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

2025

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The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Office of Retail Food Protection (ORFP, an office within the Human Foods Program) monitors the adoption of the FDA Food Code by state and territorial agencies responsible for regulating restaurants and retail food stores in the United States. 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.

Retail Food Specialists (Specialists) from ORFP, document Food Code adoption status within each state and territory annually. A Regulatory Information Specialist analyzes and compiles this information into the annual report documenting the Food Code version adopted in each state and territory.

Publication History and Cycle of FDA Food Code

Between 1993 and 2001, the FDA published the Food Code biennially. In 2005, FDA transitioned to a four-year publication cycle. The COVID-19 pandemic shifted the 2020 Conference for Food Protection (CFP) biennial meeting to August 2021, prompting FDA to adjust its publication schedule to the year following each CFP meeting. The 2022 Food Code, published in December 2022, is the most recent full edition as of December 31, 2025.

This report uses two terms to describe the FDA Food Code:

Version: Associated with the year of publication/release

Edition: Associated with the sequential number of publications in the current format

The progression is as follows: 1993 version (1st edition), 1995 version (2nd edition), 1997 version (3rd edition), 1999 version (4th edition), 2001 version (5th edition), 2005 version (6th edition), 2009 version (7th edition), 2013 version (8th edition), 2017 version (9th edition), and 2022 version (10th edition).

During interim periods between full editions, FDA publishes a Food Code Supplement to update, modify, or clarify provisions. The Supplement to the 2022 Food Code was published on November 4, 2024. Adoption of the Food Code with its Supplement is indicated as "(w/Suppl.)" (e.g., "2022(w/Suppl.)". Please refer to Tables 1 and 3-5 of this report for agency-specific details. Except within these Tables, any reference to '2022' means the full 2022 FDA Food Code, with or without its Supplement. This same convention applies to all applicable prior versions.

Key Adoption Status

FDA encourages all jurisdictions regulating retail food establishments to adopt the most current full edition Food Code and its Supplement. Key adoption statistics as of 2025:

1) Most recent version **(2022)**: 18 state agencies across 14 states have adopted the 2022 version, representing 25.60% of the U.S. population. Additionally, 3 territorial agencies have adopted this version.
2) Two most recent versions **(2022, 2017)**: 33 state agencies across 26 states have adopted one of these versions, representing 54.40% of the U.S. population.
3) Three most recent versions **(2022, 2017, 2013)**: 47 state agencies across 37 states have adopted one of these versions, representing 66.68% of the U.S. population.

Notable Upcoming Adoptions

1) Completed Rulemaking: Oregon Department of Health/Food Pools and Lodging completed rulemaking for the 2022 Food Code in 2025, with an effective date of February 2026.
2) Rulemaking in Progress: Ten state agencies initiated rulemaking to adopt the 2022 Food Code in 2025 or earlier and are currently in process:
    - Alabama Department of Public Health
    - Arkansas Department of Health
    - District of Columbia Department of Health
    - Maryland Department of Health
    - Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
    - Oregon Department of Agriculture
    - Tennessee Department of Agriculture
    - Tennessee Department of Health
    - Texas Department of State Health Services
    - Virginia Department of Health
3) Territorial Rulemaking: American Samoa Department of Health initiated rulemaking to adopt the 2022 Food Code in 2023 and continues to determine which specific provisions will not apply in the territory.

States and Territories Monitored for Food Code Adoption Status in 2025

Geographic Scope

This report monitors Food Code adoption across all 50 states, the District of Columbia (DC), five major permanently inhabited U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands), and some tribes and tribal communities (Reporting of Food Code adoption status by tribal agencies is voluntary; however, we strongly encourage all tribal agencies to report their adoption status).

Reporting Period

This report captures data from the 2025 calendar year, covering the period ending December 31, 2025.

Adoption Criteria

Food Code adoption is determined by the effective date of adoption rather than the date of completed rulemaking.

Terminology

For summary purposes and population calculations, this report treats the District of Columbia as a state, and the "District of Columbia Department of Health/Health, Regulation and Licensing" is classified as a state agency.

Activity Status Categories

Jurisdictions are classified into one of three Food Code adoption activity statuses:

1) No Activity: No Food Code adoption activity during the 2025 calendar year.

2) Adoption Effective in 2025: Rulemaking for Food Code adoption finalized in 2025 or earlier, with the rule taking effect in 2025.
3) Rulemaking in Progress: Rulemaking began in 2025 or earlier and remains in progress, or rulemaking that is completed but not yet effective.

Classification of Food Code Adoption Methods

To provide a comprehensive description of Food Code adoption approaches, we have classified adoption methods into three categories:

- Automatic Short-Form Adoption

  Jurisdictions include language such as "this Regulation (or Rule) adopts by reference the current version of the FDA Food Code" in the Definitions or Purpose section. These jurisdictions automatically adopt new editions of the Food Code or Supplements upon publication without requiring additional rulemaking.
- Manual Short-Form Adoption

  Jurisdictions typically include language such as "the FDA Food Code is adopted by reference with limited modifications or without modifications" in the General Provisions or Purpose and Definitions section. These jurisdictions must complete rulemaking procedures to adopt new version of the FDA Food Code.
- Manual Long-Form Adoption

  Jurisdictions use the FDA Food Code as a model, framework, or guideline to develop comprehensive food safety regulations tailored to specific state, territorial, or tribal needs and requirements. This method requires the most extensive rulemaking process for updates.

