



# SB 1383 for Commercial Edible Food Generators Food Recovery Requirements

Senate Bill (SB) 1383 is a new state regulation that requires all jurisdictions offer **organics waste collection services by 2022** and no less than **20% of edible food** currently disposed of in California must be **recovered** for human consumption by **2025**

## What is **REQUIRED** of food generators, under the new regulation?

Recover maximum amount of edible food that would otherwise be disposed of.



Tier 1 and 2 businesses must arrange food recovery through contracts or written agreements with food recovery organizations or services that will collect edible food for food recovery.

All commercial businesses must subscribe to and participate in their jurisdictions organics curbside collection service or self-haul organic waste to a composting facility or other collection program.

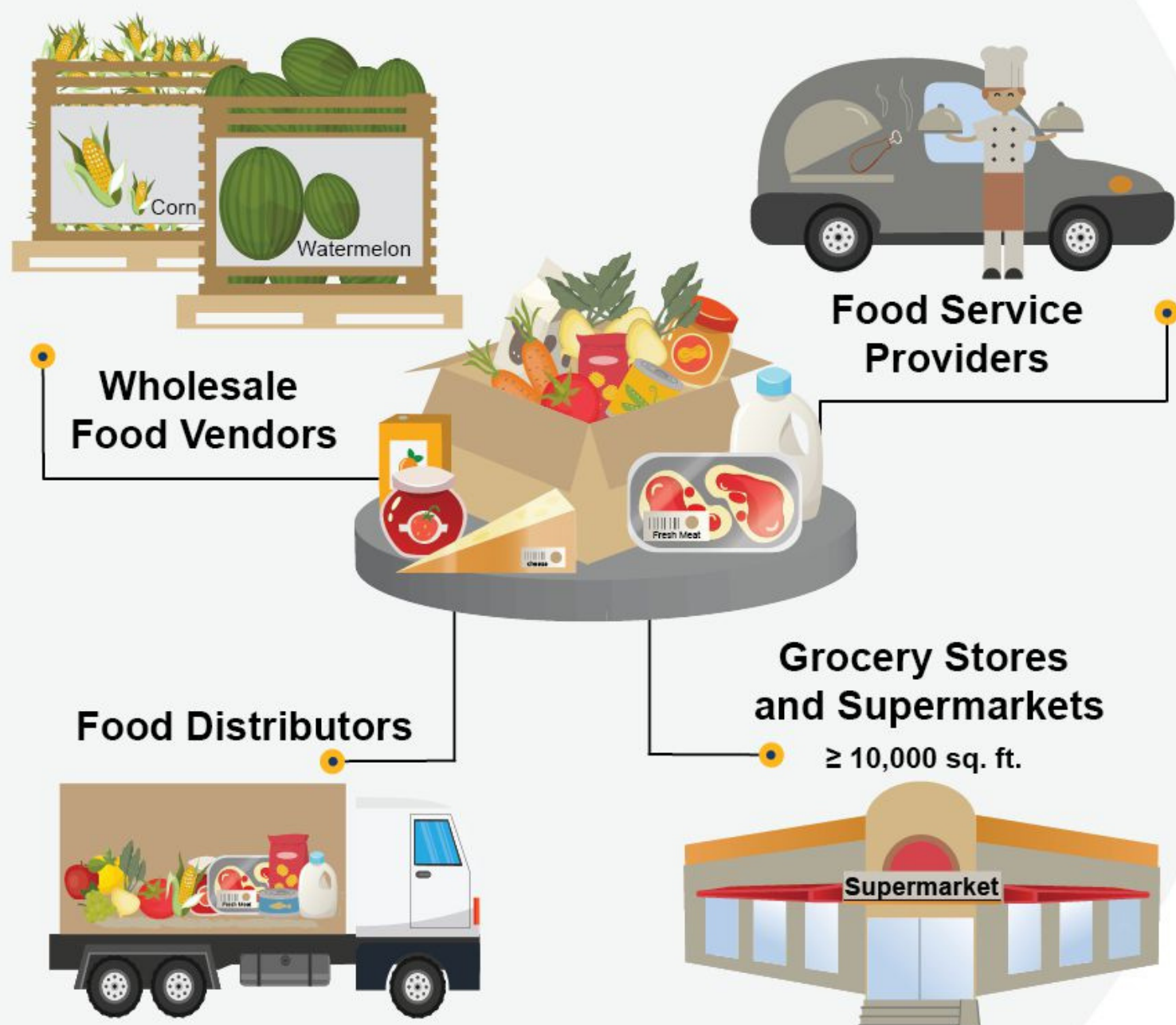
## Why am I being contacted?

Jurisdictions must identify large Edible Food Generators (EFGs), increase their access to Food Recovery Organizations or Services for the purpose of recovering edible food for food insecure individuals, and inform Tier 1 & 2 businesses of their requirements for food recovery and organics collection. The law has grouped EFGs into two tiers:

