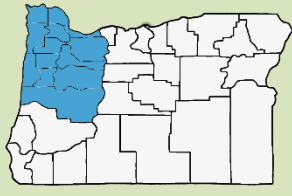


**2025 SMMP  
TASK FORCE**

# Food & Organics Subcommittee Meeting #3

*Wednesday, April 16, 2025*



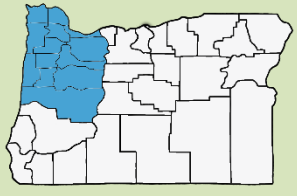


2025 SMMP  
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Food &  
Organics  
Subcommittee

# GROUP AGREEMENTS

- **Raise Hand Before Speaking:** please use the raise hand feature and wait to be called on
- **Prioritize Relationships:** put people before process
- **Acknowledge and Share Power:** Step up, step back
- **Value Many Perspectives:** Elevate lived and work experience
- **Communicate Directly:** Use plain language, ask for what you need
- **Create Shared Understanding:** share historical context, contextualize decisions
- **Exercise Curiosity:** Be willing to listen, learn, and reflect on feedback



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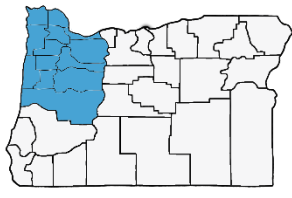
Food &  
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# FOCUS AREA #1: PREVENTION

- **Goal:** Reduce commercial food waste by x%
- Ranked strategies to achieve the goal:
  - Prevention Awareness: Raise awareness about the importance of reducing/preventing food waste
  - Prevention in Schools and Institutions: Increase food waste prevention in schools & institutions
  - Increase gleaning: divert waste from production for distribution as food

# Commercial Intervention Campaigns – Strategy #1

Strategy 💡	Program Partners 🤝	Cost 🛒	Funding Mechanism 💰	Policy Support 📄	Waste Prevention 🚫	Waste Diversion ♻️	Economic Impact 🇸🇬	Human Health Impact 🏥	Equity / Community Impact 🌐	Environmental Impact 🌱	Climate Impact 🌍
📊 <b>Waste Tracking &amp; Analytics</b>	IKEA + Leanpath; Sodexo; Compass Group	💵 💵 (medium)	Private capital, corporate sustainability	Some cities incentivize food waste tracking	★★★★ (30–50% reduction typical)	★ (not primary focus)	High ROI: \$7+ return per \$1 spent	Safer food handling; less overproduction	Jobs created in sustainability/tech roles	Reduced pressure on landfills, less water & energy used per meal	Reduced methane, lower embodied emissions
👨‍🍳 <b>Staff Training &amp; Culture Shift</b>	WRAP (UK), Guardians of Grub, Sodexo, Hilton	💵 (low)	Public grants, internal operations budget	WRAP supported by UK DEFRA	★★★★	★	Strong: cost savings through waste cuts	Better kitchen safety and cleanliness	Accessible across language/literacy levels	Reduced back-of-house waste, less strain on waste systems	Lower emissions from avoided waste
🛒 <b>Smart Inventory Management</b>	Tesco, Kroger, ReFED Toolkit users	💵 💵	Corporate-funded, utility/municipal pilots	Supported by ReFED, USDA Food Loss Goals	★★★★	★★	Reduces procurement cost, spoilage losses	Fresher food in consumer hands	Can improve affordability with optimized stock	Less packaging and spoilage = reduced runoff and waste packaging	Less transport, less spoilage = reduced emissions
🍴 <b>Portion/Menu Redesign</b>	Hilton, Aramark, smaller restaurants	💵	Business-funded, some utility rebates	Not often policy-linked	★★★	★★	Reduces food cost, improves plate consistency	Can help reduce overeating	Neutral, unless paired with nutrition access	Less uneaten food = reduced kitchen waste	Indirect: lower food volumes = lower impact
🗣️ <b>Consumer Education (e.g., Save the Food)</b>	NRDC + Ad Council; Too Good To Go	💵 💵 – 💵 💵 💵 (medium-high)	Philanthropy, NGO grants	Supported by USDA, EPA	★★	★★	Modest: may shift consumer habits	Promotes healthier use of leftovers	Can reach underserved areas via PSAs	Indirect impact on household and community waste	Emissions reduction from household waste prevention
🥕 <b>Ugly Produce / Secondary Markets</b>	Intermarché, Misfits Market, Imperfect Foods	💵	Private capital, retail margin innovation	France supported via marketing flexibility	★★★	★★★	Builds new markets for producers; reduces loss	Increases produce access	Can increase affordability in food deserts	Reduces farm waste, pesticide runoff, better land use	Reduces emissions from farm-level waste + adds soil organic matter










































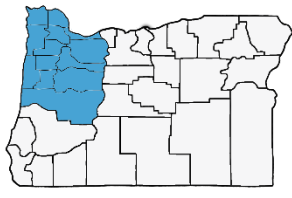
# COMMERCIAL INTERVENTION CAMPAIGNS: FEEDBACK

Oregon Examples Not included Above	Who Needs to Act	How is it Funded	What are the Barriers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>TooGoodToGo - PH</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Local governments support staff training</li><li>Businesses need to engage</li><li>Staff needs to implement</li><li>Focus should not be on small restaurants. Focus more on manufacturers, larger institutions and foodservice providers (at least at the beginning)</li><li>Through commercial can actually get through to residences (of staff that work there)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For larger institutions, the savings justify the investment</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cost – regulation doesn't require, so it is reliant on voluntary actions. Only early adopters are engaging, as it does add costs to businesses.</li><li>Time – time is cost to low-overhead businesses.</li><li>Staff turnover.</li><li>ROI is actually high – why isn't it easier to get them to adopt?</li><li>Attitudes: Foodservice doesn't think they waste food. They get defensive if you say they are.</li><li>Getting attention of these businesses.</li><li>Economies of scale</li><li>Space constraints- Signage, etc.</li></ul>