State Agencies and Food Code Adoption Status

Regulatory Structure Overview

Regulatory oversight of restaurants and retail food stores in the United States is primarily decentralized, operating at the state and local levels rather than federally. The FDA partners with these jurisdictions to advance food safety through initiatives such as the adoption of the FDA Food Code. Consequently, the number and structural organization of these regulatory agencies vary significantly across the country, reflecting the unique statutory frameworks of individual states.

Generally, state-level agencies are responsible for conducting inspections and enforcing regulations for retail food establishments. Concurrently, local health departments (e.g., city or county agencies) play an essential role in regulatory enforcement, with a focus on safe food handling practices at the community level.

State Agency Identification

ORFP Specialists maintain established relationships with state and local agencies and understand the nuances of Food Code adoption across jurisdictions. Through these relationships, Specialists have identified 64 state agencies responsible for overseeing restaurants and/or retail food stores. For a complete list of these agencies and their adoption status, please refer to Table 5 of this

report.

Of the 51 states (including the District of Columbia), 12 states have multiple agencies sharing regulatory responsibilities for restaurants and retail food stores:

Florida (3 agencies):
- One agency responsible for restaurants
- Two agencies responsible for both restaurants and retail food stores

Connecticut and Maine (2 agencies each):
- One agency responsible for both restaurants and retail food stores
- One agency responsible for retail food stores only

Tennessee (2 agencies):
- One agency responsible for both restaurants and retail food stores
- One agency responsible for restaurants only

Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, and Virginia (2 agencies each):
- One agency responsible for restaurants
- One agency responsible for retail food stores

Minnesota (2 agencies with unique jurisdiction criteria):
- Both agencies are responsible for restaurants and retail food stores, with jurisdiction determined by sales composition:
    - If grocery sales exceed 50% of total sales, the Department of Agriculture regulates the entire business
    - If restaurant sales exceed 50% of total sales, the Department of Health regulates the entire business
    - If a restaurant operates within a grocery store as a separate entity with a different license holder, the Department of Health regulates the restaurant while the Department of Agriculture regulates the grocery store, regardless of sales percentages

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

State Agencies Food Code Adoption Summary

Of the 64 state agencies:

- **47 agencies (73.44%)** have adopted one of the three most recent versions of the FDA Food Code (2022, 2017, or 2013).
    - 2022 Food Code: 18 agencies
    - 2017 Food Code: 15 agencies
    - 2013 Food Code: 14 agencies
- **15 agencies (23.44%)** operate under older versions of the FDA Food Code (1995–2009).
    - 2009 Food Code: 8 agencies

- 2005 Food Code: 2 agencies
- 2001 Food Code: 4 agencies
- 1995 Food Code: 1 agency

- **2 agencies (3.12%)** have not adopted any version of the FDA Food Code. Of these, the Maryland Department of Health (MDH) is actively planning adoption of the Code, and the New York State Department of Health is collaborating with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets to align, synchronize, and update their food safety codes accordingly.

Figure 1 depicts the distribution of agencies by Food Code version adopted.

