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(non-Freshman, living off campus) were recruited through targeted emails, and selected by random and convenience sample. Participants ($n = 418$) reported demographic information, consumption (validated 26-item Dietary Screener Questionnaire (DSQ)), shopping habits, and perceptions of external food environment. Participant addresses were geocoded, and GIS was used to map proximal food stores and derive a modified-Retail Food Environment Index (m-RFEI) score for each participant, a ratio of healthy to less-healthy stores.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Univariate, Bivariate, and Linear Regression analyses performed.

Results: Students perceived limited (39%) and low quality (32%) fresh fruits and vegetables and abundant fast food near their home (84%). Students mostly consumed food not requiring cooking (63.2%) or fast food (61%). Students shopped at their primary food store on average less than four times per month. Low average m-RFEI (8.15) indicated an environment of mostly fast food and convenience stores. After controlling for other factors, m-RFEI scores were positively associated with student age (.03) and income (.02), and BMI was positively associated with age, sugar sweetened beverage frequency, and having financial aid, and higher among racial minorities. Most students (76%) desired to eat healthier.

Conclusions and Implications: Strategies are needed to help low-income off-campus college students, particularly racial minorities, overcome limited healthy food access for a healthier dietary pattern.

Funding: UNC-Greensboro Internal Faculty Research Award.

P142 Maximizing Efforts in Building Healthy School Cafeteria Through the Collaboration of Nebraska Community Nutrition Educators

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Objective: To increase students' consumption of healthy foods and new offerings through implementing Smarter Lunchroom techniques.

Target Audience: Six ($n = 6$) elementary schools and fourteen ($n = 14$) junior and/or senior high schools that participate in National School Lunch Program. Of the 20 Nebraska schools, five schools were SNAP-Ed eligible, meaning >50% of their students qualified for free/reduced price school lunch.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: The Smarter Lunchrooms Movement (SLM) uses easy no-cost and low-cost changes to encourage students to select, eat, and enjoy healthier foods in school without eliminating choice. These interventions promote sustainable changes like moving more nutritious food groups such as fruits and vegetables, naming and displaying vegetables with catchy titles,

highlighting the entrée, and implementation of healthy choices lines.

Description: Nebraska Extension, including the Nebraska Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program-Education (SNAP-Ed) collaborated with Nebraska Team Nutrition (NE TN) to provide \$1,000 NE TN mini-grants. Extension staff provided trainings and technical assistance to 20 schools to help them create appropriate organizational and environmental changes to improve the health and nutrition of students.

Evaluation: Each school SLM team enrolled as a TN school, completed trainings, mini-grant application and final report including pre/post SLM scorecards and photos.

Conclusions and Implications: The goal was to implement changes in school cafeterias to promote increased student choices of whole grains, fat-free or low-fat dairy products, fruits, vegetables and legumes. Targeted improvement areas were tied to one or more of the six basic Smarter Lunchroom principles: managing portion sizes, increasing convenience of healthier foods, improving visibility of healthier foods, enhancing taste expectations, utilizing suggestive selling, and setting smart pricing strategies. Smarter lunchroom strategies were well received. In the final report, schools mentioned positive feedback, prioritizing the lunchroom, impact on future efforts/purchases, and pride as important differences. The most popular advice offered to other schools wanting to implement Smarter Lunchrooms strategies is to just try it, with most talking about the ease of using the Smarter Lunchrooms tools.

Funding: Nebraska Department of Education-Team Nutrition, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

P143 Policies and Other Influences on Food-Ordering Decisions for Catered Events in a University Workplace

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): The food environment at work includes what people bring as well as what is provided in cafeterias, vending machines, and catered functions. While menus at catered functions are typically chosen by someone else, no research has investigated factors that influence items chosen.

Objective: To develop and validate an instrument to identify factors that influence what is ordered for catered events at work.

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Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Themes derived from four focus groups involving administrative assistants who order foods ($n = 27$) at a large university were used to develop a 114-question survey which was administered to 203 administrative assistants and completed by 138.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Principal component analyses were run to explore the constructs. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to confirm structure validity. Test-retest reliability was performed after a subset of participants ($n = 30$) repeated the survey after two weeks.

Results: The final scale included 19 items within three factors. All factor loadings were above .3, and no cross-loadings. Three factors explained 55.5% of the variance. Cronbach's alpha values of .846 for supervisor/coworker attitudes about health (6 items), .838 for restrictions on ordering (10 items), .893 for personal values regarding ordering healthy foods (3 items), and .831 for the total, affirmed reliability. Cronbach's alpha for the second test was .767. Test-retest reliability was acceptable $r = .780$, and paired samples t-test indicated no significant differences between the first and second assessment, mean difference = -0.062, with a standard deviation 0.29, $t(30) = -1.18$, $P = .247$. Structure equation modeling indicated a good fit between the proposed three-factor model and the observed data, comparative fit index (CFI) = .921, Tucker-Lewis fit index (TLI) = .897, and Root Means Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) = .074.

Conclusions and Implications: As supervisors/coworkers attitudes, restrictions on ordering (e.g. policies, vendors, feedback), and personal values on health affected decisions, future interventions to improve ordering should consider these factors.

Funding: None.

P144 Quality of School Wellness Policies may not Reflect Participation in Health Promotion Programs

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Schools are an optimum environment to address youth's health outcomes. Schools participating in federal Child Nutrition Programs are required to have a school wellness policy (SWP). Numerous organizations have developed health promotion programs to address school health environments through various approaches including nutrition services, nutrition and physical activity education and policy adoption.

Objective: To assess quality of SWP and determine differences in SWP quality based on districts' participation in school health promotion programs.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: Cross-sectional study conducted of 344 school districts

(63%) in Oklahoma. WellSAT-2.0 was used to evaluate strength and comprehensiveness of SWP collected during the 2015 and 2016 school years. School districts' participation in health promotion programs during the same time period were collected from program websites and contact persons and state agency offices.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Dependent variables were SWP comprehensiveness and strength scores. Independent categorical variables included geographical location, type of district, number of health promotion programs in a district, and types of health promotion programs. Frequency statistics described key aspects of the variables. ANOVA compared means of SWP scores for each of the independent variables. Statistical significance was set at $P \leq .05$.

Results: Policies had a mean comprehensiveness score of 43.71% and mean strength score of 21.83%. Districts participated in a mean of 1.9 programs. There were no significant differences in comprehensiveness or strength scores for district location ($P = .676$, $P = .997$, respectively) or type ($P = .229$, $P = .940$, respectively); or number ($P = .502$, $P = .442$, respectively) or types ($P > .107$, $P > .075$, respectively) of health promotion programs.

Conclusions and Implications: Overall quality of SWP was low (strength) to moderate (comprehensiveness). Presence of health promotion programs did not explain differences in quality of districts' written SWP. When reviewing and revising SWP, districts should ensure that policies reflect practices and programming within the district to improve SWP quality.

Funding: Oklahoma State Department of Education, USDA.

P145 SNAP-Ed Programming Improves Nutrition and Physical Activity Environments at Out-of-School Time Sites in Philadelphia, PA

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Objective: To improve nutrition and physical activity environment at Out-of-School Time (OST) programs by expanding SNAP-Ed capacity to implement and support sites with adopting the National Afterschool Association Healthy Eating and Physical Activity (HEPA) Standards.

Target Audience: Program directors and staff from 52 Philadelphia OST sites.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: In Philadelphia, agencies providing afterschool and summer meal programs reach over 18,000 youth presenting an opportunity to provide multi-level interventions to influence childhood obesity. The National HEPA Standards and SNAP-Ed utilize an evidence-based, socio-ecological model to

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