# Schools & Institutions Strategy #2


 Program	 Key Focus	 Program Partners	 Cost	 Funding Mechanism	 Policy Support	 Waste Prevention	 Waste Diversion	 Economic Impact	 Human Health	 Equity/Communities	 Environment	 Climate Impact
 <b>Zero Waste Schools Program - California, USA</b>	Waste audits, composting, food donation, student education	CalRecycle, local school districts, environmental organizations	Variable (depends on school size)	State funding through CalRecycle grants	Strong state support for zero waste goals	Significant reduction in overall waste generated.	50% of waste diverted from landfills through composting and donation	Reduced landfill fees; lower waste management costs.	Better nutritional education for students.	Low-income students benefit from food donations.	Improved soil quality from composting; reduced landfill usage.	Reduced methane emissions from landfills due to composting.
 <b>Real Food Challenge - Nationwide, USA</b>	Sustainable food sourcing, waste reduction, food recovery networks	Student organizations, universities, food suppliers	Variable	University and foundation funding, grants	Support from sustainability policies on campuses	Increased awareness of food waste and smaller portions purchased.	Diverted large amounts of food through donation networks	Long-term savings on food costs and waste disposal.	Promoted healthy, sustainable eating habits for students.	Focus on local food systems supports underserved communities.	Promotes sustainable agriculture; improved soil health.	Reduction in food-related emissions, especially from production.
 <b>Wasted Food Initiative - Michigan State Univ., USA</b>	Food waste education, portion control, composting, food donation	MSU, local food banks, campus dining services	   Moderate	University funds, food service contracts	University-led sustainability policies	Raised awareness and changed dining habits.	Thousands of pounds of food donated to local charities.	Reduced food procurement costs by better portion control.	Healthier food choices promoted on campus.	Helps low-income families with food donations.	Composting improves soil health; reduces landfill use.	Reduced methane emissions from landfills through diversion.
 <b>Food Rescue Program - Toronto, Canada</b>	Surplus food collection, redistribution to local charities, waste prevention	City of Toronto, local food banks, schools	 Low	City-funded; charitable donations	Supported by local food security/waste policies	Increased food recovery and donation rates.	Diverted surplus food from landfills to charities	Reduced food procurement costs; funding for food recovery.	Addressing food insecurity in local communities.	Low-income populations benefit from food donations.	Reduced waste in landfills; encourages sustainable food systems.	Reduced food transportation emissions by redistributing food.
 <b>Love Food, Hate Waste - United Kingdom</b>	Educational campaigns, waste reduction workshops, competitions	WRAP, local schools, government agencies	  Low to moderate	Funded by WRAP, government and local authorities	Strong UK government waste reduction support	Raised awareness among students; reduced excess food purchasing.	Schools reduced food waste by 20%.	Savings from reduced food waste and disposal costs.	Promoted healthier eating behaviors and food education.	Benefited low-income families through food redistribution.	Reduced waste going to landfills; promoted sustainable practices.	Lowered carbon footprint of food waste through prevention.
 <b>NYC DOE Food Waste Reduction</b>	Food waste audits, composting, food recovery partnerships	NYC DOE, local food banks, schools	     High	City-funded, local sustainability policy support	Strong city policies on sustainability	Increased awareness and participation in waste reduction.	Large-scale food diversion and composting efforts	Lowered municipal waste costs; redirected funds to food banks.	Healthier food options promoted in school meals.	Focus on food equity for underprivileged students.	Reduced landfill usage; enhanced local composting systems.	Lowered methane emissions by diverting food waste.
 <b>Waste Not Program - University of Arizona, USA</b>	Waste tracking, portion control, food donation, student education	Univ. of Arizona, local food banks, dining services	    Moderate to high	University and local funding	Supported by university sustainability goals	Increased food waste awareness on campus.	Large-scale food donations to local food banks	Reduced waste disposal fees; saved on food purchasing costs.	Focus on healthier campus dining options.	Increased access to food for those in need.	Composting improved local soil quality; diverted food waste.	Reduced landfill methane emissions from organic waste.
 <b>NSLP Food Waste Reduction - Nationwide, USA</b>	Healthier portions, food waste reduction in lunch programs, donation, composting	USDA, school districts, local food banks	   Moderate	USDA and local education budgets	USDA/state education department policy support	Raised awareness of food waste in schools.	Large-scale donation of unused food to food banks	Lower waste management costs for school districts.	Promoted healthier eating habits for students.	Benefited communities with high food insecurity.	Reduced landfill waste through composting; local food system boost	Reduced food waste-related emissions from landfills



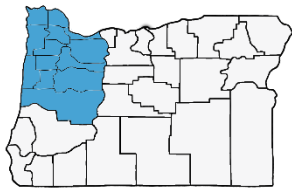
# SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS: FEEDBACK

Oregon Examples not included above	Who Needs to Act	How is it Funded	What are the Barriers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Schools – different type of partnership for schools vs other entities – different audience. Staff (back of house)</li><li>Volunteers (front of house)</li><li>Local Governments – program support, funding, mandate</li><li>Food banks</li><li>Other institutions</li><li>Associations – restaurant and lodging association<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Partnership amplifies messaging and is from a more</li></ul></li><li>Include afterschool programs</li><li>Include boys and girl program</li><li>Need local champion</li><li>Crossover with diversion – with a compost mandate it gets their attention</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Highly variable. Some from city, some from non-profit. Not a ton of funding.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strong programs in OR often small scale</li><li>Each institution is very different in how they operate – not a one-size-fits all solution</li><li>Federal vouchers given based on meals served – incentivizes more meals served,</li><li>Not common dedicated funding – needs a local champion. Doesn’t happen without. Need buy in.</li><li>Back of house is best starting point. Front of house is an equity issue, as it relies on volunteer. – Share table could be an approach.</li></ul>

