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ENV 499
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Food Surplus Donation Plan for Northern Arizona University

Abstract

This project investigated the feasibility of donating food surplus from Northern Arizona University catering and dining services to charitable organization within the Flagstaff community. The project involved an investigation of the potential food that could be saved on average through donation, a list of charitable organizations available for food donations in the community, and an inventory of any costs or other requirements involved in the donation process. The outcome of this project includes a cost effective plan for a food donation program at the university, which was initiated on April 27, 2006. The success of this program has the potential to feed many less fortunate individuals within the community; and will help NAU and the Flagstaff community in its efforts to function in a more sustainable manner.

Problem

Excessive food waste is a problem that if possible should be avoided. There are many less fortunate people in every town, city, and country around the world who are unable to obtain proper meals on any given day. In the United States alone, approximately 13.5 million households or 11.9% of all households were food insecure as of 2004, of which at least 4.4 million or 3.9% experienced hunger at some point during the year (Nord, 2004). In Arizona, estimates show that 13.6% or 746,145 residents were living in poverty as of 2005, 41% of which had to choose between buying food and paying for utilities each month (Association of Arizona Food Banks, 2006). Regardless of these issues, an estimated 27% of food in the U.S. still goes to waste through current production, retail, and consumer practices (Tarasuk and Eakin, 2003). Within the Flagstaff community specifically, there are many charitable organizations working hard to fight local hunger and poverty; and each organization is always in need of food donations to help provide for the less fortunate.

Catering and dining services at Northern Arizona University produces large amounts of provisions during normal operations and for many functions every month. Typically each catered function and dining hall has food surplus that is capable of donation. Despite having donate-able food, both catering and dining services commonly discards this product. If a donation program can be organized and initiated where food surplus does not go to waste, catering and dining services at NAU has the potential to

help feed many citizens within the Flagstaff community, while advancing in the effort to function in a more sustainable manner.

Significance

Limiting food waste is beneficial to human society in general. The more efficient we become in distributing excess food to those who are in need within communities around the world, the better and faster we will be able to ultimately lower hunger and starvation rates. Also by creating better avenues for food use and efficiency through limiting waste, human society will be able to live a more sustainable lifestyle. The initiation of a food donation program at NAU could greatly limit food waste, help fight local hunger, and reduce impacts on the environment by diverting a considerable amount of food from the landfill.

Project Description

This project investigated the potential donation of food surplus from NAU catering and dining services. It involved an examination of all national, state, local and organizational specific health requirements, standards, and laws pertaining to the food donation process. It explored local charitable organizations that are open to food donations and examined likely delivery or pickup options of the food. It assessed the amount of food surplus that may be available for donation from NAU each week, month, and year. The outcomes involved a broad estimation of how much food can be saved through donation, a list of charitable organizations available for food donations, an account of any costs involved or other requirements including a proposed plan to initiate the program.

Methods

This project involved many key steps and actions. The first step involved the investigation of charitable organizations available for food donations in the Flagstaff community. This step involved a search utilizing the phone book, online resources, and personal contacts that are familiar with charitable organization in community. The next step involved the research of any rules, guidelines, and laws pertaining to the food donation process. This step was necessary to assure the donation program would be legally viable, and to investigate any obstacles that may need to be further addressed. Next, the appropriate personnel at each charitable organization and NAU were contacted to discuss a potential donation program. In many cases individual meetings were setup to further discuss the feasibility of the donation program. This involved discussions on pick-up or delivery options of the food product, options for transferring of the food to better facilitate to process, and any specific organizational guidelines or rules that must be followed. Next, a joint meeting was arranged with all available charitable organizations and NAU to formulate and discuss a preliminary donation program plan. Shortly following the meeting, the plan was finalized, set up, and initiated.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Methods

Each of the methods utilized in this project proved to be effective towards to the goal of the project. The joint meeting with NAU and each charitable organization was one of the main strengths of this project. Once everyone was in the same room the communication between each party was extraordinary and it made the formulation of a donation program plan very simple. Not only was the food donation program discussed but also new connections were made between each charitable organization and NAU. At the conclusion of the meeting, plans were arranged to share supplies and volunteers between charitable organizations, there were plans for NAU to help employ individuals that stay at the Sharon Manor or the Woman's shelter, and different ideas on how each organization can work with one another better in the future.

