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**Albright, Chaz**

October – December FY12

Shakespeare in Paradise Festival

"Bard To Go-Traveling Theatre as a Cultural Connector"

A 6 day visit to Nassau, the Bahamas, in order to promote a cultural and educational dialogue in the theatre area. As a part of this exchange my fellow actors and I would perform "Lovestruck" a 50-minute professional-quality touring play comprised of various Shakespearean scenes based on the theme of magical enchantment; this piece is the 2011 Bard to Go production of the Grand Valley Shakespearean Festival, and will play to over 1200 students in Michigan in the fall of 2011. As part of this exchange we will be videotaping our experience. The videographer is a film and video major at Grand Valley and this project is going to be her senior thesis project. Based on our experience with previous international tours, we hope to offer approximately three performances in local secondary schools, and two performances at the Festival. In addition to these performances, the 8 students who would be traveling on this exchange would be interested in participating in the Festival activities, including workshops and viewing international theatre productions. Our participation in this Festival would benefit everyone involved by making valuable connections and working relationships abroad, as well as sharing the beautiful gift of Shakespeare in a fun, interactive, and educational format with the children of another culture.

**Benkert, Lydia**

October – December FY12

Shakespeare in Paradise Festival

"Bard to Go-Traveling Theatre as a Cultural Connector"

The Grand Valley State University theatre program's production of Bard to Go, the touring Shakespearean Theatre program, has been invited to the Shakespeare in Paradise Festival.

It is a 6 day visit to Nassau, the Bahamas, where we promote a cultural and educational dialogue in the theatre area. As a part of this exchange the cast of Bard to Go will perform "Lovestruck" a 50-minute professional-quality touring play comprised of various Shakespearean scenes based on the theme of magical enchantment; this piece is the 2011 Bard to Go production of the Grand Valley Shakespearean Festival, and will play to over 1200 students in Michigan in the fall of 2011. As part of this exchange we will be videotaping our experience. The videographer is a film and video major at Grand Valley and this project is going to be her senior film project. Based on Bard to Go's experience with previous international tours, we hope to offer approximately three performances in local secondary schools, and two performances at the Festival. In addition to these performances, the 8 students who would be traveling on this exchange would be interested in participating in the Festival activities, including workshops and viewing international theatre productions. My job on this trip to the Bahamas will be as the Stage Manager. I will be the organizer of the group. This is something I have never done before but was asked because of my want to work in Childrens Theatre/Applied Theatre (Theatre for social change).

**Bennett, James**

October – December FY12

46th Midwest 39th Great Lakes Joint Regional American Chemical Society (ACS) Meeting

"Isotachophoretic Focusing of Bacteria and Fungi for Analysis"

In this experiment we attempt to use the isotachophoresis mode of capillary electrophoresis to focus and potentially separate bacterial and fungal species. Isotachophoresis is typically used in biochemistry to concentrate and separate protein samples based on their electrophoretic mobilities as compared to the other components in a multi-electrolyte system. The same basic principle may be applied to the analysis of whole cells by exploiting their differences in size and surface charges. Different bacteria such as gram positive and gram negative have different surface characteristics as well as being vastly different from that of fungi. By focusing the cells into distinct zones based on these surface characteristics it would be possible to differentiate between species and thus have a fast and inexpensive test to determine the cause of sample contamination. Initial data shows success in focusing individual samples of gram positive (Bacillus subtilis) and gram negative bacteria (Escherichia coli), as well as single cell fungi (Candida albicans) in a two electrolyte system. In this system, the cells themselves act as a third electrolyte component which is highly focused between the leading and terminating electrolytes. Cell focusing typically was accomplished in under 10 minutes of isotachophoresis. Current work focuses on the separation of these model species in a mixed bacterial or fungal sample. This may be accomplished by utilizing an electrolyte system with increasing numbers of components having mobilities that bracketeach species in the sample. The speed of this test could potentially allow for faster analysis in many settings such as medical centers, food processing facilities, and water treatment plants.

**Breen, Laura**

October – December FY12

2011 National Conference for Peer Tutoring in Writing

"Bridging the Gap: An Exploration of Frustrations Facing Consultations"

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Presentation two will report on the collision that occurs when indirect consulting does not match a student's direct-advice expectations, and provide strategies to effectively work in these situations.

Presentation three will examine the different dynamics involved when consultants work with students they know well versus work with students they have just met.

Presentation four will discuss how the dynamics of a typical session are changed when a consultant conducts a session with another consultant.

Participants will be engaged in partner work and group discussion. From this panel, we hope that fellow consultants will learn how to bridge the gap between themselves and the students they are working with during their consultations.

**Caillaud-Jones, Alyson**

October – December FY12

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The theatre program would like to offer a production of Bard to Go,

the touring Shakespearean Theatre program, as a cultural exchange, at the Shakespeare in Paradise Festival, to which we have been invited to perform. A 6 day visit to Nassau, the Bahamas, in order to promote a cultural and educational dialogue in the theatre area. As a part of this exchange my fellow actors and I would perform "Lovestruck" a 50-minute professional-quality touring play comprised of various Shakespearean scenes based on the theme of magical enchantment; this piece is the 2011 Bard to Go production of the Grand Valley Shakespearean Festival, and will play to over 1200 students in Michigan in the fall of 2011. As part of this exchange we will be videotaping our experience. The videographer is a film and video major at Grand Valley and this project is going to be her senior thesis project. Based on our experience with previous international tours, we hope to offer approximately three performances in local secondary schools, and two performances at the Festival. In addition to these performances, the 8 students who would be traveling on this exchange would be interested in participating in the Festival activities, including workshops and viewing international theatre productions. Our participation in this Festival would benefit everyone involved by making valuable connections and working relationships abroad, as well as sharing the beautiful gift of Shakespeare in a fun, interactive, and educational format with the children of another culture.

**Colmenares, Cesar**

October – December FY12

New Music Ensemble Capital Region Tour

"New Music Ensemble Capital Region Tour"

In the 21st Century, improvisation is found now more than ever in Classical Music. For musicians to be the most marketable and employable they can be, they must be familiar and comfortable with improvising. This workshop will introduce, through discussion and performance, examples of 21st Century classical music where a variety of improvisational skills are called for from the musicians.

