

House District _____

Senate District _____

**THE TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
APPLICATION FOR GRANTS & SUBSIDIES
CHAPTER 42F, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES**

Log No: _____

For Legislature's Use Only

Type of Grant or Subsidy Request:

GRANT REQUEST – OPERATING

GRANT REQUEST – CAPITAL

SUBSIDY REQUEST

"Grant" means an award of state funds by the legislature, by an appropriation to a specified recipient, to support the activities of the recipient and permit the community to benefit from those activities.

"Subsidy" means an award of state funds by the legislature, by an appropriation to a recipient specified in the appropriation, to reduce the costs incurred by the organization or individual in providing a service available to some or all members of the public.

"Recipient" means any organization or person receiving a grant or subsidy.

STATE DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY RELATED TO THIS REQUEST (LEAVE BLANK IF UNKNOWN): _____

STATE PROGRAM I.D. NO. (LEAVE BLANK IF UNKNOWN): _____

1. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

Legal Name of Requesting Organization or Individual:
Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice

DbA: _____

Street Address:
119 Merchant St., Ste 605A, Honolulu, HI 96813

Mailing Address:
119 Merchant St., Ste 605A, Honolulu, HI 96813

2. CONTACT PERSON FOR MATTERS INVOLVING THIS APPLICATION:

Name VICTOR GEMINIANI

Title Executive Director

Phone # 808-587-7605

Fax # _____

e-mail victor@hiappleseed.org

3. TYPE OF BUSINESS ENTITY:

- NON PROFIT CORPORATION
- FOR PROFIT CORPORATION
- LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
- SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP/INDIVIDUAL

6. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S REQUEST:

SCHOOL BREAKFAST EXPANSION – Feeding low-income school children to improve health and educational outcomes while maximizing federal meal subsidies received by the state

4. FEDERAL TAX ID #: _____

5. STATE TAX ID #: _____

7. AMOUNT OF STATE FUNDS REQUESTED:

FISCAL YEAR 2014: \$ 85,000

8. STATUS OF SERVICE DESCRIBED IN THIS REQUEST:

- NEW SERVICE (PRESENTLY DOES NOT EXIST)
- EXISTING SERVICE (PRESENTLY IN OPERATION)

SPECIFY THE AMOUNT BY SOURCES OF FUNDS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REQUEST:

STATE \$ _____

FEDERAL \$ _____

COUNTY \$ _____

PRIVATE/OTHER \$ 37,500

TYPE NAME & TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE:

M. VICTOR GEMINIANI, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
NAME & TITLE

1/31/13
DATE SIGNED

Application for Grants and Subsidies

I. Background and Summary

This section shall clearly and concisely summarize and highlight the contents of the request in such a way as to provide the State Legislature with a broad understanding of the request. Include the following:

1. A brief description of the applicant's background

The Hawai'i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice is a non-profit social justice organization devoted to changing conditions for low-income people to increase opportunities to escape poverty. Since our inception, our advocacy efforts have resulted in significant improvements in the lives of thousands of Hawai'i's most disenfranchised residents, including low-income families, disabled tenants, marginalized immigrants, veterans, and children living in poverty. Hawai'i Appleseed is part of a network of 16 other Appleseed public interest centers across the United States and Mexico dedicated to building a society in which opportunities are genuine, access to the law is universal and equal, and government advances the public interest. With support from this large network of public interest centers and volunteers, Hawai'i Appleseed works to identify and examine social injustices, make specific policy recommendations, and advocate for effective solutions to deep-seated structural problems.

2. The goals and objectives related to the request

The primary goal of the program is simply to feed hungry kids. Doing so will reap the benefits associated with eliminating hunger at schools, such as better physical and mental health, fewer behavioral problems, and other benefits that have been generated over and over as a result of programs like this being implemented elsewhere.

Hawai'i currently ranks 47th in the nation for school breakfast participation rates among students eligible for free or reduced price meals through the U.S. Department of Agriculture meal subsidy program. Just two years ago our participation rate was 34th in the nation; **nine years ago, Hawai'i was ranked 21st.** We are working to reverse this devastating trend by collaborating with Hawai'i elementary schools with high populations of low-income students to implement proven school breakfast models that will increase breakfast participation. **This work is important because, as repeatedly shown by empirical research, students who participate in school breakfast:**

- **Eat more nutritious diets¹**
- **Experience better mental health, with reductions in behavioral problems²**
- **Visit the school nurse less frequently (by avoiding nutrition-related headaches and stomach aches)³**
- **Are less likely to be absent or tardy⁴**
- **Experience improved cognitive function and perform better on standardized tests⁵**