# Gleaning Programs – Strategy #3

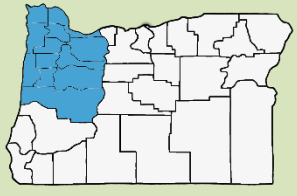
 Program	 Policy Support	 Equity Impacts	 Partners	 Waste Diversion	 Economic Impact	 Climate Impact	 Environmental Impact	 Human Health Impact
 <b>Society of St. Andrew (SoSA)</b>	 Minimal formal policy; faith-based support	Access to fresh produce for underserved rural areas	 Churches,  farmers,  food banks	 30M+ lbs/year	 Extremely low cost; ~\$0.02/lb	 Prevents methane from decomposing crops	 Reduces field tilling; protects soil quality	 Improves diets; mental health from volunteering
 <b>CA Assoc. of Food Banks – Farm to Family</b>	 State tax incentives (15%)	Equitable statewide distribution, rural + urban	 CA Dept. of Ag,  growers	 160M+ lbs/year	 ~\$70M in produce value/year	 Major landfill diversion & fewer food miles	 Conserves water by preventing unharvested crops from rotting	 Reduces food-related illness with more produce
 <b>Feeding Florida – Farmers Feeding Florida</b>	 State & USDA funding	Serves rural areas and low-income households	 FL Dept. of Ag,  growers	 40M+ lbs/year	 Lowers food bank & farm costs	 Prevents tilling emissions	 Supports regenerative ag practices; reduces overproduction	 Expands access to fresh food in food deserts
 <b>AmpleHarvest.org</b>	 No policy; tech platform	Empowers local growers, supports micro pantries	 Gardeners,  small pantries	 Thousands of donations	 Very low cost, high community ROI	 Reduces local waste & emissions	 Promotes biodiversity through local gardening	 Boosts nutrition where food insecurity is hidden
 <b>Food Forward</b>	 Local grants, foundations	Urban food access for BIPOC and low-income groups	 Markets, wholesalers,  orgs	 80M lbs/year (2023)	 \$320M in produce since launch	 Diverts massive terminal waste	 Reduces emissions from transport + terminal waste handling	 Replaces processed food with fresh options
 <b>Hidden Harvest</b>	 Gov & philanthropic grants	Pays farmworkers; promotes dignified labor	 Farms, labor orgs,  food banks	 1–2M lbs/year	 Creates jobs + reduces hunger	 Prevents in-field waste; soil conservation	 Prevents field abandonment; supports soil & water retention	 Supports farmworkers & food-insecure families
 <b>Second Harvest Heartland</b>	 USDA, state & local grants	Serves tribal & culturally specific communities	 Retailers, farmers,  pantries	 20M+ lbs/year (farm only)	 Cuts relief costs, supports regional systems	 Reduces GHGs from multiple sources	 Reduces pressure on landfills & natural habitats near disposal sites	 Improves culturally appropriate diet access





# GLEANNING PROGRAMS: FEEDBACK

Oregon Examples not included above	Who Needs to Act	How is it Funded	What are the Barriers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Small scale volunteer orgs</li><li>• Farmers</li><li>• Food banks</li><li>• Independent food pantries</li><li>• National gleaning associations</li><li>• DEQ has given grants</li><li>• Foundations (grants)</li></ul>	Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Farmers have to allow volunteers to do this. – liability challenges</li><li>• A lot of moving parts – very complex</li><li>• Difficult to define the universe</li><li>• A lot is already happening.</li><li>• Often an informal arrangement. Hard to track data</li><li>• Low-no cost Space to store and pack boxes (gov. can play the role to create this space)</li><li>• Distribution channels</li><li>• Information on where there is information to glean (directory of gleaning opportunities)</li></ul>



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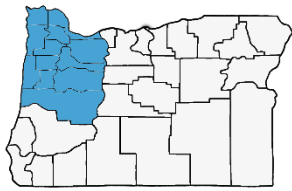
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# FOCUS AREA #2

- **Goal:** Increase food rescue by X%
- Ranked strategies to achieve the goal
- Donation Awareness: Raise awareness about the importance of sustainable consumption (donation)
- Increase Donation: Increase donation to agencies for distribution
- Food Insecurity Data: Increase data collection for food needs & Food insecurity mapping (combined from 2 bullets)

