



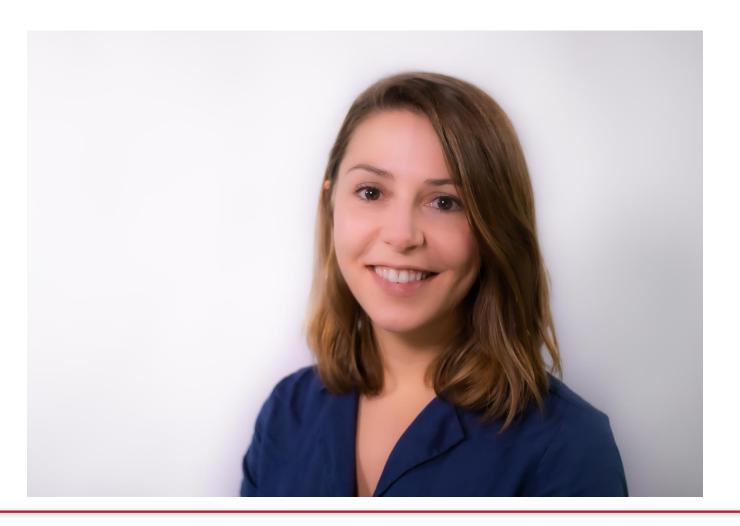
### **Food Waste Policy:**

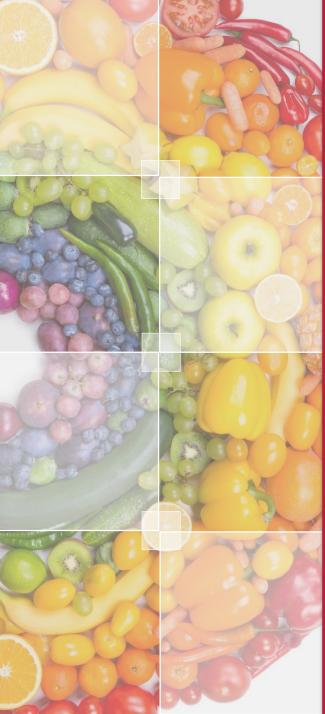
# Using Systems Change to Stop Squandering One of our Greatest Resources

Ariel Ardura May 21, 2020



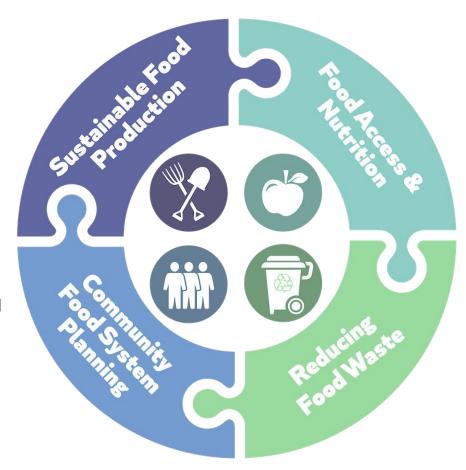
### **Ariel Ardura: FLPC Clinical Fellow**





### **ABOUT FLPC**

Provide legal and policy advice to nonprofits, government agencies, entrepreneurs, and other organizations on a range of food policy questions



students
about the
role of law
and policy
in the food
system



### **Our Work**







# GLOBAL FOOD DONATION POLICY ATLAS

# Keeping Food Out of the Landfill:

Policy Ideas for States and Localities



is food waste. According to the ited in the United States in 2011 id, just 3.9% was diverted from





