O20 (continued)

with social eating, meal planning, and the food environment.

Evaluation: Efficacy was evaluated in an 18-month randomized controlled trial of 136 youth with type 1 diabetes and their parents. Youth in the intervention condition demonstrated greater intake of whole plant foods and conformance to US dietary guidelines.

Conclusions and Implications: The CHEF program demonstrated improved diet quality in youth with type 1 diabetes, and could be incorporated into a variety of other settings and populations. Program materials are available at no charge.

Funding: NIH

O21 Development of a Farmers Market Based SNAP-Ed Nutrition Education Curriculum-Food Talk: Farmers Market

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Objective: To develop a culturally relevant evidence-based nutrition education program provided at both mobile and stationary farmers markets for SNAP-Ed eligible individuals.

Priority Audience: SNAP-Ed eligible Georgian adults who attend farmers markets.

Theory: Health Belief Model.

Description: Food Talk: Farmers Market (FTFM) includes eight 30 minute stand-alone lessons taught by paraprofessionals focusing on making healthy, budget-friendly choices regarding food and physical activity. The curriculum was adapted from a Georgia-based, validated nutrition education curriculum titled Food Talk. Lesson topics focus on: menu planning, sodium reduction, fruit and vegetable consumption, food safety, and physical activity. Each session includes a didactic lesson with dialogue based interactive component and a cooking demonstration/tasting. A choice of 16 recipes featuring Georgia grown fruits and vegetables are interchangeable, allowing for seasonal variability. Participants receive recipe cards and nutrition education extenders to enhance healthful practices at home.

Evaluation: A qualitative formative evaluation was conducted to assess acceptability of the content and format of the preliminary version of FTFM among SNAP-Ed eligible participants, paraprofessional, and county extension agent participating in a mobile farmers market in one pilot county (DeKalb County). Process and outcome evaluation was undertaken based on program administrative data and a self-administered post-lesson survey.

Conclusions and Implications: The development of FTFM is based on a validated curriculum for low-income Georgians and includes rigorous evaluation methods. FTFM will be used statewide to promote healthy eating, increase access to fresh produce, and serve as a foundation to

develop Policy, Systems, and Environmental change interventions available for SNAP-Ed eligible Georgians.

Funding: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Education

O22 Lessons Learned: A Survey of Farmers Who Received Funding from a Locally Grown Produce Initiative

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Objective: The objective of the survey was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Locally Grown Produce Initiative from the perspective of key stakeholders so they can be better served by similar initiatives in the future.

Target Audience: In 2015, a telephone survey of New York State farmers who received HPNAP Locally Grown Produce Initiative funds was conducted. Farmers from a food bank region in Upstate New York were asked to provide feedback about what they perceived to be the strengths and limitations of the HPNAP Locally Grown Produce Initiative.

Theory, Prior Research, Rationale: Increasing access to locally grown produce for patrons of emergency food programs may improve health in vulnerable populations while stimulating the farming economy.

Description: The Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP) provides New York State funds to food banks and other organizations within the emergency food network. In 2012, HPNAP received a one-time \$2 million funding allocation for a Locally Grown Produce Initiative, which was divided among eight regional food banks to make purchases between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013.

Evaluation: Likert scale questions were analyzed with simple statistical analyses to determine the range and frequency of responses. Open-ended questions were analyzed using a systematic analysis of recurring themes.

Conclusions and Implications: The results of the survey indicate that future initiatives to promote locally grown produce need to account for the seasonality of produce by being implemented in a manner that allows farmers to have adequate time to make produce projections.

Funding: None

O23 Evaluation of a Food Waste Reduction Campaign in a University Dining Hall

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the efficacy of a student-centered food waste reduction

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