FNEE3 (continued)

sections. The tool provided two scores: a comprehensive score indicated whether an item was addressed, while a strength score communicated how well an item was addressed. Both scores ranged from 0-100, with 100 representing the optimum score. Each LWP was scored by at least two trained staff using the WellSAT 2.0 online assessment. Scorecards and recommendations were disseminated to the schools by SNAP-Ed staff that provided targeted technical assistance to encourage LWP revisions.

Results: Forty-two LWPs were assessed; the overall comprehensive scores ranged from 28 to 95 (median: 63) and the overall strength scores ranged from 7 to 82 (median: 36). Ten schools (24%) revised their LWP since results were shared and thirteen (31%) planned to revise their LWP in the following school year.

Conclusions and Implications: The use of the WellSAT 2.0 enabled the SNAP-Ed in Arizona to communicate results and to provide effective technical assistance that encouraged SNAP-Ed school LWP revisions.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

FNEE4 Passing the Baton: Setting Schools Up for Sustainable SNAP-Ed PSE Programs

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Objective: To support sustainable policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) nutrition interventions with school districts in Washington State.

Target Audience: Two Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) eligible school districts (n=2) with an enrollment of 26,559 students.

Theory, Prior Research, and Rationale: SNAP-Ed has evolved from a traditional nutrition education approach to a combined approach, utilizing nutrition education strategies in tandem with PSE interventions. PSE changes are ensured and sustained by involvement and support from multiple levels in the Socio-Ecological Model. Creating sustainable interventions is crucial for long-term outcomes, increased reach, and maximization of resources.

Description: Partnerships with food service directors and staff from both districts were established. Washington State University (WSU) Extension provided technical assistance to apply for the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP), Pilot Project for Procurement, and the Team Nutrition Grant. WSU assisted with the coordination among district staff to implement the grants and delivered training to key staff (n=79) in support of the following PSE interventions: educational resources featuring 37 foods served with the FFVP; Harvest of the Month banners featuring local farm foods; and School-wide taste tests & Smarter Lunchroom interventions. Evidence-based nutrition education classes were also provided at select schools (n=5).

Evaluation: The SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework & Interpretive Guide was used to evaluate interventions. The pro-

grams achieved environmental changes of 120 short-term, 71 medium-term, and 67 long-term metrics from October 2014 to present.

Conclusions and Implications: Strong partnerships are key components in creating long lasting PSE interventions. Combining various sources of funding and programs with SNAP-Ed is essential to maximize resources and expand reach.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

FNEE5 Stock Healthy, Shop Healthy: If Customers Demand It, Healthy Options Will Come

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Objective: To increase access to healthy foods in underserved urban and rural communities.

Target Audience: Small-scale SNAP vendors in food deserts, including 11 urban corner stores and 11 rural town groceries.

Theory, Prior Research, and Rationale: USDA defines food deserts in relation to proximity to a supermarket, yet small food retailers such as urban corner stores or rural town groceries often operate in food deserts. The microeconomic principles of supply and demand can be used to help increase access to healthy foods in both rural and urban underserved communities.

Description of Program Intervention: Through the Stock Healthy, Shop Healthy Community and Retailer Toolkits, the program has two main components – nutrition education and store support. Nutrition education builds demand through strategies such as nutrition classes in the community and in the partner store, and in-store taste tests. On the supply side, store layout, merchandising, and minor physical modifications introduce and highlight healthy foods in stock or the addition of new items as requested by customers.

Evaluation: Customer feedback regarding healthy foods was incorporated at each store. Baseline, midpoint, and endpoint assessments of participating sites measured the amount of shelf space occupied by healthy inventory in linear inches. Across the twenty-two stores, there was a 24% increase amount of this shelf space after one year in the project.

