



**U.S. FOOD & DRUG
ADMINISTRATION**

Adoption of the FDA Food Code by State and Territorial Agencies Responsible for the Oversight of Restaurants and/or Retail Food Stores

2024

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The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Office of Retail Food Protection (ORFP) monitors adoption of the FDA Food Code by state and territorial agencies in the United States responsible for the regulation of restaurants and/or retail food stores. Adoption of the Food Code represents a successful federal/state/territory partnership in improving food safety and signals commitment to the goal of preventing and reducing the incidence of foodborne illness in retail and foodservice establishments in the United States. The ORFP is a new Office within the FDA Human Foods Program (HFP), which is a unified program that replaced the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN), the Office of Food Policy and Response (OFPR), and some functions of the Office of Regulatory Affairs (ORA) in a reorganization that took effect on October 1, 2024. ORFP Retail Food Specialists (Specialists) assess the Food Code adoption activities within each state and territory for the calendar year. ORFP also analyzes and compiles the information gathered by these Specialists into a report that includes the version of the FDA Food Code adopted by each state and territorial agency.

Between 1993 and 2001, the FDA Food Code was issued every two years. The 2005 Food Code was the first full edition published on a four-year interval cycle. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the 2020 biennial meeting of the Conference for Food Protection (CFP) was moved to August 2021 causing a slight shift in the FDA Food Code publication cycle. The FDA adjusted its release-year cycle for the FDA Food Code to follow in the year after the CFP meeting is held. The [2022 Food Code](#) was published in December 2022. As of December 31, 2024, the 2022 Food Code is the most recent full edition published by FDA.

During the interim period between full editions, FDA may publish a Food Code Supplement that updates, modifies, or clarifies certain provisions. As such, adoption of the Food Code modified with its Supplement is hereinafter indicated as "(w/Suppl.)". For example, adoption of the 2022 Food Code modified with its Supplement will be marked as "2022(w/Suppl.)".

This report uses two terms to describe the FDA Food Code – 'version' and 'edition'. The term 'version' is associated with the year of publication/release, and the term 'edition' is associated with the number of times the Code has been published in its current format. So, the 1993 version is the 1st edition, the 1995 version is the 2nd edition, the 1997 version is the 3rd edition, the 1999 version is the 4th edition, the 2001 version is the 5th edition, the 2005 version is the 6th edition, the 2009 version is the 7th edition, the 2013 version is the 8th edition, the 2017 version is the 9th edition, and the 2022 version is the 10th edition.

The FDA encourages all jurisdictions that regulate retail food establishments to adopt the most current FDA Food Code. Below are the key numbers about the 2024 adoption status, listed first by agency and then by state:

- **11** state agencies (7 states) have adopted the most recent version (2022 version), representing **16.06%** of the U.S. population; additionally, **3** territorial agencies have also adopted the most recent version.
- **30** state agencies (24 states) have adopted one of the two most recent versions (2022, and 2017 version), representing **51.92%** of the U.S. population.
- **46** state agencies (36 states) have adopted one of the three most recent versions (2022, 2017, and 2013 version), representing **64.64%** of the U.S. population.

Notable upcoming adoptions: (1) Hawaii finished rulemaking of adoption of the 2022 Food Code

with an effective date in March of 2025; (2) Virginia also finished rule making on adoption of the 2022 version of the Food Code with an effective date in February of 2025; (3) several states adopted the 2022 FDA Food Code after the collection of the data in early 2025, and thus will be included in next year's annual report.

States and Territories Monitored for Food Code Adoption Status in 2024

Geographic Scope

All 50 states, the District of Columbia (DC), American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands; Additionally, some tribes and tribal communities.

Reporting Period

This report captures data from 2024, covering the period ending December 31, 2024.

Adoption Criteria

We use the effective date of adoption rather than the date of completed rulemaking.

Terminology

For the purposes of summary by states and population calculation, this report considers District of Columbia as a state, and “District of Columbia Department of Health/Health, Regulation and Licensing” is considered as a state agency.

Activity Status

In 2024, the FDA undertook a review of the form used by the Specialists to collect Food Code adoption data. An “Food Code Adoption Status Reporting Enhancements” internal workgroup was formed, and they made improvements on data reporting, increased activity status from two to three for understanding that rule making often extends across multiple years. Table 1 displays the activity changes between previous reports and this report.

Table 1: Changes in activity status

Previous Reports	This Report
No Activity during Previous Calendar Year	No Activity during 2024 Calendar Year.
Rule Making Completed	Rule Making Completed in CY2024.
	Rule Making started in 2024 or before, and it is still in progress.

Adoption Method

Our previous report used two Food Code adoption methods based on the definitions of Food Code 2022 Preface, “7. Code Adoption/Certified Copies”.

To better describe and discover Food Code adoption information, the internal workgroup decided to (1) reclassify “short-form” into two formats: the first format is “automatic short-form” where a statement such as “this Regulation (or Rule...) adopts by reference the current version of FDA Food Code” is stated in the section/chapter of Definitions (or Purpose...), and these jurisdictions adopt automatically whenever new edition Food Code or the Supplement is published; the other format is “manual short-form” where a statement such as “FDA Food Code is adopted by reference with modifications and additions” is stated in the section of “General Provisions” (or “Purpose and Definitions”...). (2) whereas “long-form” uses the FDA Food Code as a model/frame/guideline during agency development of its own food safety regulations based on specific needs and requirements, change the method name from “long-form” into “manual long-form”. Table 2 lists the adoption method changes between previous reports and this report.

