WELCOME!

Food Donation 101: Best Practices for Starting a Food Donation Program
Welcome!

Chat box, Q & A
Our team will be monitoring and answering questions

Recording
This webinar is being recorded. A recording, as well as the slide deck will be provided following the webinar.
Agenda

SB 1383 Overview (10 min)

Video Case Study: Jimbo's Naturally (10 min)

Best Practices: 4 Tips for a Successful Food Recovery Program (20 min)

Q & A (10 min)

Wrap-up (5 min)

Nice to meet you!

Geertje Grootenhuis
Program Director,
San Diego Food System Alliance

Sarah Feteih
Program Manager,
San Diego Food System Alliance
What is food donation/food recovery?

A food recovery/food donation program ensures that surplus food that can't be used in the kitchen goes to good use: feeding people, not landfills.
The #1 Priority is Prevention

**REDUCE**
Prevent Food Waste

**REUSE**
Feed People

**RECYCLE**
Capture Resources

**Examples**
- Root-to-stalk & nose-to-tail cooking
- First-in-first-out to avoid inventory spoilage
- Repurpose surplus food into new recipes
- Practice just-in-time cooking
- Offer different portion options
SB 1383 Food Recovery Requirements

These requirements apply to select industries only, which are categorized into a tier system:

- **Tier 1 Generators*** = supermarkets, grocery stores, food service providers, food service distributors, wholesale vendors. Must comply by Jan. 1, 2022.

- **Tier 2 Generators*** = restaurants, hotels, health facilities, large venues, state agencies, and local education agencies. Must comply by Jan. 1, 2024.

*Size restrictions apply. Contact your city for more information.*
Tier 1 & Tier 2 generators must donate the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed to a food recovery organization or service (e.g. food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens, etc.)

*(SB 1383, Section 18991.3)*

Tier 1 & Tier 2 generators must comply with the food donation requirement by establishing contracts or written agreements with food recovery organizations or services.

*(SB 1383, Section 18991.4)*

Tier 1 & Tier 2 generators must keep the following records:

- A list of each food recovery entity that contracts with your business
- A copy of each contract/written agreement with food recovery entities
- For each food recovery entity your business contracts with:
  - The name, address and contact info of the service or organization
  - The types of food that are collected or self-hauled
  - The established frequency that food is collected or taken to the recovery agency
  - The quantity of food collected or self-hauled, measured in pounds recovered per month

*(SB 1383, Section 18991.4)*
Food Donation Case Study: Jimbo's
Food Recovery Best Practices

1. Understand liability protections and food safety
2. Establish a food recovery process
3. Designate a champion and train staff
4. Communicate with food recovery partners
Understand Liability Protections and Food Safety

Vanessa Mello
Supervising Environmental Health Specialist
San Diego County Department of Environmental Health and Quality
Establish a Food Recovery Process

Identify food fit for donation

- **Surplus food in holding.**
- **Excess inventory.**
- **Dated food.**
- **Food not fit for human consumption, e.g. moldy, discolored, or rotting food.**
- **Food that was in the "danger zone" (41°F–135°F) for over two hours.**
- **Any food that was not handled in accordance with standard kitchen health and safety protocols.**

Establish internal logistics.

Connect with a food recovery organization and establish a written agreement.

Develop Standard Operating Procedures to document the food donation logistics and process.
3. Designate Champions and Train Staff

"If you can instill the passion your champion has, if they can instill it in team members, the program will be successful."

- Ryan Hetherington
  Executive Sous Chef, Hilton San Diego Bayfront

Staff Training Strategies

- Assign a couple managers to provide food donation training to all staff. Create a list of all staff and have them sign next to their name once the training is complete.

- Include food donation training in new staff onboarding procedures and orientations.

- Consider offering monthly prizes to food donation champions (e.g. meal passes) to encourage participation.

- Work with the local food bank or your food donation recipient to organize a volunteer day or tour so staff can see where their food donations end up.
Communicate with Food Recovery Partners

Kat Newman, Esq.
Director of Food Service
Urban Street Angels
# SB 1383 Timeline

## Mandated Food Recovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tier 1 generators must comply with the donation, contract/agreement, and record-keeping requirements.</td>
<td>January 1, 2022</td>
<td>Cities will conduct inspections of Tier 1 starting Jan. 1, 2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Agreements with Recovery Organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tier 2 generators must comply with the donation, contract/agreement, and record-keeping requirements.</td>
<td>January 1, 2024</td>
<td>Cities will conduct inspections of Tier 1 starting Jan. 1, 2024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Record-keeping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
WELCOME
AGENDA
SB 1383 OVERVIEW
VIDEO CASE STUDY
BEST PRACTICES
Q & A
WRAP-UP

Food Recovery Packet

Food Donation Liability Protections & Food Safety

SB 1383 Food Recovery Requirements Overview

A Guide to Food Donation Tax Deductions

We are proud to participate in a food recovery program.

Food Donation Liability Protections

Can my business get sued for donating food?

Federal and State Food Donation laws protect you from liability when donating food as long as the food was handled safely before donation. Food Facilities may legally donate food to any nonprofit or directly to individuals in the community.

SB 1383 Food Recovery Requirements Overview

Does your business generate food waste?

Some of the days of cooking food into a trash can. A new law, SB 1383, is revolutionizing how businesses handle food waste by mandating food scrap recycling and food recovery programs.

The #1 Priority: Reduce Food Waste

Raja by cutting the amount of food wasted and reused through food donation. It is always to reduce food waste in this area.

How you can help make our food recovery program a success:

Identify food fit for donation. Food must have been handled according to all standard food safety protocols, including time and temperature guidelines.

20% of Methane Emissions

Organic waste in landfills emits 20% of the State of California's methane, a potent greenhouse gas

500,000 tons of food is wasted in San Diego County each year

1 in 5

In San Diego, 4 out of 5 families shop at a food store.

Food Recovery Agreement Template

SB 1383 regulation requires Tier 1 and Tier 2 Generators to build a written agreement with food recovery organizations and/or services that will be recycling their excess edible food. This document is a food recovery agreement template to help businesses fulfill this requirement.

As a Tier 1 or Tier 2 Generator, does my business need to fill out this template?

Use this template to:

Will your business build a recovery relationship?

Overview

Your food donations can save you money! Use this guide to learn more about how your business can maximize your cost savings through food donation tax deductions. Charlie food donation is eligible for federal tax incentives and enhanced tax deductions for a recovery program. This is a tangible benefit available to your business, and this guide can help you create the necessary earning for that benefit.

General Tax Deduction

Claiming a tax deduction in the amount of the donated food based on the cost the business paid to buy the food.

A tax deduction increases the business’s basis in the donated food. Qualifying businesses can deduct the lesser of either:

- the cost basis of the donated food or
- the fair market value of the donated food plus one-half of the cost of disposing the donated food.

The donation must be used for charitable purposes and given to a qualified organization as defined under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC).

General Tax Deduction

The revenue from the donated food must be a qualified 501(c)(3) for profit organization, and the food must be used for the care of the ill, needy, or infants.

The donated food must be used exclusively for charitable purposes.
Q&A

We want to hear from you!
Thank you!

City Contacts:

Del Mar  cbrown@delmar.ca.us
Solana Beach  rviskanta@cosb.org
Encinitas  recycling@encinitasca.gov
Vista  lwebbblanco@cityofvista.com
Poway  recycle@poway.org
National City  chutchinson@nationalcityca.gov