The main weakness to the methods utilized in this project was searching for and contacting charitable organizations. It was quite difficult to compose the list of charitable organizations because not all organizations are very publicly known or advertised. A way that this method could have been improved would be to ask the charitable organizations that were easily found about other organizations in town. Although it may have been possible for more organization to be involved in the process of creating a donation program this does not mean they are excluded from the program. Food donations from NAU are in fact being supplied to many other charitable organizations other than those contacted through this project (see results). If more organizations were present at the joint meeting to devise the donation program, it would have improved communication and created more connections between the various charitable organizations in town.

Results

The results of this project show that a donation program is legally viable and there are plenty avenues for NAU to donate food surplus within the community. To protect food donors, The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act was passed in 1990 (USDA, 2006) (see Appendix A). This act is designed to encourage the donation of food and grocery products to nonprofit organizations such as homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and churches for distribution to needy individuals (EPA, 2006). The Arizona Statute on the "Good Samaritan" act extends a level of protection to the donor unless there is evidence of gross negligence, recklessness, or misconduct in the food handling process (AZ State Legislature, 2006; USDA, 2006) (see Appendix B). As the NAU kitchen staff should already be knowledgeable about safe food handling practices, there should be little concern for neglect of any food product (EPA, 2006).

The amount of surplus food available for donation from NAU at any given time was difficult to estimate, but there are many occasions when significant amounts of surplus is created. Each catered function at NAU is planned and organized to limit food waste, but often the number of people scheduled for an event is overestimated, which results in significant food surplus. If there is any food surplus, it is often difficult to estimate quantities until after the event. Also, because normal operations at NAU dining services differ from day to day it is difficult to estimate how much surplus may be available. Upon closures or limited operation on campus, NAU will most likely have large amounts of food surplus. At the beginning of spring break, winter break and summer break dining services either closes or cuts back operations and must dispose of most of its food product, both prepared and unprepared. The amount available for donation at these times is again difficult to estimate, but is expected to be among the largest donation occasions of the year.

Since the majority of food available for donation from NAU will most likely be prepared, potential avenues for donations were limited to organizations that accept prepared food. Available charitable organizations contacted for this project include, the Flagstaff Family Food Center, the Northland Family Help Center, which operates the Woman's and Children's Shelter, and Bothands inc. who operate the Sharon Manor, a transitional Home for women and children who are survivors of domestic violence. Each organization is open to any kind of food donations as long as the food is not expired and has been handled properly. Upon contacting each organization and the director of catering services at NAU it was apparent that setting up a donation program would be very probable.

Following a joint meeting with NAU and available charitable organization, a donation plan was formulated. It was determined that the Flagstaff Family Food Center, who picks up food donations from many organization across town, is available almost every day, including weekends, to pickup food donations from NAU. In addition, the Food Center offered to supply NAU with both aluminum trays and foil to transfer and wrap the surplus food with; this will eliminate the need to borrow and return any equipment to NAU. Upon picking up food from NAU, the Flagstaff Family Food Center will then serve as a hub to distribute the provisions to other charitable organizations including the Woman's and Children's shelter, the Sharon Manor, and other organizations the Food Center is in contact with.

The costs involved in this plan are very limited. Since the Food Center has regular donation pick-ups at other businesses across town, the pick-up at NAU will simply be included in their normal operations. The aluminum pans and foil that the Food Center will supply NAU do not need to be purchased as the local food banks donate them to the Food Center. The only cost to NAU is the time it takes to transfer, wrap, and store the food surplus until it is picked up.