Table 2: Changes in Food Code adoption methods

Previous Reports	This Report
Long-Form	Manual Long-Form
Short-Form	Manual Short-Form
Short-Form	Automatic Short-Form

State Agencies and Food Code Adoption Status

Restaurant and retail food store oversight in the United States is typically handled at the state and local levels, rather than the federal level. The FDA does work with state and local agencies to promote food safety, such as Food Code adoption. The number of agencies responsible for this oversight can vary from state to state, as each state has its own regulatory structure. These state-level agencies often conduct inspections, and/or enforce regulations related to retail food establishments and products. Local health departments (such as city or county agencies) may also play a role in retail food safety regulation, particularly in the areas like food handling practices within establishments.

ORFP Specialists have existing relationships with state and local agencies and understand the nuances of Food Code adoption. They have identified 64 state agencies responsible for oversight of restaurants and/or retail food stores.

Of the 51 states, 12 states that have multiple agencies sharing regulatory responsibilities for restaurants and retail food stores, with details provided below:

- **One** (1) state (FL) has 3 agencies, where:
 - One agency is responsible for retail food stores.
 - Two agencies are responsible for restaurants.
- **Three** (3) states (CT, MS, TN) have 2 agencies, where:
 - One agency is responsible for both restaurants and retail food stores.
 - One agency is responsible for retail food stores.
- **Seven** (7) states (GA, ME, NY, OH, OR, UT, VA) have 2 agencies, where:

- One agency is responsible for restaurants.
- One agency is responsible for retail food stores.
- **One (1) state (MN)** has 2 agencies, where:
 - Two agencies are responsible for both restaurants and retail food stores. In Minnesota, if the licensee does more than 50% grocery types of sales vs. restaurant types of sales, that Department of Agriculture would be the regulating authority of the entire business. The reverse is true if the restaurant sales are more than 50%, then the Department of Health would license and inspect. If there's an entity within the grocery store operating a restaurant that is not the same entity that holds the grocery store license, then the Department of Health would license and inspect the restaurant and Department of Agriculture would do the grocery store, regardless of the percentage of sales.

Thirty-nine (39) states have a single state agency responsible for overseeing both restaurants and retail food stores.

Of the 64 state agencies, 46 agencies (72%) adopted one of the three most recent versions (2022, 2017, and 2013 version) of the FDA Food Code; 2 agencies have not adopted any version of the FDA Food Code. Figure 1 depicts the number of agencies by Food Code version in a chart.