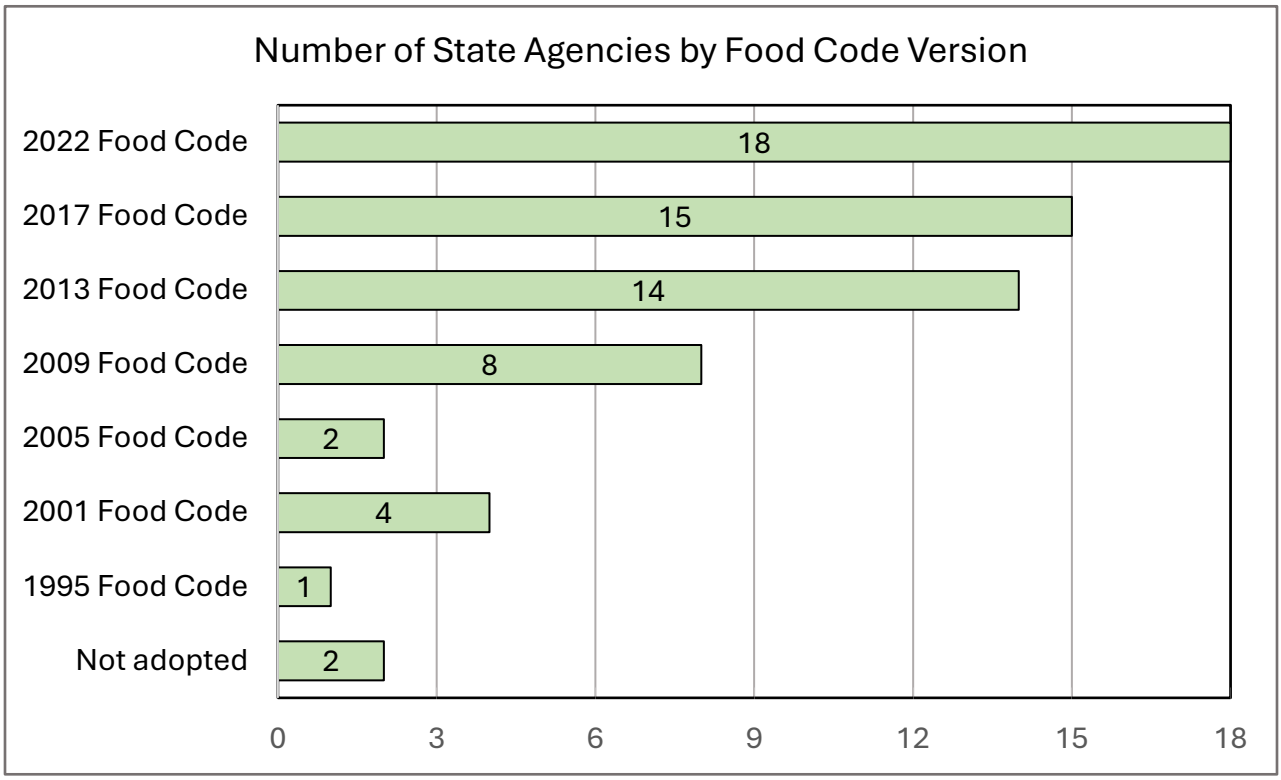

Figure 1: Number of state agencies by FDA Food Code version.

Number of State Agencies by Food Code Adoption Method

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

a. Three (3) agencies (Mississippi Department of Health, Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture) adopted the FDA Food Code using the automatic short-form method.
b. Thirty (30) agencies adopted the FDA Food Code using the manual short-form method.

c. Twenty-nine (29) agencies adopted the FDA Food Code using the manual long-form method.

Figure 2 illustrates the distribution of state agencies by Food Code adoption method.

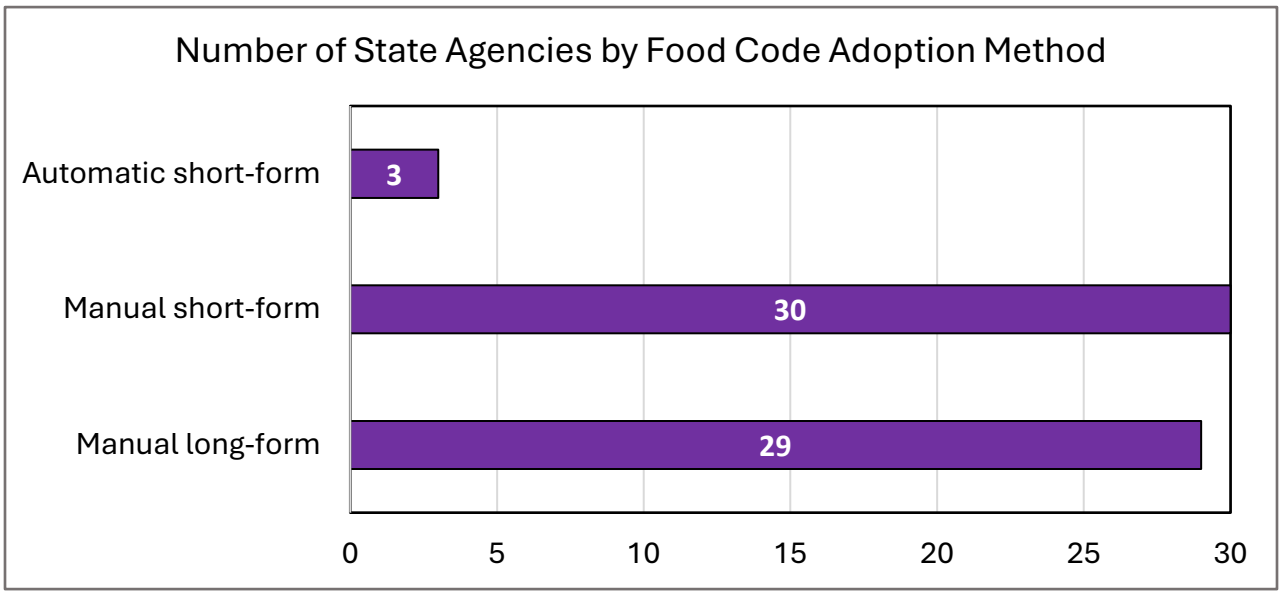

Figure 2: Number of state agencies by Food Code adoption method.

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 regulatory stringency have been identified. Some agencies have implemented 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 omit certain provisions or implement specific provisions in a less stringent manner than prescribed in the Food Code.

- 29 agencies (47%) have implemented regulations with no less stringent areas than the provisions in their adopted Food Code version
- 33 agencies (53%) have implemented regulations with at least one area less stringent than the provisions in their adopted Food Code version

Figure 3 illustrates the top five areas where state agencies demonstrate less stringency compared to the FDA Food Code. Demonstration of knowledge emerges as the area with the highest occurrence of less stringent regulations among state agencies.

Notably, the top five less stringent areas have remained unchanged between 2024 and 2025, indicating persistent regulatory gaps in these specific areas.