This program was initiated on April 27th when an employee from the Food Center met the NAU dining service managers who will be facilitating the donation process and took a tour of the main student union (see Appendix C). At this time a regular donation

schedule was created. The Food Center will regularly pick-up donations at NAU every Monday and Thursday at 2:30pm; and because the unpredictability of when food surplus will be available, the Food Center will be on call for donations the other days of the week. Since the Food Center is available to pick-up and distribute donations every day of the week it will better ensure the quality and freshness of the surplus food. In the first week of the program NAU donated a large quantity of food that went on to serve 300 meals at the Flagstaff Family Food Center, the Alternative Center, the Aspen House, New Horizons group home for boys, and the shelters of the Northland Family Help Center (see Appendix D).

Significance of Results

The success of this program has the potential feed many less fortunate individuals within the community and serves as an opportunity for Northern Arizona University to function in a more sustainable manner. The plan discussed above is a simple and relatively cost free method to facilitate a donation program, which will greatly limit food waste from NAU and help fill the needs of many charitable organizations in the Flagstaff community. Once initiated the only barrier that must be overcome is ensuring the continuation of the program itself. If maintained, this program has the opportunity for NAU to build more positive relationships within the community.

Discussion and Conclusions

The success of this project greatly relied upon creating communication channels between necessary organizations within the community. After proposing the possibility of creating a food donation program, it was apparent that both NAU and each contacted charitable organization were willing and eager to take the steps necessary to design and begin the program. The main barrier involved bridging the communication gap between each organization. This was accomplished by coordinating the joint meeting. This meeting allowed each organization to cooperatively discuss the donation program, quickly agree on ideas to make efficient decisions, and establish positive relationships with one another. The result was not only a relatively simple and cost effective donation program that could easily be maintained for years to come; but also the foundation of community partnerships that will be useful to solve future issues and help achieve common goals.

The limitations of this study mainly involved time. Since the donation program was so recently initiated, data such as the average amount of food, in pounds, donated from NAU each week or an estimation of how many people the program helps feed on average each week could not be gathered. Also, as mentioned above, it may have been valuable to contact additional charitable organization to take part in the formulation of the donation program, although many organizations will benefit from the program other than those contacted.

The main concern and idea for future investigation to this project involves examining the possibility of ensuring this program is maintained and becomes a

permanent fixture in the community. This issue largely concerns the future operations of catering and dining services at NAU. The food service contract at NAU, which is held by a professional food and facilities management company, will expire in the future. If a condition can be added to the food service contract that requires the continuation of the donation program, it would ensure its future despite any management changes. Since most charitable organizations in the community rely upon constant food donations it is unlikely the Food Center or other organizations would let the potential of this program come to an end.

The methods utilized in this project could also help other universities across the nation design and initiate a similar food donation program. Since most universities have food facilities it is likely that many of them also have donate-able food surplus that is currently being thrown in the trash. Various universities across the nation could be contacted to find out if they have a food donation program and if not, whether they would be interested in creating one. If a facilitator helped bring the right organizations together in other university communities, it would make the process of setting up food donation programs much easier. With help, other universities across the nation could join NAU and together aid in reducing local hunger rates while limiting waste, which if successful, could have a great impact on the country as a whole.

Appendix A

Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act

PUBLIC LAW 104-210

An Act

To encourage the donation of food and grocery products to nonprofit organizations for distribution to needy individuals by giving the Model Good Samaritan Food Donation Act the full force and effect of law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

(a) Conversion to Permanent Law.--Title IV of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 is amended--

(1) by striking the title heading and sections 401

and 403 (42 U.S.C. 12671 and 12673); and

(2) in section 402 (42 U.S.C.12672)--

(A) in the section heading, by striking ``model" and inserting ``Bill Emerson";

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ``Good Samaritan" and inserting ``Bill Emerson Good Samaritan";

(C) in subsection (b)(7), to read as follows:

``(7) Gross negligence.--The term `gross negligence' means voluntary and conscious conduct (including a failure to act) by a person who, at the time of the conduct, knew that the conduct was likely to be harmful to the health or well-being of another person.";

(D) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

(c) Liability for Damages From Donated Food and Grocery Products.--

(1) Liability of person or gleaner.--A person or gleaner shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food or an apparently fit grocery product that the person or gleaner donates in good faith to a non-profit organization for ultimate distribution to needy individuals.