November 8: Shenandoah University Conservatory, Winchester, Virginia Meetings with students and faculty, post-concert discussion, performance. November 9: Mobtown Modern Music Series, Baltimore, Maryland Pre-concert discussion, performance November 10: Atlas Performing Arts Center, Washington, DC Pre-concert discussion, performance November 12: Settlement Music School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Present a workshop entitled "Improvisation in 21st Century Classical Music", performance

**Crabtree, Kathryn**

October – December FY12

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**Davis, Adam**

October – December FY12

Geological Society of America Conference 2011

"Stable Isotopic and Minor Evidence for Early Formation of Dolomite in the Mississippian Michigan Formation, Subsurface of Western Michigan"

Gypsum in the Michigan Formation in Kent County has been separated into six units. Each contains a thick bed of gypsum capped by beds of shale and dolomite. This study focuses on dolomite found in the second to the youngest unit. This bed contains finely crystalline dolomite rhombs, is rich in detrital grains, and largely lacks benthic fossils. Electron microprobe and x-ray diffraction analyses indicate the dolomite is ferroan, non-stoichiometric, and poorly ordered. Reflected light and scanning electron microscopy have revealed a significant presence of pyrite. The pyrite is concentrated in laminae rich in siliciclastic material and is largely framboidal. Stable isotopes indicate the dolomite is heavy in ´18O (up to +5.30) and light in ´13C (-4.0 to -0.60) relative to Mississippian, marine dolomite. The fine crystal size and heavy ´18O are consistent with dolomite forming syndepositionally in an evaporitic environment and may indicate crystallization at relatively low temperatures without significant recrystallization at depth. The light ´13C may be due to penecontemporaneous incorporation of light, organic carbon through the metabolic action of sulfate-reducing bacteria. These bacteria are thought to play a key role in the formation of protodolomite. The reducing environment created by these bacteria likely resulted in the early formation of the pyrite, and the lack of oxygen may account for the general scarcity of benthics associated with the dolomite. Thus, both evaporitic conditions and organogenic processes are likely keys to the origin of the dolomite, which is interpreted to have formed during or soon after deposition.

**DeLisle, Charles**

October – December FY12

Argonne Undergraduate Symposium

"Development of Cabamoylmethyl Phoshine Oxide Chelating Agents for Use in Medical Resonance Imaging"

No Abstract.

**DeWitt, Ashley**

October – December FY12

American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) Annual Meeting

During cytokinesis, physical separation of one cell into two identical cells occurs through constriction of a protein-rich ring structure, called the contractile ring. The contractile ring is composed of F-actin, type II myosin and more than 100 cytokinetic ring proteins. In fission yeast, the anillin-related protein Mid1 plays a critical role in organizing the early steps of contractile ring formation and functions as a scaffold to bridge the cell cortex with the contractile ring. Cells lacking mid1 form off-centered, highly disorganized ring structures and exhibit severe cytokinesis defects. Coincident with its cortical accumulation, Mid1 becomes hyper-phosphorylated. Our previous research demonstrates that cyclin-dependent kinase, Cdc2, and the polo-like kinase, Plo1, directly phosphorylate Mid1. In addition to consensus phosphorylation motifs for Plo1 and Cdc2, Mid1 contains several RXXS motifs, which fit the phosphorylation consensus sequence for Sid2 kinase. Sid2 is the most downstream kinase in the Septation Initiation Network signaling cascade, which signals from the spindle pole body to trigger constriction of the contractile ring. To identify specific sites of phosphorylation, a combination of site-directed mutagenesis (serine to non-phosphorylatable alanine) with mass spectroscopy and two-dimensional phosphopeptide mapping were used. Both methods identified multiple Sid2 phosphorylation sites within Mid1. To analyze the significance of Sid2 phosphorylation in vivo, phospho-site mutants were generated at the endogenous mid1 locus and examined for cell division defects. Interestingly, phospho-site mutants displayed cell division defects, including sensitivity to low dose latrunculin A and disorganized actin localization. While phospho-site mutants maintained the mitotic spindle checkpoint, the majority of cells exhibited severe polarity phenotypes and Mid1 protein levels increased when compared to checkpoint activated cells expressing wild-type Mid1. Given that Mid1 departure from the contractile ring coincides with Sid2 relocalization to the division site, Sid2 may temporally regulate the interaction of Mid1 with the membrane or other contractile ring components; our initial experiments favor Sid2 regulating Mid1 dissociation from the cell cortex.

**Dreyer, Joshua**

October – December FY12

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**Eno, Kyle**

October – December FY12

Geological Society of America Conference 2011

"The Genesis of Cenozoiz Apishipa Quadrangle Dikes Near Spanish Peaks and Dikes From Northeastern New Mexico"

Linda L. Davis, Kyle E. Eno, and Austin Westhuis

A wide variety of dikes, plugs, and sills exposed east of the Spanish Peaks magmatic complex in south-central Colorado are the focus of a continuing investigation into the origin and magmatic melting triggers for minettes intruded between about 55 and 33 Ma. Minette magmatism within this age range is documented at Spanish Peaks, Colorado, along with minettes (and similar alkalic rocks) between about 10-25 Ma. Only two of the rocks discussed here have been dated; one is approximately 10 Ma and one is approximately 22 Ma. The minettes exposed significantly east of the Peaks, in the old Apishipa quadrangle are mainly intermediate to felsic minettes, with a few unaltered mafic minettes. Similar to Navajo and Two Buttes minettes, minettes in the Apishipa area are greatly enriched in the highly incompatible trace elements with Ba abundances about 100 times Yb abundances. Dissimilar to the Navajo and Two Buttes minettes, minettes at Apishipa show a broad central hump on a rock/chondrite incompatibility plot, similar to OIBs, but with approximately 100 times greater elemental abundances (Sm, Eu,Gd, Tb) than oceanic OIBs. The Apishipa minettes do not show a significant depletion in Nb, Ta, P or Ti; however, this may not be unusual with respect to typical minettes, given that none of the minettes analyzed yet have more than 9.25 wt% MgO. More mafic minettes are likely to have the expected strong depletions in the HFSE, P, and Ti. The minettes analyzed to date appear to have a strong component from non-depleted mantle and a lesser component of the expected ancient metasomatized mantle lithosphere enriched in LILE by crust-forming events and subduction during the Proterozoic.

