Connecticut Food Donation Made Easy

This food rescue guidance document is part of a series aimed at helping commercial food service providers – e.g., restaurants, hotels, corporate cafeterias, and schools – reduce the volume of organic waste they send to landfills.

The US EPA’s Food Recovery Hierarchy ranks feeding hungry people near the top of its priorities as a strategy to reduce wasted food. Businesses and institutions should consider how each strategy on the EPA Hierarchy can contribute to a comprehensive food waste reduction plan.

This document is intended to provide guidance to organizations interested in establishing food donation programs by offering a broad overview of how successful food donation programs should be structured. In order to have a successful food donation program there are four key steps that must be taken:

1. Identify the types and amounts of food to be donated
2. Identify partner organizations in your area with which to work
3. Determine packaging, storage, and labeling requirements to ensure food safety
4. Determine how food will be transported as well as pick-up frequency and quantities
Why should my business donate surplus food?

After reducing food waste at the source, the US EPA ranks feeding hungry people as the next highest priority for reducing wasted food. Food donation yields financial, environmental, and social benefits as approximately 1 in 8 people in Connecticut currently face hunger. Further, according to ReFED, New Yorkers discarded the equivalent of 1.04 billion meals in 2019 in surplus food. At the same time, every day, businesses throw away thousands of pounds of food. Much of this food could instead feed hungry people. Decreasing the volume of wasted food can reduce the overall cost of business operations and increase operational efficiency. It can also mitigate significant greenhouse gas emissions and enable a range of beneficial end uses.

Selecting, labeling, and storing food for donation

Most categories of food can be donated, as long as the food is “apparently wholesome” or “fit for human consumption”. Donated food should be properly packaged and stored to prevent contamination and spoilage. The following table provides specific guidance for packaging, storing, and labeling foods; these should look familiar as they are aligned with best practices for food handling.
## Food Handling Guidelines for Donating Food

### Prepared Foods
- **Entrees** (pasta, pizza, vegetables, prepared meat): Chilled at 41°F or below or frozen at 0 °F or below
- **Baked goods**: Cool and dry

### Packaged Foods
- **Shelf-stable** (boxed, canned foods): Cool and dry
- **Meat** (fresh, dairy, perishable): Chilled at 41°F or below
- **Meat** (frozen or unprocessed): Frozen at 0 °F or below

### Fresh Produce
- **Whole**: Cool and dry
- **Chopped**: Chilled at 41°F or below

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### Examples of foods and storage requirements

#### Prepared Foods
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- **Baked goods**: Cool and dry

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- **Shelf-stable** (boxed, canned foods): Cool and dry
- **Meat** (fresh, dairy, perishable): Chilled at 41°F or below
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#### Fresh Produce
- **Whole**: Cool and dry
- **Chopped**: Chilled at 41°F or below

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### Recommended language for the label

**Prepared Foods**
1. The name and location of food distribution organization (pre-printed)
2. The name and location of donor
3. The food description
4. The date of donation
5. Allergen disclaimer statement (pre-printed)

**Packaged Foods**
1. The common or usual name of the product
2. The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor
3. The net quantity of the contents
4. The common or usual name of each ingredient, listed in descending order of prominence

**Fresh Produce**
No label required

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WARNING! This container holds rescued food! This food may contain, have come into contact with, or have been produced in a facility which also produces milk, eggs, peanuts, tree nuts (walnuts, almonds, pecans, hazelnuts/filberts, pistachios, cashews, coconuts, pine nuts, macadamia nuts, and/or Brazil nuts), fish, shellfish (crab, crawfish, lobster, shrimp, mussels, and/or oysters), wheat, soybeans, and/or sesame seeds.

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Schools can develop donation programs for edible surplus. The **Food Donation by Connecticut Schools** guide provides state-specific guidelines and resources for establishing similar programs.
Finding Partner Food Rescue Organizations

There are many organizations that accept and distribute food for donation. It is important to build a network of partners that can accept your surplus food, so seek out the organizations in your area that distribute food to those in need. If you are having trouble locating organizations in your area, speak with other local businesses that have food donation programs. You can also look for non-profits that work in waste diversion.

Contact the Center for EcoTechnology at 888-813-8552 or e-mail wastedfood@cetonline.org for more information.