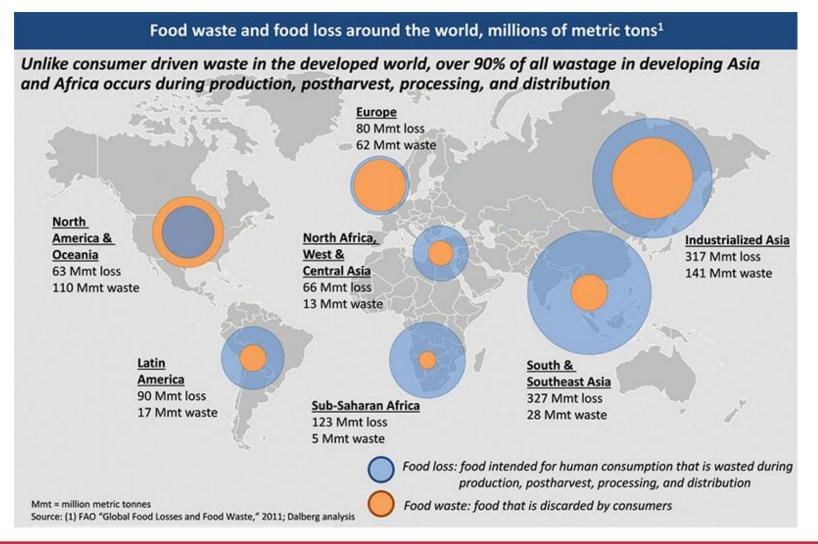








### 1.3 Billion Tons of Food Loss/Waste Globally

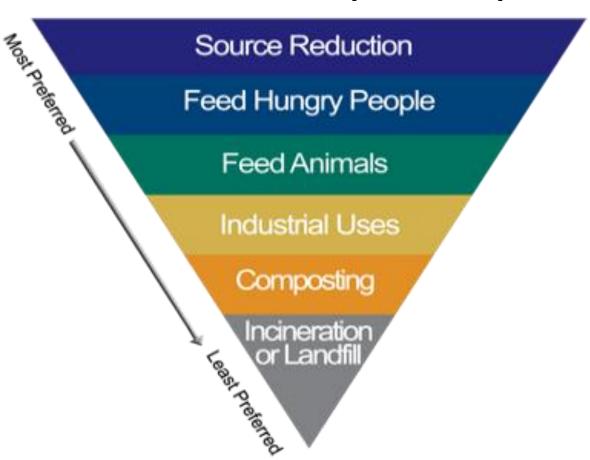




### What is the role for policy?

- Regulation
- Labeling
- Tax
- Liability
- Spending
- Education and awareness
- Technical assistance
- Reporting requirements

**EPA Food Recovery Hierarchy** 





### FLPC Path to Policy Development





**Policy** implementation

Generate public reports and resources





Answer client legal/policy questions



FLPC Clinic student testifying for DC Council

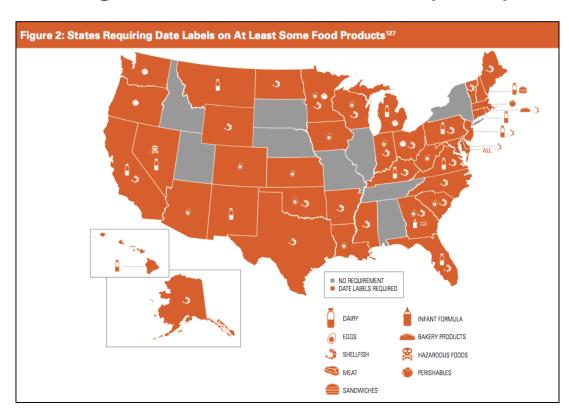




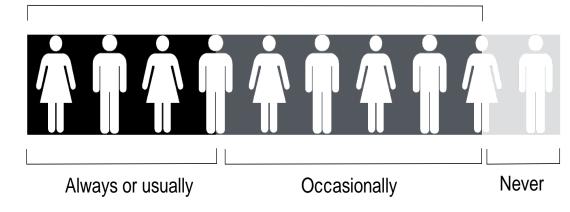


### Problems with the System

### Dating Game, FLPC and NRDC (2013)



84% of consumers at least occasionally discard food close to or past the date on its package



Consumer Perceptions of Date Labels, FLPC, National Consumers League, Johns Hopkins (2016)



### **Voluntary Date Label Standard**

- FMI/GMA voluntary standard for the U.S. (Feb 2017);
   Consumer Goods Forum (international) (July 2017)
  - "BEST If Used By" for quality
  - "USE By" for discard
- But
  - Not <u>universal</u> some may use labels incorrectly
  - In over half of the states, state laws prevent compliance with the standard









### **DATE LABELS:**

The Case for Federal Legislation



# Food Date Labeling Act/ Agriculture Resilience Act

#### **Date Label Elements**

- 1) Standard labels optional, but if a label is used it must be one of the following:
  - "BEST IF USED by" for quality
  - "USE by" for discard
- 2) Bans states from prohibiting sale or donation of foods past quality date
- 3) Requires FDA/USDA consumer education

#### **Other Food Waste Provisions**



### Food Waste During Covid-19

Two main components of food waste right now:

- 1) commercial/hospitality sector supply chain is down
- 2) typical food waste continues, and is exacerbated due to COVID-19 challenges