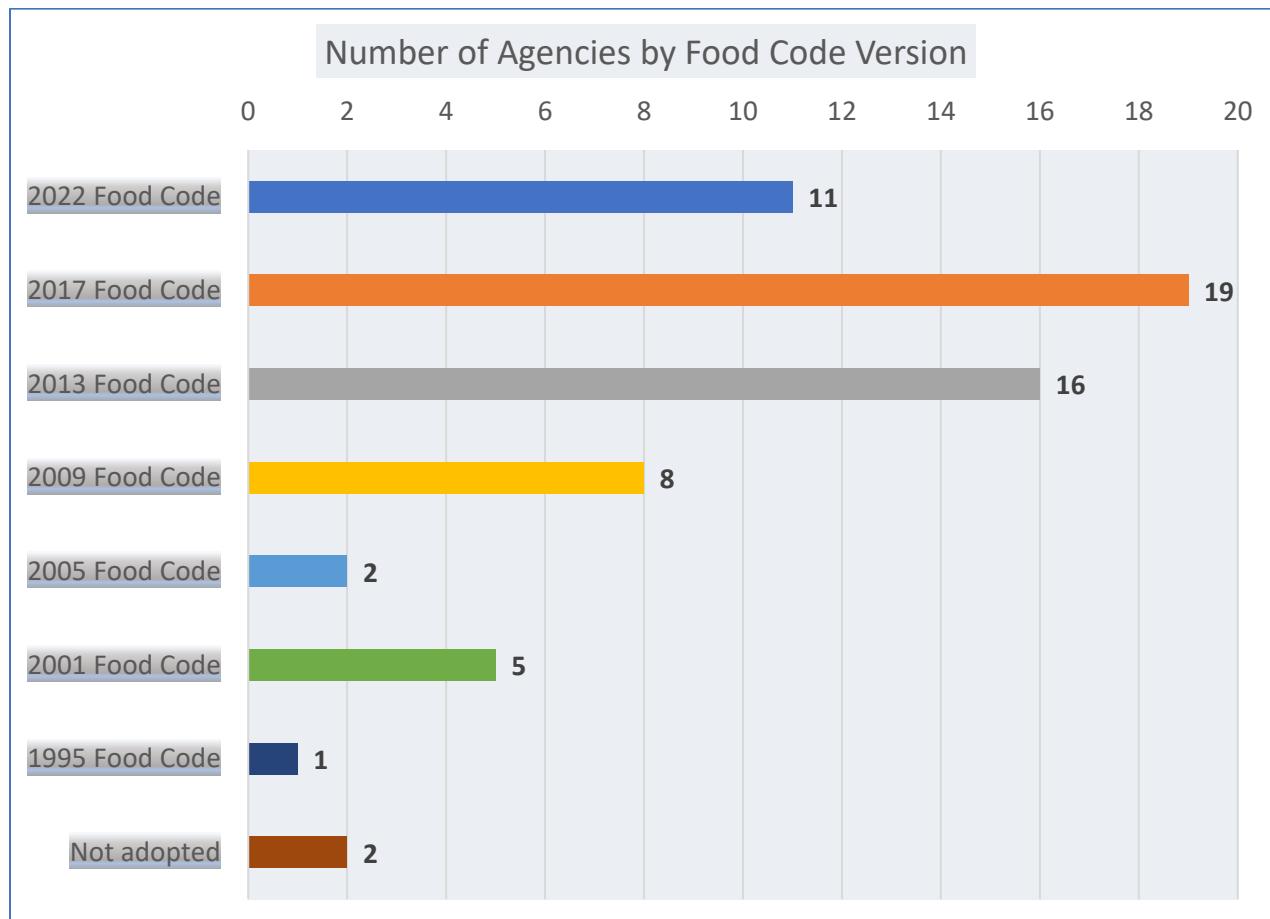


Figure 1: Number of state agencies by FDA Food Code version.

Summary of the Methods Used to Adopt Food Code by State Agency

Of the **62** state agencies that have adopted the FDA Food Code:

- a. **Four** (4) agencies adopted the FDA Food Code in automatic short-form format.
- b. **Twenty-six** (26) agencies adopted the FDA Food Code in manual short-form format.
- c. **Thirty-two** (32) agencies adopted the FDA Food Code in manual long-form format.

Figure 2 depicts the number of state agencies by Food Code adoption method in a chart.

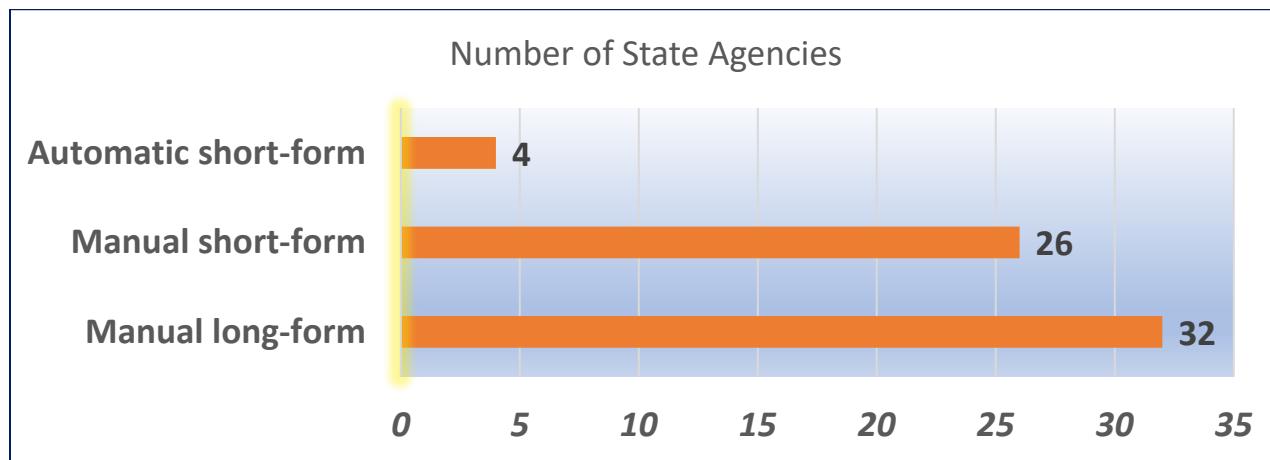


Figure 2: Number of state agencies by Food Code adoption method.

Less Stringent Areas of State Regulations Compared to the FDA Food Code

Of the **62** state agencies that have adopted a version of the FDA Food Code, variations in stringency have been identified. Some agencies have provisions that are less stringent than those in the FDA Food Code version they adopted. For example, agencies may base their rulemaking on a specific version of the Food Code (e.g., the 2022 Food Code) but choose to: a) omit certain provisions entirely, or b) implement specific provisions in a less stringent manner than prescribed in the Food Code. Data reveals:

- **Twenty-four** (38.7%) agencies have implemented rulemaking with no areas less stringent than the provisions in their adopted Food Code version.
- **Thirty-eight** (61.3%) of agencies have implemented rulemaking with at least one area less stringent than the provisions in their adopted Food Code version.

Figure 3 illustrates the primary areas where state agencies demonstrate less stringency compared to the FDA Food Code. These areas are defined as those where at least five state agencies share the same issue. Demonstration of knowledge emerges as the area with the highest occurrence of less stringent regulations among state agencies.