**Gebre-Eqziabher, Kibrom**

October – December FY12

Annual Biomedical Research Conference for Minority Students

"Exposure to hypergravity during pregnancy and early lactation alters abundance of cytoskeletal and extracellular matrix proteins in a rat model"

Kibrom Gebre-Egziabher 1, James Resau 2, Karen Plaut 3, Osman Patel 1

1 Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, GVSU, 1 Campus Dr, Allendale, MI 49401-9403, USA

2 Program for Biospecimen Science, Van Andel Institute, 333 Bostwick Ave N.E, Grand Rapids, MI 49503, USA

3 College of Agriculture, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA

Exponential growth of the mammary gland and differentiation of secretory epithelium are most evident pre-partum. This dynamic epithelial differentiation and secretion is dependent on an integral cytoskeletal and extracellular support structure and modulated by changing hormones. Previous studies have revealed that there is a down-regulation of PRL receptor (PRLR) and reduced lipogenesis in the mammary gland of dams exposed to hypergravity (HG). It is known that intact cytoskeletal architecture is pivotal for PRLR-mediated signaling in the mammary gland. We hypothesize that the decreased PRLR-mediated signaling in HG exposed rats is associated with aberrant abundance levels of cytoskeletal and extracellular support proteins. Therefore, the objective of this study is to determine the effects of HG exposure from mid-pregnancy to early lactation on pre-partum /postpartum abundance of the cytoskeletal and extracellular components in the rat mammary gland. Pregnant rats were exposed to either twice the level of gravity (2g) (HG) or 1g (control) from days 11 to 20 of gestation (G20) through Postnatal days 1 (P1) and 3 (P3). On G20 (n=4/treatment), P1 (n=4/treatment) and P3 (n=4/treatment), mammary tissue was collected and processed for immunohistochemical quantification of alpha-smooth muscle actin, tubulin, cytokeratin and vimentin proteins. Four random low power (10X) micrographs/slide were taken and the antigen amount per lobule (n=3-7 lobules/micrograph) was measured using the Nuance spectral imaging software. The HG and control groups were compared using analysis of variance and a P-value of <0.05 was considered significant. At G20, significant amounts (Mean± SEM) of actin (p<0.001: 1.4 ± 0.09 vs 0.6 ± 0.09), tubulin (p<0.001: 5.0 ± 0.2 vs 3.4 ± 0.2), and vimentin (p<0.05: 2.7 ± 0.5 vs 1.0 ± 0.5) were detected in HG rats compared to control animals. Interestingly, the only observed change at P1 was an increase in vimentin (p<0.001: 4.5 ± 0.6 Vs 2.9 ± 0.5) in rats exposed to HG compared to controls. At P3, more quantities of actin (p<0.001: 2.0 ± 0.09 vs 1.2 ± 0.09), tubulin (p<0.001: 5.8 ± 0.2 vs 2.5 ± 0.2), vimentin (p<0.05: 13.5 ± 0.6 vs 8.1 ± 0.5), and cytokeratin (p<0.001: 0.6 ± 0.04 vs 0.4 ± 0.03) were detected in HG rats compared to controls. These results suggest that changes in quantity of cytoskeletal and extracellular support proteins contribute to the reduced postpartum mammary metabolic activity in rats exposed to chronic HG. (Supported by NASA NNA05CP91A)

**Hollandsworth, Hannah**

October – December FY12

Obesity 2011

"Anthropometric, Dietary and Psychosocial Characteristics of Under-Reporters of Energy; A Study Among Middle-Class, African American Women"

Hannah Hollandsworth, Yeni Nieves Allendale, MI; Sandra Gomez Chicago, IL; Christina Beaudoin, Debbie Lown Allendale, MI

Background: Studies focusing on energy under-reporting in African-American women are limited. Under-reporting varies by study, depending on the population and definition of under-reporting. The purpose of this study was to determine the degree of under-reporting and the anthropometric, dietary and psychosocial characteristics of under-reporters in middle-class African American women. Methods: Physical activity level (PAL) was measured over a 7-day period by accelerometer and subjects were assigned 1 of 3 PAL values from the Institute of Medicine (IOM). Energy intake (EI) was determined by three 24-hour recalls using a multiple pass approach. Predicted energy requirement (pER) was derived from the DRI equation from the IOM. Using the Goldberg equation, a %EI/pER outside the ±1 SD range was considered a non-plausible intake. In this study, under-reporters were those with an EI £78% of the pER. Information on subjects demographic, dieting, dietary, anthropometric and psychosocial characteristics was also assessed. Results: Participants (n=53) were middle age (mean=59;range 21-76 years), obese (55% with BMI>30 kg/m2) women with low physical activity (80%, n=45). Seventy-four percent (n=39) were classified as energy under-reporters. Under-reporters did not under-report food items consistently with significantly greater reported percentage of protein calories, and a significantly greater score on discretionary fat and lower sodium and grain scores using the Dietary Quality Index Revised (DQI-R). In multivariate analysis, only restrictive eating practices independently predicted energy under-reporting, explaining 13% of the variance in EI/pER. Conclusion: This study indicates that there was under-reporting of unhealthy foods and restrictive feeding behaviors predicted energy under-reporting in middle-class African-American women.

**Jackson, Ryan**

October – December FY12

Shakespeare in Paradise Festival

"Bard to Go-Traveling Theatre as a Cultural Connector"

The touring Shakespearean Theatre program Bard to Go has been invited, as an international cultural exchange and educational opportunity, to the Shakespeare in Paradise Festival.

A 6 day visit to Nassau, the Bahamas, in order to promote a cultural and educational dialogue in the theatre area. As a part of this exchange the six member student cast would perform "Lovestruck" a 50-minute professional-quality touring play comprised of various Shakespearean scenes based on the universal themes of love and match-making. Based on similar previous experiences with international tours, we hope to offer approximately three performances in local secondary schools, and two performances at the Paradise Festival. In addition to these performances, the students would be participating in festival activities, and workshops while gaining an once in a lifetime opportunity to view other international theatre productions. This piece will also be in performed for the Grand Valley Shakespearean Festival and the cast and crew will play to over 1200 students while touring in Michigan in the fall of 2011. As part of this year's production we will be videotaping our entire experience. The videographer is a film and video major at Grand Valley and this project will be her culminating senior film project.