(2) Liability of non-profit organization.--A non-profit organization shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food or an apparently fit grocery product that the non-profit organization received as a donation in good faith from a person or

- gleaner for ultimate distribution to needy individuals.
- (3) Exception.--Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to an injury to or death of an ultimate user or recipient of the food or grocery product that results from an act or omission of the person, gleaner, or non-profit organization, as applicable, constituting gross negligence or intentional misconduct."; and
- (E) in subsection (f), by adding at the end the following:
``Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede State or local health regulations.".
- (b) Transfer to Child Nutrition Act of 1966.--Section 402 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C.12672) (as amended by subsection (a))--
- (1) is transferred from the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to the Child Nutrition Act of 1966;
- (2) is redesignated as section 22 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; and
- (3) is added at the end of such Act.
- (c) Conforming Amendment.--The table of contents for the National and Community Service Act of 1990 is amended by striking the items relating to title IV.

SECTION 1.

CONVERSION TO PERMANENT LAW OF MODEL GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT AND TRANSFER OF THAT ACT TO CHILD NUTRITION ACT OF 1966.

SECTION OF THE NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT OF 1990 THAT WAS AMENDED BY THE EMERSON GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT:

Public Law No. 101-610, 104 Stat. 3183 (codified at 42 U.S.C. 12671-12673) (1990)

TITLE IV- FOOD DONATIONS

SEC. 401. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING ENACTMENT OF GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT.

- (a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States should
- (1) encourage the donation of apparently wholesome food or grocery products to nonprofit organizations for distribution to needy individuals; and
- (2) consider the model Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (provided in section 402) as a means of encouraging the donation of food and grocery products.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF COPIES. -The Archivist of the United States shall distribute a copy of this title to the chief executive officer of each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

SEC. 402. MODEL GOOD SAMARITAN FOOD DONATION ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE. —This section may be cited as the "Good Samaritan Food Donation Act".

(b) DEFINITIONS. —As used in this section:

(1) APPARENTLY FIT GROCERY PRODUCT.—The term "apparently fit grocery product" means a grocery product that meets a quality and labeling standards imposed by Federal, State, and local laws and regulations even though the product may not be readily marketable due to appearance, age, freshness, grade, size, surplus, or other conditions.

(2) APPARENTLY WHOLESOME FOOD. —The term "apparently wholesome food" means food that meets all quality and labeling standards imposed by Federal, State, and local laws and regulations even though the food may not be readily marketable due to appearance, age, freshness, grade, size, surplus, or other conditions.

(3) DONATE.—The term "donate" means to give without requiring anything of monetary value from the recipient, except that the term shall include giving by a nonprofit organization to another nonprofit organization, notwithstanding that the donor organization has charged a nominal fee to the donee organization, if the ultimate recipient or user is not required anything of monetary value.

(4) FOOD.—The term "food" means any raw, cooked, processed, or prepared edible substance, ice, beverage, or ingredient used or intended for use in whole or in part for human consumption.

(5) GLEANER. —The term "gleaner" means a person who harvests for free distribution to the needy, or for donation to a nonprofit organization for ultimate distribution to the needy, an agricultural crop that has been donated by the owner.

(6) GROCERY PRODUCT. —The term "grocery product" means a nonfood grocery product, including a disposable paper or plastic product, household cleaning product, laundry detergent, cleaning product, or miscellaneous household item.

(7) GROSS NEGLIGENCE.—The term "gross negligence" means voluntary and conscious conduct by a person with knowledge (at the time of the conduct) that the conduct is likely to be harmful to the health or well-being of another person.

(8) INTENTIONAL MISCONDUCT.—The term "intentional misconduct" means conduct by a person with knowledge (at the time of the conduct) that the conduct is harmful to the health or well-being of another person.