Throughout the nation, schools with a large percentage of low-income students who qualify for free or reduced-price meals have dramatically increased their breakfast participation rates by adopting programs for “Universal Breakfast” (where all students, regardless of subsidy eligibility, receive free meals), “Breakfast After the Bell” (where breakfast is made available to students after the tardy bell rings) and “Breakfast in the Classroom” (where breakfast is served to all students during the first ten minutes of class time while taking attendance, collecting homework, or performing other necessary academic activities). **Hawai'i Appleseed has been working to implement these tried-and-true models at Hawai'i schools, with**

¹ Basiotis, P.P., Lino, M., & Anand, R.S., Eating Breakfast Greatly Improves Schoolchildren's Diet Quality. *Nutrition Insight*, 15. Alexandria, VA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion (1999), available at <http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/Publications/NutritionInsights/insight15.pdf>. Kimbro, R. T. & Rigby, E. (2010). Federal food policy and childhood obesity: a solution or part of the problem? *Health Affairs*, 29(3), 411-418, http://srdc.msstate.edu/ridge/projects/recipients/08_rigby_final.pdf (concluding that “expanding access to subsidized meals may be the most effective tool to use in combating obesity in poor children”).

² Kleinman, R.E., Hall, S., Green, H., Korzec-Ramirez, D., Patton, K., Pagano, M.E., & Murphy, J.M., Diet, Breakfast, and Academic Performance in Children, *Annals of Nutrition and Metabolism*, 46(Supplement 1), 24-30 (2002), abstract available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12428078>. Murphy, J.M., Pagano, M.E., Nachmani, J., Sperlyng, P., Kane, S., & Kleinman, R.E., The Relationship of School Breakfast to Psychosocial and Academic Functioning: Cross Sectional and Longitudinal Observations in an Inter-city School Sample. *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine*, 152(9), 899-907 (1998), abstract available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9743037>.

³ Bernstein LS, JE McLaughlin, MK Crepinsek, LM Daft. “Evaluation of the School Breakfast Program Pilot Project: Final Report,” *Nutrition Assistance Program Report Series*, No. CN-04-SBP, (2004), available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/Ora/menu/Published/CNP/FILES/SBPPFinal.pdf>. (The findings on school nurse visits were only observed for the 2001-2002 school year in this report.)

⁴ Murphy, et al., (1998). Murphy, J. M., Breakfast and learning: an updated review. *Journal of Current Nutrition and Food Science*, 1, 3-36.48 (2007), available at <http://www.benthamsience.com/cnf/sample/cnf3-1/D0002NF.pdf>.

⁵ Murphy, et al., (1998). Murphy, (2007). Taras, H., Nutrition and student performance at school, *Journal of School Health*, 75(6), 199-213 (2005), abstract available at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16014126>. Kleinman, R. E., Murphy, J. M., Little, M., Pagano, M., Wehler, C. A., Regal, K., & Jellinek, M. S., Hunger in children in the United States: potential behavioral and emotional correlates, *Pediatrics*, 101(1), E3 (1998), available at <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/101/1/e3.full>. Alaimo, K., Olson, C. M., Frongillo, E. A., Jr., Food insufficiency and American school-aged children's cognitive, academic and psychosocial development. *Pediatrics*, 108(1), 44-53 (2001), available at <http://www.uri.edu/fhn/handouts/Alaimo%20Pediatrics%202001.pdf>.

assistance from knowledgeable and experienced partners such as our New Mexico Appleseed affiliate and the Food Research Action Center in Washington, D.C., both of which have worked extensively with breakfast expansion programs.

We are requesting \$85,000 in funding through the Grant in Aid application to begin pilot programs at select elementary schools where over 85% of the students qualify for free or reduced price meals. Under the program, all students will be provided with free breakfast regardless of subsidy eligibility—a key element of the program that has been proven effective at boosting participation rates for students receiving federal meal subsidies. The grant money will be used to cover lost revenues from foregoing student meal copays (currently, students that do not qualify for a free breakfast pay one dollar for breakfast, or 30 cents if they qualify for a reduced price meal). The money will also be used to pay for additional packaging and equipment necessary to implement the new programs (e.g., food containers and carts to transport and serve food in classrooms). **We project the funding will help provide over 210,000 breakfasts to nearly 1,200 students over the course of the 2013-14 school year, increasing school breakfast participation rates by over 75% on average.**

This project offers an excellent value for the state because it leverages outside resources and brings in additional federal dollars. This request seeks funding to cover only the increased meal costs and associated packaging and equipment costs to implement the program. Appleseed is not requesting any funding for the administrative costs of its work, and it has already partnered with local foundations to cover those costs. Further, because the federal government provides the state with reimbursements for meals served to eligible low-income students, **the \$85,000 spent on this grant is projected to return over \$160,000 from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.** For each dollar spent on the grant, the federal government will provide close to two.