# Donation Awareness – Strategy #4



































































Initiative	Type 🧩	Strategy 🧠	Awareness Component 🔔	Target Audience 🎯	Funding Sources 💰	Program Partners 🤝	Cost 💵	Policy Support 🏛️	Waste Prevention ✅	Waste Diversion ♻️	Economic Impact 🇸🇪	Human Health 🍏	Equity / Community Impact 👥	Environmental Impact 🌱	Climate Impact 🌍
MealConnect (2014–ongoing)	📱 Tech Platform	Real-time app connecting surplus food from donors to food banks	Messaging emphasizes sustainability , community benefit, and tax incentives	Businesses (grocery stores, restaurants, producers)	Feeding America, General Mills, corporate donors	Feeding America, local food banks, businesses	💵 💵 Moderate – major grant plus operating funds	✅ Supported by USDA and EPA food waste goals	🟢 🟢 🟢 Very high – over 5 billion lbs rescued	🟢 🟢 🟢 High – real-time pickups increase diversion	☀️ ☀️ ☀️ High – reduces disposal costs, boosts nonprofit capacity	☀️ ☀️ ☀️ High – more nutritious food to underserved areas	☀️ ☀️ ☀️ High – food insecurity reduction in low-income areas	☀️ ☀️ Moderate – land and water conservation	☀️ ☀️ High – methane emissions avoided
Love Food Hate Waste (UK, 2007–ongoing)	📣 Public Campaign	National media campaign targeting behavioral change in food management	Emotional and practical framing around donation and reducing household waste	Households, businesses, public sector	UK Government (DEFRA), WRAP	WRAP, local authorities, supermarkets	💵 💵 💵 High – large-scale multi-year campaign	✅ Aligns with Courtauld Commitment and UK targets	🟢 🟢 🟢 High – 21% household waste reduction	🟢 🟢 Moderate – promoted commercial donations	☀️ ☀️ Medium – household + local government savings	☀️ ☀️ Medium – better food practices encouraged	☀️ ☀️ Medium – culturally inclusive education	☀️ ☀️ Moderate – landfill and habitat impact	☀️ ☀️ Medium – lower emissions from home waste
Too Good To Go (2016 EU, 2020 US)	📱 App + Movement	Mobile marketplace connecting surplus food to consumers at discount	Frames donation as climate action via strong social media & movement-building	Businesses, individual consumers	Venture capital, in-app revenue	Too Good To Go, restaurants, cafes, nonprofits	💵 💵 Medium – app-based model with private funding	✅ Supported by local & EU food waste initiatives	🟢 🟢 Medium – over 200 million meals saved	🟢 🟢 🟢 High – scalable, real-time marketplace	☀️ ☀️ ☀️ High – added revenue for sellers, savings for users	☀️ ☀️ Medium – low-cost access to fresh meals	☀️ ☀️ Medium – served urban low-income users via partners	☀️ ☀️ Moderate – decreased demand for new food production	☀️ ☀️ High – avg 2.7 kg CO <sub>2</sub> saved per meal
ReFED Roadmap (2016 & 2020)	📍 Strategic Framework	Comprehensive strategy with tools and data for scaling food waste solutions	Communicates waste impact and benefits of rescue with dashboards, guides	Policymakers , nonprofits, businesses	Philanthropy (Walmart Foundation , others)	ReFED, NRDC, Deloitte, national coalition	💵 💵 💵 High – \$300M+ in funding leveraged	✅ Supports U.S. 2030 food waste reduction goal	🟢 🟢 🟢 Very high – 13M tons potential prevented	🟢 🟢 Medium – focus on scaling donation logistics	☀️ ☀️ ☀️ High – \$8B in projected annual savings	☀️ ☀️ Medium – improved systems support food access	☀️ ☀️ Medium – roadmap includes equity lens	☀️ ☀️ Moderate – protects soil & habitat	☀️ ☀️ High – large GHG reduction potential
San Diego Donation Campaign (~2016–ongoing)	🏛️ Local Government Program	Multilingual outreach, technical assistance to food businesses	Education tailored for cultural relevance, language, and regulation	Food service businesses (restaurants, groceries, institutions)	City funding, CalRecycle grants	City of San Diego, local food banks, donors	💵 Low – small city program with grants	✅ SB 1383 mandates commercial donation	🟢 🟢 Moderate – improved donation compliance	🟢 🟢 Moderate – more food moved to nonprofits	☀️ ☀️ Medium – reduced hauling costs for donors	☀️ ☀️ Medium – increased access to healthy foods	☀️ ☀️ Medium – targeted support for underserved communities	☀️ Low – localized environmental benefit	☀️ ☀️ Moderate – supports methane targets



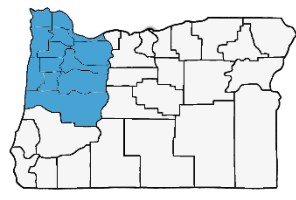
# DONATION AWARENESS: FEEDBACK

Oregon Examples not included above	Who Needs to Act	How is it Funded	What are the Barriers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Regional and local governments</li><li>OR Food Bank</li><li>Individual rescue orgs</li><li>Retailers and businesses with food to donate</li><li>Staff at those busiensses</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Difficult to get funded.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Prepared food is not a focus of Oregon Food bank – a lot of barriers<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Food safety</li></ul></li><li>Urban Gleaner does focus on prepared</li><li>Many different food rescue orgs, each with different operations</li><li>Risk of sending food that cannot meet standard</li><li>Needs to be culturally appropriate</li><li>Who “owns” an app and funds it</li><li>A lot of different apps. If everyone is using a different one it reduces usefulness.</li><li>Education on what gets in the “right pile” (might be in previous strategy)</li></ul>

