
A Guide to Obesity Prevention and Access to Nutritious Foods Funding

How to Navigate the Funding Process

U.S. Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
New York



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**Note: This document will be continuously updated as information becomes available*

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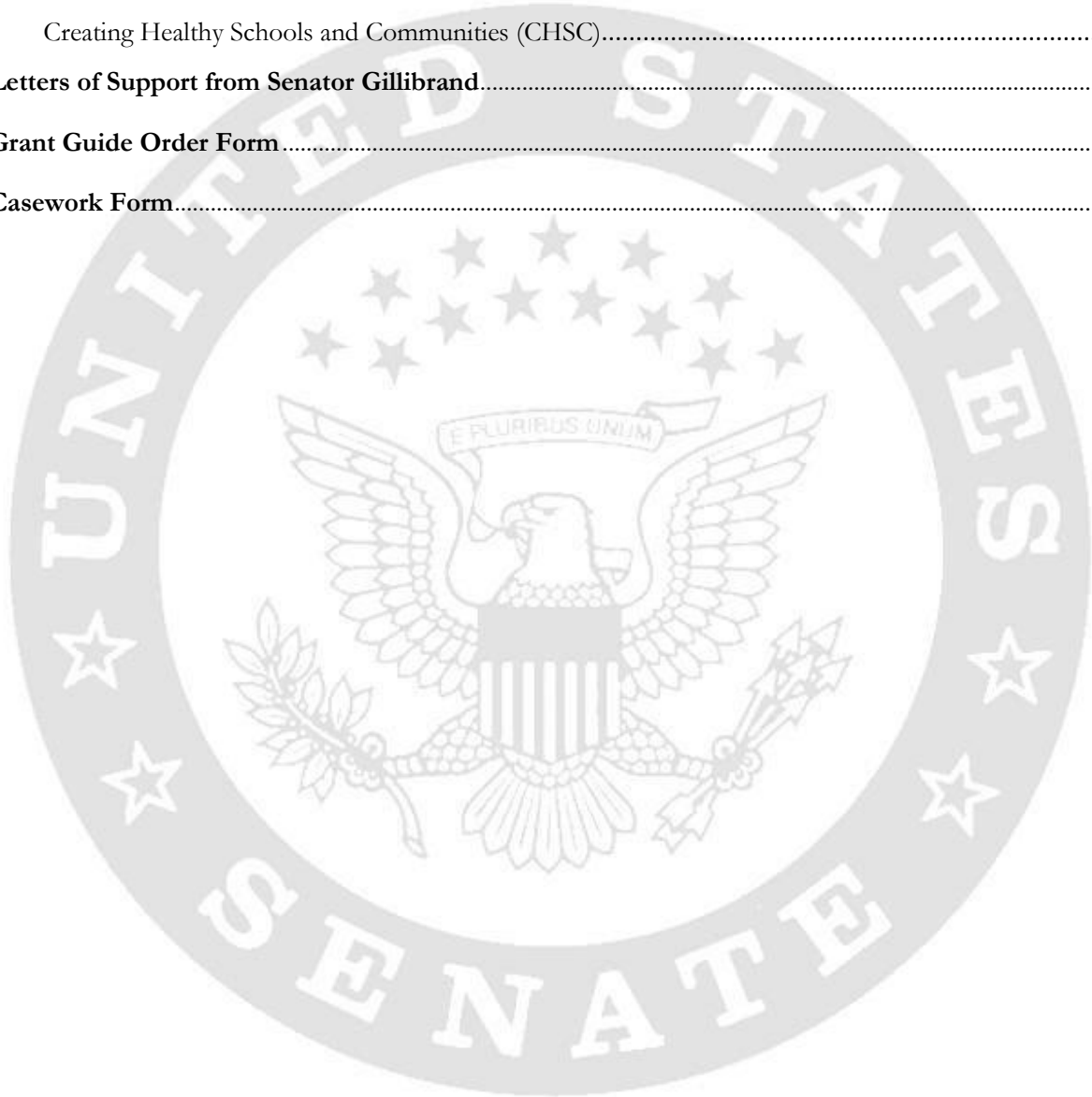
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Introduction

Dear Fellow New Yorker:

As the first New Yorker in nearly 40 years to serve on the Senate Agriculture Committee, I have been an active advocate for federal programs that help prevent childhood obesity and provide greater access to healthy foods for all New Yorkers. In order to address the rising numbers of childhood obesity, federal and state agencies have dedicated funding opportunities and initiatives to promote healthier school meals, greater sources for physical activity, as well as more efficient research methods.

With our communities struggling with the side effects of obesity-related diseases as well as a lack of fresh and nutritious foods, I am dedicated to ensuring equal access to a healthy and active lifestyle for all New Yorkers. But, finding the resources that meet your needs in the complex web of federal agencies can be a daunting task. I have created this guidebook to provide information about the resources available to implement health and nutrition programs in all areas of New York State. Its contents are not comprehensive, but as new programs and opportunities emerge, the guidebook will be updated to provide New Yorkers with the most up-to-date and accurate information possible.

My Senate website (www.gillibrand.senate.gov) is continually updated with critical information about various funding opportunities that are available to you, how to access them, and where to apply. You can also request hard copies of this guidebook, and other thematic funding guidebooks, by filling out the guidebook order form at the end of this guidebook and mailing it back to my New York City office or by emailing an electronic copy to grants@gillibrand.senate.gov. Furthermore, if you need assistance from a federal agency or with an immigration case, please refer to the casework form at the end of the guidebook or visit <http://gillibrand.senate.gov/services/casework/form/>.