### What is the federal government doing?

- The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)
  - TEFAP entitlement purchases (received add'l funding through Families First)
  - Section 32 bonus commodities
- USDA Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
  - \$ from CARES Act and Families First Act
  - \$16 billion in supports
  - \$3 billion in purchases for distribution
- **FEMA:** States/localities can apply for \$ to feed people
- Food safety flexibility: ie) Modifications to labeling req'ts, so hospitality sector can make commercial sales





### **POLICY SOLUTIONS**



### Funding to Purchase & Distribute Food

### Possibilities:

- More funding from USDA (ie, if purchase & distribution program is successful, will need to scale up)
- Provide funding through TEFAP directly to states to make in-state purchases, beyond TEFAP national purchases (with focus on purchasing from struggling producers)
- Block grants to states to purchase food for needy families

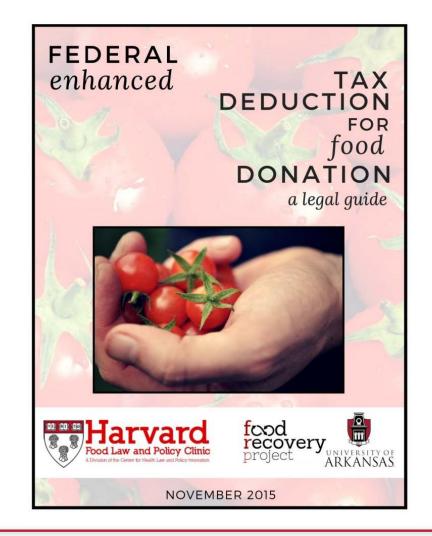




### Tax Benefits to Incentivize Donation/Offset Costs

### Possibilities:

- Expand enhanced deduction to cover food provided at a low cost (ie, could charge \$1 to cover home delivery)
- Create tax incentive to cover transportation costs for donated foods
- Offer alternative tax credit for farmer donations (they could opt for that instead of enhanced deduction)





### Address Barriers & Create More Flexibilities



#### Possibilities:

- Clarify and expand liability protections for donated food
- Provide funds for transportation of donated food and last-mile delivery
- Ensure awareness of food safety modifications for commercial sector sales
- LAMP COVID-19 funds for technology and mobile operations for farmers markets
- Increase SNAP benefits and expand online sales





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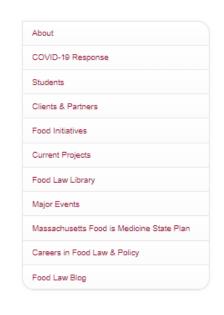
5 New

CHLPI Blog

#### **COVID-19 Response**

Home / Food Law and Policy / COVID-19 Response





The novel coronavirus (COVID-19), identified in December 2019, has become a major outbreak and has recently spread rapidly across the United States, impacting life and society in many ways, including our food systems. The Harvard Law School Food Law and Policy Clinic (FLPC) is engaged in an emergency response effort to address the impact that COVID-19 is having on our food systems. Our efforts include initiatives supporting donations of excess food due to closures of universities and other venues, analyzing opportunities to increase low-cost home food delivery, and shoring up emergency food systems.

#### OTHER FLPC RESOURCE PAGES

Promoting Food Donation During COVID-19

#### FLPC COVID-19 RESOURCES

Donating Excess Food During the COVID-19 National Emergency

Many universities, venues, and other large institutions are being left with excess food as they close or significantly reduce operations as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. Donating this food to emergency food assistance institutions can go a long way toward supporting their increased needs at this time. More institutions can and should help provide food for those in need by donating their excess food. FLPC partnered with Feeding America, ReFED, and the Food Recovery Network to share information about how this can be done.

- Read out handout to learn more.
- Read our blog post for a summary.

#### Support for Local and Regional Food Systems in COVID-19 Response

As social distancing measures close schools and public gatherings nationwide, farmers markets closures reveal a difficult reality for a particularly vulnerable segment of the food system: local and regional farmers and ranchers. Farmers selling into direct-to-consumer markets and institutional purchases, such as farmers markets and farm-to-school programs, stand to lose much or all of their revenue due to the COVID-19 crisis, and tons of produce may go to waste, all while economic downturn and job losses lead to stretched food banks and increased food insecurity. To help policymakers consider measures to respond to the crisis, FLPC and the National Sustainable Agriculture

https://www.chlpi.org/food-law-and-policy/covid-19-response/



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