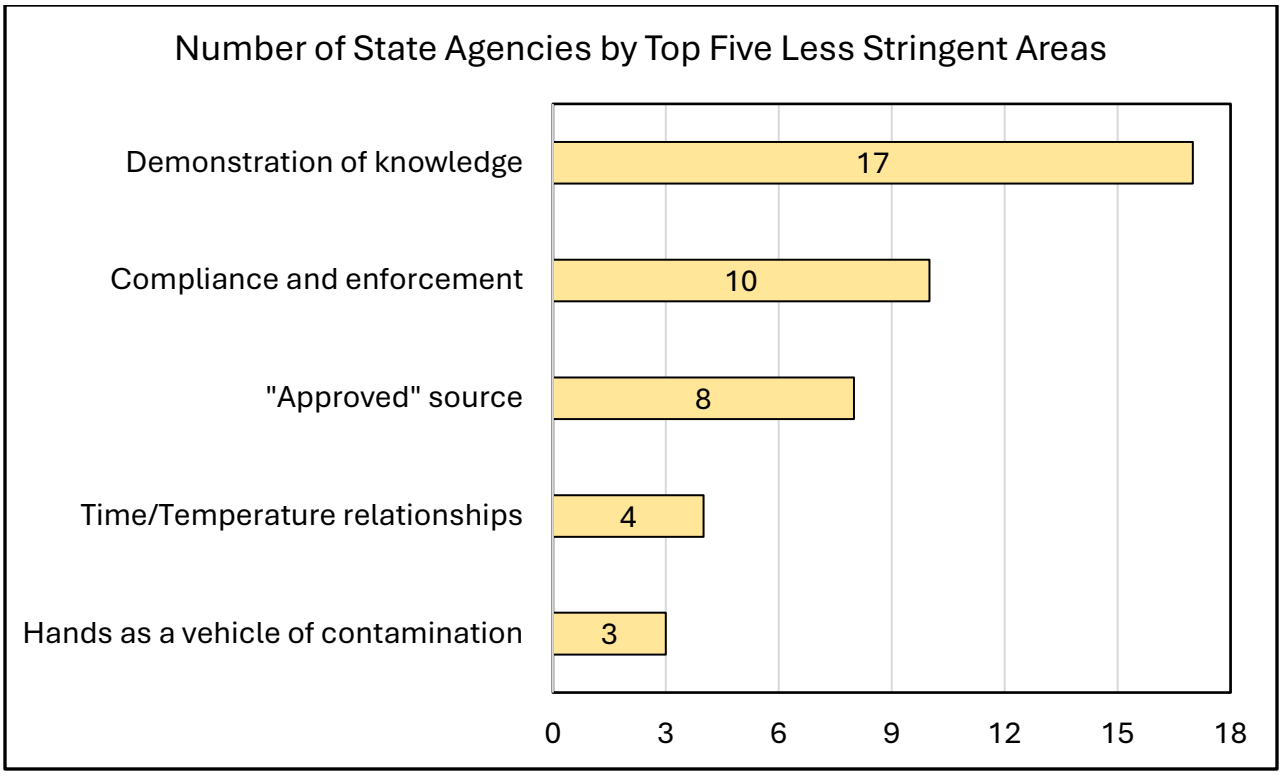

Figure 3: Top five less stringent areas and the number of state agencies have the same issue.

State Agencies with Changes in Food Code Adoption Status in 2025

Overview of Adoption Activity

Figure 4 illustrates changes in Food Code adoption status during 2025, and potential changes anticipated for 2026. Of the 64 state agencies:

- Eight (8) agencies have completed rulemaking with effective dates in 2025.
- One (1) agency has completed rulemaking in 2025 with a future effective date.
- Ten (10) agencies have initiated rulemaking in or before 2025 and remain in the adoption process.
- Twelve (12) agencies reported no adoption activities in 2025; however, these agencies indicated they are highly or somewhat likely to initiate rulemaking in 2026.
- Thirty-three (33) agencies reported no adoption activities in 2025 and indicated no plans to update their adoption status in 2026.

Of the 33 state agencies that reported no plans to update the Food Code in 2026:

- Eight (8) agencies have adopted the 2022 version.
- Thirteen (13) agencies have adopted the 2017 version.
- Six (6) agencies have adopted the 2013 version.
- Six (6) have adopted the 2009 version or earlier.

