. Numerous case studies have challenged these misconceptions and pointed out that land degradation is very complex and contextual. This study incorporates high-resolution satellite imagery and participatory mapping to measure the spatial extent of degraded and rehabilitated lands for three villages in northern Burkina Faso. Results suggest that degradation and rehabilitation should be understood as processes driven by patch-and-disturbance dynamics. ctw@email.unc.edu (26-7)

WIES, Jennifer (EKU) *Anthropological Approaches to General Education Assessment: Lessons from Community-Centered and Participatory Practices*. Assessing general education programs is a mechanism whereby communities legitimate their cultural missions and substantiate the backbone of higher education learning environments. Different from other evaluation processes (such as regional or disciplinary accreditation), general education assessment is a locally-owned process driven by stakeholders from across an institution-possibly including student and business affairs in addition to academic affairs. In this paper, I articulate key practices from community-centered and participatory applied anthropological traditions to demonstrate the power of anthropology for assessing learning. By applying these traditions, we can continue to advance an equity-centered approach to academic program evaluation. jennifer.wies@eku.edu (26-9)

WILFONG, Matthew and PAVAO-ZUCKERMAN, Mitchell (UMD) *Rethinking Stormwater: Analysis Using the Hydrosocial Cycle*. Water management and governance continues to rely on principles of the hydrologic cycle for decision-making on policies and infrastructure, discounting the political, social, cultural, and economic factors that shape water-society relationships. This paper utilizes the hydrosocial cycle framework to analyze how water and society shape each other over time. Two hydrosocial case studies centered on rain and stormwater are investigated and the insights and implications from these case studies are then used to formulate key questions

that arise. This paper frames a conversation for incorporating the hydrosocial framework into stormwater management and demonstrates the need for an interdisciplinary approach to research, planning, governance, and management. *mwilfong@umd.edu* (PR 26-4)

WILKINSON, Olivia (Joint Learning Initiative on Faith & Local Communities) *Why Localization Will Never Happen*. As a buzzword, “localization” has been variously used across disciplines, most recently in its application to humanitarian and development work. Humanitarian localization aims to shift power away from international aid providers to support national and local organizations. But this ignores the reality of substantial existing “local capacity” to respond to disaster, critiques of previous experiences localizing development, and the entrenched power dynamics of the humanitarian system, in which international humanitarian organizations have displayed an unwillingness to let go. As any buzzword deserves, this paper will critically analyze the intentions behind, the origins of, and the misuses and abuses of the term. *oliviajwilkinson@gmail.com* (26-3)

WILLIAMSON, Eliza (WUSTL) *Ascertaining Congenital Zika Syndrome and Securing Support in Bahia, Brazil*. The 2015-16 Zika virus epidemic left thousands of Brazilian children with neurological malformations and lifelong disabilities, and their families have struggled to meet their basic needs. Early on, government support was provided to children diagnosed with microcephaly, the most visible manifestation of what is now known as congenital Zika syndrome (CZS). This paper examines the barriers to accessing government benefits among mothers raising children with CZS in Bahia, Brazil. Some children, however, have CZS without microcephaly. I contend that the predominance of the term “microcephaly” created barriers for some children and their families to receive support and contributed to inequities. (27-6)

WILLIAMSON, Kenneth (CSBSJU) *Hunger on Campus: Examining the Roots of Food Insecurity and Strategies for Addressing It*. Research addressing food security on college campuses has increased over the last six years, and survey data suggests that food insecurity is widespread on college campuses (i.e. Dubick 2016). Survey research conducted at a rural liberal arts college in the Midwest found that one third of students reported experiencing food insecurity. As part of an interdisciplinary applied research initiative, interview data was compiled and analyzed to understand significant trends and to develop an outreach plan. Here, I present the study’s qualitative research findings detailing how students’ unique situations impact food insecurity, and how they strategically work to mitigate its impact. (PR 26-2)

WILLIS, David Blake (Fielding Grad U), **RAJASEKARAN, J.** (CM Centre-India), and **HASSAN, Inamul** (Khudai Khidtmagar-India) *Pandemic Impacts and Reparative/Restorative Social Justice Activism in India: Radical Strategies of Dalit, Muslim, and Gandhian Leaders in Building Inclusion and Socio-Ecological Transformation*. Social Justice Leaders in many countries face challenging times today, not least the Covid-19 pandemic. These challenges require new exemplars of courage, new ideas, and new directions. This ethnographic research reports on such activists in India. Some are Dalits, some Muslims, Hindus, Christians, or Atheists. Many of them are Gandhians. All are humble heroes of severe struggles increasingly focused on reparative and restorative justice. This paper is drawn from fieldwork in India (1977-Present) with activists, workers, and revolutionaries, many at the Workers Home in Gandhigram, South India (where the ‘American Gandhi’ Martin Luther King, Jr. trained in 1959). *dwillis@fielding.edu* (27-15)