As you move forward with any grant opportunities please contact Caitlin Rooney, my Director of Economic Development, for letters of support, when applicable. You can reach her in my Washington, D.C. Office at grants@gillibrand.senate.gov, or (202) 224-4451.

Sincerely,



Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senator

Section I: United States Department of Agriculture

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and related issues based on public policy, the best available science, and effective management.

The USDA has a vision to provide economic opportunity through innovation, helping rural America to thrive; to promote agriculture production that better nourishes Americans while also helping feed others throughout the world; and to preserve our Nation's natural resources through conservation, restored forests, improved watersheds, and healthy private working lands.

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program (CFPCGP)

- The Community Food Projects Competitive Grant Program (CFPCGP) has existed since 1996 as a program to fight food insecurity through developing community food projects that help promote the self-sufficiency of low-income communities. Community Food Projects are designed to increase food security in communities by bringing the whole food system together to assess strengths, establish linkages, and create systems that improve the self-reliance of community members over their food needs.
- The 1996 Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (FAIR) established new authority for federal grants to support the development of Community Food Projects, and the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 re-authorized the program. The program is designed to:
 - Meet the needs of low-income people by increasing their access to fresher, more nutritious food supplies.
 - Increase the self-reliance of communities in providing for their own food needs.
 - Promote comprehensive responses to local food, farm, and nutrition issues.
 - Meet specific state, local, or neighborhood food and agricultural needs for infrastructure improvement and development.
 - Plan for long-term solutions.
 - Create innovative marketing activities that mutually benefit agricultural producers and low-income consumers.
- Preferred projects also develop linkages between two or more sectors of the food system, support the development of entrepreneurial projects, develop innovative linkages between the for-profit and nonprofit food sectors, encourage long-term planning activities and multisystem, and build long-term capacity of communities to address the food and agricultural problems of communities, such as food policy councils and food planning associations.
- These grants are intended to help eligible private nonprofit entities that need a one-time infusion of federal assistance to establish and carry out multipurpose community food projects. Projects are funded from one to four years. They are one-time grants that require a

dollar-for-dollar match in resources. Approximately 18 percent of the submitted proposals have received awards during the history of this program.

Contact: [Primary Contact Division of Nutrition \(IFSN\)](#)

Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP)

- Nutrition insecurity is a significant national health concern, especially among low-income populations that disproportionately experience poor health. Often associated with food insecurity, nutrition insecurity is characterized by poor nutrition, limited physical activity, and unsafe food practices. The Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) is the nation's first nutrition education program for low-income populations and remains at the forefront of nutrition education efforts to reduce nutrition insecurity of low-income families and youth today.
- EFNEP is a Federal Extension (community outreach) program that currently operates through the 1862 and 1890 Land-Grant Universities (LGUs) in every state, the District of Columbia, and the six U.S. territories – American Samoa, Guam, Micronesia, Northern Marianas, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA/NIFA), EFNEP uses education to support participants' efforts toward self-sufficiency, nutritional health, and well-being. EFNEP combines hands-on learning, applied science, and program data to ensure program effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability.
- Routinely, 80 percent or more EFNEP families report living at or below 100 percent of poverty, and nearly 70 percent indicate being of minority status. This is important because chronic disease and poor health disproportionately affects minority and low-income audiences. Annual data confirms graduates: improve their diets, improve their nutrition practices, stretch their food dollars farther, handle food more safely, and increase their physical activity levels.

Contact: [Helen Chipman, Ph.D., RDN](#)

Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program

- The Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP) supports projects to increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables among low-income consumers participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by providing incentives at the point of purchase.
- Grantees conduct a project assessment as well as cooperate with and contribute to independent evaluations to determine the relative effectiveness of the grant program in achieving the legislative goals of “increasing fruit and vegetable purchases” and “improving the nutrition and health status” of participating households (Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, § 4405(b)(4)(A)).

- There are three categories of projects:
 - GusNIP Pilot Projects (awards not to exceed a total of \$100,000 over one year);
 - Multi-year, community-based GusNIP Projects (awards not to exceed a total of \$500,000 over no more than four years); and
 - Multi-year, GusNIP Large-Scale Projects (awards of \$500,000 or more over no more than four years).
- All GusNIP projects must:
 - Have the support of the State agency responsible for the administration of SNAP;
 - Increase the purchase of fruits and vegetables by low-income consumers participating in SNAP by providing incentives at the point of purchase;
 - Operate through authorized SNAP retailers, and in compliance with all relevant SNAP regulations and operating requirements;
 - Agree to participate in the GusNIP comprehensive program evaluation;
 - Ensure that the same terms and conditions apply to purchases made by individuals with SNAP benefits and with incentives under the GusNIP grants program as apply to purchases made by individuals who are not members of households receiving benefits as provided in 7 C.F.R. 278.2(b); and
 - Include effective and efficient technologies for benefit redemption systems that may be replicated in other states and communities.
- GusNIP projects present the opportunity to bring together stakeholders from the distinct parts of the food system and to foster understanding of how they might improve the nutrition and health status of participating households receiving incentives to purchase fruits and vegetables. GusNIP projects are also intended to address the development of effective and efficient technologies for benefit redemption that are replicable by others.

AFRI Childhood Obesity Prevention Challenge Area

- According to the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (link is external) administered by the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, prevalence rates for overweight and obesity in children and adolescents have tripled in the past 30 years. In 2007–2008 almost 17 percent of children and adolescents aged 2–19 years were obese. Low income children and adolescents are more likely to be obese than their higher income counterparts, but the relationship is not consistent across race and ethnicity groups. At the same time, the U.S. food supply contains an abundant amount of foods that are high in energy with appealing taste, but which are low in nutrient content. Food is an integral part of the process that leads to obesity and USDA has a unique responsibility for the food system in the U.S. The long-term outcome of the Childhood Obesity Prevention Challenge Area is to reduce the prevalence of overweight and obesity among children and adolescents ages 2–19 years.