(9) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION.—The term "nonprofit organization" means an incorporated or unincorporated entity that —

(A) is operating for religious, charitable, or educational purposes; and

(B) does not provide net earnings to, or operate in any other manner that inures to the benefit of, any officer, employee, or shareholder of the entity.

(10) PERSON.—The term "person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, organization, association, or governmental entity, including a retail grocer, wholesaler, hotel, motel, manufacturer, restaurant, caterer, farmer, and nonprofit food distributor or hospital. In the case of a corporation, partnership, organization, association, or governmental entity, the term includes an officer, director, partner, deacon, trustee, council member, or other elected or appointed individual responsible for the governance of the entity.

(c) LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES FROM DONATED FOOD AND GROCERY PRODUCTS. - A person or gleaner shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability arising from the nature, age, packaging, or condition of apparently wholesome food or an apparently fit grocery product that the person or gleaner donates in good faith to a nonprofit organization for ultimate distribution to needy individuals, except that this paragraph shall not apply to an injury to or death of an ultimate user or recipient of the food or grocery product that results from an act or omission of the donor constituting gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

(d) COLLECTION OR GLEANING OF DONATIONS.—A person who allows the collection or gleaning of donations on property owned or occupied by the person by gleaners, or paid or unpaid representatives of a nonprofit organization, for ultimate distribution to needy individuals shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability that arises due to the injury or death of the gleaner or representative, except that this paragraph shall not apply to an injury or death that results from an act or omission of the person constituting gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

(e) PARTIAL COMPLIANCE.—If some or all of the donated food and grocery products do not meet all quality and labeling standards imposed by Federal, State, and local laws and regulations, the person or gleaner who donates the food and grocery products shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability in accordance with this section if the nonprofit organization that receives the donated food or grocery products-

(1) is informed by the donor of the distressed or defective condition of the donated food or grocery products;

(2) agrees to recondition the donated food or grocery products to comply with all the quality and labeling standards prior to distribution; and

(3) is knowledgeable of the standards to properly recondition the donated food or grocery product.

(f) CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to create any liability.

SEC. 403. EFFECT OF SECTION. 402

The model Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (provided in section 402) is intended only to serve as a model law for enactment by the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States. The enactment of section 402 shall have no force or effect in law.

Appendix B

Arizona Statute on The Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act

36-916. Donation of food items; exemption from civil liability; definitions

A. A person who makes a good faith donation of an apparently wholesome food item or an apparently fit nonfood grocery product to a charitable or nonprofit organization or to any other person is not liable for damages in any civil action for any injury or death due to the condition of the apparently wholesome food item or apparently fit nonfood grocery product unless the injury or death is a direct result of the intentional misconduct or gross negligence of the donor.

B. A person who harvests an apparently wholesome food item and makes a good faith donation of the apparently wholesome food item to a charitable or nonprofit organization or to any other person is entitled to the same exemption from civil liability as prescribed in subsection A.

C. A charitable or nonprofit organization or an officer, employee or volunteer of the organization that in good faith receives and distributes, without charge or any other person who in good faith receives and distributes, without charge, to an immediate family member, a donation of an apparently wholesome food item or an apparently fit nonfood grocery product is not liable for damages in any civil action for any injury or death due to the condition of the apparently wholesome food item or apparently fit nonfood grocery product unless the injury or death is a direct result of the intentional misconduct or gross negligence of the donating person or organization or its officers, employees or volunteer workers.

D. If the owner or manager of property allows a person to glean food on that property for gratuitous distribution by that person or a charitable or nonprofit organization, the owner and manager are not liable for damages in any civil action for the injury or death of the person making the collection unless the injury or death is the direct result of the intentional misconduct or gross negligence of the owner or manager.

E. A person who makes a good faith donation to a charitable or nonprofit organization of a food item or a nonfood grocery product that does not meet all quality and labeling standards imposed by federal, state and local laws and regulations is entitled to the same exemption from civil liability as prescribed in subsection A if the person making the donation informs the charitable or nonprofit organization that the food item or nonfood grocery product does not meet those quality and labeling standards and the organization agrees to recondition the donation to comply with all applicable quality and labeling standards before its distribution.