# Increasing Donation Acceptance Capacity – Strategy #5

 Program / Location	 Strategy	 Partners	 Cost / Funding	 Timeline	 Policy Support	 Waste Diversion	 Diversion per Capita	 Diversion per \$1	 Economic Impact	 Human Health	 Equity / Community	 Environmental Impact	 Climate Impact
 <b>Feeding San Diego – San Diego, CA</b>	 Cold storage equipment grants to partner agencies	Feeding America, local pantries, equipment donors	 \$10k–\$30k per agency	 12–18 months	 Feeding America strategy; local food safety guidance	 +31M lbs rescued in FY23	 ~100–120 lbs/person/year	 ~65–100 lbs per \$1	 Lower disposal costs; better logistics	 More perishable, nutrient-rich food	 Reached low-income, unhoused communities	 Less landfill strain; supported waste systems	 Reduced methane, avoided food production emissions
 <b>Oregon Food Bank – Oregon statewide</b>	 Mini-grants & TA for infrastructure upgrades	Regional food banks, pantries	 <\$10k per agency	 Ongoing; expanded 2018	 Statewide food plan; some public funds	 2.5M visits to food assistance sites, a 31% increase	 ~80–100 lbs/person/year	 ~90–120 lbs per \$1	 Strengthened food economy; pantry resilience	 Fresh & diverse foods for clients	 Focused on rural and Tribal access	 Reduced farm & retail food loss	 Lower hauling emissions; circular food economy
 <b>City Harvest – New York City, NY</b>	 Mobile markets + cold storage upgrades	NYC Housing Authority, CBOs	 Mixed public-private	 2–3 years	 NYC equity & Zero Waste goals	 Over 1B lbs rescued since founding; 81M in 2025	 ~150+ lbs/person/year	 ~50–75 lbs per \$1	 Local food jobs; better logistics	 More produce & healthier diets	 Served NYCHA residents, BIPOC communities	 Less food waste; improved composting	 Fewer food miles; less spoilage emissions
 <b>ReFED Share Table Pilot – Multiple cities, U.S.</b>	 Cold storage in schools for food redistribution	ReFED, schools	 <\$5k per unit	 6–12 months/site	 USDA share table guidance	 Reduced school food waste; enabled take-home meals	 ~60–75 lbs/student/year	 ~150–200 lbs per \$1	 School savings; better surplus use	 Meals for kids after school	 Food-insecure families prioritized	 Lower food waste in schools	 Avoided emissions from disposal & production



























# INCREASED DONATION CAPACITY: FEEDBACK

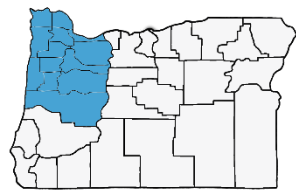
Oregon Examples not included above	Who Needs to Act	How is it Funded	What are the Barriers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regional and local governments (funding, requirements for education / outreach)</li><li>• OR Food Bank</li><li>• Individual rescue orgs</li><li>• Retailers and businesses with food to donate</li><li>• Staff at those businesses</li><li>• Pacific coast food waste commitment – working group working directly with grocers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Grants (metro has had specific grants for elements – refrigeration, trucks)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Space</li><li>• Refrigeration</li><li>• Trucks</li><li>• Sorting – asking staff to grade waste vs. donation.</li><li>• Competing interests – e.g. Divert (offering “single stream” solution). Their interests are on the AD side. Its easier and may reduce incentive for directing to reuse by staff. – Seattle did robust vetting for Divert. - contract is with corporate, so individual grocers don’t see any cost added for the service.</li><li>• Education on what gets in the “right pile” (might be in previous strategy)</li></ul>

# Food Insecurity Data Collection Programs – Strategy #6

 Program / Region	 Waste Diversion	 Waste Prevention	 Economic Impact	 Human Health Impact	 Equity / Community Impact	 Environmental Impact	 Climate Impact	 Cost
 <b>Seattle, WA – Food Insecurity Screening</b>	✗ Not direct	✗ Not direct	✓ Resource efficiency through better targeting	✓ Early intervention improves health	✓ Benefits underserved groups	Indirect via improved outcomes	Indirect via healthcare emissions	 Low – uses existing systems
 <b>Oregon – Community Needs Assessments (Food Bank)</b>	✓ Supports food rescue efforts	✓ Informs policy to prevent waste	✓ Equitable allocation of food resources	✓ Nutrition-focused data collection	 Engages often-overlooked communities	Helps reduce agri-waste	Supports food waste reduction goals	  Community-driven, moderate cost
 <b>Los Angeles County, CA – Food Insecurity Index</b>	✓ Supports orgs like Food Forward	✓ Helps reduce over-purchasing & waste	✓ Targets economic development efforts	✓ Better food access supports health	 Maps disparities, boosts equity	Supports sustainable systems	Less landfill waste, fewer emissions	  Moderate – data infrastructure needed
 <b>San Diego, CA – Nutrition Security Dashboard</b>	✓ Supports coordinated diversion	✓ Identifies overproduction areas	✓ Boosts funding efficiency	✓ Better nutrition outcomes	 Targets high-need zip codes	Supports food system resilience	Less waste = fewer emissions	  Data maintenance & updates needed
 <b>New York City, NY – COVID Emergency Survey</b>	✗ Not direct	✗ Not direct	✓ Supports crisis meal planning	✓ Addressed urgent food insecurity	 Prioritized hardest-hit populations	Temporary waste reduction via food use	Short-term emissions benefits	 Low – uses digital/phone tools
 <b>Vermont – Hunger Councils</b>	✓ Promotes local food recovery	✓ Community food sharing prevents waste	✓ Strengthens local food economy	✓ Improves rural health access	 Locally-led with high trust	Helps preserve local ecosystems	Local sourcing = lower emissions	 Low – relies on volunteers
 <b>Maryland – SNAP/School Meal Mapping</b>	✓ Highlights low-utilization areas	✓ Prevents waste via uptake boost	✓ Increases access to federal benefits	✓ Boosts child and family nutrition	 Focus on marginalized groups	Promotes full use of resources	Reduced food loss emissions	 Low – uses public data

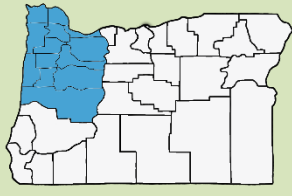
# Food Insecurity Data + Diversion Programs cont. – Strategy #6

