CA, New England). The purpose of these site visits was to understand the current range of models of care for frail elders living in community, the roles of health professionals within those care models, and to inform national measure development. We selected regions based on elder population density, scope of NP practice, and screened over 100 sites to identify physician, nurse and social work led teams. We included general primary care, PACE, academic geriatrics, home based primary care, assisted living, FQHC, palliative care, mobile health. We interviewed 108 key informants. We found considerable variation in staffing/elders within each site type.

SESSION 760 (SYMPOSIUM)

POLICY SERIES: POLICY UPDATE: OLDER ADULT NUTRITION AND MALNUTRITION
Chair: Meredith Whitmire, Matz, Blancato & Associates, Washington, District of Columbia, United States
Co-Chair: Robert Blancato, Matz, Blancato & Associates, Washington, District of Columbia, United States

This symposium will provide an update on older adult nutrition policy, including background on the issues of older adult malnutrition and food insecurity. The federal policy update will include discussion of the Older Americans Act nutrition programs and their reauthorization progress, older adult programs under the US Department of Agriculture, and advances in nutrition services being made in healthcare programs such as Medicare Advantage and managed long-term care services and supports. It will also discuss funding for federal older adult nutrition programs and their sustainability moving forward.

OLDER ADULT MALNUTRITION: A GROWING CRISIS
Meredith Whitmire¹, 1. Matz, Blancato and Associates, Washington, District of Columbia, United States

Malnutrition, a caloric or nutrient imbalance, is particularly common in the older adult population, and food insecurity is a rising concern. This paper will discuss the incidence of malnutrition and food insecurity in the older adult population. It will also discuss federal and state programs in place that work to prevent and combat malnutrition. It will provide strategies for aging network members to engage in these policy discussions.

FEDERAL NUTRITION POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
Robert Blancato¹, 1. Matz, Blancato & Associates, Washington, District of Columbia, United States

This paper will discuss the Older Americans Act nutrition programs and their reauthorization progress, older adult programs under the US Department of Agriculture, and advances in nutrition services being made in healthcare programs such as Medicare Advantage and managed long-term care services and supports. It will also discuss funding for federal older adult nutrition programs and their sustainability moving forward.

SESSION 765 (SYMPOSIUM)

PROBING THE COMPLEX INTERACTIONS BETWEEN DIET, DISEASE, AND AGING
Chair: Rozalyn Anderson, University of Wisconsin Madison, Madison, United States

Nutrient response pathways are conserved modifiers of longevity, and dietary restriction is the most studied intervention for slowing aging in laboratory animals. For many years it was believed that lifespan extension from dietary restriction was tightly linked to total caloric intake. Recent evidence suggests that the interaction between diet and aging is more complex than this, however, with nutrient sensing, dietary composition, and circadian components all playing a role. This symposium will delve into some of the complex biological interactions linking food intake, lifespan, and diseases of aging.

METABOLIC INTEGRITY – A FACTOR IN AGING AND A PLAYER IN THE MECHANISMS OF CR
Rozalyn Anderson¹, 1. University of Wisconsin Madison, Madison, United States

An emerging paradigm in aging research identifies metabolic dysfunction as a root cause in age-related disease vulnerability. Several diseases of aging, including diabetes, cancer, and neurodegeneration, have an established metabolic component. Our studies have focused on links between metabolic status and disease vulnerability. Caloric restriction (CR) delays aging and the onset of age-related disease in diverse species, including nonhuman primates. Molecular profiling identifies CR responsive elements in the transcriptome, proteome, and metabolome that are highly enriched for metabolic pathways and in particular mitochondrial processes. These data show that improvements in health and survival are associated with maintenance of system wide metabolic homeostasis and preserved energy metabolism among tissues. Metabolic biomarkers identified in these studies may be clinically relevant for the early identification of elevated disease risk in humans and could even be potential targets for the development of novel strategies to lower disease vulnerability as a function of age.

NOVEL METHIONINE-RELATED INTERVENTIONS THAT CONFER HEALTHSPAN BENEFITS TO YEAST AND RODENTS
Jay E. Johnson,¹ Jason D. Plummer,¹ Spike D. Postnikoff,² Jessica K. Tyler,² and Jay E. Johnson¹, 1. Orentreich Foundation for the Advancement of Science, Cold Spring, New York, United States, 2. Weill Cornell Medicine, New York, New York, United States

Methionine restriction (MR) is one of only a few dietary manipulations known to robustly extend healthspan in mammals. Methionine-restricted rodents are up to 45% longer-lived than control-fed littermates and a number of studies suggest that humans may also benefit from MR. While a methionine-restricted human diet is technically

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