Contact: [Deirdra Chester, Ph.D., RDN](#)

Food and Nutrition Science

Child and Adult Care Food Program

- The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) is a federal program that provides reimbursements for nutritious meals and snacks to eligible children and adults who are enrolled for care at participating child care centers, day care homes, and adult day care centers. CACFP also provides reimbursements for meals served to children and youth participating in afterschool care programs, children residing in emergency shelters, and adults over the age of 60 or living with a disability and enrolled in day care facilities. CACFP contributes to the wellness, healthy growth, and development of young children and adults in the United States.

Farmers Market Nutrition Program

- The WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) is associated with the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, popularly known as WIC. Eligible WIC participants are issued FMNP coupons in addition to their regular WIC benefits. These coupons can be used to buy eligible foods from farmers, farmers' markets or roadside stands that have been approved by the state agency to accept FMNP coupons.

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations

- The Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) provides USDA Foods to income-eligible households living on Indian reservations and to Native American households residing in designated areas near reservations or in Oklahoma. USDA distributes both food and administrative funds to participating Indian Tribal Organizations and state agencies to operate FDPIR.

Eligibility

- Income-eligible American Indian and non-Indian households that reside on a reservation and households living in approved areas near a reservation or in Oklahoma that contain at least one person who is a member of a Federally-recognized tribe, are eligible to participate in FDPIR.
- Households are certified based on income standards set by the Federal government and must be recertified at least every 12 months. Households in which all adult members are elderly and/or disabled may be certified for up to 24 months. Households may not participate in FDPIR and SNAP in the same month.

What foods are available through FDPIR?

- Each month, participating households receive a food package to help them maintain a nutritionally balanced diet. Participants may select from over 100 products including:
 - Frozen ground beef, beef roast, chicken, pork chops, canned meats, poultry, and fish
 - Canned and frozen fruits & vegetables, beans, soups, and spaghetti sauce
 - Pastas, cereals, rice, and other grains

- Cheese, egg mix, low-fat ultra-high temperature milk, nonfat dry milk, and evaporated milk
 - Flour, cornmeal, bakery mix, and crackers
 - Dried beans and dehydrated potatoes
 - Juices and dried fruit
 - Peanuts and peanut butter
- Participants on most reservations can choose fresh produce instead of canned or frozen fruits and vegetables. Fresh shell eggs are also an option on many reservations under a pilot. In addition, participants are offered a selection of food choices such as bison, blue cornmeal, wild salmon, catfish, and traditionally-harvested wild rice.

Does this program provide information about health and nutrition?

- Yes, USDA provides information about nutrition, and suggestions for making the most nutritious use of USDA Foods, including:
- USDA foods product information sheets that provide storage, preparation tips, nutrition information, and recipes.
 - FDPIR Sharing Gallery – a compilation of nutrition education materials, recipes, photos, news, and other resources for ITOs participating in FDPIR.
- Administering agencies are responsible for providing nutrition education to participants. Federal administrative funding is available for these activities, which can include individual nutrition counseling, cooking demonstrations, nutrition classes, and the dissemination of information on how USDA Foods may be used to contribute to a nutritious diet and on the proper storage of USDA Foods.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

- The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP) is an important tool in our efforts to combat childhood obesity. The program has been successful in introducing elementary school children to a variety of produce that they otherwise might not have the opportunity to sample. The various partnerships that FNS and state agencies have developed in the public and private sectors, as well as the dedicated work of school administrators, have contributed to the overall success and acceptance of the program. FFVP is consistent with and supports the Health and Medicine Division (HMD) of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine's recommendations to provide healthier snack choices in schools.

Which schools are eligible to participate in FFVP?

- Elementary schools in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are eligible to participate. Schools must operate the National School Lunch Program in order to operate the FFVP. Importantly, the FFVP prioritizes schools with the highest percentage of children certified as eligible

for free and reduced price meals. This is because children from low-income families generally have fewer opportunities to consume fresh produce on a regular basis.

What are the application requirements for the FFVP?

- Eligible elementary schools must submit an FFVP application that includes:
 - The total number of enrolled children
 - The percentage of children certified as eligible for free and reduced price meals
 - A certification of support for participation of the FFVP signed by the school food service manager, school principal, and the district superintendent (or equivalent positions, as determined by the school)
 - A Program implementation plan, including efforts to integrate the FFVP with other efforts to promote childhood health and nutrition.

What are the requirements for FFVP implementation?

- Participating elementary schools are required to publicize the availability of the FFVP, and must serve the fresh fruits and vegetables outside the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program meal service times. Beyond these requirements, schools have flexibility in determining their implementation plan. Schools may select the type of produce served, decide the number of days per week to serve the produce (though schools are strongly encouraged to serve a minimum of two days per week), and choose the time outside the breakfast and lunch meal service to provide fresh fruits and vegetables to children.

What types of fruits and vegetables must be served under FFVP?

- The Food and Nutrition Service encourages schools to serve a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables. Because the intent of the FFVP is to introduce children to new and different fresh fruits and vegetables, the produce must be served in a way that it is easily identifiable. This encourages children to enjoy fruits and vegetables “as they are.”
- Schools may purchase produce through wholesalers, brokers, local grocery stores, or other retailers. Schools can also support local agricultural producers by buying fresh produce at farmers’ markets and orchards, or by purchasing directly from growers in their community. In all cases, schools must follow proper procurement procedures. Purchases must be made according to existing local, State, and Federal guidelines, including the Buy American provision.

How do FFVP reimbursements work?