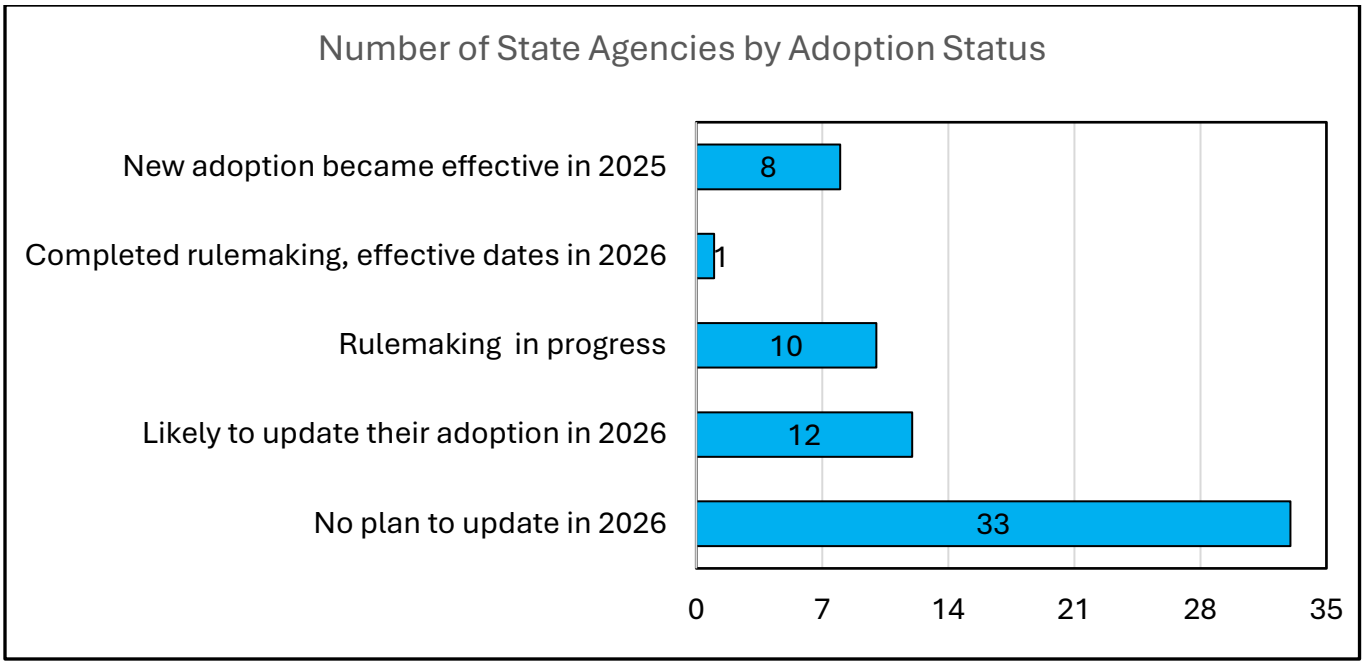

Figure 4: The changes in 2025 and the potential changes anticipated for 2026.

Agencies Completed Adoptions in 2025

Eight (8) agencies from eight states have completed Food Code adoption-related rulemaking with effective dates on or before December 31, 2025. Table 1 provides details of these changes.

Table 1: Changes in Food Code adoption status between 2024 and 2025

State agency	Food Code version in 2024	Food Code version in 2025	Updated Food Code version?
Delaware Department of Health and Social Services	2017	2022	Yes, from 2017 to 2022
Georgia Department of Public Health	2013	2022	Yes, from 2013 to 2022
Hawaii Department of Health/Food Safety Branch	2013	2022(w/Suppl.)	Yes, from 2013 to 2022
Indiana State Department of Health	2001	2022	Yes, from 2001 to 2022
Nebraska Department of Agriculture	2017	2022	Yes, from 2017 to 2022
Rhode Island Department of Health	2017 (w/Suppl.)	2022	Yes, from 2017 to 2022
Utah Department of Health and Human Services	2022	2022(w/Suppl.)	No
Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	2017	2022	Yes, from 2017 to 2022

Summary of State Agencies Food Code Adoption Changes Between 2016 and 2025

Table 2 and Figure 5 illustrate the evolution of FDA Food Code adoption among 64 state agencies over a 10-year period, beginning with the first Food Code adoption annual report for 2016. Key observations include:

1) 2022 Food Code Adoption

Adoption of the 2022 Food Code increased by 7 state agencies in 2025. By the end of 2025, 18 state agencies had adopted this version. The 2022 Food Code shows the most dramatic trend. After its introduction, it experienced a rapid surge in adoption between 2023 and 2025, surpassing all other versions to become the most widely adopted standard by the end of the period.

2) 2017 Food Code Adoption

Adoption of the 2017 Food Code showed steady increases from 2018 to 2021, reaching peak adoption of 20 agencies in both 2021 and 2023. Adoption declined to 15 agencies in 2025. The 2017 Food Code and all earlier versions received no new adoptions since 2024.

3) 2013 Food Code Adoption

Adoption of the 2013 Food Code peaked at 29 agencies in 2019, followed by a gradual decline to 14 agencies by 2025. No new adoptions occurred after 2020 (approximately 7 years post-publication).

4) 2009 Food Code Adoption

Adoption of the 2009 Food Code decreased significantly from 24 agencies in 2016 to 8 agencies in 2025. No new adoptions occurred after 2016 (approximately 7 years post-publication).

5) Older Versions (2005, 2001, 1999, 1997, 1995)

- 2005 Food Code: Gradual decline from 5 agencies to 2 agencies
- 2001 Food Code: Gradual decline from 7 agencies to 4 agencies
- 1999 and 1997 Food Codes: No agencies using these versions after 2019
- 1995 Food Code: One agency has consistently maintained this version throughout the 10-year period

6) Non-Adoption

Two state agencies have consistently not adopted any version of the FDA Food Code throughout the 10-year period.

Figure 5 shows a dynamic landscape where state agencies are actively retiring older food safety standards in favor of newer ones, with the 2022 Food Code quickly becoming the new benchmark.