**Johnson, Sara**

October – December FY12

2011 National Conference for Peer Tutoring in Writing

"Bridging the Gap: An Exploration of Frustrations Facing Consultations"

With a vast number of different learning styles, along with many consulting techniques, personalities and styles, the largest obstacle facing writing consultants is adapting to students needs. The four presentations within this panel will focus on different aspects of consulting and aims to help consultants bridge the gapwith students.

Presentation one will identify why students in upper-level, discipline-specific courses may not use the resources writing centers offer. We will use this information to discuss ways that writing centers can potentially better equip themselves to help these students.

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**Johnson, Dale**

October – December FY12

2011 National Conference for Peer Tutoring in Writing

"Bad at Writing: How Writing Consultants Support Student Writers Through Self-Efficacy"

Inevitably, writing consultants and professors will at some point be approached by a student who self-identifies as bad at writing. When a student voices reluctance or opposition to the writing process, the relationship between student and consultant is immediately altered. The consultant is placed in an uncomfortable position of power and viewed as an expert rather than a peer. This not only alters the dynamic of the consultation, but also the students response to advice. One lens through which to examine this difficult situation is that of self-efficacyones perception of his or her ability based on various factors. In this presentation, well examine what self-efficacy is and how its determined. Well also present results of our primary and secondary research on how self-efficacy influences writing ability and the dynamics of a consultation. Finally, well discuss consulting strategies that can help writers build self-efficacy. Attendees will be encouraged to share their own writing center practices that support and apply self-efficacy theory. By approaching consultations with these researched strategies, consultants and professors can foster self-efficacy in students and create stronger writers

**Jones, Erica**

October – December FY12

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**Kaseska, Philip**

October – December FY12

Midwest Microbial Pathogenesis Conference

"Analysis of a Cyclic Peptide Library to Identify Proteins That Effect hiA Expression and Invasion in Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium"

Salmonella enterica serovar Typhimurium is a gram-negative bacterium that produces a self-limiting, localized gastroenteritidis in humans upon ingestion of contaminated food or water. Pathogenesis demands Salmonella recognition of multiple environmental conditions which activate a 40 kb region of DNA known as Salmonella Pathogenicity Island 1 (SPI-1). The expressed SPI-1 proteins manipulate normal host cell function and direct the uptake of the bacteria into targeted cells. The expression of the SPI-1 genes is controlled via the sensing of various environmental conditions through multiple pathways. When conditions are optimal for invasion, these various inducing signals are directed toward the SPI-1 transcriptional activator hilA. In collaboration with Brad Jones at the University of Iowa, we have acquired a plasmid library that produces small random cyclic peptides. Currently we have identified some plasmids which reduce expression of a hilA::lacZY reporter in E. coli and in Salmonella Typhimurium. The effects of these plasmids have also been quantified through in vivo invasion assays.

**Kelley, Sean**

October – December FY12

Shakespeare in Paradise Festival

"Bard to Go-Traveling Theatre as a Cultural Connector"

The theatre program would like to offer a production of Bard to Go, the touring Shakespearean Theatre program, as a cultural exchange, at the Shakespeare in Paradise Festival, to which we have been invited.

A 6 day visit to Nassau, the Bahamas, in order to promote a cultural and educational dialogue in the theatre area. As a part of this exchange the students would perform "Lovestruck" a 50-minute professional-quality touring play comprised of various Shakespearean scenes based on the theme of magical enchantment; this piece is the 2011 Bard to Go production of the Grand Valley Shakespearean Festival, and will play to over 1200 students in Michigan in the fall of 2011.

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**Knochenhauer, Kase**

October – December FY12

American Geophysical Union Fall 2011 Meeting

"Lichenometry and Cosmogenic Surface Exposure Dating of Possible Fossil Talus Deposits, Devil's Lake State Park, Wisconsin"

Lichenometry and cosmogenic surface exposure dating have been highly successful in deciphering landform evolution in tectonically active regions, but have not been widely applied in mid-continent settings. We propose to test the idea that many of the talus deposits in Devil's Lake State Park (DLSP) are ancient, fossil, periglacial deposits that have been frozen in space and time not moving since ~18,000 years ago. Our results may provide valuable information that could be applied to other settings and may also offer information on the effects of 2nd order climatic events such as the Little Ice Age of the 16th-19th centuries, and also help determine the relation between the last glacial maximum about 18ky ago and its related timing to major mass sediment movements. Our preliminary data was collected methodologically offering tight, unimodal peaks of lichen diameters/ages for Aspicilia cinerea and Dimelaena oreina most consistent with the idea that the deposits have not moved since the last ice age. A growth curve for Dimelaena oreina was established through the use of a neighboring cemetery giving a local growth rate of 67.13mm/100yr with R=68. Size-distribution results for DLSP peaked at only 65.2mm. This suggests that current talus block lichen cover is not a record of the first generation. We will pair our lichenometric results with the future use of 10Be cosmogenic surface exposure dating to determine the ages of the 3 major talus deposits themselves (as opposed to lichen initialization ages) which should allow us to test our initial hypothesis, enhance our lichenometry data set, and begin to develop a more robust sampling strategy for further work. Deciphering the landform evolution of this area would offer insight to past landslides and mass debris flows.