WILLIS, Mary S. (UNL), **KAY, Brianna** (UNMC Coll of Dentistry), **HERNANDEZ, Gisselle** (UNL), and **CAFER, Annie** (U Mississippi) *The Tooth Tales of Ethiopian and Zambian Children: Reflections on Nutrition, Health, and Happiness*. Although WHO defines health as ‘a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing...’ rarely are teeth considered integral to this state (WHO 1948). Between 2015-2019, education abroad students from the US, along with Ethiopian and Zambian colleagues, assisted with visual dental exams of 6th-7th grade students in multiple regions of both countries. Children had high sugar intake, unmet need, limited knowledge of dental health, and embarrassment about dental appearance. The program offered dental hygiene training, culturally-appropriate hygiene materials, and treatment for decay. *mwillis2@unl.edu* (PR 22-3)

WILLOW, Anna (Ohio State U) *Ethnographies of the Future (And Why They Matter)*. This paper explores the value of generating “ethnographies of the future” based on interlocutors’ distinctive visions of positive and palpable near-future worlds. Taking inspiration from the emerging anthropology of the future genre, I suggest that our descriptions of future worlds have very real effects on the world we ultimately (re)build. For the growing number of anthropologists who place positive world contributions at the center of their ambitions, ethnographies of the future can amplify the voices of research participants who have viable cultural alternatives to offer and reclaim the future by telling hopeful new stories about human trajectories and possibilities. *willow.1@osu.edu* (23-4)

WINN, Alisha (Palm Beach Atlantic U & Consider the Culture) *Owning the Narrative, Owning the Neighborhood: Working in a Revitalized-Destined African American Community*. The author describes her community-engaged work in a historic African American neighborhood amid revitalization. With over 70% rental properties, stakeholders (residents, business owners and other community members) face major neighborhood changes as redevelopment increases. Amidst the changes, stakeholders stress the importance for telling their own story of their community and culture. The author identifies challenges and solutions to ensure the preservation of the community’s history and community ownership of its narrative. *awinn626@gmail.com* (27-13)

WINTHROP, Robert (UMD) *Deep State: Doing Social Science amid Shifting Policy and Partisanship*. Throughout his four years in office Donald Trump has attacked career federal employees as disloyal, part of a deep state dedicated to blocking his initiatives and undermining his presidency. Though federal employees take an oath of loyalty to the Constitution—not to the president—they also have a responsibility to support the initiatives of each administration. Drawing on fifteen years’ experience leading a federal social science

program, I describe several efforts involving energy and climate change policies and what these suggest about the professional and organizational tensions facing career government employees. rwinthro@umd.edu (PR 25-12)

WOLFORD, Olivia (UMD) *Guns, Bands, and Teal: The Role of Bird Bands in Hunting Culture and Implications for Migratory Bird Data Management*. This project investigates the cultural significance that federal metal bird bands have taken on within the waterfowl hunting community, and how this has impacted the integrity of data reported to the U.S.G.S Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL). Through an online survey and semi-structured interviews with BBL staff, waterfowl hunters, and band sellers, this project sought to explore the phenomenon of bands as a prized trophy and commodity. Emergent themes of generational and technological shifts in the hunting community allowed for deeper insight into the varied motivations for the pursuit of bands, and the implications for continued migratory bird data management. owolford@umd.edu (24-25)

WOLFORTH, Lynne Mackin (Hawai'i CC) *Pu'uhuluhulu University: Defending Cultural Interests on Mauna Kea*. Native Hawaiians protest the construction of the Thirty Meter Telescope on the sacred lands of Mauna Kea. Starting in July 2019, protestors blocked the access road to the summit and constructed a makeshift village. These tent structures housed a variety of support activities such as free food service and Pu'uhuluhulu University. Pu'uhuluhulu University is symbolic of the general phenomena this long-running protest has generated which is about the public, active, revitalization of Native Hawaiian identity. This paper presents Pu'uhuluhulu University to the SfAA audience in its role as a revitalization movement. wolforth@hawaii.edu (24-7)

WORKMAN, Cassandra (UNCG), **MAPUNDA, Kenneth** (Sokoine U), **TESFAYE, Yihenew** (Bahir Dar U), **MAES, Kenneth** (OR State U), and **YOUNG, Sera L.** (Northwestern U) *Comparing the Severity and Frequency of Water Insecurity Experiences in Morogoro Urban, Tanzania: Implications for Measurement*. Using the Household Water Insecurity Experiences (HWISE) Scale, the experience of household water insecurity can be quantified. In addition to reporting frequencies of water insecurity experienced in the past month, participants in Morogoro, Tanzania rated the severity of each item of the HWISE scale. These data provide information on 1) which scale items were deemed most difficult, 2) whether difficult experiences were common (i.e. endorsed as frequent in the corresponding HWISE scale), 3) how urban data from Morogoro can compare to rural data from Ethiopia, 4) and responds to debates in the literature about the use of un-weighted scores in food and water insecurity research. cworkma@uncg.edu (PR 26-9)