Table 2: 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	In 2025
2022	None	None	None	None	None	None	2	5	11	18
2017	None	None	4	9	16	20	18	20	19	15
2013	21	27	28	29	27	24	24	21	16	14
2009	24	18	18	14	10	9	9	8	8	8
2005	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2001	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4
1999	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-adoption	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total agencies	*64*	*64*	*64*	*64*	*64*	*64*	*64*	*64*	*64*	*64*

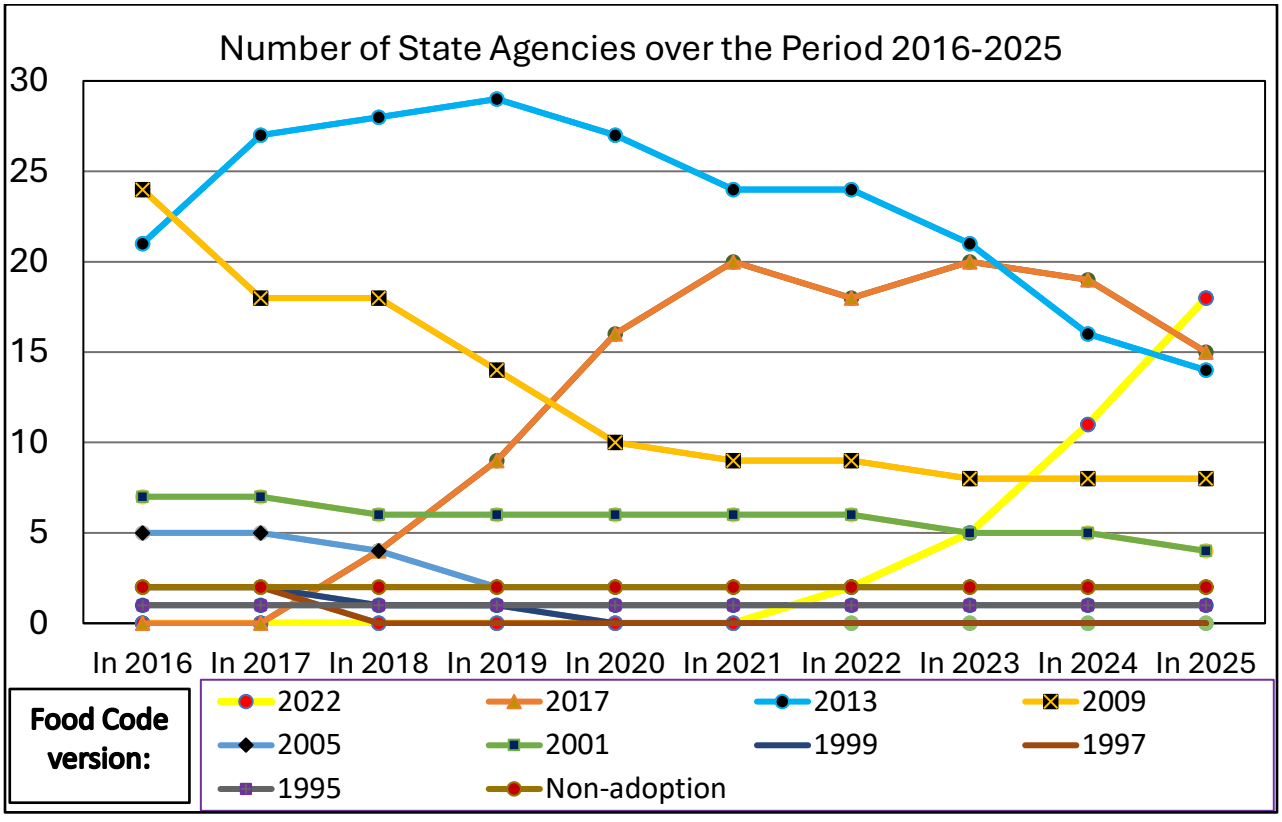

Figure 5: Food Code adoption by state agencies over a 10-year period, 2016-2025.

Food Code Adoption Status Across States

Methodology for States with Multiple Agencies

When a state has multiple agencies responsible for food safety regulation, we classify the state based on the agency that has adopted the most recent version of the FDA Food Code. For example, Georgia has two agencies: one has adopted the 2022 Food Code and the other has adopted the 2017 Food Code. Therefore, Georgia is classified as a state that has adopted the 2022 Food Code.

Food Code Adoption Summary by Number of States

- **50 states** (including DC) have adopted some versions of the Food Code, with Maryland as the only exception
- **37 states** have adopted one of the three most recent versions (2013, 2017, or 2022)
- **26 states** have adopted one of the two most recent versions (2017 or 2022)
- **14 states** have adopted the most recent version (2022)

Figure 6 displays the number of states by Food Code version. The map indicates that states with multiple agencies may have different adoption statuses, which are shown with a colored circle. The adoption criteria are based on the effective date of adoption. While there is a clear trend toward adopting the most recent (2022) FDA Food Code, the United States still exhibits a highly fragmented landscape of food safety regulations, with some jurisdictions lagging behind on older versions.