**Laarman, Patrick**

October – December FY12

18th Annual Conference of the Wildlife Society

"Habitat Use, Home Range, and Hibernaculum Sites of the Eastern Box Turtle in Northern Michigan"

Pat Laarman Undergrad Natural Resource Management Program (GVSU),

Chris Schumacher Wildlife Biologist® (USFS), and Paul Keenlance Ph.D. (GVSU)

Populations of eastern box turtles, Terrapene carolina carolina, are declining throughout much of their North American range. Despite protection under CITES Appendix II and a state listing of special concern, to our knowledge only one study has been published on this species in its Michigan range. According to the Michigan Natural Features Inventory, eastern box turtles occur in 20 Michigan counties. In 2010, personnel from the Manistee Ranger District (USFS) radio collared and monitored two adult box turtles in the Manistee National Forest. Presently, USFS wildlife personnel are increasing efforts to locate and monitor additional individuals. During the summer of 2011, 15 adult turtles were monitored using radio telemetry. Turtles were radio collared in Manistee, Mason, and Lake Counties. Based on current distribution information, turtles in these counties represent the most northerly population of box turtles in the world. Methods of locating turtles for capture included road sightings and visual searches. During April-October, in 2011, turtles were monitored on federal land. Turtles were tracked to their exact location allowing for additional observations. Data regarding locations, macro and micro habitat use, proximity to water, use of cover objects, age (1-20, or 20+), and location of hibernacula is to be statistically analyzed using SPSS 18 ™ software. Telemetry points will be plotted in GIS software to map seasonal movements, home range, and hibernaculum sites. Mapping the locations of female turtles during nesting season may provide managers with clues about the movements and locations of female turtles during this critical reproductive period. Results will be provided to the USFS to inform future decisions regarding forest management and harvest strategies in areas where box turtles occur.

**Leffring, Jera**

October – December FY12

New Music Ensemble Capital Region Tour

"New Music Ensemble Capital Region Tour"

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**Leigh, Elaine**

October – December FY12

Sigma Theta Tau International-41st Biennial Convention

"Increasing Access ro Hepatitis C Treatment Using a Multidisciplinary, Community-based Approach"

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is the most common blood-borne infection in the United States and it carries with it an estimated financial burden of 10.7 billion. HCV ranks as the leading cause of liver disease according to the National Institutes of Health. Infection with the hepatitis C virus is complex and individuals can remain asymptomatic for extended periods of time, making accurate prevalence rates difficult to estimate. According to the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, 3.2 million people are affected with HCV within the US and worldwide totals approximate 170 million. Yet in spite of the burden of HCV, dedicated programs for HCV screening, diagnosis, and treatment are relatively uncommon.

HCV exposure results in a chronic infection in approximately 85% of individuals and 10-20% of those will develop cirrhosis. Chronic hepatitis C accounts for 8,000-10,000 death per year. Vulnerable and disadvantaged populations are at the highest risk for development of HCV because of their more frequent association with risky behaviors. Positive HCV virology may be found in up to 95% intravenous drug users and as many as 20-30% of persons with mental illness. The primary goal of HCV treatment is sustained eradication of virus which leads to a reduced progression to hepatic fibrosis, decompensated cirrhosis, or carcinoma of the liver.

HCV treatment lasts 6 to 12 months depending on viral genotype. Monitoring of laboratory values, side effects, and medication compliance is time intensive and requires dedicated and informed providers to manage HCV therapy. Nurse practitioners working in collaboration with physician partners in infectious disease, psychosocial services, pharmaceutical services, and primary care providers can offer HCV education and support with individualized treatment management and achieve better outcomes. This multidisciplinary approach to will increase effective treatment for greater numbers of people in vulnerable populations with hepatitis C.

**Marotti, Anna**

October – December FY12

International Studies Association Midwest 2011 Conference

"Maritime Piracy: Macroeconomic effects with microeconomic solution"

Until recently, most people believed that the problem of maritime piracy was eradicated at the turn of the 19th century, but like all organized crime, piracy is a trend it either increases or decreases, but never completely disappears. Although maritime piracy is not in any way new,in its modern form it has arguably become the most sophisticated and successful means of carrying out organized criminal activity. Modern literature on piracy is following a dangerous trend of decentralizing the crisis. A crime of such magnitude can have many socio-economic spillover effects, the likes of which negatively affect neighboring states and the region at large.

A complex development still lacking in literature is an analysis of the secondary costs to the region such as the affects on trading patterns, foreign investment and spatial economic spillover effects on neighboring states. Recent attempts to suppress piracy at sea have been costly and unsustainable, adding significant non-tariff trade barriers to small operator shipping. This paper examines the most recent costing analyses of piracy to the shipping industry, consequently addressing the necessity of forming sustainable regional policies to combat piracy, as it is a multifaceted phenomenon with a direct effect on regional trading economies.

**Martin, Alynn**

October – December FY12

North American Symposium on Bat Research (NASBR)

"Genetic demography of Perimyotis subflavus reveals regional population trends"

Alynn Martin, Amy Russell, Maarten Vonhof

Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI; Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI.

White-nose syndrome (WNS) is an epidemic affecting hibernating bats across eastern North America. It is generally associated with the presence of a white, soil dwelling fungus, Geomyces destructans, which usually grows on the nose, ears, and patagial membranes of infected individuals. Since its discovery in New York in 2006, WNS has been responsible for hundreds of thousands of bat deaths. Mortality rates of affected individuals have reached 90-100% in some hibernacula. Many of the studies regarding WNS focus on little brown myotis, Myotis lucifugus, which has experienced an 87% decline through 2010 in states including New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. Though attention has focused on M. lucifugus, at least five other species (Perimyotis subflavus, M. septentrionalis, Eptesicus fuscus, M. leibii, and M. sodalis) have also been significantly affected. Tri-colored bats, Perimyotis subflavus, have experienced an 85% decline in the northeastern states, yet little work has been done involving P. subflavus and the genetic data available for this species is lacking. Questions exist for this species regarding the accuracy of roost counts and the contribution of unsurveyed hibernacula to population counts, as well as the level of gene flow among colonies and potential patterns of spread of G. destructans that may result from likely bat-to-bat transfer. We present phylogeographic analyses of mitochondrial sequence data from P. subflavus, focusing on patterns of population genetic structure and estimates of effective population size.

**McDonald, Hollie**

October – December FY12

2011 National Conference for Peer Tutoring in Writing

"Bridging the Gap: An Exploration of Frustrations Facing Consultations"

With a vast number of different learning styles, along with many consulting techniques, personalities and styles, the largest obstacle facing writing consultants is adapting to students needs. The four presentations within this panel will focus on different aspects of consulting and aims to help consultants bridge the gapwith students.

Presentation one will identify why students in upper-level, discipline-specific courses may not use the resources writing centers offer. We will use this information to discuss ways that writing centers can potentially better equip themselves to help these students.

Presentation two will report on the collision that occurs when indirect consulting does not match a student's direct-advice expectations, and provide strategies to effectively work in these situations.

Presentation three will examine the different dynamics involved when consultants work with students they know well versus work with students they have just met.