Partnersing with Food Rescue Organizations

Frequent communication and site visits with partner food rescue organizations can foster positive relationships, build trust, and help drive successful donation programs. It is also important to have a written agreement (see sample on right) with partner organizations so that there is shared understanding of what foods will be donated, how that food will be handled and stored, and how frequently that food will be transported.

The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection provides Food Waste Reduction and Recovery resources to help businesses and schools with efforts to prevent and redirect wasted food.

Food Donation Agreement Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good Products</th>
<th>Packaging</th>
<th>Storage Conditions</th>
<th>Shelf Life</th>
<th>Sampling and Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepared Meals</td>
<td>Headsphere packaging</td>
<td>chilled or frozen, or room at room temperature</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food Donation Laws and Liability Protection

There are several laws pertaining to food donation at the federal and state level. The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (42 U.S.C. § 1791) encourages food donations by providing liability protections for businesses that donate 'apparently wholesome' food in 'good faith' to nonprofit organizations. 42 U.S.C. § 1758(l) explicitly states that schools participating in the national lunch program that donate excess food receive liability protection under the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act. Extensive legal research does not turn up a single legal case related to food donation liability.

Some states have laws that provide additional protections for food donation. In Connecticut, the law offers protection for donors that supply food to a nonprofit organization in good faith, provided that the donation meets state safety and labeling guidelines. The Harvard Food Law and Policy Clinic has created state-specific Legal Fact Sheets for Connecticut to provide information about Liability Protection, and Tax Incentives for Businesses.

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Food Labeling

The Harvard Food Law and Policy Clinic created a document specifically about date labeling laws in Connecticut.
**Sector Spotlight: Aux Délices**

With four stores and a central commissary kitchen, Aux Délices offers prepared food, catering, cakes and pastries, as well as cooking classes. For the past two years, the business has partnered with Food Rescue US to redirect edible surplus to hungry people. Through this partnership, Aux Delices has donated **37,597 estimated meals** between January and July 2021.

On a daily basis, Aux Délices employees collect food from each store in sealed containers, which are then transported in bags back to the commissary kitchen where they are staged for pick-up. Seven days a week, Food Rescue US volunteers visit the commissary kitchen to collect bagged items for donation. Donated foods include sandwiches, breakfasts, breads, pastries, and other prepared items - from chicken parmesan to soup.

The ability for Aux Délices to coordinate their food donation program out of one central kitchen has streamlined the process for both the business and its food rescue partners. Aux Délices is responsible for packaging and transporting food back to their central location, and then Food Rescue US handles the remaining logistics. This organization serves as one point-of-contact who coordinates other agencies and volunteers to collect the food. They also monitor program success by tracking donations, and support Aux Délices if questions or concerns arise.

In reflection about the program, Laura Kraus, Corporate Catering at Aux Délices, notes that "working with Food Rescue US has made it so easy – they have coordinated all volunteers and partners and are very well organized." Aux Délices has experienced numerous benefits from participation. Not only is it beneficial to know that food isn't wasted, staff appreciate knowing that edible surplus is being redirected to people facing food insecurity. Additionally, this program provides the business, which already donates to local organizations around holidays, yet another way to give back to the community.

Food Rescue US is a nonprofit with 34 locations in 21 states and the District of Columbia. This organization coordinates volunteers to pick-up and deliver surplus edible food to local rescue agency partners, providing streamlined coordination, and filling the gap of moving food from the point of generation to sites where it can be redistributed. Those interested in establishing a donation program or volunteering with the organization can find contact information and additional details at foodrescue.us.
Sector Spotlight:
Stop and Shop

With a goal of sending zero waste to the landfill, Stop & Shop has taken a comprehensive approach to its food donation program. While prevention is a focus for the business, it also recognizes that there are times in which surplus edible food cannot be avoided. As a result, the business strives to donate as much food as possible. Inedible food scraps are collected and delivered to the company’s anaerobic digester at its distribution center in Freetown, MA, producing energy to fuel the facility.

The retailer has established a clear chain of command that supports collaboration with local food rescue agencies while ensuring consistency across its stores. Stop & Shop designates contacts within departments at each location who are responsible for monitoring and overseeing food rescue on the sales floor. To add a layer of support, a Sustainability Lead at each site is tasked with acting as the main point of contact for a partner rescue agency, ensuring that food is prepared properly. The Sustainability Lead quickly relays any feedback back to staff as needed. Monitoring the program for success, the regional staff with oversight of several store’s efforts monitor trends in the program and expertly coordinate to ensure that donation opportunities are maximized, while minimizing unnecessary surplus.