- Selected elementary schools receive \$50 to \$75 per student for each school year. The exact amount of per student funding is determined by the State agency, and is based on the total funds allocated to the State and the student enrollment at participating schools. With these funds, schools purchase fresh fruits and vegetables to serve free of charge to children during the school day. Participating schools submit monthly claims for reimbursement, which are

reviewed by the school food authority before payment is processed by the State agency. Schools are then reimbursed for the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables, as well as limited non-food costs.

National School Lunch Program

- The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day.

How does the Program work?

- The NSLP is generally operated by public or non-profit private schools of high school grade or below. Public or non-profit private residential child care institutions may also participate in the NSLP, and charter schools may participate in the NSLP as public schools. Participating school districts and independent schools receive cash subsidies and USDA Foods for each reimbursable meal they serve. In exchange, NSLP institutions must serve lunches that meet Federal meal pattern requirements and offer the lunches at a free or reduced price to eligible children. School food authorities can also be reimbursed for snacks served to children who participate in an approved afterschool program including an educational or enrichment activity.”

What are the nutrition requirements for NSLP lunches?

- All NSLP lunches must meet Federal requirements, though decisions about the specific foods to serve and the methods of preparation are made by local school food authorities.

How can children qualify for free or reduced price school lunch?

- Children may be determined “categorically eligible” for free meals through participation in certain Federal Assistance Programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or based on their status as a homeless, migrant, runaway, or foster child. Children enrolled in a federally-funded Head Start Program, or a comparable State-funded pre-kindergarten program, are also categorically eligible for free meals.
- Children can also qualify for free or reduced price school meals based on household income and family size. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the Federal poverty level are eligible for reduced price meals. Schools may not charge children more than 40 cents for a reduced price lunch.

What are the current reimbursement rates for participating schools?

- School food authorities are reimbursed for meals based on children’s free, reduced price, or paid eligibility status. School food authorities that are certified to be in compliance with the Program meal pattern receive an extra 6 cents for each lunch served.

What types of foods do participating schools receive from USDA?

- In addition to cash reimbursements, schools receive USDA Foods. States select USDA Foods for their schools from a list of foods purchased by USDA and provided through the NSLP. Schools can also receive bonus USDA Foods as they are available from surplus agricultural stocks. The variety of USDA Foods schools receive depends on available quantities and market prices.

What additional support do schools receive from FNS?

- Through its Team Nutrition initiative, FNS provides training and technical assistance to school nutrition professionals to enable them to prepare and serve nutritious meals that meet the Program meal pattern requirements and appeal to children. The Team Nutrition Resource Library has web-based resources available to help children and school nutrition professionals understand the link between diet and health. State and local Program operators may request free printed copies of certain Team Nutrition materials. To learn more, visit: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/team-nutrition>.
- FNS is also working to increase the availability of fresh produce in schools. The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program introduces children at participating low-income elementary schools to a variety of produce they otherwise might not have the opportunity to taste. In addition, through the Farm to School initiative, FNS helps school food authorities incorporate fresh, local produce into school lunch menus

Contact:

Child Nutrition Program Administration
99 Washington Ave.
Room 375-EBA
Albany, NY 12234-0055
United States
518-473-8781

School Breakfast Program

- The School Breakfast Program (SBP) provides reimbursement to states to operate nonprofit breakfast programs in schools and residential childcare institutions. The Food and Nutrition Service administers the SBP at the federal level. State education agencies administer the SBP at the state level, and local school food authorities operate the program in schools.
- The SBP is generally operated by public or non-profit private schools of high school grade or below. Public or non-profit private residential child care institutions may also participate in the SBP, and charter schools may participate in the SBP as public schools. School districts and independent schools that choose to participate in the Program must serve breakfast meals meeting Federal nutrition requirements, and offer free or reduced

Contact:

Child Nutrition Program Administration
99 Washington Ave.
Room 375-EBA
Albany, NY 12234-0055
United States
518-473-8781

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

- SNAP provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of needy families so they can purchase healthy food and move towards self-sufficiency.
- To get SNAP benefits, you must apply in the state in which you currently live and you must meet certain requirements, including resource and income limits, which are described on this page. SNAP income and resource limits are updated annually.
- Answers to frequently asked questions can be found [here](#).

Special Milk Program

- The Special Milk Program (SMP) provides milk to children in schools and childcare institutions who do not participate in other federal meal service programs. The program reimburses schools for the milk they serve. Schools in the National School Lunch or School Breakfast Programs may also participate in the Special Milk Program to provide milk to children in half-day pre-kindergarten and kindergarten programs where children do not have access to the school meal programs.

Contact:

Child Nutrition Program Administration
99 Washington Ave.
Room 375-EBA
Albany, NY 12234-0055
United States
518-473-8781

Summer Food Service Program

- The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is a federally-funded, state-administered program. SFSP reimburses program operators who serve free healthy meals and snacks to children and teens in low-income areas.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

- The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.

Contact:

- Corie Nadzan, Director
Division of Nutrition, Bureau of Supplemental Food Programs
150 Broadway, Floor 6W
Albany, NY 12204-2719
United States
518-402-7093
nyswic@health.ny.gov
- Samantha Jones, WIC Coordinator
Cattaraugus Indian Reservation Health Center
36 Thomas Indian School Drive
Irving, NY 14081
United States
716-532-5582
sjones@senecahealth.org

Rural Development**Economic Impact Initiative Grants**

- This program provides funding to assist in the development of essential community facilities in rural communities with extreme unemployment and severe economic depression.
- An essential community facility is one that provides an essential service to the local community, is needed for the orderly development of the community, serves a primarily rural area, and does not include private, commercial or business undertakings.

Who may apply for this program?

