

Take action against food waste!

Reducing food waste saves money and supports the community. When source reduction isn't possible, donating surplus edible food is the next best step and directly helps those who need it most.

Food Recovery Hierarchy

Most Preferred

Source Reduction
Reduce the volume of surplus food generated

Donate Edible Food
Donate extra food to food banks, soup kitchens and shelters

Feed Animals
Divert food scraps to animal food

Industrial Uses
Provide waste oils for rendering and fuel conversion and food scraps for digestion to recover energy

Composting
Create a nutrient-rich soil amendment

Least Preferred

Landfill/ Incineration
Last resort to disposal

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CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities
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City of Roseville

Commercial Edible Food Recovery

CITY OF ROSEVILLE CALIFORNIA
Environmental Utilities

What is edible food recovery?

California's SB 1383, adopted in 2016, established statewide requirements to reduce organic waste sent to landfills. Beginning in 2022, certain businesses were also required to recover edible food that would otherwise be thrown away.

The law applies to these business types, known as *Edible Food Generators:*

Tier 1: January 1, 2022

Tier one businesses typically have more produce, fresh grocery, and shelf-stable foods to donate.

Tier 1 businesses include:

- Wholesale food vendors
- Food service providers
- Food distributors
- Grocery stores greater than 10,000 sq. feet.
- Supermarkets exceeding $2M in annual sales

Tier 2: January 1, 2024

Tier two businesses typically have more prepared foods to donate, which often require more careful handling to meet food safety requirements (e.g. time and temperature controls).

Tier 2 business include:

- Hotels with an on-site food facility and 200 plus rooms
- State agencies greater than 5,000 square feet or 250 plus seats
- Large venues and events
- Restaurant facilities greater than 5,000 square feet or 250 plus seats
- Health facilities with an on-site food facility and 100 plus beds

Edible food generator requirements

Commercial edible food generators must donate the maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed. EFGs must also establish a contract or written agreement with a food recovery organization or service. Food may be donated to:

- Food banks
- Food pantries
- Soup kitchens
- Other non-profits that distribute food to people in need
- For-profit food recovery services

The California Good Samaritan Food Donation Act and the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act shield those who donate food from liability as long as the food is handled safely and hygienically.

Reporting

The law requires mandated food donors to maintain records of their food donation activities.

Jurisdictions will monitor compliance by requesting the following types of records during inspections:

Contract or written agreement information for food recovery organizations and services

Schedules for food donation deliveries or collections

Quantity of food donated in pounds per month

Types of food donated





The goal

The primary goal of the Edible Food Recovery Program is to optimize the recovery of surplus edible food that is suitable for human consumption and redirect it to help feed people in our community. This initiative places great importance on fostering collaboration with food recovery organizations and services to ensure that excess food reaches its intended beneficiaries.

Prevent edible food waste

Making lists

Inventorying supplies

Buying less



Additional resources

Placer County Feed it Forward

City of Roseville Organics

Placer County Eat Well