Ultimately, the project seeks to move toward creating sustainable breakfast programs at each of the pilot schools, and further expand participation in the school breakfast program at all Hawai'i schools with a high percentage of students that are eligible for federal meal subsidies. Schools districts elsewhere have been successful at implementing programs that have become financially sustainable; in light of the federal subsidies for school breakfasts and economies of scale from increased participation, according to the Food Research Action Center, schools with 80 percent free and reduced price enrollment and high participation rates

can often cover their breakfast costs with the federal subsidies alone.⁶ Beyond simply increasing school breakfast participation, this project is part of a long-term vision of supporting a statewide school meals and nutrition program with higher participations rates and healthful, tasty and locally sourced meals that help address our state's growing childhood obesity problem.

3. The public purpose and need to be served

Currently in Hawai'i there are nearly 70,000 students eligible for free or reduced price meals, but of these students, only 39.6 percent eat free or reduced price breakfast. The children who do not receive meals often miss them through no fault of their own. School breakfast is currently served before school begins, so children who do not get to school early do not eat. A breakfast expansion model like Breakfast in the Classroom eliminates this barrier, and since it is served to everyone regardless of financial means, it removes the stigma experienced by low-income children eating breakfast at school. While this project targets just a few schools, it is intended to provide local examples that can be replicated statewide, having a tremendous impact. Bringing Hawai'i back to where it was 10 years ago, ranked at 21st in breakfast participation rates, would mean that about 9,000 more students would receive school breakfast each day, and there is no reason participation rates cannot improve beyond that mark.

As the number of students who receive school breakfast increases, based on a wealth of studies on the issue, we expect to see the corresponding benefits identified above including improved academic performance, student health, and reduced disciplinary and tardiness rates. Attachment 1 to this application is a handout from the Food Action Research Center summarizing the research on the myriad benefits of increasing school breakfast participation.

4. Describe the target population to be served

The project serves schoolchildren from low-income families.

⁶ Additionally, Hawai'i's potential for creating financially sustainable programs will improve with opportunities that will become available in future years to receive additional federal subsidies created by the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010.

5. Describe the geographic coverage

Initially the project will target the students at a few pilot schools, but ultimately, all schoolchildren in high-need schools across the state could benefit from this project. For example, the improved school breakfast programs would bring significant benefits to elementary schools where 85 percent or more of the students are low-income and qualify for federally subsidized meals, including the following schools:

Oahu

- Fern
- Kaala
- Kaewai
- Kaiulani
- Kalihi-Waena
- Linapuni
- Maili
- Nanikapono
- Palolo
- Pope
- Waianae
- Waimanalo
- Waipahu

Big Island

- Hilo Union
- Honaunau
- Hookena
- Keonepoko
- Mountain View
- Naalehu
- Pahoa

Maui

- Maunaloa

II. Service Summary and Outcomes

The Service Summary shall include a detailed discussion of the applicant’s approach to the request. The applicant shall clearly and concisely specify the results, outcomes, and measures of effectiveness from this request. The applicant shall:

1. Describe the scope of work, tasks and responsibilities

The Grant in Aid funds requested in this application are a critical component of implementing this project. This funding will be used solely to fund food, packaging, and equipment, without which the project will not happen.

Other funding sources will be used to pay the administrative costs of Hawai‘i Appleseed’s work on establishing breakfast expansion pilot programs that are proven to increase participation rates. **Hawai‘i Appleseed’s work will include the following:**

- Implementation Planning: Changing the model for providing school breakfast requires significant modifications to the current food preparation and service process. For example, there are issues associated with increased food ordering and storage, ensuring proper food handling and safety where food is delivered to classrooms, tracking data to ensure that the requirements for federal reimbursement of the meal costs are met, etc. While schools throughout the nation have successfully implemented improved school breakfast programs, these changes require significant planning and coordination. With assistance from our experienced partners such as our New Mexico Appleseed affiliate and the Food Research Action Center, Hawai'i Appleseed is working on implementation plans that will allow pilot schools to overcome obstacles to implementation and ensure that the transition goes smoothly.
- Educating School Administrators and Staff: For the program to be successful, the school administrators and staff who will be implementing the new breakfast models need to understand why the changes are important, how the changes will affect them, how the new breakfast program will operate, and each individual's role in the operations. Hawai'i Appleseed will provide support in educating administrators and staff regarding these issues.
- Outreach to Students and Parents: Parents and students need to know about the new breakfast programs to maximize its success. Appleseed will create promotional materials that can be used to inform students and parents about the benefits of school breakfast and what the pilot program is doing to increase those benefits for students. To generate further excitement about the program, Appleseed is helping organize student and parent engagement events to promote childhood nutrition and the new school breakfast programs.
- Data Collection and Analysis: To determine whether the pilot programs are successful and offer an example that should be replicated at other schools throughout the state, Appleseed will collect and analyze data about the program such as changes in breakfast participation rates, tardiness and absenteeism, number of visits to the school nurse, standardized testing scores, changes in student behavior, and general satisfaction with the program. The data will be gathered from existing data sources and the development and distribution of surveys to teachers, administrators, parents and students.