### Tier 1

January 1, 2022

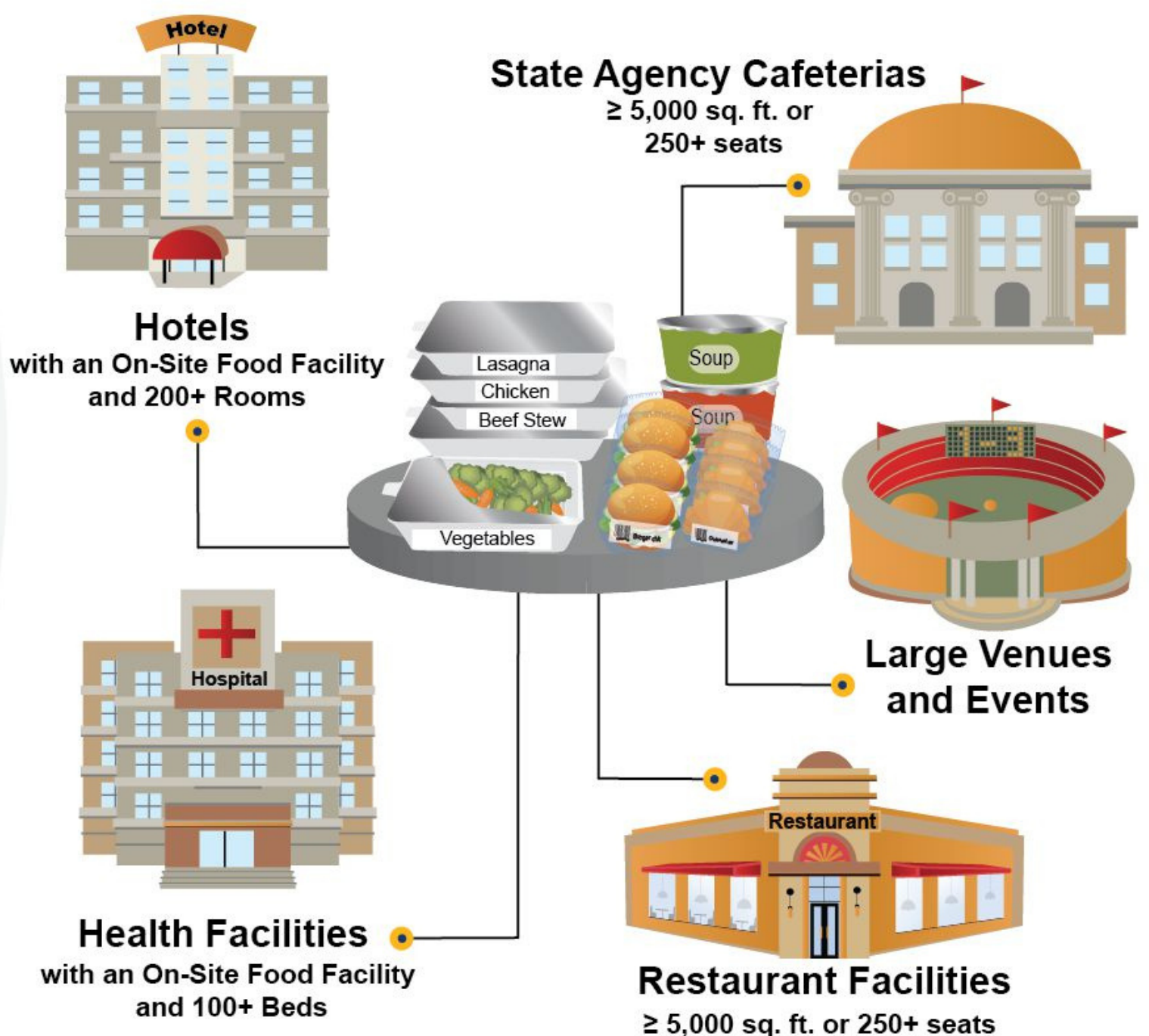
Tier one businesses typically have more produce, fresh grocery, and shelf-stable foods to donate.



### 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).



This is a brief overview of essentials to know. Visit CalRecycle's SB 1383 page to learn more and access FAQs for Edible Food Generators

As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and upon request will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities.



# SB 1383 for Commercial Edible Food Generators: Information & Resources

Not sure how to set up a contract/agreement with a FRO/FRS?  
Check out CalRecycle's [Model Food Recovery Agreement](#) for help!

## Recordkeeping

The law requires EFGs 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 with food recovery organizations and/or services
- Schedules for food donation deliveries or collections
- Quantity of food donated in pounds per month
- Types of food each food recovery organization or service will receive or collect

## Benefits of Edible Food Donations



**Fight Food Insecurity** – Almost 1 in 4 Californians suffer from food insecurity. Partnering with local food rescue organizations will help bring edible food to communities that need it the most and create more climate resilient communities.



**Greenhouse Gas Reduction** – Organic material is the largest contributor of waste in landfills. You can help prevent this edible food from filling up landfills and reducing harmful greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.



**Cost Reduction** – Not only are there tax reductions associated with donating surplus edible food, but you can save in waste services costs.

## Helpful Links:

- [SB 1383 Regulation Text](#)
- [Safe Surplus Food Donation Toolkit](#) – Guidance for Food Facilities
- [Guidelines for Safe Food Donations](#) – Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
- [Food Donors Information](#) – CalRecycle

## Definitions:

- **Wholesale food vendor** – a business or establishment engaged in the merchant wholesale distribution of food, where food (including fruits and vegetables) is received, shipped, stored, prepared for distribution to a retailer, warehouse, distributor, or other destination.
- **Food service provider** – an entity primarily engaged in providing food services to institutional, governmental, commercial, or industrial locations of others based on contractual arrangements with these types of organizations.
- **Food Distributer** – a company that distributes food to entities including, but not limited to, supermarkets and grocery stores.
- **Grocery Stores** – a store primarily engaged in the retail sale of canned food; dry goods; fresh fruits and vegetables; fresh meats, fish, and poultry; and any area that is not separately owned within the store where the food is prepared and served, including a bakery, deli, and meat and seafood departments.
- **Supermarket** – a full-line, self-service retail store with gross annual sales of two million dollars (\$2,000,000), or more, and which sells a line of dry grocery, canned goods, or nonfood items and some perishable items.

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