 Program/Region	 Waste Diversion Impact	 Waste Prevention Impact	 Economic Benefits	 Human Health Benefits/Consequences	 Community Risks/Benefits	 Land/Water/Soil/Habitat Impact	 Climate Impact	 Implementation Cost
 <b>San Diego Food System Alliance – Save the Food, San Diego</b>	High: Tracks and diverts thousands of lbs of surplus food monthly	Moderate: Outreach on waste reduction but less direct behavior change	Reduced disposal costs, economic support to pantries	Benefits: Increased access to fresh food reduces food insecurity-related illness	Benefits to low-income & food desert communities	Benefits: Less landfill use, reduced strain on food production systems	Benefits: GHG emissions avoided by reducing food waste	Moderate: Funded by coalition partners, grants, and local gov.
 <b>ReFED Insights Engine (used in multiple cities)</b>	High: National data on food waste diversion by sector	High: Models upstream prevention strategies	Quantifies ROI for interventions; supports funding decisions	Indirect benefits through smarter allocation of food	Broad equity lens; highlights underserved regions	Benefits: Reduced need for food production = resource savings	Benefits: Mitigates methane emissions from decomposing food	Low to moderate: Free tool, but requires local staff to integrate data
 <b>City of Austin – Food Recovery &amp; Mapping</b>	High: Supports extensive recovery operations	Moderate: Educational campaigns on waste reduction	Supports Zero Waste targets; saves orgs money	Direct: More food redistributed to vulnerable populations	Prioritizes equity zones and access gaps	Benefits: Reduces environmental burden of landfills	Benefits: Waste reduction contributes to climate plan	Moderate: Developed in-house with GIS and nonprofit partners
 <b>Oregon Metro – Waste Prevention &amp; Food Access Grants</b>	Moderate to High: Varies by grantee	High: Focused on reducing overproduction and spoilage	Local job creation, reduced disposal fees	Direct: Community orgs report better nutrition access	Benefits to rural, BIPOC, and low-income communities	Benefits: Local sourcing and reduced packaging impact	Benefits: Prevention-focused = highest climate return	Moderate: Grant-based, scalable by budget size
 <b>Boulder County – Food Rescue Alliance + SNAP Outreach</b>	High: Real-time rescue via tech platforms	Moderate: Emphasis on reducing store-level waste	Tech-enabled savings for donors; improved program targeting	Direct: Healthier food reaching residents via coordinated efforts	Prioritizes high-need neighborhoods	Benefits: Diverts usable food from landfill, less resource strain	Benefits: Reduces transport and landfill emissions	Low to moderate: Tech already exists; needs coordination funding
 <b>NYC – DonateNYC Food Portal</b>	High: Thousands of lbs recovered/month	Low to Moderate: Focused more on donation than prevention	Reduces disposal costs for businesses; tax incentives	Direct: Supports nonprofit feeding programs	Benefits urban underserved communities	Benefits: Less waste = fewer leachate and soil impacts	Benefits: Reduces methane emissions; aligns with city’s climate goals	Moderate to High: Tech infrastructure + outreach costs



# FOOD INSECURITY DATA: FEEDBACK

Oregon Examples not included above	Who Needs to Act	How is it Funded	What are the Barriers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Universities (U of O is doing it for Lane County)</li><li>• Regional / local governments</li><li>• Food bank (has info on all rescue agencies)</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A lot of different layers of information – food recovery agencies, transportation corridors, requires in depth mapping. Some studies that exist are not public.</li><li>• Food insecurity is not often tracked by the same department focused on food waste prevention / reuse. Work with others to identify food deserts – place food donation events there</li><li>• Often pieces are being used, but not always together</li></ul>



2025 SMMP  
TASK FORCE







Food &  
Organics  
Subcommittee

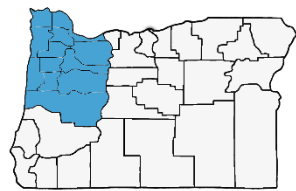
# FOCUS AREA #3

- **Goal:** Improve food waste recovery systems from collection through end markets
  - Ranked strategies to achieve the goal
  - Collection: Maximize food waste recovery in multifamily (combined multi-family and maximize recovery)
  - Infrastructure: Support/improve transfer and processing (capacity) – can include depackaging as a “processing technology”
  - Markets: Improve markets for finished compost