2. Provide a projected annual timeline for accomplishing the results or outcomes of the service

Present – Aug 2013	Continue working with pilot schools to prepare for the school breakfast expansion programs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with the pilot schools to plan out implementation. • Creating systems necessary for the Data Collection and Analysis component of the project. • Developing informational materials for distribution to social service providers, parents, teachers, and students in preparation for implementation of the pilot program. • Planning parent events to encourage participation in the new breakfast program.
Sept 2013 – Aug 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start pilot program. • Conduct parent and student outreach. • Host kickoff events. • Begin data collection and outcome monitoring. • Provide support in addressing any issues that arise during initial implementation.
Aug 2013 – Dec 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue parent and student outreach at pilot schools to promote program. • Reach out to other schools with large low-income student populations to encourage their future participation in the Breakfast in the Classroom program. • Continue data collection and outcome monitoring.
Dec 2013 – Jan 2014	Analyze data to evaluate program effectiveness. Based on outcomes evidenced in the data and other experiences with the first semester of the program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine breakfast programs and outreach efforts at the pilot schools. • Plan for the continuation of the pilot program and future statewide expansion based on the preliminary results of the pilot.
Jan 2014 – May 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue working with pilot schools during second semester of implementation to refine the programs, conduct further outreach, and gather necessary data. • Continue efforts to expand Breakfast in the Classroom program to other schools.
May 2014 – June 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze data, prepare a final report evaluating effectiveness of the pilot programs, and work on appropriate next steps (e.g., planning for continuation of the pilot programs in the 2014-2015 school year, expansion of the program to other schools, etc.)

3. Describe the quality assurance and evaluation plans for the request. Specify how the applicant plans to monitor, evaluate, and improve their results

We will monitor breakfast participation rates as the school year progresses and make necessary adjustments, including modifying outreach efforts, to reach the targeted participation rates. Additionally, we will maintain communication with the pilot schools and survey teachers, administrators, students and parents to ensure that program implementation is progressing smoothly, and to identify any

changes that need to be made. Changes in breakfast participation rates will be the primary indicator of program success, though we will also be collecting data on the other benefits associated with increased breakfast participation, which are identified below.

4. List the measure(s) of effectiveness that will be reported to the State agency through which grant funds are appropriated (the expending agency)

The measure(s) will provide a standard and objective way for the State to assess the program's achievement or accomplishment. Please note that if the level of appropriation differs from the amount included in this application that the measure(s) of effectiveness will need to be updated and transmitted to the expending agency.

- * *Number of breakfasts served*: The project seeks to ensure that approximately 1,200 breakfasts are served on average each day to the student population targeted by this pilot, which represents an approximate increase of over 500 meals served each day.
- * *Breakfast participation rates*: The project seeks to raise the school breakfast participation rate to nearly 85 percent for the 2013-2014 school year, which represents a 35 percentage point increase in the participation rates for the student population targeted by this pilot.
- * *Amount of federal reimbursements*: The project seeks to generate over \$160,000 in additional federal reimbursements, which represents close to \$2 of federal money for each dollar provided to the program under this Grant in Aid.
- * *Teacher/Administrator/Parent/Student satisfaction with the program*: The project seeks to ensure that teachers, administrators, parents, and students are satisfied with the implementation of the program. Surveys will be used to determine the level of satisfaction with the program during the 2013-2014 school year.
- * *Other performance indicators*: In addition to the above measures, it is anticipated that the project will result in measurable improvements in student behavior, tardiness and absenteeism and decreased visits to the school nurse. These factors will be measured using existing data and through the use of survey questions.

It is also anticipated that the overall nutrition of children included in the pilot project will improve, although there is no simple standard to measure these benefits. Additionally, increasing participation in school breakfast has been shown to improve standardized testing scores. We will collect data to analyze changes in test scores, but since improvements in academic performance are gradual, we do not expect to see measurable changes during the one-year run of the pilot program.

III. Financial

Budget

1. The applicant shall submit a budget utilizing the enclosed budget forms as applicable, to detail the cost of the request

See Attachment 2.

2. The applicant shall provide its anticipated quarterly funding requests for the fiscal year 2014

Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total Grant
\$35,080	\$18,720	\$18,720	\$12,480	\$85,000

3. The applicant shall provide a listing of all other sources of funding that they are seeking for fiscal year 2014.

See Attachment 2.

4. The applicant shall provide a listing of all state and federal tax credits it has been granted within the prior three years. Additionally, the applicant shall provide a listing of all state and federal tax credits they have applied for or anticipate applying for pertaining to any capital project, if applicable.