WURTZ, Heather (Columbia U) *The "Paradox" of Protection: Refugee Management and Gender-based Violence in the Southern Mexico Borderlands*. Thousands of Central American women have been forcibly displaced due to various forms of gender-based violence (GBV), creating an "invisible refugee crisis." While GBV is often portrayed as isolated acts of aggression, the violence that women suffer is also produced and perpetuated by institutional policies and laws. This paper presents an ethnographic portrait of how processes of legal violence unfold in the context of women's lives throughout their migrant trajectories. A theoretical approach that focuses on how institutional responses to violence operate within specific cultural logics is crucial for understanding shifting techniques of power and regulation within emergent citizenship regimes. wurtzhm@gmail.com (PR 23-5)

WYNDHAM-WEST, Michelle, ODGER, Allison, and DUNN, James R. (OCAD U) *Precariousness, Aging, and Housing Instability: An Ethnographic Exploration of "Altered Forms of Ageing" among Low-Income Seniors in Canada*. This paper focuses upon low-income seniors' experiences of aging, precariousness and housing instability/homelessness in Canada. These experiences were collected via multi-modal touch points: photos, videos, and written diaries, as well as interviews and community-based participant observation. Participant experiences are illuminated through a sensemaking frame exploring what it means to be devalued as you age, providing exemplars of "altered forms of ageing" (Grenier et al 2020:1) which contest the notion that older adults are adequately provided for by the state. Findings bring "recognizability" (Butler 2009) to housing instability/homelessness so that these data can be applied to policymaking geared towards affordable housing. (PR 25-3)

YANDLE, Tracy (Emory U), **TOOKES, Jennifer Sweeney** (GSU), and **GRACE-MCCASKEY, Cynthia A.** (ECU) *U.S. Virgin Islands Fishing Community Resilience: Informing a Research Agenda*. For fishers throughout the Caribbean, major storm events such as hurricanes are a significant component of their life experiences. Over the past few decades, fishers in the US Virgin Islands (USVI) frequently experienced major storms and their aftermath. Using the resilience literature as our theoretical lens, we analyze current preliminary data on fishers' perspectives to develop a better understanding of fishers' and institutional responses to storms. We examine individual experiences and interactions with the institutions engaged in direct storm relief and post-storm fishery management. Preliminary analysis informs recommendations for future research by identifying the variables most prominent in both the resilience literature and fishers' experiences. tyandle@emory.edu (25-15)

ZAKS, Zosia (Fielding U) *Weaving Disability into Social Justice in Human Societies*. During the COVID pandemic, states planned to ration health care on the basis of disability, sparking outrage. A high percentage of Black people killed or hurt by police have a disability. Climate change is awakening us to the need to live with limits, something disabled people already know how to do. Disability is tightly woven into all three "pandemics" – COVID, racism, and climate change – but rarely discussed, possibly because consciousness of disability paradigms disrupts cherished cultural notions. Restoring disability to social justice conversations pushes us to reexamine whose life matters, a question at the heart of today's seismic cultural shifts. (27-15)

ZAROFF, Zoe (Independent) *In the Words of a Forgotten Beach: A Semiotic Analysis of Grand Mere State Park*. Along the coast of Lake Michigan lies Grand Mere State Park, which has been forgotten by the state parks service but not by locals nor tourists. As a result of the lack of rangers, the garbage that is pushed ashore is cleared slowly, which allows visitors to construct large structures out of it.

Inspired by the linguistic landscape approach to analyzing a locality, this visual anthropology project aims to use the model of semiotics to understand how visitors conceptualize the park through what they leave behind. By garnering this understanding, public ecological education can better address these environmentally damaging attitudes. *zoezaroff@gmail.com* (PR 26-9)

ZEWERI, Helena (UVA) *Migrant Carceral Politics: Emerging Knowledge Practices in the Movement to End Australian Mandatory Detention*. This paper is a pre-fieldwork preliminary analysis of how detained migrants are collaborating with activists to call attention to Australia's incarceration of asylum seekers on mainland Australia. Through protests, teach-ins, and live-streaming conversations that are broadcasted to the general public, migrants currently detained in Sydney and Melbourne-based centers, are publicly analyzing and historicizing the carceral technologies of detention, including its origins as a mode of governing Indigenous communities. This paper offers an example of how detained migrants are enacting a politics of social justice that lays bare the violent origins of the Australian nation-state. (PR 24-8)

ZIPF, Amy (UConn) *Using Meta-Synthesis to Explore the Experience of the Professional Nurse during the COVID-19 Pandemic*. As the largest single component of the healthcare workforce, professional nurses have been on the frontlines of patient care during the COVID-19 pandemic across the globe. A literature view focusing on the experience of the nurse during this pandemic revealed qualitative studies from China, Spain, Turkey, Iran, Brazil and the United States. With the availability of this qualitative data, a meta-synthesis was conducted to allow an interpretive analysis of this central narrative. Given the vital impact of nurses' experiences on healthcare, this meta-synthesis can offer new insights and knowledge to health social scientists and healthcare professionals worldwide. *zipf@uchc.edu* (26-20)