This expanded food donation program encompasses meat and seafood, grocery, frozen, dairy, produce, and bakery items. To ensure food safety, meat and seafood designated for donation is frozen immediately and kept separately in boxes in the freezer until collected by a rescue agency volunteer.

While practices vary slightly by department, employees typically collect food in boxes labeled for donation, and store the items in the freezer, refrigerator, or a designated location until it is picked-up. During the past twelve months, 91 Stop & Shop stores in Connecticut donated the equivalent of over 1,700,000 meals through this program.

The business partners with Connecticut Food Bank/Foodshare, which work with local entities to ensure food is collected for donation. According to Connecticut Food Bank/Foodshare, Stop & Shop is unique among retail donors in having a designated staff person at every store location to ensure the success of the donation program. Through this partnership, both parties monitor donation volumes, offering a check and balance to track program impact.

“Stop & Shop is committed to sustainability, and we’re proud that many of our sustainability initiatives help protect the environment and nourish our communities. By working with partners such as Connecticut Food Bank/Foodshare, as well as local food pantries, we are able to divert unsellable, donatable food into people’s kitchens rather than landfills,” explains Maura O’Brien, External Communications & Community Relations Manager at Stop & Shop. “Throughout the pandemic, a spotlight has been placed on the need to redirect food to those in our communities in need of support.”

FoodShare, which has been in operation for nearly 40 years, coordinates a fleet, agency partners, and volunteers to schedule pick-ups from retailers and deliver food to sites where it can be redistributed. This organization recently merged with the Connecticut Food Bank, and now works with 350 stores in the state to rescue food. The name of the newly merged organization is Connecticut Foodshare. Feeding America’s MealConnect platform offers a free tool for donors to connect with outlets across the country for their edible surplus. More information about donating to Connecticut Foodshare or volunteering for the organization can be found online.
Food Transportation

Different types of food have different transportation needs. Canned and shelf-stable foods have different transportation needs than temperature controlled foods. Speak with your local health board and food rescue organizations to ensure that food is being transported appropriately. Keep transportation logs to ensure that food is arriving at the donation location in the same condition it left your facility. The form to the right is an example of a transportation log that can be used to ensure that food is transported safely and appropriately.

Resources

There are many resources and organizations available to find further information and assistance with setting up a food donation program in your area. Below is a list of national food donation organizations and resources. In addition, view the CET's Wasted Food Solutions Connecticut page to find specific information regarding food rescue and donation.

Food Donation Organizations
• Feeding America
• Food Donation Connection
• Food Recovery Network

Searchable list of smaller agencies (soup kitchens and food pantries): Find a Food Pantry

Documents and Laws

Harvard Food Law and Policy Clinic Fact Sheets for Connecticut
• Date Labeling Laws
• Liability Protections
• Tax Incentives for Businesses
• Feeding Food Scraps to Animals

Comprehensive Guidelines for Food Recovery Programs
• FDA Food Code 2013
• Food Recovery: A Legal Guide
• ServSafe Food Safety Training

If you are a business/institution interested in hearing more about starting a food recovery program, contact the Center for EcoTechnology at (888) 813-8552 or wastedfood@cetonline.org.
The Center for EcoTechnology (CET) helps people and businesses save energy and reduce waste. CET acts as a catalyst to accelerate the development of a vibrant marketplace to divert wasted food from the commercial and institutional sectors. We have been a leader in the wasted food reduction and diversion movement for more than 20 years, implementing some of the first wasted food composting programs in the country, and contributing to effective public policy.

We believe that better managing wasted food is critical in order to address climate change, feed more hungry people, and grow our economy. If you are a city, state or federal agency, industry group or foundation, and want to tackle the issue of wasted food, please contact us!

Phone: (888) 813-8552  |  Email: wastedfood@cetonline.org
wastedfood.cetonline.org

This document was developed in collaboration with health officials, food rescue organizations, food banks, and organizations with established food donation programs. Updates to the document were made possible by a Healthy Communities grant from EPA Region 1.