- Public bodies
- Non-profits
- Federally-recognized Tribes

What is an eligible area?

- Rural areas including; cities, villages, townships, towns and federally-recognized Tribal Lands, with no more than 20,000 residents that have a “Not Employed Rate” greater than 19.5%
- The median household income of a community being served must be below 90% of the state non-metropolitan median household income for grant eligibility
- Grant assistance is based on a graduated scale determined by population, median household income, total project costs and financial need

How may funds be used?

- To construct, enlarge or improve community facilities for health care, public safety and public service. Grants may be made in combination with other financial assistance such as a Community Facilities direct or guaranteed loan, applicant contribution or funding from other sources.
 - Examples of essential community facilities include:
 - Health Care: hospitals, medical clinics, dental clinics, nursing homes, assisted-living facilities
 - Public Facilities: city/town/village halls, courthouses, airport hangers, street improvements
 - Community Support Services: child care centers, community centers, fairgrounds, transitional housing
 - Public Safety: fire halls, police stations, prisons, jails, police vehicles, fire trucks, public works vehicles and equipment
 - Educational: museums, libraries, private schools
 - Utility: telemedicine, distance learning
 - Local Food Systems: community gardens, food pantries, community kitchens, food banks, food hubs, greenhouses, kitchen appliances

What kind of funding is available?

- Grants up to 75% of eligible project cost based on need and funding availability
- Applicant must be eligible for grant assistance, which is determined by the population and median household income of the service area
- Grant funds must be available

Are there additional requirements?

- Applicants must be unable to finance the project from their own resources and/or through commercial credit at reasonable rates and terms
- Facilities must serve the rural area where they are/will be located
- Projects must demonstrate substantial community support
- Environmental review must be completed and determined to be acceptable
- Priorities are given to projects related to public health and safety, energy efficiency and education

Community Facilities Direct Loan & Grant Program

- This program provides affordable funding to develop essential community facilities in rural areas. An essential community facility is defined as a facility that provides an essential service to the local community for the orderly development of the community in a primarily rural area, and does not include private, commercial or business undertakings.

Who may apply for this program?

- Eligible borrowers include:

- Public bodies
- Community-based non-profit corporations
- Federally-recognized Tribes

What is an eligible area?

- Rural areas including cities, villages, townships and towns including Federally Recognized Tribal Lands with no more than 20,000 residents according to the latest U.S. Census Data are eligible for this program.

How may funds be used?

- Funds can be used to purchase, construct, and / or improve essential community facilities, purchase equipment and pay related project expenses.
 - Examples of essential community facilities include:
 - Health care facilities such as hospitals, medical clinics, dental clinics, nursing homes or assisted living facilities
 - Public facilities such as town halls, courthouses, airport hangars or street improvements
 - Community support services such as child care centers, community centers, fairgrounds or transitional housing
 - Public safety services such as fire departments, police stations, prisons, police vehicles, fire trucks, public works vehicles or equipment
 - Educational services such as museums, libraries or private schools
 - Utility services such as telemedicine or distance learning equipment
 - Local food systems such as community gardens, food pantries, community kitchens, food banks, food hubs or greenhouses

What kinds of funding are available?

- Low interest direct loans
- Grants
- A combination of the two above, as well as our loan guarantee program. These may be combined with commercial financing to finance one project if all eligibility and feasibility requirements are met.

What are the funding priorities?

- Priority point system based on population, median household income
 - Small communities with a population of 5,500 or less
 - Low-income communities having a median household income below 80% of the state nonmetropolitan median household income.

What are the terms?

- Funding is provided through a competitive process.

- Direct Loan:
 - Loan repayment terms may not be longer than the useful life of the facility, state statutes, the applicants authority, or a maximum of 40 years, whichever is less
 - Interest rates are set by Rural Development, contact us for details and current rates
 - Once the loan is approved, the interest rate is fixed for the entire term of the loan, and is determined by the median household income of the service area and population of the community
 - There are no pre-payment penalties
 - Contact us for details and current interest rates applicable for your project
- Grant Approval:
 - Applicant must be eligible for grant assistance, which is provided on a graduated scale with smaller communities with the lowest median household income being eligible for projects with a higher proportion of grant funds. Grant assistance is limited to the following percentages of eligible project costs: Maximum of 75 percent when the proposed project is:
 - Located in a rural community having a population of 5,000 or fewer; and
 - The median household income of the proposed service area is below the higher of the poverty line or 60 percent of the State nonmetropolitan median household income.
 - Maximum of 55 percent when the proposed project is:
 - Located in a rural community having a population of 12,000 or fewer; and
 - The median household income of the proposed service area is below the higher of the poverty line or 70 percent of the State nonmetropolitan median household income.
 - Maximum of 35 percent when the proposed project is:
 - Located in a rural community having a population of 20,000 or fewer; and
 - The median household income of the proposed service area is below the higher of the poverty line or 80 percent of the State nonmetropolitan median household income.
 - Maximum of 15 percent when the proposed project is:
 - Located in a rural community having a population of 20,000 or fewer; and
 - The median household income of the proposed service area is below the higher of the poverty line or 90 percent of the State nonmetropolitan median household income. The proposed project must meet both percentage criteria. Grants are further limited.
 - Grant funds must be available

Are there additional requirements?

- Applicants must have legal authority to borrow money, obtain security, repay loans, construct, operate, and maintain the proposed facilities

- Applicants must be unable to finance the project from their own resources and/or through commercial credit at reasonable rates and terms
- Facilities must serve rural area where they are/will be located
- Project must demonstrate substantial community support
- Environmental review must be completed/acceptable



Section II: Department of Health and Human Services

It is the mission of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) to enhance and protect the health and well-being of all Americans. We fulfill that mission by providing for effective health and human services and fostering advances in medicine, public health, and social services.