Not Applicable

IV. Experience and Capability

A. Necessary Skills and Experience

The applicant shall demonstrate that it has the necessary skills, abilities, knowledge of, and experience relating to the request. State your experience and appropriateness for providing the service proposed in this application. The applicant shall also provide a listing of verifiable experience of related projects or contracts for the most recent three years that are pertinent to the request.

Hawai'i Appleseed has been researching this project for over a year and, since the start of the 2012-2013 school year, has been working with three elementary schools—Ka'ala, Ka'ewai, and Linapuni—on developing plans to implement school breakfast expansion programs. Additionally, Appleseed is engaged in discussions with administrators from other schools, including charters, which have expressed interest in piloting school breakfast programs. Appleseed has received grants from Kaiser Permanente and the HMSA Foundation to support its work on breakfast expansion. With this support, Appleseed is continuing its work with the schools, and identifying and resolving barriers to implementation. The most significant remaining barrier is the funding for food, packaging, and equipment costs that would be covered by this Grant in Aid.

As detailed further below, Appleseed staff are experienced working in schools and on complex issues. Additionally, Hawai'i Appleseed is uniquely positioned to work on this project in light of its connection with the Appleseed program in New Mexico, which is ranked first in the nation for school breakfast participation rates.

B. Facilities

The applicant shall provide a description of its facilities and demonstrate its adequacy in relation to the request. If facilities are not presently available, describe plans to secure facilities. The applicant shall also describe how the facilities meet ADA requirements, as applicable.

Not Applicable

V. Personnel: Project Organization and Staffing

A. Proposed Staffing, Staff Qualifications, Supervision and Training

The applicant shall describe the proposed staffing pattern and proposed service capacity appropriate for the viability of the request. The applicant shall provide the qualifications and experience of personnel for the

request and shall describe its ability to supervise, train and provide administrative direction relative to the request.

KEY STAFF

Jenny Lee, Staff Attorney

Ms. Lee will be working on the day-to-day aspects of project implementation. It is anticipated that she will spend 30 percent of her time working on the project. Ms. Lee's participation is vital to this project because she has spent nearly a year studying the best programs of this type in the country as well as the relevant research that supports the critical need for this program in Hawai'i. Since the start of the 2012-2013 school year, she has been working with school administrators to develop implementation plans for school breakfast expansion programs.

After graduating from college, Ms. Lee worked as an AmeriCorps advocate in a low-income elementary school in Portland, Oregon, where she saw firsthand the benefits of breakfast in the classroom. While in law school, she participated in various advocacy efforts, including the Food Law Society at Harvard Law School, and internships at organizations with a wide variety of practice areas, including special education, family law, disability rights, and environmental justice. Ms. Lee joined Hawai'i Appleseed after graduating from law school in 2011.

Gavin Thornton, Deputy Director

Mr. Thornton will be working closely with Ms. Lee on the day-to-day aspects of project implementation. It is anticipated that he will spend 20 percent of his time working on the project. He has been working with Ms. Lee and school administrators on the school breakfast expansion project, and he brings with him over a decade of experience working on projects that have helped low-income and vulnerable people.

Mr. Thornton began his career as an attorney with the Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i after graduating from the University Of Virginia School Of Law in 2002. In 2004, he helped launch the organization that is now Hawai'i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice. During his career, he has worked on a variety of other public service projects, including the following:

- Preserving an 850-unit apartment complex in Honolulu as affordable housing
- Ensuring K-12 students who become homeless can continue attending the school they were in before becoming homeless, avoiding the significant educational setbacks and trauma associated with displacement

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- Obtaining educational services for juveniles detained in adult jails to increase their opportunities for the future and reduce the likelihood of repeat offending
- Securing extensive protections against sexual abuse by corrections staff for women in correctional facilities
- Obtaining appropriate utility bill credits for public housing residents with disabilities so they can afford to operate life-supporting medical equipment

For his work in subsidized housing, Gavin was awarded the National Housing Law Project’s annual Housing Justice Award. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Young Lawyers Division of the Hawai‘i State Bar Association, the Hawai‘i District Court Rules Committee, and the Board of TeamChild, an organization that assists youth at risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Victor Geminiani, Executive Director

Mr. Geminiani has a supervisory role in the project to ensure proper implementation of the programs in a timely manner. It is anticipated that he will spend 5% of his time supervising the project. He is the founder and Executive Director of the Hawai‘i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice.

Mr. Geminiani has been managing legal services programs for the past 43 years. He previously served as the Executive Director of the Legal Aid Society of Hawai‘i from 1994 to 2006. He has a record of establishing successful programs which emphasize the ability to draw down federal funding to support local needs and reduce state government expenses. During his tenure at Legal Aid Society of Hawai‘i he successfully championed and created the General Assistance (GA) to Supplemental Assistance (SSI) program, which converted disabled individuals from the state funded GA program to the federally funded SSI program. The program saved the state over \$4 million each year in reduced GA expenses.