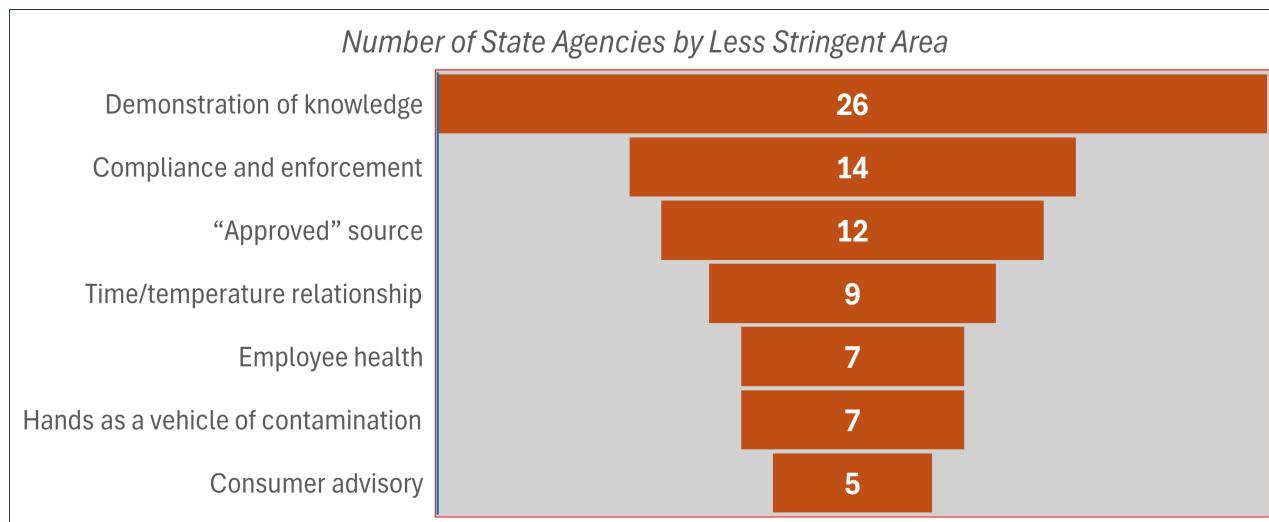


Figure 3: Primary less stringent areas and the number of state agencies have the same issue.

State Agencies with Changes in Food Code Adoption Status in 2024

Nine (9) agencies (from six states) completed Food Code adoption related rulemaking with the effective date on or before December 31 of 2024 (see details in Table 3).

Table 3: Changes in Food Code adoption status between 2023 and 2024

State agency	Food Code version in 2023	Food Code version in 2024	Updated Food Code version?
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	2013 (w/Suppl.)	2022	Yes, from 2013 to 2022
Illinois Department of Public Health	2017	2022	Yes, from 2017 to 2022
Mississippi Department of Health	2022	2022 (w/Suppl.)	No
Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce	2022	2022 (w/Suppl.)	No
Ohio Department of Health	2013 (w/Suppl.)	2022	Yes, from 2013 to 2022
Ohio Department of Agriculture	2013 (w/Suppl.)	2022	Yes, from 2013 to 2022
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	2022	2022 (w/Suppl.)	No
Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	2013	2022	Yes, from 2013 to 2022
Utah Department of Health and Human Services	2013	2022	Yes, from 2013 to 2022

Summary of State Agencies Food Code Adoption Changes Between 2016 and 2024

Table 4: Number of state agencies vs. FDA Food Code version adopted

Food Code version	In 2016	In 2017	In 2018	In 2019	In 2020	In 2021	In 2022	In 2023	In 2024
2022	None	None	None	None	None	None	2	5	11
2017	None	None	4	9	16	20	18	20	19
2013	21	27	28	29	27	24	24	21	16
2009	24	18	18	14	10	9	9	8	8
2005	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
2001	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
1999	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1997	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-adoption	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Total agencies</i>	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64