Administration for Children & Families

Office of Head Start

- Head Start grants are awarded directly to public or private non-profit organizations, including community-based and faith-based organizations, or for-profit agencies within a community that wish to compete for funds. The same categories of organizations are eligible to apply for Early Head Start, except that applicants need not be from the community they will be serving.
- Find Office of Head Start (OHS) available funding opportunities on the [ACE Funding Opportunity Announcements website](#), by searching Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number 93.600 on [Grants.gov](#), or by using the map on the ECLKC on the [FOA Locator](#).

Pre-application Webinars

- The webinars provided potential applicants with an overview of the Head Start program, and the OHS competitive grants process. Joining and participating in this webinar is voluntary. Participation in the webinar will not affect eligibility, application scoring or the selection process. The webinars are not recorded.

Eligibility

- Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships
 - Eligible Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership Providers:
 - State governments
 - County governments
 - City or township governments
 - Independent school districts
 - Public and State controlled institutions of higher education
 - Native American tribal governments (Federally recognized)
 - Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities
 - Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education
 - Nonprofits without 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education
 - Private institutions of higher education
 - For profit organizations other than small businesses
 - Small businesses
 - Additional Eligibility Information:

- Eligible entities include:
 - Entities operating Head Start programs
 - Entities operating Indian Head Start or Migrant or Seasonal Head Start programs,
 - Other public entities, and nonprofit or for-profit private entities, including community-based and faith-based organizations, capable of providing child and family services that meet the standard for participation in programs under the Head Start Act.
- Faith-based and community organizations that meet the eligibility requirements are eligible to receive awards under this funding opportunity announcement. Applications from individuals (including sole proprietorships) and foreign entities are not eligible and will be disqualified from competitive review and from funding under this announcement.
- Please note:
 - Entities operating Head Start programs includes entities operating Head Start, Early Head Start and EHS-CC Partnership programs.
- Head Start
 - Eligible Head Start Providers:
 - County governments
 - City or township governments
 - Independent school districts
 - Public and state controlled institutions of higher education
 - Native American tribal governments (federally recognized)
 - Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities
 - Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education
 - Private institutions of higher education
 - For-profit organizations other than small businesses
 - Small businesses
 - Applicants must demonstrate they meet the statutory requirement for designation as a Head Start agency in Section 641 of the Head Start Act. ACF will consider all "qualified applicants in such community" as required by Section 641(d) where the applicant demonstrates it has an organizational base within the community to be served. This could be established by virtue of the applicant being a provider of services in the community or having a clear relationship to the community as evidenced, for example, by board representation from the community or by evidence of the support of community leaders, including, but not limited to mayors, city council members, school principals, presidents of local chambers of commerce, county government officials, social service provider organizations, community organizations representing low-income, minority or other relevant sectors of the community, and child care providers and organizations.
- Early Head Start
 - ACF solicits applications from public or private non-profit organizations, including faith-based organizations, or for-profit organizations that wish to compete for funds that are available to provide Early Head Start services to infants, toddlers, and pregnant women.

- Eligible Early Head Start Providers:
 - State governments
 - County governments
 - City or township governments
 - Independent school districts
 - Public and state controlled institutions of higher education
 - Native American tribal governments (federally recognized)
 - Public housing authorities/Indian housing authorities
 - Nonprofits having a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education
 - Private institutions of higher education
 - For-profit organizations other than small businesses
 - Small businesses

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Salad Bars to Schools

Who Can Apply

- Any district or independent school participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is eligible to apply. There is just one application form for both multiple salad bar and single salad bar package requests. The food services director for your district is the required contact person for the application.

Eligibility

- Is your district ready to implement salad bars as part of your reimbursable meal program? To qualify for a Salad Bars to Schools grant you must offer the salad bar as part of the reimbursable meal served in your district. The 6-foot, five-well salad bar package is for locations that serve at least 100 reimbursable meals daily.

Award Criteria

- Salad bar grants will be awarded based on a formula that takes into account:
 - Readiness to implement a salad bar lunch program
 - Application date

Application Steps

- Complete the online application, including the verification form signed by the food services director and superintendent.
- You will receive an email acknowledgment that your application has been received and is being processed.
- You will receive a follow up email letting you know whether or not your application has been approved.

- Approved school(s) will then be added to our Donate a Salad Bar page. Donations for your district can be submitted online or sent to us directly.
- It can take up to 12 months for your salad bar(s) to be fully funded depending on the number of schools waiting in the queue as well as donations made directly to your district. You may accelerate your funding through Supplemental Fundraising.
- Once fully funded, your salad bar(s) will be ordered for shipment and delivered to your school(s) within 4-6 weeks.
- Visit The Lunch Box—an online resource that provides useful tools for school food change—to learn how to Implement Your Salad Bar. Be sure to take advantage of their marketing and promotional ideas, including the Rainbow Days activity guide.
- Complete two SB2S evaluations within two years of receiving your grant.

Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health

- REACH is a national program administered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities.
- Through REACH, recipients plan and carry out local, culturally appropriate programs to address a wide range of health issues among African Americans, American Indians, Hispanics/Latinos, Asian Americans, Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders.

How are REACH projects funded?

- REACH gives funds to state and local health departments, tribes, universities, and community-based organizations. Recipients use these funds to build strong partnerships to guide and support the program's work. Along with funding, CDC provides expert support to REACH recipients.

Section III: Department of Education

The United States Department of Education (ED)'s mission is to promote student achievement and preparation for global competitiveness by fostering educational excellence and ensuring equal access.