Under his direction, Legal Aid Society of Hawai‘i also created the Foster Children’s SSI program, the Guardian ad Litem program, the Pro Bono Partnership Program, the Gap Group Representation program, the Self Help Center for Equal Justice, and the statewide legal hotline. He is nationally recognized for his creativity, dependability, and entrepreneurial performance.

Throughout his career, he has developed strong skills in strategic planning, organizational dynamics and working within collaborative partnerships. He is a founding board member and Vice-President of PHOCUSED—the alliance of Health

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and Human services programs in Hawai'i—and he serves on numerous boards and committees.

B. Organization Chart

The applicant shall illustrate the position of each staff and line of responsibility/supervision. If the request is part of a large, multi-purpose organization, include an organizational chart that illustrates the placement of this request.

Title	Name	Project responsibility
Executive Director	Victor Geminiani	Project Supervisor
Deputy Director	Gavin Thornton	Implementation Oversight
Staff Attorney	Jenny Lee	Detail Coordination and Statistical Research
Development Coordinator	Mindi Allison	Fund Development
Americorps Advocate	Elwen Freitas	Staff Support

VI. Other

A. Litigation

The applicant shall disclose any pending litigation to which they are a party, including the disclosure of any outstanding judgment. If applicable, please explain.

N/A

B. Licensure or Accreditation

The applicant shall specify any special qualifications, including but not limited to licensure or accreditation that applicant possesses relevant to this request.

N/A

Attachment 1

We also find that subsidized meals at school or day care are beneficial for children's weight status, and we argue that expanding access to subsidized meals may be the most effective tool to use in combating obesity in poor children. - Kimbro & Rigby, 2010

There is a large body of research on the strong links between school breakfast consumption and favorable dietary, health, and educational outcomes among children and adolescents.

School breakfast participation improves children's dietary intake.

- School breakfast participants are more likely to consume diets that are adequate or exceed standards for important vitamins and minerals (e.g., vitamin C, vitamin A, calcium, phosphorous).^{1,2,3}
- Children and adolescents who skip breakfast tend to have poorer nutrient intakes than those who eat breakfast.^{4,5,6} Eating breakfast regularly has been linked with greater intake of fiber, calcium, iron, vitamin C, and other vitamins and minerals, and lower intake of fat, cholesterol, and sodium.^{7,8}
- Children who participate in school breakfast are more likely to consume fruit and milk at breakfast.⁹
- Low-income children who eat school breakfast have better overall diet quality than those who eat breakfast elsewhere or skip breakfast.¹⁰ An improvement in dietary quality also may extend to the family members of children with access to the program.¹¹

School breakfast decreases the risk of food insecurity.

- School breakfast offered to all students for free* may eliminate disparities between food secure and food insecure children in terms of eating breakfast at all.¹²
- Students with improved nutrient intake as a result of a program of school breakfast offered free to all students report decreases in symptoms of hunger.¹³
- Access to school breakfast decreases the risk of marginal food insecurity and breakfast skipping, especially for low-income children.^{14,15}
- Children are more vulnerable to food insecurity during the summer – a time when many do not have access to the good nutrition provided by the regular year school meal programs.¹⁶

School breakfast may protect against childhood obesity.

- School breakfast participation is associated with a lower body mass index (BMI, an indicator of excess body fat), lower probability of overweight, and lower probability of obesity.^{17,18}
- Food insecure girls participating in the school lunch, school breakfast, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP, or food stamps) programs (or all three programs combined) have a lower risk of overweight compared to food insecure girls from non-participating households.¹⁹
- Participation in federally-funded meals in child care, preschool, school, or summer settings is associated with a lower BMI among young, low-income children.²⁰
- Children and adolescents who eat breakfast have more favorable weight-related outcomes (e.g., lower BMI, lower waist circumference, lesser likelihood of being chronically obese) in the short term and long term than those who skip breakfast.^{21,22,23,24,25,26,27}

* Offering breakfast to all students for free is sometimes referred to as "universal breakfast" or "universal-free breakfast." The program helps remove the stigma for low-income children of participation in school breakfast and thereby increases participation among students generally, but particularly low-income students.

- Increasing participation in the federal nutrition programs – including school breakfast – is a childhood obesity prevention strategy recommended by two recent Institute of Medicine (IOM) committees and the White House Task Force on Childhood Obesity.^{28,29,30}

School breakfast participation protects against other negative health outcomes.

