P92 (continued)

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: The primary outcome measure was SNAP sales. Data about potentially confounding factors including bad weather (ie, rain, heat advisory conditions, and poor air quality) and unusual circumstances (ie, school field trips, WIC distribution days, federal holidays, and issues with the intervention programming) were also collected for each market day. Mann-Whitney tests were run for the baseline and intervention periods separately to assess if these factors had an impact on sales.

Results: During the baseline period, SNAP sales were significantly lower on the 9 market days that experienced bad weather ($P = .01$). However, bad weather did not have a significant impact on SNAP sales during the intervention period. Unusual circumstances did not have a significant impact on SNAP sales during the baseline or intervention periods.

Conclusions: In order to determine which market days to include in subsequent SNAP sales analyses, confounding factors should be investigated.

Funding: USDA, California Department of Food and Agriculture and Ecology Center.

Basic Food and Nutrition Knowledge

P93 A Multi-State Evaluation of the Knowledge of the Background and Dangers of Popular Fad Diets Among Cooperative Extension Agents in Family and Consumer Sciences

Abigail McAlister, LDN, RDN, CHC, amcalister@agcenter.lsu.edu, Louisiana Tech University, PO Box 3167, Ruston, LA, 71272; Vicky Green, PhD, LDN, RDN, Louisiana Tech University; Simone Camel, PhD, LDN, RDN, Louisiana Tech University; Catherine Fontenot, PhD, LDN, RDN, Louisiana Tech University

Background: Cooperative Extension Services (CES) provides research-based information to communities. Rapidly changing trends leave communities seeking reliable information. There is a need to assess CES agents' knowledge about fad diets to develop effective professional trainings.

Objective: To assess general and potential adverse effects knowledge of fad diets of CES agents and factors influencing that knowledge.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: An online survey assessed CES agents employed in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas working in family and consumer science, nutrition, or related fields. The survey included demographic items, certifications held, years of experience, professional association memberships, education level and knowledge items to assess general and adverse effects knowledge of low-carbohydrate diets, intermittent fasting, detoxes, and cleanses. IRB approval was obtained from Louisiana Tech University. State office designates distributed the survey link to eligible agents.

Measurable Outcome/Analysis: Descriptive statistics characterized respondents. Knowledge items addressing

diet premises and adverse effects were scored and categorized by diet type. ANOVA testing determined factors that influenced knowledge.

Results: Eligibility was met by 138 respondents. The most reported length of employment was 1-10 years (42%), and master's degrees for education level (63%). The mean score for total knowledge of fad diets was 70%. Respondents scored higher for general knowledge (75%) than adverse effects questions (65%). Members of the Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior (SNEB) and the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (AND) scored highest for total knowledge (72%), as did RDN, DTR, and Certified Health Education Specialist (CHES) certifications (74%). An ANOVA yielded a significant effect for CHES certification, $F(1, 2) = 5.16$, $P = .03$ and for RDN/DTR certifications, $F(1, 0) = 4.83$, $P = .03$ for adverse effects knowledge. Respondents (80%) chose webinars as the preferred delivery method of professional education.

Conclusions: Findings can be used to create needed meaningful professional development for Family and Consumer Sciences agents.

Funding: None.

Agricultural Production and Food Systems

P94 Making On-Farm Food Safety Easy Using an Online Application

Naomi Stamper, MS, California State University, Chico's Center for Healthy Communities; Patrick Doyle, PhD, California State University, Chico's College of Agriculture; Zachary Herrstadt, MS, California State University, Chico's Center for Healthy Communities; Sheila McQuaid, BA, California State University, Chico's Center for Healthy Communities; Stephanie Bianco, MS, RD, sbianco@csuchico.edu, California State University, Chico's Center for Healthy Communities, 25 Main St, Suite 101, Chico, CA 95928

Background: Foodborne illness costs in the US are approximately \$164 billion/year. In addition to public health costs, outbreaks pose huge risks and even jail time to the agricultural sector. Typical on-farm food safety trainings require all-day, lecture-based education that are costly and ineffective. Previous survey results show that 68% of 200 California farmers viewed laws and regulations as a barrier, 79% do not have documented food safety plans and 71% want practical food safety trainings.

Objective: The objective of this study was to develop, refine, and test the effectiveness of 13 on-farm food safety training videos which are a component of an interactive online food safety education program called EASY GAP.

Study Design, Setting, Participants: This study was a between-subjects design with 2 treatment groups comprised of California specialty crop farmers. Group #1 participants reviewed draft videos and Group #2 participants reviewed revised videos. Both groups completed a post survey.

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