Presentation four will discuss how the dynamics of a typical session are changed when a consultant conducts a session with another consultant.

Participants will be engaged in partner work and group discussion. From this panel, we hope that fellow consultants will learn how to bridge the gap between themselves and the students they are working with during their consultations.

**Miara, Sheila**

October – December FY12

18th Annual Conference of the Wildlife Society

"Winter habitat characteristics and behavior of southern flying squirrels in Southwest Michigan"

Miara, Sheila (primary author); Colyer, Andrew; Keenlance, Paul; Jacquot, Joseph; Larsen, Angela; Canaan, Melissa

Although southern flying squirrels (Glaucomys volans) are present throughout the Great Lakes region, there are limited studies on the winter ecology and behavior of this species. The objective of this study is to describe winter activity patterns and habitat characteristics for a population of southern flying squirrels in Southwest Michigan. This study specifically examines (1) home range size and microhabitat attributes, (2) group dynamics and relatedness, and (3) characteristics of den tree selection. Flying squirrels were captured using live-traps from October-November, 2010 and monitored daily from November, 2010-February, 2011 using radiotelemetry techniques. Den trees were located daily to determine exact dates of movement to different trees by squirrels. Samples of DNA were derived from ear tissue and epithelial cells. A total of 13 squirrels (6 males, 7 females) were monitored from October 2010 through March 2011. A total of 19 den trees were identified. Preliminary results suggest that squirrels used an average of 3.53 den trees throughout the winter. Den trees had an average DBH of 48.58in and were predominately sugar maple (Acer saccharum). Den trees for males and females averaged 3.17 and 4.57, respectively. Home range size of males and females averaged, 2.2 + 0.41 and 1.99 + 0.18ha, respectively and were calculated using minimum convex polygon. Findings of this study should demonstrate seasonal differences in the ecology and behavior of southern flying squirrels in their northern range during winter months. Furthermore, the information gathered may be useful in managing forested habitats where this species persists.

**Miller, Jessica**

October – December FY12

2011 National Conference for Peer Tutoring in Writing

"Man v. Thesis: Surviving consultations with entry level composition students who have misplaced theses"

Jessie Miller and Hollie McDonald

In entry level composition classes, students struggling with their thesis and organization of their paper actually have an identifiable thesisthey just dont know it. Their thesis is almost always a culmination of ideas found in their conclusion. The question that faces writing consultants is how to appropriately address this issue in consultations. Should they take a more direct approach or should they have the students attempt to find it themselves? We have found that there are many different ways to address this issue, which we will explore through surveying professors and writing consultants around the nation, as well as observing writing consultations within our the Fred Meijer Writing Center at Grand Valley State University. We will then compile the data that provides fellow consultants with tools on how to handle this within tutoring and use that to drive discussion amongst the participants of this presentation. We will break people up into groups and have them look at sample papers, some with the thesis in the intro and some with it in the conclusion and have consultants compare the effectiveness of the tools we presented. We will then rejoin and discuss the responses together.

**Moeggenborg, Hannah**

October – December FY12

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**Mulling, Adam**

October – December FY12

Geological Society of America Conference 2011

"Mass and rate of Storage of Post-Settlement Soil Organic Carbon in Alluvial Soils, Ottawa County, Michigan"

MULLING, Adam D.1, HOWARD, Samuel M.1, and COLGAN, Patrick M.2, (1) Geology, Grand Valley State University, 118 Padnos Hall of Science, Allendale, MI 49401-9403, mullinga@mail.gvsu.edu, (2) Geology, Grand Valley State University, 132 Padnos Hall of Science, 1 Campus Drive, Allendale, MI 49401-9403

Humans cause erosion through deforestation, urbanization, and poor agriculture practices, filling many stream valleys with sediment and storing soil organic carbon (SOC). This project has two primary goals: first, to estimate the mass of SOC in post-settlement (~1830 CE) alluvium in Ottawa County; and second, to calculate the rate of deposition and SOC storage since 1963 to 1964. About 230 samples were collected in stream valleys filled with the Sloan Loam. Percent SOC was estimated by the loss on ignition method, and using a calibration curve developed for fine textured glacial parent materials. Cesium-137 activity in soil profiles was measured to estimate the thickness of sediment deposited since 1963 to 1964.

Our preliminary data show that mean percent SOC in the Sloan Loam is 2.0 ± 2 %, and dry densities averaged 1300 ± 230 kg per m3. Sloan Loam covers an area in Ottawa County of about 2.4 x 107 m2. Thickness of post-settlement sediment ranges from 0.5 to 2 meters, yielding 1.2 to 4.8 x 107 m3 of sediment in Ottawa County. We estimate that a total mass of 0.3 to 1.3 x 106 tonnes of carbon has been stored in the Sloan Loam in Ottawa County since settlement (~1830 CE). The thickness of sediment deposited since 1963 to 1964 in three profiles is about 180 mm, 360 mm, and 500 mm based on Cesium-137 activity. This yields a sediment deposition rate of 3.8 to 10 mm per year, or a rate of SOC storage of approximately 2.4 to 6.5 x 103 tonnes per year in the Sloan Loam. Our data demonstrate that post-settlement alluvial soils contain significant stores of SOC.

**Nodge, Eric**

October – December FY12

National Collegiate Honors Conference

"Staff and Students Collaboration: Developing and International Cultural Exchange and Service-Learning Program"

This session will detail how a group of students initiated a project in Ghana in collaboration with Academic and Student Affairs professionals. These students advocated for global issues and service-learning in and beyond Honors which led to the creation of a formalized interdisciplinary service-learning study abroad program.

Janaan Decker, Leena Karsan, and I will be jointly presenting at this session and elaborating on the issues in the article "Honors in Ghana: How Study Abroad Enriches Students' Lives" published in the Journal of the National Collegiate Honors Council (Volume 12, Spring/Summer 2011, pp. 33-36).

**Nyzkodub, Anastasiya**

October – December FY12

New Music Ensemble Capital Region Tour

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**Peruzzi, Michael**

October – December FY12

Argonne Undergraduate Symposium

"Investigation of Carbamoylmethyl Phosphine Gadolinium Chelating Agents"

Michael T. Peruzzi1, Charles F. DeLisle1, Shannon M. Biros\*1, Eric J. Werner2, Grand Valley State University1, Department of Chemistry, Allendale, MI 49401, The University of Tampa2, Department of Chemistry & Physics, Tampa, FL, biross@gvsu.edu.