# Maximizing MF Recovery – Strategy #7

Program (City/Region) 📍	Key Components 🧩	Diversion 🔄	Policy Support 🏛️	Equity/ Community 🏠	Program Partners 🤝	Economic Impact 💰	Human Health Impact 🏠	Environmental Impact 🌱	Climate Impact 🌡️
 <b>Zero Waste SF</b> (San Francisco, CA, USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Separate bins for compost, recycling, and trash 🗑️</li><li>- Pay-as-you-throw system 💵</li><li>- Outreach and education programs 🗣️</li><li>- Partnerships with farms 🌾</li></ul>	60%+ waste recovery, significant reduction in landfill food waste	Strong local policy (Zero Waste mandate, legislation requiring food waste diversion)	Improved access to recycling and composting for diverse communities, but outreach focused on higher-density areas	City government 🏢, local composting facilities 🏭, community organizations 🤝	Economic savings 💰 through reduced landfill costs, market for compost 👤	Improved community health through cleaner air and reduced landfill waste 🌬️	Reduction of landfill waste, improved soil quality through composting	Reduces methane emissions from landfills, improves carbon sequestration
 <b>Organics Collection Program</b> (New York City, NY, USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Food waste collection from multi-family units 🏢</li><li>- Dedicated food waste bins</li><li>- Educational campaigns 📄</li><li>- Partnerships with community orgs 🤝</li></ul>	25% diversion rate from landfills	Local policy (DSNY guidelines, voluntary program with eventual expansion)	Focus on underserved neighborhoods through community-based outreach programs and educational initiatives	DSNY 🗑️, non-profits ❤️, community groups 👥, contractors 🚚	Economic savings 💰 through reduced landfill waste; jobs created in collection and composting 📁	Healthier air quality from less landfill methane 🌬️, cleaner communities 🏡	Composting reduces need for chemical fertilizers, less landfill use	Helps mitigate climate change by reducing landfill methane emissions
 <b>Green Bin Program</b> (Toronto, Ontario, Canada)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Green bins for organic waste collection 🟢</li><li>- Dedicated food waste bins for multi-family buildings 🏢</li><li>- Outreach and educational campaigns 🗣️</li></ul>	Over 50% diversion from landfills	Local policy (mandates food waste diversion for multi-family housing)	Aimed at all demographics, special attention to low-income residents	City of Toronto 🏢, contractors 🛠️, local farms 🌾	Economic savings 💰 from reduced landfill use, potential compost markets 🌱	Reduced exposure to harmful chemicals in landfills 🧪	Improved soil quality, reduced landfill contamination	Reduced methane emissions from landfills, supports local agriculture
 <b>Food Waste Recycling Program</b> (Seattle, WA, USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mandatory food waste recycling in multi-family units 🏢</li><li>- Outreach and education 🗣️</li><li>- Composting partnerships</li></ul>	50%+ diversion rate from landfills	Strong local policy (mandatory food waste recycling ordinance)	Equitable access focus, outreach in underserved communities	City of Seattle 🏢, contractors 🚚, composting facilities 🏭	Economic savings 💰 from landfill diversion, supports compost industry 👤	Improved air quality 🌬️ and reduced exposure to toxins ☠️	Enhanced soil fertility, reduced landfill overflow	Reduces landfill methane, supports carbon sequestration
 <b>Food Waste Collection in Multi-family Housing</b> (London, UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Food waste collection from multi-family units 🏢</li><li>- Public education 🗣️</li><li>- Dedicated food waste bins</li></ul>	High participation rates, varying by borough	Borough-specific policies, some mandatory programs	Targets low-income and high-density areas, community-driven efforts	Borough councils 🏢, contractors 🚚, environmental NGOs 🌱	Economic savings 💰 from diversion, job creation in recycling 🛠️	Reduces landfill-related health risks, improves air quality 🌬️	Composting improves soil health, reduces landfill use	Mitigates methane emissions, supports local agriculture
 <b>Portland Organics Recycling Program</b> (Portland, OR, USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Food scrap collection from multi-family homes 🏠</li><li>- Outreach efforts 🗣️</li><li>- Composting partnerships</li></ul>	40% diversion from landfills	Strong local policy (mandatory organics recycling ordinance)	Inclusive outreach to ensure composting access in low-income areas	City of Portland 🏢, haulers 🚚, composting facilities 🏭, orgs 🌱	Economic savings 💰 from landfill diversion, compost supports farming 👤	Reduced exposure to landfill toxins ☠️, healthier air and soil 🌬️	Soil improvement, reduced landfill contamination	Methane reduction, compost helps carbon storage

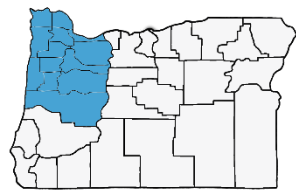


# MAXIMIZE MF RECOVERY: FEEDBACK

Oregon Examples not included above	Who Needs to Act	How is it Funded	What are the Barriers

# Infrastructure – Strategy #8

Program	Program Partners 🤝	Key Strategies 🛠️	Processing Type 🔄	Depackagin? ❓	Annual Capacity 📦	Diversion Impact ♻️	Tons/Capita (est.) 👤	Tons per \$1M 🇮🇪	Policy Drivers 📋	Funding Mechanisms 💰	Cost 📊	Economic Impact 💡	Human Health Impact ❤️	Environmental Impact 🌱	Climate Impact 🌍
Seattle Organics Recovery – Seattle, WA	Seattle Public Utilities, Cedar Grove Composting, local haulers	Transfer station upgrades; regional processor deal	Composting (Aerated Static Pile)	❌ No	~400,000 tons	★★★★ 60% residential diversion (organics)	~0.53 tons/person	~2,857 tons per \$1M	City zero waste goals; mandatory separation	Solid waste utility fees; city capital bonds	📊📊📊 ~\$140M	Supports compost industry; reduced hauling costs	Less diesel truck emissions near stations	Urban compost improves soils; reduces erosion	Avoided methane; urban composting boosts sequestration
San Jose Dry AD Facility – San Jose, CA	City of San Jose, ZW Energy Development Co., Republic Services	Dry AD facility + depackaging	Dry Anaerobic Digestion	✅ Yes	~90,000 tons	★★★★ Processes 90K tons/year	~0.09 tons/person	~1,324 tons per \$1M	CA SB 1383 (mandatory organics diversion)	Public-private partnership	📊📊 ~\$68M	Energy sales; reduced tipping fees	Reduced methane near landfills	Digestate enriches soil; supports local farms	Methane reduction; renewable energy
Toronto Organics Processing – Toronto, ON	City of Toronto Solid Waste Division, Enwave Energy Corp.	Facility expansion + pre-processing	Wet Anaerobic Digestion	✅ Partial	75,000 tons	★★★★ Full household organics diversion	~0.10 tons/person	~1,154 tons per \$1M	City waste diversion goals	City capital & energy sales	📊📊 \$65M CAD (\$48M USD)	Energy generation; landfill cost savings	Reduced landfill truck traffic	Digestate supports urban gardens	Reduced GHGs from transport and landfill ops
Massachusetts Commercial Organics Ban – Statewide, MA	MassDEP, Casella, private haulers, food generators	Waste ban + processor coordination	AD & Composting	✅ Yes	~250,000 tons (est.)	★★★★ Thousands of tons/year via commercial ban	~0.04 tons/person	~33,333 tons per \$1M*	Commercial organics waste ban (>1 ton/week)	Private capital	📊📊 \$7.5M avg. across facilities	Stimulates processing market; logistics growth	Improved sanitation at generators	Restores degraded land via compost	Strong GHG cuts via AD, organics ban
Minnesota Regional Organics Projects – Statewide, MN	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, counties, local haulers	Mobile depackagers; transfer site upgrades	Composting & AD (regional)	✅ Yes	~25,000 tons (est.)	★ Local-scale diversion boost	~0.004 tons/person	~31,250 tons per \$1M*	Statewide targets	MPCA grants	📊 \$100K–\$1M per project	Low-cost access; decentralized circular economy	Reduced rural landfill impacts	Compost aids soil retention; benefits small farms	Localized GHG savings from shorter hauling and composting