F. A charitable or nonprofit organization or an officer, employee or volunteer of the organization that in good faith receives and distributes, without charge to the recipient, a donation of a food item or a nonfood grocery product that it knows or has reason to know

does not meet all quality and labeling standards imposed by federal, state and local laws and regulations is entitled to the same exemption from civil liability as prescribed in subsection C if the organization or its officers, employees or volunteers recondition the food item or nonfood grocery product in accordance with all applicable quality and labeling standards.

G. The director may enforce the provisions of this section in any manner not specifically prohibited by this article.

H. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Donation" means an item that is given for a fee significantly less than the value of the item or without requiring anything of monetary value from the charitable or nonprofit organization or any other person if the item is ultimately intended for gratuitous distribution.

2. "Fit nonfood grocery product" means a nonfood grocery product that meets all quality and labeling standards imposed by federal, state and local laws and regulations including a product not readily marketable due to any condition such as packaging, appearance, age, surplus or size and includes any household or industrial cleaning product, disposable paper or plastic product, personal hygiene product, cleaning equipment or cooking utensil.

3. "Glean" means to gather or collect an agricultural crop that is donated by an owner or manager of property.

4. "Wholesome food item" means a raw, cooked, processed or prepared edible substance or beverage that is intended for human consumption and that meets all quality and labeling standards imposed by federal, state and local laws and regulations, including food not readily marketable due to any condition such as packaging, appearance, age, freshness, grade, surplus or size.

Appendix C: Pictures from the initiation of donation program



Debra Cobb, the NAU union dining manager, and Dave Forman, from the Flagstaff Family Food Center, unloading a supply of aluminum trays that are used to transport the surplus food.



Debra Cobb and Dave Forman meeting the Store Room and Bakery Managers



Debra Cobb and Dave Forman meeting with dining services Head Chef

Appendix D : Letters

4/21/06

Dear Bret Wojciak

My name is Devonna Husband and I work as the development director for BOTHANDS, Inc. and Sharon Manor Transitional Housing Complex. On behalf of the women and children who are working to build safer, brighter futures at Sharon Manor, I would like to thank you for your work to establish partnership between Sharon Manor and the Flagstaff Family Food Center and NAU Dining Services. Thanks to you, our residents will have access to food for community meetings, house meeting and special events.

Your efforts will help low-income families stretch tight dollars even further, by ensuring the family has sufficient food resources. Thank so very much!

If you have any questions about BOTHANDS or Sharon Manor, please do not hesitate to contact me via email at dhusband@bothands.org or via telephone at (928) 214-7456.

Thank you again!

Sincerely,

Devon Husband

Development Director
BOTHANDS, Inc.
P.O. Box 30134
Flagstaff, AZ 86003
(928) 214-7456

April 28, 2006

Dear Bret,

Thank you so much for organizing the food donation through Hall. Our first weekend we picked up enough leftovers to serve 300 meals. We distributed the food we weren't able to use to the Alternatives Ctr Aspen House, New Horizons group home for boys & Northland Family Help Shelter. You and your project brought smiles to many men, women & children.

Sincerely,
Fam Eddleman
Executive Director



Thank you for helping the
Flagstaff Family Food
Center end hunger in our
community

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- Liz Bohlke- Catering director of NAU Dining Services, employed by Sodexo, 523-2373, liz.bohlke@sodexhousa.com.
- Debra Cobb- Union dining manager of NAU Dining Services, employed by Sodexo, 523-5561 or 523-5642.
- Jennifer Kozlowski – Donation and purchasing director of Northland Family Help Center, 233-4300.
- Andrea Lopez – Case manager of the Sharon Manor, 213-1424, alopez@bothands.org
- Deanna Lynn- Case manager of the Sharon Manor, 213-1424
- Pam Eddleman- Executive director of the Flagstaff Family Food Center, 774-3188, pam@hotfood.org.
- Dave Forman- Head chef at the Flagstaff Family Food Center, 774-3188.