ED was created in 1980 by combining offices from several federal agencies. ED's 4,400 employees and \$68 billion budget are dedicated to:

- Establishing policies on federal financial aid for education, and distributing as well as monitoring those funds.
- Collecting data on America's schools and disseminating research.
- Focusing national attention on key educational issues.
- Prohibiting discrimination and ensuring equal access to education.

Carol M. White Physical Education Program

- The Carol M. White Physical Education Program provides grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to initiate, expand, or enhance physical education programs, including before school, after school, and summer programs for students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Grant recipients must implement programs that help students make progress toward meeting their state's standards for physical education.

Types of Projects

- Projects must be designed to help students meet its State's physical education standards by undertaking instruction in healthy eating habits and good nutrition and at least one of the authorized physical fitness activities. Authorized physical fitness activities include:
 - Fitness education and assessment to help students understand, improve, or maintain their physical well-being;
 - Instruction in a variety of motor skills and physical activities designed to enhance the physical, mental, and social or emotional development of every student;
 - Development of, and instruction in, cognitive concepts about motor skills and physical fitness that support a lifelong healthy lifestyle;
 - Opportunities to develop positive social and cooperative skills through physical activity participation; or
 - Opportunities for professional development for teachers of physical education to stay abreast of the latest research, issues, and trends in the field of physical education.

Contact

Carlette KyserPegram
Carlette.KyserPegram@ed.gov
U.S. Department of Education
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
Office of Safe and Healthy Students
400 Maryland Avenue, SW, 3rd Floor
Washington, DC 20202-6450
(202) 453-6732

Section IV: New York State Funding

This section is a resource to finding various funding opportunities offered by the State of New York.

Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP)

- HPNAP provides funding to 47 contractors and their 2,400 emergency food programs to provide nutritious food to supplement meals to those in need throughout New York State. HPNAP policies assure that healthy foods, such as fresh produce, low-fat milk and whole grain cereals are available through eight regional food banks and 2,400 food pantries, soup kitchens and shelters supported by HPNAP.

Contact:

New York State Department Of Health

Division of Nutrition/Bureau of Nutrition Risk Reduction

Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program

Riverview Center

150 Broadway FL 6W

Albany New York 12204-2719

Phone: (518) 402-7333

Fax:(518) 402-7220

E-mail: hpnap@health.ny.gov

Just Say Yes to Fruits and Vegetables Project (JSY)

- The JSY program is a comprehensive nutrition education and obesity prevention program. Using nutrition education workshops, food demonstrations and environmental strategies to improve access to healthier foods and physical activity, JSY helps to ensure low-income families in New York eat nutritious foods, make the most of their food budgets and prepare foods safely. Workshops provide practical nutrition information using USDA approved lesson plans, recipes and cooking demonstrations focusing on fruits and vegetables and low-fat ingredients.

iChoose600® Media Campaign

- Through a federal grant, the iChoose600® campaign was developed to increase consumer awareness about calories in burger-based chain restaurants and to provide consumers with guidance on selecting meals within daily calorie recommendations. To date, the campaign has been implemented in four counties: Albany, Schenectady, Suffolk and Ulster.

Contact:

NYS Department of Health

Bureau of Marketing and Creative Communications

ESP Corning Tower, Rm. 2812
Albany, New York 12237
(518) 474-5370
bmcc@health.ny.gov

Creating Healthy Schools and Communities (CHSC)

- CHSC is a coordinated, multi-sector initiative designed to increase demand for and access to healthy, affordable foods and opportunities for daily physical activity in high-need school districts and their associated communities. Twenty-five grantees from around the state implement sustainable policy, systems, and place-based changes that support the creation of healthier schools and communities. One Obesity Prevention Center for Excellence (OPCE) provides training, implementation support, and facilitates a learning collaborative with the 25 grantees. The OPCE also conducts activities for local health departments in support of the New York State Prevention Agenda Toward the Healthiest State.
- Grant goals include:
 - Increasing the number of schools with:
 - Healthy nutrition environments;
 - Standards for competitive foods;
 - Comprehensive and strong Local School Wellness Policies; and
 - Comprehensive School Physical Activity Programs.
 - Decreasing the number of schools that allow food marketing to children.
 - Increasing the number of:
 - Small food retailers selling healthy and affordable foods;
 - Food and beverage procurement policies in communities;
 - Community organizations, municipalities, and worksites that have adopted healthy food standards; and
 - Local policies that have language supportive of environmental changes to enhance walking, biking, and rolling.
 - Increasing access to places to walk, bike, and wheel.
- Grantees collaborate with high-need school districts to:
 - Increase access to healthy, affordable foods (especially fruits and vegetables, low-sodium foods, and healthy beverages) and increase school districts' ability to meet federal Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (HHFKA) (PDF) (gpo.gov) nutrition standards for vending, a la carte, school stores, and other foods sold outside the school meal programs.
 - Establish Comprehensive School Physical Activity Programs and implement and strengthen each of the five components:
 - Quality physical education
 - Physical activity during school day
 - Physical activity before and after school

- Staff involvement
- Family and community engagement.
- Provide consistent, evidence-based standards for nutrition and physical activity to promote student wellness through the assessment, development, improvement, and implementation of the federally mandated Local School Wellness Policies.
(fns.usda.gov)
- Grantees mobilize communities to:
 - Increase access to healthy, affordable foods (PDF) (cdc.gov) (especially fruits and vegetables, low-sodium foods, and healthy beverages) through a variety of strategies, such as:
 - Educating community members and leaders about the benefits of zoning and/or licensing regulations which require that a percentage of foods sold by convenience stores and small retailers be healthy;
 - Developing and sustaining mobile produce sales;
 - Establishing cooperative buying groups; or
 - Creating or enhancing food hubs.
 - Increase adoption and use of food standards and procurement policies (including criteria for sodium, saturated and trans fats, healthy beverages, and fiber) by venues reaching priority populations, including municipalities, community-based organizations, worksites, and/or hospitals
 - Educate community members and leaders on the benefits of adopting and implementing Complete Streets policies, plans, and practices