- Breakfast skipping among children and adolescents is associated with a number of poor health outcomes and health-compromising behaviors, including higher blood cholesterol and insulin levels, smoking, alcohol use, physical inactivity, disordered eating, and unhealthy weight management practices.^{31,32,33,34}
- School breakfast, including breakfast offered free to all students, has been linked with fewer visits to the school nurse, particularly in the morning.³⁵
- School breakfast participation, especially breakfast offered free to all students, positively impacts children's mental health, including reductions in behavioral problems, anxiety, and depression.^{36,37}
- Food insecurity is associated with some of the most costly health problems in the U.S., including diabetes, heart disease, and depression.^{38,39,40,41} Children experiencing hunger are more likely to experience lower physical functioning, more frequent stomachaches and headaches, and mental health problems (e.g., depression and anxiety), and to be in poorer health.^{42,43,44,45}

School breakfast helps improve children's academic performance, whereas skipping breakfast and experiencing hunger impair development and learning.[†]

- Students who participate in school breakfast show improved attendance, behavior, and academic performance as well as decreased tardiness.⁴⁶
- Participating in school breakfast is associated with improved math grades, attendance, and punctuality.⁴⁷
- Children who are undernourished have poorer cognitive functioning when they miss breakfast.⁴⁸
- Behavioral, emotional, and academic problems are more prevalent among children with hunger.⁴⁹
- Children experiencing hunger have lower math scores and are more likely to repeat a grade.⁵⁰

Breakfast in the classroom programs[‡] and programs offering breakfast free to all children in the cafeteria yield other positive results for health and learning.

- Programs offering breakfast free to all students and breakfast in the classroom boost student breakfast participation.^{51,52,53}
- Students attending schools that offer a breakfast free to all students are more likely to consume a nutritionally substantive breakfast and to consume significantly more calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, fruit, and dairy products at breakfast, when compared to students from schools with a traditional means-tested school breakfast in the cafeteria program.⁵⁴
- Children who increase their school breakfast participation as a result of a school breakfast program offered free to all students show improvements in math scores, attendance, punctuality, depression, anxiety, and hyperactivity.⁵⁵

This brief was prepared by the Food Research and Action Center (FRAC): Heather Hartline-Grafton, DrPH, RD, Senior Nutrition Policy Analyst, with assistance from Madeleine Levin, MPH, Senior Policy Analyst and Lucienne Cross, Summer Intern.

[†] For more information, read FRAC's *Breakfast for Learning* brief available at www.frac.org.

[‡] Breakfast in the classroom programs are an increasingly popular alternative to traditional before-the-bell, cafeteria-based breakfast programs. Breakfast is brought in from the kitchen in containers that keep dishes at the right temperature, or picked up from carts in the hallways as students enter class. Typically this breakfast is offered free to all students. Such programs boost school breakfast participation and remove the stigma associated with participation.

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Attachment 2

BUDGET REQUEST BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(Period: July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014)

Applicant: Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice

BUDGET CATEGORIES	Total State Funds Requested (a)	Kaiser Permanente (b)	HMSA Foundation (c)	(d)
A. PERSONNEL COST				
1. Salaries	\$ -	\$ 13,200.00	\$ 3,300.00	\$ -
2. Payroll Taxes & Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3. Fringe Benefits	\$ -	\$ 2,320.00	\$ 580.00	\$ -
TOTAL PERSONNEL COST	\$ -	\$ 15,520.00	\$ 3,880.00	\$ -
B. OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES				
1. Airfare, Inter-Island	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2. Insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3. Lease/Rental of Equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4. Lease/Rental of Space	\$ -	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 800.00	\$ -
5. Staff Training	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
6. Supplies	\$ -	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 400.00	\$ -
7. Telecommunication	\$ -	\$ 560.00	\$ 140.00	\$ -
8. Utilities	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
9. Printing	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 500.00	\$ -
10. Kickoff Event	\$ -	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ -
11. Parent Events	\$ -	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 800.00	\$ -
12. Breakfast Toolkit	\$ -	\$ 800.00	\$ 200.00	\$ -
13. Travel (on Oahu)	\$ -	\$ 720.00	\$ 180.00	\$ -
14. Food for Schools (lost revenue from copays)	\$ 31,800.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
15. Packaging for Schools	\$ 30,600.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES	\$ 62,400.00	\$ 14,480.00	\$ 3,620.00	\$ -
C. EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (FOR SCHOOLS)	\$ 22,600.00		\$ -	
D. MOTOR VEHICLE PURCHASES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
E. CAPITAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 7,500.00	
SOURCES OF FUNDING		Budget Prepared By:		
(a) Total State Funds Requested	\$ 85,000.00	Mindi Allison	587-7605	
(b) Kaiser Permanente	\$ 30,000.00	Name	Phone	1/31/13
(c) HMSA Foundation	\$ 7,500.00	Sign	Date	
(d)		M. V. GEMINI, EXEC DIRECTOR		
TOTAL BUDGET	\$122,500	Name and Title (Please type or print)		

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION PERSONNEL - SALARIES AND WAGES