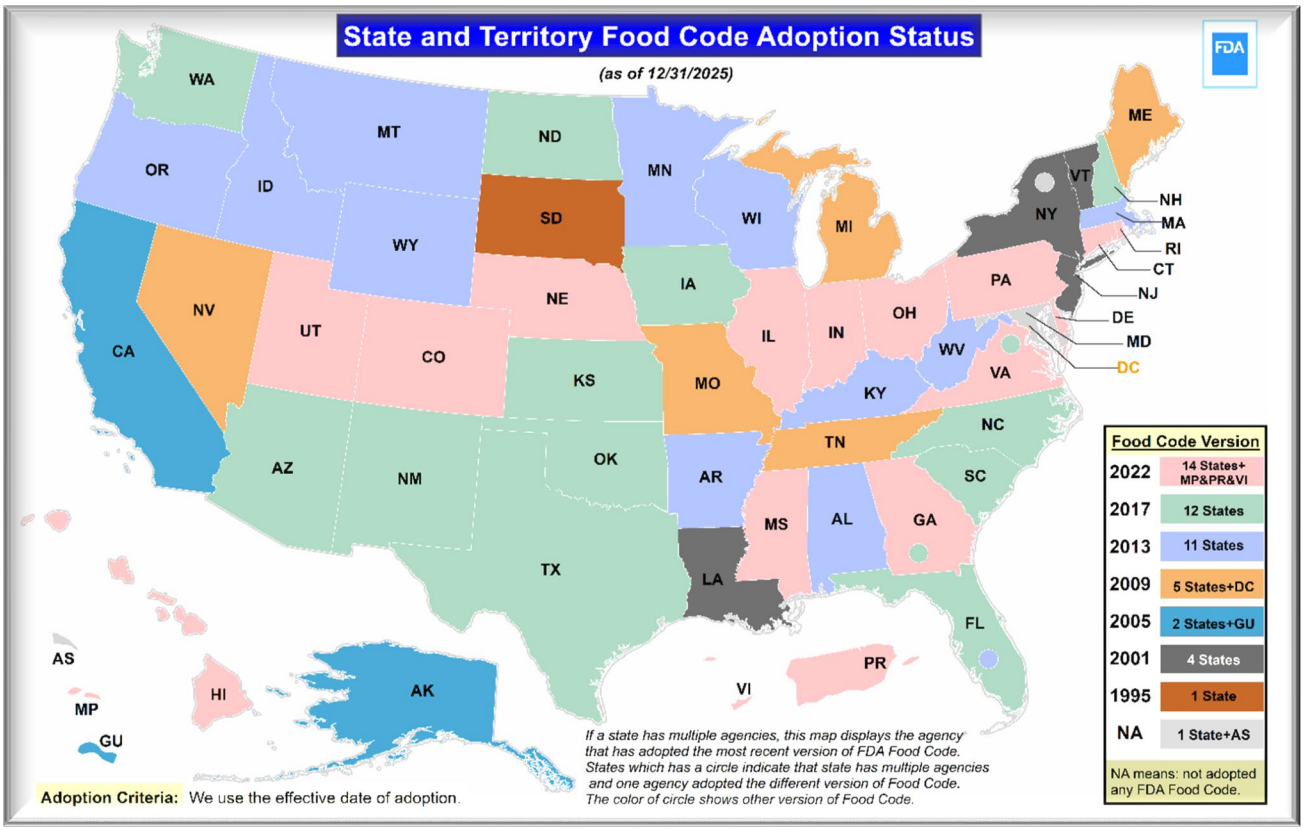

Figure 6: FDA Food Code adoption status by state and territory

Summary of State Food Code Adoption by Population

For the purposes of summarizing Food Code adoption by state and calculating population coverage, states with multiple agencies are classified based on the agency that has adopted the most recent version of the FDA Food Code. For example, New York has two agencies: one has adopted the 2001 FDA Food Code, and the other has not adopted any version of the FDA Food Code. Therefore, New York is classified as having adopted the 2001 FDA Food Code.

Based on 2020 Census data, 98.14% of the U.S. population resides in a state where at least one agency has adopted some version of the FDA Food Code. Key adoption figures by version include:

- **2022 Food Code:** Adopted by 14 states (Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia), covering 25.60% of the U.S. population.
- **2017 Food Code:** Adopted by 12 states, covering 28.80% of the U.S. population. Together, the 2022 and 2017 versions account for 26 states and 54.40% of the U.S. population.
- **2013 Food Code:** Adopted by 11 states, covering 12.28% of the U.S. population. Together, the 2022, 2017, and 2013 versions account for 37 states and 66.68% of the U.S. population.
- **2009 Food Code:** Adopted by six states (includes DC), covering 8.54% of the U.S. population.
- **2005 Food Code:** Adopted by two states, covering 12.15% of the U.S. population.
- **2001Food Code:** Adopted by four states, covering 10.50% of the U.S. population.
- **1995 Food Code:** Adopted by one state, covering 0.27% of the U.S. population.

Territorial Agencies and Food Code Adoption Status

Overview

A "territorial agency" 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, within a defined territory. Table 3 provides comprehensive information on Food Code adoption status for all territorial agencies.

Key Findings

- Overall adoption: 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
- American Samoa status: Initiated the rulemaking process for Food Code adoption in 2023 and is currently collaborating with the territorial administration to progress towards adoption

Table 3: Territorial agencies and their Food Code adoption status

Territorial Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Effective Year
American Samoa Department of Health	Not adopted	Not applicable	Not applicable
Guam Department Public of Health and Social Services	2005	Manual Long-Form	2013
Commonwealth Health Care Corporation (CNMI Environmental Health)	2022	Automatic Short-Form	2024
Puerto Rico Department of Health	2022 (w/Suppl.)	Automatic Short-Form	2024
Virgin Islands Department of Health	2022	Automatic Short-Form	2022

Tribal Agencies and Food Code Adoption Status

Overview

Four tribal agencies have adopted the FDA Food Code, demonstrating commitment to food safety standards in tribal communities. All four agencies have adopted the most recent version (2022) of the FDA Food Code. Table 4 provides comprehensive information on Food Code adoption status for all tribal agencies.