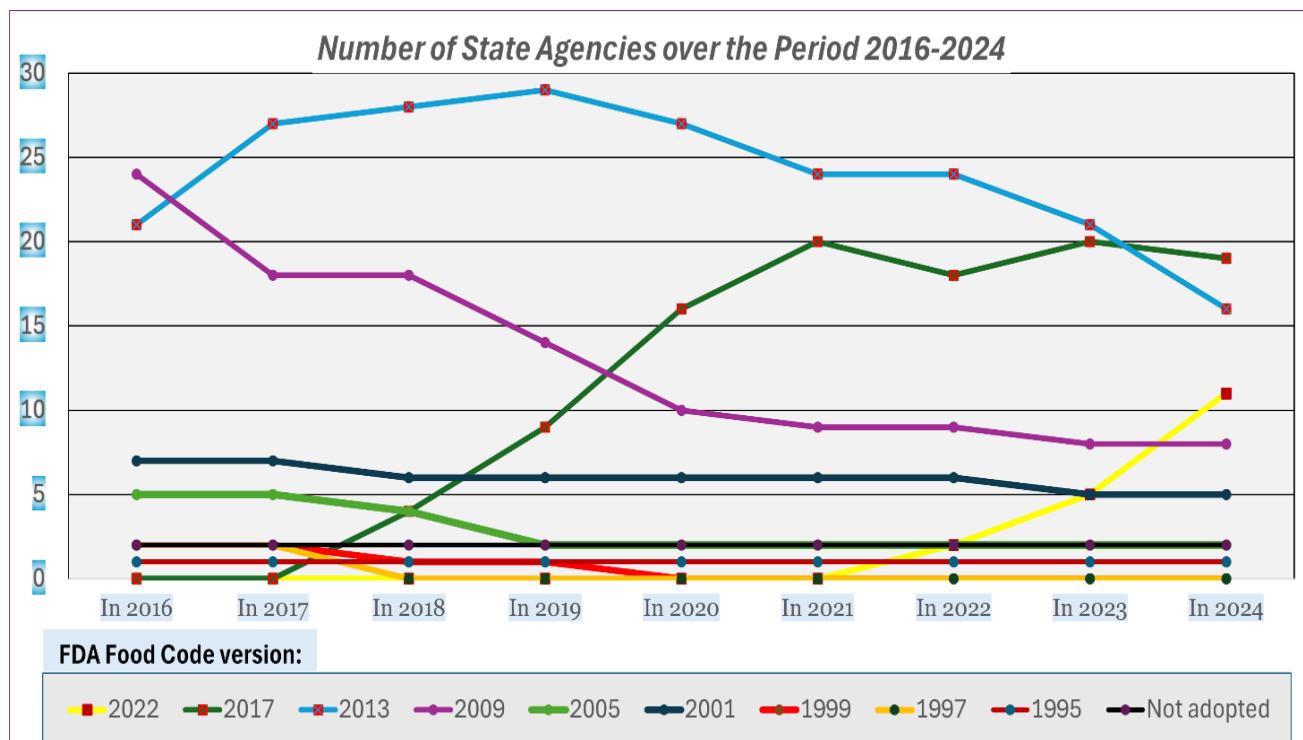


Figure 4: Food Code adoption by state agencies over a 9-year period, 2016-2024.

Table 4 and Figure 4 illustrate the evolution of FDA Food Code adoption among 64 state agencies over a 9-year period, beginning with the first Food Code adoption annual report for 2016. Key observations include:

- 1) **2022 Food Code** adoption: Significant increase in 2024; surpassing adoption rates of 2022 and 2023; 11 state agencies adopted this version by 2024.
- 2) **2017 Food Code** adoption: Steady increase from 2018 to 2021; peak adoption of 20 agencies in 2021 and 2023; slight decrease to 19 agencies in 2024.
- 3) **2013 Food Code** adoption: Peaked at 29 agencies in 2019; gradual decline to 16 agencies by 2024; no new adoption after 2020 (approximately 7 years post-publication).
- 4) **2009 Food Code** adoption: Significant decrease from 24 agencies in 2016 to 8 agencies in 2024; no new adoption after 2016 (approximately 7 years post-publication).
- 5) **Older versions** (2005, 2001, 1999, 1997, 1995): Gradual decline in adoption of 2005 (5 to 2 agencies); stable adoption of 2001 version (7-to 5 agencies); no agencies using 1999 or 1997 versions after 2019; one agency consistently using the 1995 version.
- 6) **Non-adoption**: Two state agencies have consistently not adopted any version of the FDA Food Code throughout the 9-year period.

Food Code Adoption Status Across States

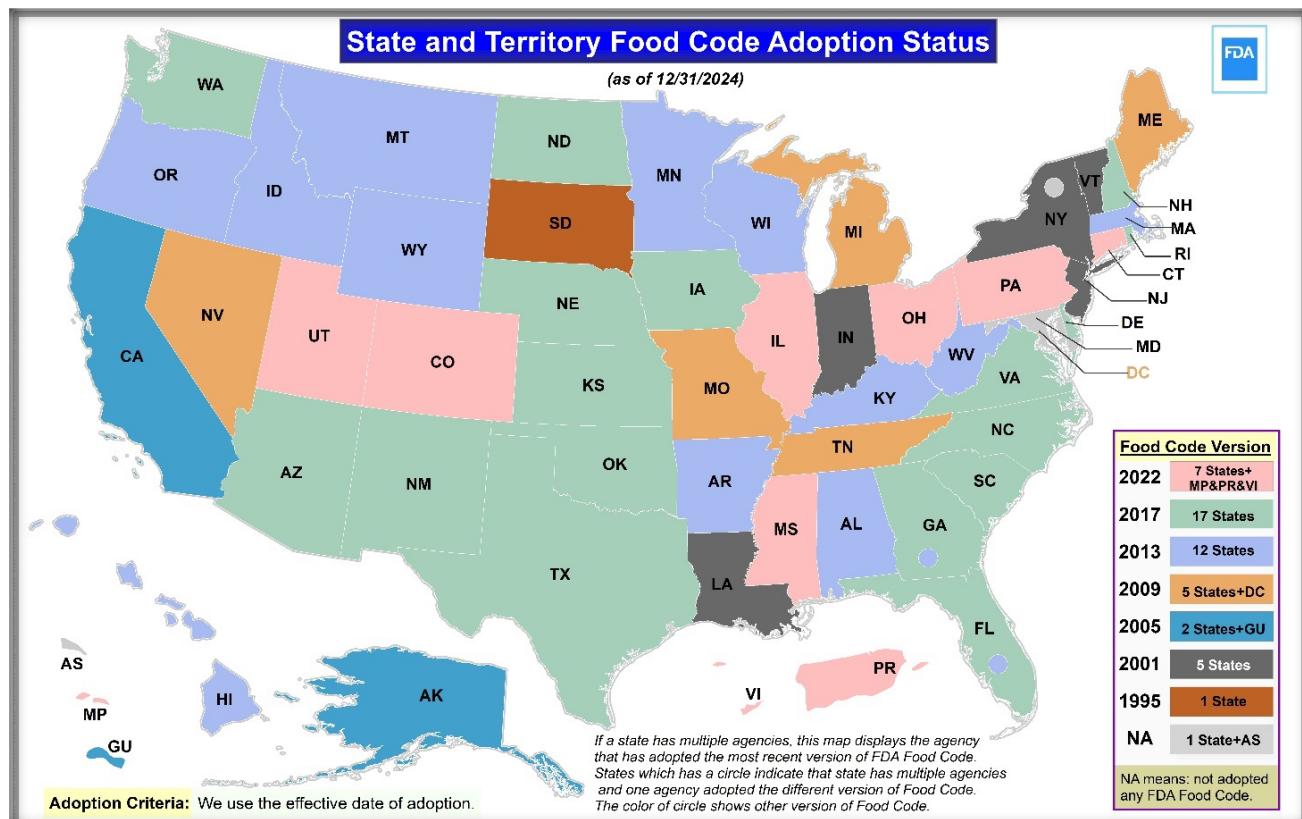


Figure 5: This map shows the number of states and territories by FDA Food Code version

If a state has multiple agencies, we count the agency that has adopted the most recent version of the FDA Food Code. For example, Georgia has two agencies, while one agency adopted the 2017 Food Code, the other agency adopted the 2013 Food Code. Therefore, we consider Georgia as a state which has adopted the 2017 Food Code.

