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provided with learner-centered classroom and experiential learning opportunities.

Description of Course and Curriculum: Through a collaboration with the University of Kentucky Center for the Enhancement of Learning and Teaching (CELT), faculty in the Department of Dietetics and Human Nutrition (DHN) have undertaken course and curriculum development based on student focus group feedback. Three learner-centered, innovative, and experiential-learning based courses examining the obesity food insecurity paradox have been developed or are in the development phase. One such course is a practicum experience whereby students shadow a health professional at a medically-supervised obesity clinic and develop related educational materials.

Evaluation: Curriculum development was based on feedback from three focus groups comprised of students ($n = 12$) in DHN. A thematic analysis of the focus group transcripts revealed that, in general, the students perceived the idea of incorporating experiential learning (EL) opportunities into new coursework favorably. Students most frequently operationalized EL as a job shadowing experience and indicated a preference for the shadowing to be embedded as part of a course requirement. With this feedback, seven students to date have enrolled in a trial-run of the EL course and three additional students are being recruited to participate during the Fall 2018 semester.

Conclusions and Implications: Student focus group feedback has guided the development of innovative and timely coursework related to the obesity and food insecurity paradox. The newly developed coursework will be evaluated, modified as needed, and shared with other colleges and universities.

Funding: NIFA.

P88 Understanding Vegetable Feeding Practices Among Families with Young Children Using Farmers' Market Coupon Programs: Does Participation Increase Children's Vegetable Consumption?

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): Children consistently consume low levels of vegetables. Research shows that adults participating in incentivized vegetable programs purchase and consume more vegetables. It is not clear if children in those households eat more.

Objective: To understand vegetable feeding practices of families with young children using farmers' market coupon programs: current experiences, program impacts, and additional supports.

Study Design, Setting, Participants, Intervention: A mixed-methods design was used including a demographic survey, children's vegetable screener, and semi-

structured interview. Participants were parents/caregivers ($n = 24$) of children ages 2 to 5 years, using coupons (WIC Farmer's Market Nutrition Program, Health Bucks) at a downtown farmers' market in a northeastern state in summer 2017.

Outcome Measures and Analysis: Experiences of feeding vegetables to young children, impacts of coupon programs, additional supports needed to increase children's vegetable intake were examined using qualitative data analysis techniques.

Results: Participants had mixed familiarity with feeding guidelines, received feeding advice from a range of sources, and used a variety of strategies for introducing vegetables into children's diets. Common barriers to children's vegetable consumption include cost, time, negative influences of others, pickiness, parent not having or cooking vegetables at home. The majority think their child eats enough vegetables and also want them to eat more. Program benefits included increasing accessibility to fresh vegetables and providing supports in using vegetables. In addition to lower cost and more coupons, participants wanted greater support in feeding practices.

Conclusions and Implications: Participants stated strong preference for fresh produce and valued that coupon programs gave them access to it. The program providing samples gave parents/caregivers a low-risk way to introduce new/previously rejected vegetables to children and to overcome their own food dislikes. Because many were neither able to articulate what the general feeding recommendations were nor had consistent social support while introducing vegetables indicates a need for these services as they relate to child feeding practices.

Funding: None.

P89 U.S. Army Dining Facility Staff Considerations in Dietary Interventions: A Qualitative Analysis

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Background (Background, Rationale, Prior Research, and/or Theory): A high quality diet is imperative for soldiers' operational readiness, health and resiliency. However, warfighter diet quality remains poor and interventions at military dining facilities have produced only modest improvements in diet quality.

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