Applicant: Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice

Period: July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

POSITION TITLE	FULL TIME EQUIVALENT	ANNUAL SALARY A	% OF TIME ALLOCATED TO GRANT REQUEST B	TOTAL STATE FUNDS REQUESTED (A x B)
Victor Geminiani Executive Director	0.5	\$75,000.00	5.00%	None
Gavin Thornton Deputy Director	1	\$90,000.00	20.00%	None
Staff Attorney Jenny Lee	1	\$42,000.00	30.00%	None
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
				\$ -
TOTAL:				0.00
JUSTIFICATION/COMMENTS:				
Requested money will be used to purchase food and packaging only				

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION - EQUIPMENT AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Applicant: Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice

Period: July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

DESCRIPTION EQUIPMENT	NO. OF ITEMS	COST PER ITEM	TOTAL COST	TOTAL BUDGETED
Additional cold food storage equipment	-	-	\$ 14,000.00	\$14,000.00
Movable food racks/carts/coolers for transporting meals to classrooms	-	-	\$ 8,600.00	\$8,600.00
			\$ -	
			\$ -	
			\$ -	
TOTAL:			\$ 22,600.00	\$22,600.00

JUSTIFICATION/COMMENTS:

The requested money will all go to the pilot schools to be used to purchase food, packaging, and start up equipment. These are projected equipment costs based on the identified needs of three of the potential pilot schools and an analysis of equipment that has been necessary for implementation of breakfast expansion programs at schools elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION OF MOTOR VEHICLE	NO. OF VEHICLES	COST PER VEHICLE	TOTAL COST	TOTAL BUDGETED
not applicable			\$ -	
			\$ -	
			\$ -	
			\$ -	
			\$ -	
TOTAL:				

JUSTIFICATION/COMMENTS:

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION CAPITAL PROJECT DETAILS

Applicant: Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice

Period: July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014

FUNDING AMOUNT REQUESTED							
TOTAL PROJECT COST	ALL SOURCES OF FUNDS RECEIVED IN PRIOR YEARS		STATE FUNDS REQUESTED	OF FUNDS REQUESTED	FUNDING REQUIRED IN SUCCEEDING YEARS		
	FY: 2011-2012	FY: 2012-2013	FY:2013-2014	FY:2013-2014	FY:2014-2015	FY:2015-2016	
PLANS	n/a	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
LAND ACQUISITION	n/a	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
DESIGN	n/a	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CONSTRUCTION	n/a	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EQUIPMENT	n/a	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL:		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
JUSTIFICATION/COMMENTS:							
Not applicable							

**DECLARATION STATEMENT OF
APPLICANTS FOR GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES PURSUANT TO
CHAPTER 42F, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES**

The undersigned authorized representative of the applicant certifies the following:

- 1) The applicant meets and will comply with all of the following standards for the award of grants and subsidies pursuant to Section 42F-103, Hawaii Revised Statutes:
 - a) Is licensed or accredited, in accordance with federal, state, or county statutes, rules, or ordinances, to conduct the activities or provide the services for which a grant or subsidy is awarded;
 - b) Complies with all applicable federal and state laws prohibiting discrimination against any person on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, creed, sex, age, sexual orientation, or disability;
 - c) Agrees not to use state funds for entertainment or lobbying activities; and
 - d) Allows the state agency to which funds for the grant or subsidy were appropriated for expenditure, legislative committees and their staff, and the auditor full access to their records, reports, files, and other related documents and information for purposes of monitoring, measuring the effectiveness, and ensuring the proper expenditure of the grant or subsidy.

- 2) The applicant meets the following requirements pursuant to Section 42F-103, Hawaii Revised Statutes:
 - a) Is incorporated under the laws of the State; and
 - b) Has bylaws or policies that describe the manner in which the activities or services for which a grant or subsidy is awarded shall be conducted or provided.

- 3) If the applicant is a non-profit organization, it meets the following requirements pursuant to Section 42F-103, Hawaii Revised Statutes:
 - a) Is determined and designated to be a non-profit organization by the Internal Revenue Service; and
 - b) Has a governing board whose members have no material conflict of interest and serve without compensation.

Pursuant to Section 42F-103, Hawaii Revised Statutes, for grants or subsidies used for the acquisition of land, when the organization discontinues the activities or services on the land acquired for which the grant or subsidy was awarded and disposes of the land in fee simple or by lease, the organization shall negotiate with the expending agency for a lump sum or installment repayment to the State of the amount of the grant or subsidy used for the acquisition of the land.

Further, the undersigned authorized representative certifies that this statement is true and correct to the best of the applicant's knowledge.

Hawaii Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice
(_____) (Organization)

(Signature)

11/31/13
(Date)

M. Victor Geminiani
(Typed Name)

Executive Director
(Title)