Food Code adoption summaries by number of states:

- Fifty (**50**) states (including DC) have adopted some version of the Food Code with Maryland as the only exception.
- Thirty-six (**36**) states have adopted one of the three most recent versions (2013, 2017, and 2022).
- Twenty-four (**24**) states have adopted one of the two most recent versions (2017 and 2022).
- Seven (**7**) states have adopted the most recent version (2022).

Figure 5 displays the number of states by Food Code version, and Figure 6 illustrates changes in 2024 and potential changes for 2025.

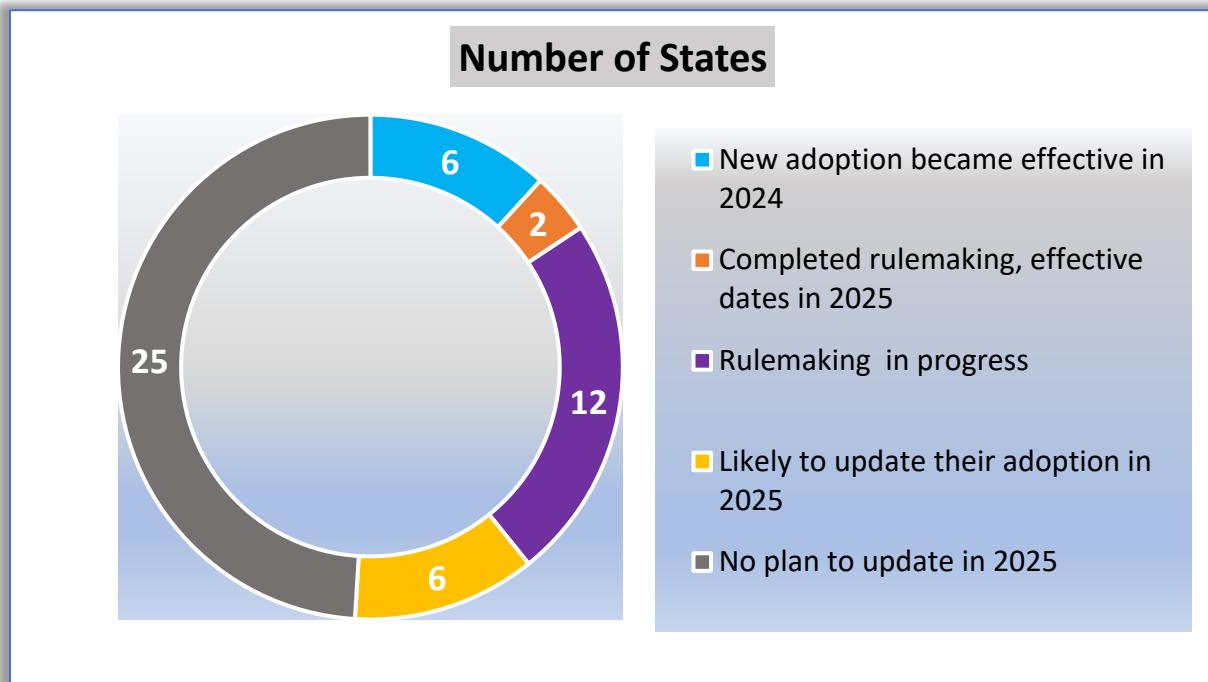


Figure 6: The changes in 2024 and the potential changes likely to go to 2025.

Of the 25 states that reported no plans to update the Food Code in 2025:

- One (**1**) state has adopted the 2022 version of the Food Code.
- Nine (**9**) states have adopted the 2017 version of the Food Code.
- Six (**6**) states have adopted the 2013 version of the Food Code.
- Nine (**9**) states have adopted the 2009 version or older than the 2009 version of the Food Code.

Summary of State Food Code Adoption by Population

For the purposes of summarizing Food Code adoption by state and calculating population coverage, if a state has multiple agencies, we consider the agency with the most recent version of FDA Food Code. For example, New York has two agencies, with one having adopted the 2001 FDA Food Code, and the other not having adopted any version of the FDA Food Code. Therefore, New York state has adopted the 2001 FDA Food Code.

Using population data from the 2020 Census, overall, 98.14% of the U.S. population lives in a state where at least one state agency has adopted some version of the FDA Food Code. Figure 7 shows the percentage of the US population and number of states by the versions of the FDA Food Code.

- 7 states (Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Utah) have adopted the most recent version (2022 version), representing **16.06%** of the U.S. population.
- **24** states have adopted one of the two most recent versions (2022, and 2017 version), representing **51.92%** of the U.S. population.
- **36** states have adopted one of the three most recent versions (2022, 2017, and 2013 version), representing **64.64%** of the U.S. population.