Table 4: Tribal agencies and their Food Code adoption status

Tribal Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Method/Activity	Effective Year
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	2022 (w/Suppl.)	Automatic Short-Form	2024
Mashantucket Pequot Tribe	2022	Automatic Short-Form	2023
Mohegan Tribe Health Department	2022	Manual Short-Form	2024
Oneida Nation	2022 (w/Suppl.)	Automatic Short-Form	2024

Key Findings

- Two tribal agencies have adopted the 2022 Food Code with the Supplement
- Two tribal agencies have adopted the 2022 Food Code

- Adoption methods: Three agencies used automatic short-form adoption, while one agency used manual short-form adoption

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 5.

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

State (Abbr.)	State Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Oversight Responsibility	Effective Year
AK	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation/Food Safety and Sanitation Program	2005	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2005
AL	Alabama Department of Public Health	2013	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2016
AR	Arkansas Department of Health	2013	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2019
AZ	Arizona Department of Health Services	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2020
CA	California Department of Public Health	2005	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2007
CO	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	2022	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2024
CT	Connecticut Department of Consumer Protections	2022	Manual Short-Form	Retail Food Stores	2023
CT	Connecticut Department of Public Health	2022	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2023
DC	District of Columbia Department of Health	2009	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2012
DE	Delaware Department of Health and Social Services	2022*	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2025
FL	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2020

State (Abbr.)	State Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Oversight Responsibility	Effective Year
FL	Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulations	2017	Manual Short-Form	Restaurants	2019
FL	Florida Department of Health	2013	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2018
GA	Georgia Department of Agriculture	2017	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2019
GA	Georgia Department of Public Health	2022*	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2025
HI	Hawaii Department of Health/Food Safety Branch	2022 (w/Suppl.)*	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2025
IA	Iowa Department of Inspections, Appeals, and Licensing	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2023
ID	Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	2013	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2016
IL	Illinois Department of Public Health	2022	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2024
IN	Indiana State Department of Health	2022*	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2025
KS	Kansas Department of Agriculture	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2023
KY	Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services - Food Safety Branch	2013	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2019
LA	Louisiana Department of Health	2001	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2002
MA	Massachusetts Department of Public Health	2013	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2018
MD	Maryland Department of Health	None**	Not applicable	Both#	Not applicable
ME	Maine Department of Agriculture	2009 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2013
ME	Maine Department of Health and Human Services	2009 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2013
MI	Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	2009	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2013
MN	Minnesota Department of Agriculture	2013 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2019
MN	Minnesota Department of Health	2013 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2019
MO	Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services	2009	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2013

State (Abbr.)	State Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Oversight Responsibility	Effective Year
MS	Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce	2022 (w/Suppl.)	Automatic Short-Form	Retail Food Stores	2024
MS	Mississippi Department of Health	2022 (w/Suppl.)	Automatic Short-Form	Restaurants	2024
MT	Montana Department of Health and Human Services	2013 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2015
NC	North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2021
ND	North Dakota Department of Health and Human Services - Food and Lodging Unit	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2024
NE	Nebraska Department of Agriculture	2022*	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2025
NH	New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2019
NJ	New Jersey Department of Health	2001	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2007
NM	New Mexico Environment Department	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2019
NV	Nevada Department of Agriculture/ Division of Animal Industry/Food Safety Program	2009	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2013
NY	New York State Department of Agriculture	2001	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2004
NY	New York State Department of Health	None**	Not applicable	Restaurants	Not applicable
OH	Ohio Department of Agriculture	2022	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2024
OH	Ohio Department of Health	2022	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2024
OK	Oklahoma State Department of Health	2017	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2022
OR	Oregon Department of Agriculture	2013	Manual Long-Form	Retail Food Stores	2014
OR	Oregon Department of Health/Food Pools and Lodging	2013	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2014
PA	Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture	2022 (w/Suppl.)	Automatic Short-Form	Both#	2024

State (Abbr.)	State Agency Name	Food Code Version Adopted	Adoption Method	Oversight Responsibility	Effective Year
RI	Rhode Island Department of Health	2022*	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2025
SC	South Carolina Department of Agriculture	2017	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2019
SD	South Dakota Department of Health	1995	Manual Short-Form	Both#	1997
TN	Tennessee Department of Agriculture	2009	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2013
TN	Tennessee Department of Health	2009	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2013
TX	Texas Department of State Health Services	2017 (w/Suppl.)	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2021
UT	Utah Department of Agriculture and Food	2022	Manual Short-Form	Retail Food Stores	2024
UT	Utah Department of Health and Human Services	2022 (w/Suppl.)*	Manual Short-Form	Restaurants	2025
VA	Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	2022*	Manual Short-Form	Retail Food Stores	2025
VA	Virginia Department of Health	2017	Manual Long-Form	Restaurants	2021
VT	Vermont Department of Health	2001	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2003
WA	Washington State Department of Health	2017	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2022
WI	Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection	2013	Manual Long-Form	Both#	2020
WV	West Virginia Department of Health	2013	Manual Short-Form	Both#	2019
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 2025.

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