Conclusions and Implications: Healthy retail programs that address both supply and demand at the same time, such as Stock Healthy, Shop Healthy, are effective at increasing access to healthy foods and building demand for such foods among community members and customers.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

FNEE6 Planning and Reporting Policy, System and Environmental Changes for Alabama SNAP-Ed: An Assessment and Evaluation Tool

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FNEE6 (continued)

Objective, Target Audience, and Rationale: The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – Education (SNAP-Ed) in Alabama recently added policy, system and environmental (PSE) strategies to facilitate positive changes to state and local food and physical activity environments. A tool, PSE Action Plan and Report, was developed to support 33 SNAP-Ed educators serving 57 counties in facilitating PSE changes, aggregate statewide data and track SNAP-Ed Evaluation Framework indicators.

Description: The Alabama SNAP-Ed Community Health Coordinator (CHC) works alongside a county educator to develop and update the tool. Alabama SNAP-Ed identified four strategy areas ensuring broad, yet coordinated, PSE efforts. The strategy(ies) for the PSE effort is indicated on the tool. A measurable, expected outcome also is devised. Other information collected with the tool includes setting, organizational lead, number of individuals reached and complimentary direct education. The tool also includes a table to plan activities within seven steps educators follow to ensure sustainable change: engage, assess, plan, implement, evaluate, celebrate and sustain. The CHC and county educator discuss and include activities necessary to accomplish within each step. Additionally, start and completion dates are included for each activity. Lastly, the CHC provides information on progress and challenges associated with each recorded activity based on information gleaned from a monthly reporting call with a county educator. Each up-to-date tool is electronically shared with county educators using a secure site.

Conclusions and Implications: Initial evidence demonstrates efficacy of this PSE Action Plan and Report in coordinating and reporting PSE efforts. Plans are underway to complete a process evaluation of this tool.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

FNEE7 Monitoring and Reporting of Policy, Systems, and Environmental (PSE) Change: Lessons Learned from California SNAP-Ed

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Objective: The evaluation of policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) change efforts is an emerging field within evaluation science. The purpose of this formative evaluation study was to understand how to effectively monitor and report California's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed) PSE efforts.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: Multi-method approaches over three years (2014-2016) using two different PSE reporting systems, live webinar polling, an online survey of local implementers, and qualitative interviews with project directors and agency evaluators

provided pilot testing and feedback for the development of the California SNAP-Ed PSE reporting system.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Data were collected and analyzed to understand the types of PSE efforts program implementers were able to and preferred to report. These included preferences between site- vs. strategy-level reporting, detailed vs. general measures, and the ability to report on USDA-required and other quantitative metrics. Also, PSE evaluation data were analyzed for quality and completeness as additional indicators of PSE reporting success.

Results: Local agencies reported PSE interventions in over 900 sites. Users were highly satisfied with the new streamlined online reporting system. Users preferred site-level reporting and wanted open-ended response boxes to describe their PSE progress. Aspects of PSE reporting that continue to be difficult included understanding: a) which projects constituted a SNAP-Ed PSE intervention, b) which stage in the implementation process a PSE should be reported, and c) how to measure reach. Additionally, using standardized tools would facilitate the assessment of environmental changes.

Conclusions and Implications: Challenges remain with PSE reporting at both the conceptual and practical level. Pilot testing, user feedback, and improved training are helping create the best possible PSE reporting system for SNAP-Ed.

Funding: USDA

FNEE8 Assessment of the Consumer Food Environment in Two Rural Oklahoma Communities

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Objective: This study aimed to identify aspects of the consumer food environment that hold promise as targets for future policy, systems, and environmental-level nutrition interventions in two rural Oklahoma communities with a high proportion of Native American residents.

Study Design: Two surveyors visited grocery, dollar, and convenience stores in the communities on separate occasions to conduct surveys. The Nutrition Environment Measures Survey for Stores (NEMS-S) was used to assess food availability, quality, and pricing, and the Food Availability and Marketing Survey (FAMS) was used to assess food availability, quality, pricing, and marketing.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Median, mean, and standard deviation were calculated for total NEMS-S and FAMS scores and for sub-sections of each survey for all stores and for convenience stores. Spearman's rank correlation test was used to analyze correlations between NEMS-S and FAMS scores. Percent agreement and Cohen's kappa were calculated for each item to assess inter-rater reliability.

Results: Most stores were convenience stores that lacked healthy options almost entirely. Across all store types, less healthy foods were prominently displayed in checkout

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