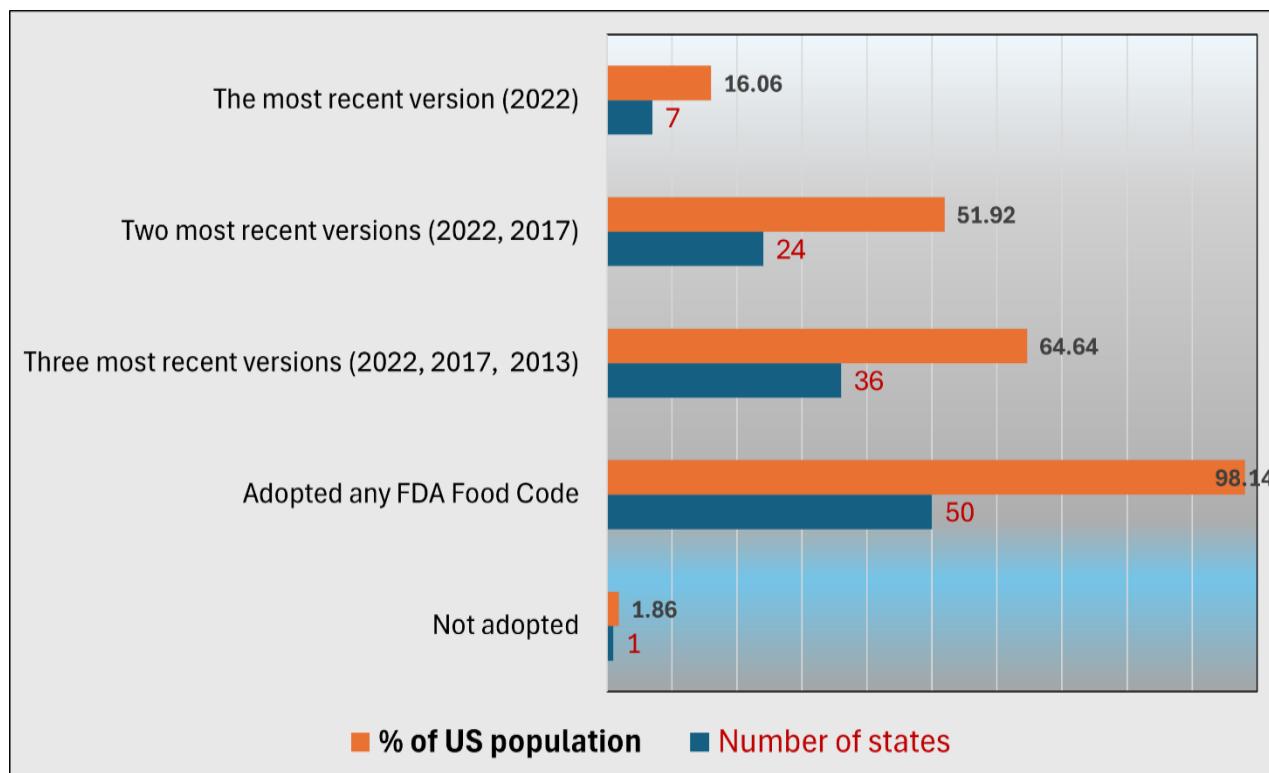


Figure 7: The percentage of the US population and number of states by version(s) of the FDA Food Code adopted in states.

Territorial Agencies and Food Code Adoption Status

“Territorial agency” generally refers to an organization or department within a territorial government that has the authority to carry out specific functions (such as oversight of restaurants and retail food stores) or programs within a defined territory.

- **Overall adoption of the FDA Food Code:** four out of five territorial government agencies have adopted codes based on FDA Food Code versions.
- **Versions adopted:** the adopted codes are based on either the 2022 or 2005 versions of the FDA Food Code.
- **Adoption details:** comprehensive information on the specific adoptions is available in Table 5.
- **American Samoa status:** initiated the rulemaking process for Food Code adoption in 2023; currently collaborating with the new administration to progress towards adoption.

Table 5: The list of territorial agencies and their Food Code adoption status

No	Territorial Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Effective Year
1	American Samoa	Not adopted	Not applicable	Not applicable
2	Guam Department Public of Health and Social Services	2005	Manual Long-Form	2013
3	Commonwealth Health Care Corporation (CNMI Environmental Health)	2022	Automatic Short-Form	2024
4	Puerto Rico Department of Health	2022 (w/Suppl.)	Automatic Short-Form	2024
5	Virgin Islands Department of Health	2022	Automatic Short-Form	2022

Tribal Agencies and Food Code Adoption Status

We are pleased to report on the Food Code adoption activities of six tribal agencies for which we have data. These tribal agencies show their adoption patterns as follows:

- **FDA Food Code adoption:** three tribal agencies have adopted codes based on the 2022 version of the FDA Food Code.
- **Contracted inspection:** two tribal agencies have contracted inspectors to apply the most current version of the FDA Food Code.
- **Memorandum of understanding:** one tribal agency conducts inspections using the most current version of the FDA Food Code through a “Memorandum of Understanding”.

For a comprehensive breakdown of this information, please refer to Table 6.