Section V

Letters of Support from Senator Gillibrand

While Senator Gillibrand does NOT decide which organizations are awarded grants, there are instances in which it is appropriate for Senator Gillibrand to write a letter of support for an application. If you wish to request a letter of support for your application, you must supply Senator Gillibrand with the following:

1. A description of your organization
2. Summary of the application
3. a description of what the money will be used for
4. a draft letter of support

Please forward this information to the nearest regional office

Capital District

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
Leo W. O'Brien Federal Office Building
11A Clinton Avenue
Room 821
Albany, NY 12207
Tel: (518) 431-0120
Fax: (518) 431-0128

Western New York

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
Larkin at Exchange
726 Exchange Street, Suite 511
Buffalo, NY 14210
Tel: (716) 854-9725
Fax: (716) 854-9731

Long Island

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
155 Pinelawn Road
Suite 250 North
Melville, NY 11747
Tel: (631) 249-2825
Fax: (631) 249-2847

New York City

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
780 Third Avenue
Suite 2601
New York, New York 10017
Tel. (212) 688-6262
Fax (866) 824-6340

North Country

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
PO Box 749
Lowville, NY 13367
Tel. (315) 376-6118
Fax (315) 376-6118

Rochester-Finger Lakes Region

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
Kenneth B. Keating Federal Office Building
100 State Street
Room 4195
Rochester, NY 14614
Tel. (585) 263-6250
Fax (585) 263-6247

Central New York

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
James M. Hanley Federal Building
100 South Clinton Street
Room 1470
PO Box 7378
Syracuse, NY 13261
Tel. (315) 448-0470
Fax (315) 448-0476

Hudson Valley

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
P.O. Box 749

Yonkers, NY 10710

Tel. (845) 875-4585

Washington D.C.

Senator Kirsten Gillibrand
United States Senate
478 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Tel. (202) 224-4451
Fax (202) 228-0282
TTY/TDD: (202) 224-6821



Grant Guide Order Form

If you would like to order additional grant guides from our office, please indicate what guides you would like to have and complete the below address information. If you have any questions, please contact us at (212) 688-6262.

Guide

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing
<input type="checkbox"/> Ag/ Rural Development
<input type="checkbox"/> At Risk Youth / Anti Gang
<input type="checkbox"/> Broadband
<input type="checkbox"/> Brownfields/Superfund Site Cleanup
<input type="checkbox"/> City Infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/> Faith-Based / Community Initiatives
<input type="checkbox"/> Fire and Emergency Services
<input type="checkbox"/> General Grants
<input type="checkbox"/> Green Energy and Clean Technology
<input type="checkbox"/> Green Schools
<input type="checkbox"/> Higher Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Preservation/Arts/Culture/Tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Heating and Weatherization
<input type="checkbox"/> Homeland Security
<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation and Cluster Based Economic Development
<input type="checkbox"/> K-12 Education and Libraries
<input type="checkbox"/> Lead Paint Remediation
<input type="checkbox"/> Minority and Women Owned Business
<input type="checkbox"/> Obesity Prevention / Nutritious Foods
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Small Business
<input type="checkbox"/> Social Services /Community Groups
<input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Water and Wastewater Funding |
|---|--|

Mail to: **Senator Kirsten Gillibrand, 780 Third Ave, 26th Floor, New York , New York 10017**

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City, State, ZIP: _____

Casework Form

If you have encountered a problem involving a federal government agency or federally subsidized benefit that you have not been able to successfully resolve, Senator Kirsten Gillibrand's staff of constituent liaisons may be able to assist you in the following areas:

Employment Issues: including assistance with disability benefits, employer-provided health care plans and COBRA, Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) benefits, pensions, unemployment benefits, Federal and State Workers Compensation claims, and retirement-related issues.

Consumer Affairs: including assistance obtaining a home loan modification under the Making Home Affordable Program, insurance claims, dissatisfaction with consumer products or services, environmental regulations, and concerns regarding air quality, water or land contamination.

Immigration Issues: including issues with visitor visas, family and employment based visas, lawful permanent resident status, naturalization, international adoptions, detention, passports, customs and border issues, and assistance to American Citizens in crisis abroad.

Veteran Issues: including issues with VA pension and disability benefits, education benefits, veteran burial or funeral issues, and issues regarding the VA medical centers.

IRS Issues: including connecting constituents with the Taxpayer Advocate Service to address federal tax issues including lost or delayed tax refunds, penalty abatements, payment installation plans, tax credits, referrals to IRS Low Income Tax Clinics and paper tax forms.

Military Issues: including issues pertaining to the Department of Defense, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, Reserves and New York State National Guard, as well as obtaining military records, medals and academy nominations.

Health Care Issues: including issues with Medicare and Medicaid, health insurance, insurance providers, nursing homes, hospitals, prescription drugs, and 9/11 health matters.

Social Security: including issues with Supplemental Security Income, Social Security Disability, survivors' benefits, and retirement benefits.

Social Services: including issues with food stamps, HEAP (low-income heating program), FEMA and disaster relief, and issues related to federally subsidized housing.

Please visit the "Help" section of www.gillibrand.senate.gov or call (212) 688-6262 for further information. Please note that if you are seeking assistance with a case that involves a lawsuit or litigation, Senate Rules prohibit the Office of Senator Gillibrand from giving legal advice or intervening in the proceedings.