One method of Medical Resonance Imaging (MRI) is to use Gadolinium (Gd) metal as a contrast agent to achieve high quality images used for making a diagnosis or treating a disease. However Gd is toxic to the human body which makes a chelating agent necessary to prevent harm to patients undergoing an MRI procedure. An ideal chelating agent is water soluble, stable, and increases the relaxivity rates of nearby water molecules. Our lab is developing several chelating agents using a carbamoylmethyl phosphine oxide (CMPO) motif. Several facets of potential agents are being explored to determine how chelation of the Gd, or other potential metals, can be maximized. Some of these aspects include varying the side groups of the CMPO ligands, number of carbon atoms in the scaffolding, positioning of lone pair electrons on the cap of the chelating agent, and the functionality of the cap itself.

**Rhode, Daniel**

October – December FY12

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**Rosenau, Audrey**

October – December FY12

International Conference on Business, Hospitality & Tourism Management

"Sharing the Caribbean Slavery Experience-The Caribbean Heritage Tourism Project"

Many tourists want to experience the unique heritage of place (Nicholls, Vogt and Hyun Jun, 2004). Destinations have the opportunity to showcase the elements of heritage and culture as it is these that make each destination unique (Timothy and Boyd, 2006). National tourism organizations (NTO) are destination marketing agencies which promote the unique tourism experience and attraction of each destination (Webster and Ivanov; 2007). The Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO) is the regional agency responsible for among other things, the marketing of the Caribbean region globally in conjunction with the NTOs.

Content analysis (Amaquandoh and Brown, (2008); Chen, Kerstetter and Graefe (2001)) is a research technique whereby materials are analyzed and key themes extracted and compiled from documents/webpages. The 33 websites from the CTO member NTOs were subjected to content analysis. This analysis categorized the findings into the built, natural and cultural heritage; entertainment; and other attractions. These attractions are further analyzed to determine the number and proportion that reflect the vestiges of slavery and the heritage that this economic, social and political system produced.

All 33 Caribbean countries researched experienced the institution of slavery and this project demonstrates that few tourist attractions showcase and interpret this fundamental experience. Based on these findings it is the purpose of this presentation to stimulate discussion on a regional, Caribbean Heritage Tourism project, which develops and presents the slave heritage of the Caribbean region.

**Simonson, Scott**

October – December FY12

Geological Society of America Conference 2011

"Using Total Suspended Sediment Data to Evaluate the Impacts of Storm Water Diversion to a Constructed Wetland at Grand Valley State University, Allendale, Michigan"

Grand Valley State University (GVSU), a mid-size liberal arts university located in western Michigan, was founded in 1960. Over the last fifty years, the Allendale campus of GVSU has expanded by adding over 120 acres of new buildings, walkways, and parking lots. Storm water runoff from these impermeable surfaces was channeled into a series of ravines and has resulted in erosion, slope instability, and sediment discharge into the Grand River and eventually Lake Michigan.

In 2007 GVSU formed the Storm Water Advisory Group (SWAG) comprised of students, faculty, consultants, and facilities managers to develop runoff reduction strategies. In June, 2011 construction of a new library began on the Allendale campus of GVSU. As part of this project approximately eighty percent of the storm water from Little Mac Ravine will be redirected to a new wetland west of campus. Little Mac Ravine is a second order stream with a bankfull discharge of approximately 7.1 to 8.5 m3/s.

Five hundred milliliter water samples from over 10 storm events have been collected prior to storm water diversion using a 6712 Isco automated water sampler triggered by a piezometric water level measurement device. Samples were collected at five minute intervals when the water level exceeded ten centimeters above base level. Twenty five milliliter subsamples were analyzed for total suspended solids (TSS) and volatile suspended solids (VSS) using a modification of the Environmental Sciences Section (ESS) method 340.2 Turbidity, specific conductivity, pH, and salinity were measured in the lab using hand held instruments.

Once water has been diverted from the Little Mac Ravine to the wetland in July, 2011, samples will continue to be collected to quantify the change in TSS. TSS data will be combined with historic and modern flow data to develop a TSS rating curve for pre- and post-diversion flow regimes, and estimate sediment load reduction resulting from the diversion. Preliminary results suggest moderate to low flow conditions typically have TSS values less than 1.0 mg/L. During a flood event June 21, 2011, that exceeded bankfull, TSS values were as high as 6.7 mg/L and remained greater than 3.0 mg/L over a 60 minute period.

**Staley, Allison**

October – December FY12

Shakespeare in Paradise Festival

"Bard to Go-Traveling Theatre as a Cultural Connector"

The Grand Valley State University theatre program would like to offer

a production of Bard to Go, the touring Shakespearean theatre program, abroad, at the Shakespeare in Paradise Festival,which they have been invited to. A 6 day visit to Nassau, the Bahamas, in order to promote a cultural and educational communication in the area of theatre. As a part of this cultural conversation the student players would perform "Lovestruck" a 50-minute professional-quality touring play comprised of various Shakespearean scenes based on the theme of magical enchantment; this piece is the 2011 Bard to Go production of the Grand Valley Shakespearean Festival, and will play to over 1200 students in Michigan in the fall of 2011. As part of this exchange we will be videotaping our experience. The videographer is a film and video major at Grand Valley and this project is going to be here senior film project. Based on our experience with previous international tours, we hope to offer approximately three performances in local secondary schools, and two performances at the Festival. In addition to these performances, the 8 students who would be traveling on this exchange would be interested in participating in the Festival activities, including workshops and viewing international theatre productions. This is an invaluable educational experience that will greatly enhance the knowledge and communication skills of all the students involved.