Table 6: The list of tribal agencies and Food Code adoption status

No	Tribal Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Method/Activity	Effective Year
1	Chehalis Tribe	Not adopted	Contracted inspection	2024
2	Mashantucket Pequot Tribe	2022	Automatic Short-Form	2023
3	Mohegan Tribe Health Department	2022	Manual Short-Form	2024
4	Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board (NWPAIHB) TRIBE	Not adopted	Memorandum of Understanding	2024
5	Oneida Nation	2022 (w/Suppl.)	Automatic Short-Form	2024
6	Tulalip Tribe	Not adopted	Contracted inspection	2024

List of State Agencies and Food Code Adoption Status

Regarding the adoption of the FDA Food Code among state agencies:

- Adoption rate:
 - 62 out of 64 state agencies have adopted codes based on various versions of the FDA Food Code.
 - This represents a 96.9% adoption rate among state agencies.
- Non-adoption:
 - 2 state agencies have not adopted any version of the FDA Food Code.

For a detailed breakdown of this information, please refer to Table 7.

Table 7: The list of state agencies and Food Code adoption status

No	ST	State Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Oversight Responsibility	Effective Year
1	AK	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation/Food Safety and Sanitation Program	2005	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2005
2	AL	Alabama Department of Public Health	2013	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2016
3	AR	Arkansas Department of Health	2013	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2019
4	AZ	Arizona Department of Health Services	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2020
5	CA	California Department of Public Health	2005	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2007
6	CO	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	2022*	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2024
7	CT	Connecticut Department of Consumer Protections	2022	Manual Short-Form	Retail Food Stores	2023
8	CT	Connecticut Department of Public Health	2022	Automatic Short-Form	Both#	2023
9	DC	District of Columbia Department of Health	2009	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2012
10	DE	Delaware Department of Health and Social Services	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2020
11	FL	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	2017	Manual Short-Form	Retail Food Stores	2020
12	FL	Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulations	2017	Manual Short-Form	Restaurants	2019
13	FL	Florida Department of Health	2013	Manual Short-Form	Restaurants	2018
14	GA	Georgia Department of Agriculture	2017	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2019
15	GA	Georgia Department of Public Health	2013	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2015
16	HI	Hawaii Department of Health/Sanitation Branch/Food Services	2013	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2017
17	IA	Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2023
18	ID	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	2013	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2016
19	IL	Illinois Department of Public Health	2022*	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2024
20	IN	Indiana State Department of Health	2001	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2004

No	ST	State Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Oversight Responsibility	Effective Year
21	KS	Kansas Department of Agriculture	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2023
22	KY	Kentucky Department for Public Health	2013	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2019
23	LA	Louisiana Department of Health	2001	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2002
24	MA	Massachusetts Department of Public Health	2013	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2018
25	MD	Maryland Department of Health	None**	Not applicable	Both#	Not applicable
26	ME	Maine Department of Health and Human Services	2009 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2013
27	ME	Maine Department of Agriculture	2009 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2013
28	MI	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	2009	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2013
29	MN	Minnesota Department of Agriculture	2013 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2019
30	MN	Minnesota Department of Health	2013 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2019
31	MO	Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services	2009	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2013
32	MS	Mississippi Department of Health	2022 (w/Suppl.)*	Automatic Short-Form	Both#	2024
33	MS	Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce	2022 (w/Suppl.)*	Automatic Short-Form	Retail Food Stores	2024
34	MT	Montana Department of Health and Human Services	2013 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2015
35	NC	North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2021
36	ND	North Dakota Department of Health and Human Services	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2024
37	NE	Nebraska Department of Agriculture	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2024
38	NH	New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2019
39	NJ	New Jersey Department of Health	2001	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2007
40	NM	New Mexico Environment Department	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2019

No	ST	State Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Oversight Responsibility	Effective Year
41	NV	Nevada Department of Health and Human Services	2009 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2013
42	NY	New York State Department of Health	None**	Not applicable	Restaurants	Not applicable
43	NY	New York State Department of Agriculture	2001	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2004
44	OH	Ohio Department of Health	2022*	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2024
45	OH	Ohio Department of Agriculture	2022*	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2024
46	OK	Oklahoma State Department of Health	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2022
47	OR	Oregon Department of Agriculture	2013	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2014
48	OR	Oregon Health Authority	2013	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2014
49	PA	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	2022 (w/Suppl.)*	Automatic Short-Form	Both#	2024
50	RI	Rhode Island Department of Health	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2021
51	SC	South Carolina Department of Agriculture	2017	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2019
52	SD	South Dakota Department of Health	1995	Manual Long-Form	Both#	1997
53	TN	Tennessee Department of Health	2009	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2013
54	TN	Tennessee Department of Agriculture	2009 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2013
55	TX	Texas Department of State Health Services	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2021
56	UT	Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	2022*	Manual Short-Form	Retail Food Stores	2024
57	UT	Utah Department of Health and Human Services	2022*	Manual Short-Form	Restaurants	2024
58	VA	Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	2017	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2021
59	VA	Virginia Department of Health	2017	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2021
60	VT	Vermont Department of Health	2001	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2003

No	ST	State Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Oversight Responsibility	Effective Year
61	WA	Washington State Department of Health	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2022
62	WI	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection	2013	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2020
63	WV	West Virginia Department of Health	2013	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2019
64	WY	Wyoming Department of Agriculture	2013 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2020

Note:

Both#: the agency has responsibility for restaurants and retail food stores.

*: the agency completed the rulemaking and became effective in 2024.

**: the agency did not adopt any version of the FDA Food Code.