# INCREASE TRANSFER AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE: FEEDBACK

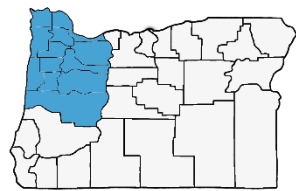
Oregon Examples not included above	Who Needs to Act	How is it Funded	What are the Barriers



# Market Development Programs – Strategy #9

 Program	 Waste Diversion	 Waste Prevention	 Economic Impact	 Human Health	 Community Impact	 Environmental Impact	 Climate Impact	 Implementation Cost	 Policy Support	 Project Partners	 Funding Mechanisms
 <b>California SB 1383</b>	Mandates 75% diversion by 2025; 217K+ tons food recovered in 2023	✓ 20% edible food recovery goal	💰 \$487M invested; 📈 \$17.7B projected; 👤 17K jobs	🌬️ Better air; 🏥 fewer hospital visits	👨‍👩‍👦 Helps food-insecure; 🌱 green jobs	🌿 Healthier soils; 🗑️ less landfill use	Major methane cuts; soil carbon storage	🔴 ~\$20.9B over 11 yrs; 💵 \$3–\$5/mo per household	✓ State legislation (SB 1383); CARB Scoping Plan	CalRecycle, local govts, waste haulers, food recovery orgs	State and local fees, grants, municipal investments
 <b>Maryland Healthy Soils Program</b>	Encourages compost use on farms	✗ Not a primary goal	🌿 Grants up to \$50K; 💰 ~\$993K in 2024	💧 Reduced runoff; 🌱 healthier soils	👨‍👩‍👦 Supports rural farms	🦎 Boosts biodiversity; 💧 better water retention	Soil carbon sequestration	🟢 <\$1M/year; low grant costs	✓ Passed via Maryland HSP Act; links to state climate plan	Maryland Dept. of Ag, NRCS, conservation districts	State budget allocations; small grants
 <b>Washington Compost Standards</b>	Enhances diversion via market confidence	✗ Not targeted	🔄 Stable markets; 💼 better product value	🌧️ Reduced contaminants; 🌬️ cleaner air	👨‍👩‍👦 Equity in compost access	🚫 Fewer toxics; 🏡 sustainable landscapes	Supports soil-based CO <sub>2</sub> capture	🟢 Low; administrative + outreach only	✓ Statutory standards (HB 2713); state support	WSDA, Ecology, WSU Extension	State agency budgets; technical support
 <b>Massachusetts RBDG Program</b>	Boosts small-scale diversion capacity	✓ Some prevention via logistics/education	💵 \$1.8M awarded 2024	🔧 Safer ops; 🚫 fewer hazards	👨‍👩‍👦 Helps community businesses	🚚 Shorter supply chains; 🌄 lower emissions	Methane cuts from increased composting	🟡 \$1.8M in 2024	✓ USDA Rural Development framework	Local composters, towns, co-ops, USDA	Federal RBDG grants; USDA-administered
 <b>San Diego “Grown 60”</b>	Promotes compost use = more collection	✗ Not prevention-oriented	🛒 Boosts sales; 🏷️ local branding	🌻 Encourages eco gardening	🛒 Retailers empowered; ❤️ regional pride	🌱 Healthier urban plants/soil	Reduces landfill methane	🟢 Low; mostly branding + outreach	✓ City strategic plan + food recovery ordinance	City of San Diego, retailers, waste haulers	Local budget, in-kind partner support
 <b>Vermont Organics Management</b>	Supports landfill bans = more diversion	✓ Focus on education and donations	💰 Avoided disposal fees; 📦 entrepreneur boost	🍴 Safer food handling; 🌸 cleaner spaces	🏡 Rural benefit; 🍎 community food security	💧 Protects water/soil; 🚫 less pollution	Methane reduction; soil carbon gain	🟡 Moderate – education + infrastructure	✓ Act 148 (landfill ban), DEC policy	VT DEC, farm orgs, schools, food shelves	State budget, EPA grants, partnerships
 <b>King County Zoning Reforms</b>	Easier compost facility development	✗ Not directly aimed at prevention	⚖️ Lowers startup costs for processors	🏡 Siting = less exposure risk	⚖️ Can boost equity with good planning	🗑️ Less illegal dumping, smarter land use	Big potential for GHG cuts	🟡 ~\$5M for a facility; moderate capital costs	✓ Countywide Planning Policies, GHG goals	King County DNRP, facility developers, cities	Capital investment + tipping fees + permit revenue





# MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS: FEEDBACK

Oregon Examples not included above	Who Needs to Act	How is it Funded	What are the Barriers

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# Thank You!

Next Meeting:  
Food & Organics  
Subcommittee Meeting #4  
**TBD**  
Start: TBD