**Stanley, Ashley**

October – December FY12

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**Stoyka, Lindsay**

October – December FY12

2011 National Conference for Peer Tutoring in Writing

"Bad at Writing: How Writing Consultants Support Student Writers Through Self-Efficacy"

Inevitably, writing consultants and professors will at some point be approached by a student who self-identifies as bad at writing. When a student voices reluctance or opposition to the writing process, the relationship between student and consultant is immediately altered. The consultant is placed in an uncomfortable position of power and viewed as an expert rather than a peer. This not only alters the dynamic of the consultation, but also the students response to advice. One lens through which to examine this difficult situation is that of self-efficacyones perception of his or her ability based on various factors. In this presentation, well examine what self-efficacy is and how its determined. Well also present results of our primary and secondary research on how self-efficacy influences writing ability and the dynamics of a consultation. Finally, well discuss consulting strategies that can help writers build self-efficacy. Attendees will be encouraged to share their own writing center practices that support and apply self-efficacy theory. By approaching consultations with these researched strategies, consultants and professors can foster self-efficacy in students and create stronger writers.

**Thatcher, Meghan**

October – December FY12

International Studies Association Midwest 2011 Conference

"Economic Development: The Changing Consensus"

The course of economic development has been greatly changing during the past decade. The failures of the so called Washington Consensus and the neoliberal policies of the Bretton Woods institutions and western countries were showcased through the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997, the Argentinean Crisis of 2001, and most recently through the Financial Crisis of the late 2000s. These failures sent many developing nations to seek after their own solutions to development, and seemingly, the most successful emerging economies owe much of their success to their denial of these western policies and the adoption of their own forms of economic development based on their individual contexts. Particularly since the Seoul Development Consensus in 2010, the IMF and World Bank seem to be moving towards realizing there are different paths to success, and no one size-fits-allformula for economic growth and development. This can be most recently seen through the IMFs reaction towards the new budget created by the transitional government of Egypt. The West also needs to look to the developing world and grassroots ideas for economic growth and development such as micronance and the MicroConsignment Model, bringing more creativity and cooperation into their policies and mindset.

**VanderMolen, Kelly**

October – December FY12

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**Vanderhoof, Bridget**

October – December FY12

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"Bard to Go-traveling theatre as a cultural connector"

The theatre program would like to offer a production of Bard to Go, the touring Shakespearean Theatre program, as a cultural exchange, at the Shakespeare in Paradise Festival, to which we have been invited.

A 6 day visit to Nassau, the Bahamas, in order to promote a cultural and educational dialogue in the theatre area. As a part of this exchange the students would perform "Lovestruck" a 50-minute professional-quality touring play comprised of various Shakespearean scenes based on the theme of magical enchantment; this piece is the 2011 Bard to Go production of the Grand Valley Shakespearean Festival, and will play to over 1200 students in Michigan in the fall of 2011. As part of this exchange we will be videotaping our experience. The videographer is a film and video major at Grand Valley and this project is going to be here senior film project. Based on our experience with previous international tours, we hope to offer approximately three performances in local secondary schools, and two performances at the Festival. In addition to these performances, the 8 students who would be traveling on this exchange would be interested in participating in the Festival activities, including workshops and viewing international theatre productions.

**Weihe, Brynhild**

October – December FY12

Shakespeare in Paradise Festival

"Bard to Go-traveling theatre as a cultural connector"

Bard to Go, a touring Shakespearean theatre program from GVSU, has been invited to the Shakespeare in Paradie Festival, and we would like to travel there and perform for them.

The Festival takes place in Nassau, the Bahamas, and we will be there for six days, promoting an educational and cultural experience in theatre. Currently we are working on a play called "Lovestruck", which is a 50-minute compilation of Shakespeare touring play. The scenes are from various Shakespeare plays, and they all share the same themes; magical enchantment and love. This year, 2011, we will be touring around Michigan with our play, performing for over 1200 students during the fall. This entire experience will be recorded by a Grand Valley film and video major, and it will be her senior project.

Based on previous international Bard to Go experience, we will most likely perform twice at the Festival, and three times in the local schools. In addition to all of that, we (the eight students) would like to participate in the Festival activities, which will include workshops and watching other international theatre productions.

**Wolf, Kevin**

October – December FY12

American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) Research Forum

"Incidence and Risk Factors of Post-Rewarding "Rebound Hypothermia" in Cardiac Arrest Patients Undergoing Therapeutic Hypothermia"

Study Objectives: Guidelines recommend initiating therapeutic hypothermia as soon as possible after return of spontaneous circulation in patients with witnessed cardiac arrest. However, the incidence of complications, such as overcooling and rebound hyperthermia may increase without careful monitoring of temperature. Post-rewarming 'rebound hyperthermia', defined as a temperature of 38.5°C or greater, may worsen survival and outcome. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence and risk factors associated with post-rewarming rebound hyperthermia (RH).

Methods: This retrospective, cohort study was performed using a database of visits to the ED chest pain unit of a tertiary referral center. During a four-year study period, all patients undergoing therapeutic hypothermia (to a central target temperature of 33°C, using endovascular cooling) following cardiac arrest were eligible for the study. Patients less than 18 years old, trauma cases, pregnancy and cardiogenic shock cases were excluded. Electronic dispatch, patient care reports, and hospital records were reviewed by three independent reviewers. Our main outcome was the incidence of post-rewarming RH within 48 hours after cooling withdrawal. Analysis of risk factors was performed as follows: 24 potentially relevant risk factors for RH were assessed by univariate analysis with chi-square test for categorical variables and simple logistic regression for continuous variables. Collected data also included the rate of medical complications, death or severe disability (modified Rankin Scale 4-6).

Results: During the study period, 93 consecutive adult patients were treated with therapeutic hypothermia following out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (70% male, age 56.8 + 17 years). RH was documented in 23 patients (24.7%; 95% CI 16.0-33.5) within 48 hours after cooling withdrawal. Post-rewarming RH was associated with an increased risk of death (70% vs 41%, p< 0.001) as well as severe disability (93% vs 68%, P<0.001). Infectious complications were observed in 8 patients with RH (34.8%; 95% CI 15.3-54.2), but no patient developed severe sepsis or septic shock. The biological changes that occurred during rewarming manifested principally as hypokalemia (< 3.5 mmol/l) in 74% of patients with RH (p=0.06). No statistical correlation was found between predictor variables and the incidence of RH in this population.

Conclusions: Post-rewarming RH was observed in 25% of patients within 48 hours after cooling withdrawal and was associated with significant disability and mortality. No statistical correlation was found between predictor variables and the incidence of RH in our population.