2018 Guidelines for Initial IFT Approval of Undergraduate Food Science and Food Technology Programs

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This document includes program requirements for IFT Approval of undergraduate food science and food technology programs. It is intended to help undergraduate programs with their preparation of their approval submissions. Additional instructions and support documents will be made available on IFT.org.

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Program Requirements: Administrative and Physical

Organization

The academic program will be administered by an administrative unit that can adequately sustain an academic program, preferably a separate organized department with an identifiable budget. The institution must a) be an accredited educational institution, and b) have graduated students from the program prior to requesting IFT approval.

Food Science Facilities

- *Teaching laboratories* with facilities and equipment to conduct chemical, engineering, processing, sensory, and microbiological exercises as necessary to meet the Standards.
- Pilot-plant facilities used to teach principles of unit operations and food processing. If a pilot
 plant is not present, a plan of how alternate facilities are used in lieu of a pilot plant is
 required. The HERB will assess adequacy of the plan to meet the Standards.
- It is expected that infrastructure such as offices, classrooms, and library resources are available to support students and faculty.

Undergraduate Teaching Faculty

The food science faculty will be of a size and competence commensurate with the diversity of courses necessary to meet the defined Standards. A minimum of four (4) faculty members must have earned doctoral degrees in disciplines related to their teaching roles, and at least four (4) faculty members must have one post-baccalaureate degree in food science. The fields of faculty specialization must be distributed across the sub-disciplines necessary to teach the required food science courses.

Program Requirements: Curricular and Educational

Foundational Content

The academic program should include content that provides foundational knowledge in chemistry, physics and mathematics, biological sciences, nutrition, statistics, and oral and written communication. Foundational courses should fulfill the minimum specified credit hours* below.

- General Chemistry (minimum of 6 credit hours)
- Organic Chemistry (minimum of 3 credit hours)
- Biochemistry (minimum of 3 credit hours)
- General Biology (minimum of 3 credit hours)
- Microbiology (minimum of 3 credit hours)
- Human Nutrition (minimum of 3 credit hours)
- Calculus (minimum of 3 credit hours)
- General Physics (minimum of 3 credit hours)
- Statistics (minimum of 3 credit hours)
- Written Communication (minimum of 2 credit hours)
- Oral Communication (minimum of 2 credit hours)

^{*}One credit hour, according to the United States Department of Education (USDOE), is defined as the amount of work represented in intended learning outcomes and verified by evidence of student



achievement that is an institutional established equivalence that reasonably approximates not less than:

- (1) One hour of classroom or direct faculty instruction and a minimum of two hours of out of class student work each week for approximately fifteen weeks for one semester or trimester hour of credit, or ten to twelve weeks for one quarter hour of credit, or the equivalent amount of work over a different amount of time; or
- (2) At least an equivalent amount of work as required in paragraph (1) of this definition for other academic activities as established by the institution including laboratory work, internships, practica, studio work, and other academic work leading to the award of credit hours.

[Note: if your program does not fulfill the foundational content requirements listed above, a plan is required to demonstrate how a particular content area is embedded in alternate courses. The HERB will assess adequacy of the plan to meet the Standards.]

Foundational content descriptions. The descriptions below represent foundational curricular content recommendations that IFT considers essential.

General chemistry. Basic principles of chemical and physical properties and transformations of materials (*Topics include*: energy and its uses, gas laws, kinetic molecular theory, laws of chemical combination, atomic and molecular structure, periodic classification of the elements, and chemical bonding). Principles of equilibrium and chemical change (*Topics include*: chemical equilibria, acid/base chemistry, and other ionic equilibria, electrochemistry, elementary chemical thermodynamics and kinetics).

Organic chemistry. Basic nomenclature, structure, synthesis, stereochemistry, and mechanisms of organic reactions, chemistry of organic compounds (*Topics include*: alkanes, alkenes, alkynes, aromatic compounds, alkyl halides, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes and ketones, carboxylic acids and their derivatives, phenols, amines, fats, amino acids, carbohydrates).

Biochemistry. Basic concepts of biochemical structure-function relationships, reactivity, and thermodynamics (*Topics include*: biological structures, enzymes, membranes, energy production, carbohydrate, lipid, and amino acid metabolism, signal transduction, transport across membranes, DNA replication and repair, transcription and translation, molecular motors, mechanisms of drug action, and the biosynthesis of natural products, biofuels, and biomaterials).

General biology. Basic concepts of the basis of living systems, cell and molecular biology, mitosis and meiosis, principles of genetics, developmental biology. (*Topics include*: chemistry, biochemistry of macromolecules, cell structure and function, photosynthesis, respiration, evolution, the diversity of life and DNA structure and replication).

Microbiology. Basic principles of microorganisms (*Topics include*: bacteria, yeasts, molds, and viruses; microbial cell structure and function, metabolism, microbial genetics, and the role of microorganisms in disease, immunity, and other selected applied areas). Basic techniques employed in the investigation of microbial activities and properties (*Topics include*: handling, identification, and characterization of microorganisms and their activities).



Human nutrition. Basic principles of nutritive value of foods and metabolism of essential nutrients (*Topics include*: description, digestion, absorption, metabolism, interactions and functions of nutrients, nutrient and energy requirements, and nutrient deficiencies).

Calculus. Basic principles of calculus (*Topics include*: limits, derivatives, differentiation, linear approximation, curve sketching, optimization, the chain rule for polynomials, integrals, trigonometric functions, and exponential functions).

General physics. Basic principles of physical properties and laws (*Topics include*: mechanics, work and energy, fluids, thermodynamics, waves, electromagnetism, optics, relativity, and modern physics).

Statistics. Basic principles of statistics (*Topics include*: descriptive statistics, probability, normality, estimation, hypothesis testing, statistical inference, and confidence intervals).

Written communications. Basic principles and practice in writing and speaking (*Topics include*: research-based writing and the construction of academic, argumentative essays using primary and secondary sources as evidence).

Oral communications. Preparation and presentation of informative and persuasive speeches (*Topics include*: selection and organization of material, methods of securing interest and attention, and the elements of delivery).

IFT Program Goals, Standards, and Essential Learning Outcomes (ELOs)

The *IFT Program Goals* serve as an overarching expectation of an IFT-approved academic program. The *Standards* (formerly Core Competencies) encompass the academic content and skills under the four IFT Program Goals. The Standards provide the framework to assess the *Essential Learning Outcomes* (*ELOs*) (Table 1). ELOs are measurable statements that describe the knowledge or skills students should acquire by the end of a particular assignment, class, course, or program. The academic program must require specific courses and learning activities that provide students with a deep understanding of the critical principles, concepts, and skills in the content areas of Food Science or Food Technology.

IFT Program Goals.

- 1. Graduates are competent in core areas of food science.
- 2. Graduates can integrate and apply their knowledge.
- 3. Graduates are proficient communicators.
- 4. Graduates demonstrate professionalism and leadership skills.

[Note: Undergraduate programs are no longer required to design or provide assessment data for their program goals during annual reports.]



Table 1. Standards and Essential Learning Outcomes (ELOs)

Standards	Essential Learning Outcomes*
Food chemistry (FC)	Upon completion of the required course work in this topical
r ood onomistry (r o)	area, students will be able to:
The structure and properties of	area, cracerne will be able to
food components (water,	FC.1. Discuss the major chemical reactions that limit shelf life
carbohydrates, protein, lipids,	of foods.
other components and food	FC.2. Explain the chemistry underlying the properties and
additives); the chemistry of	reactions of various food components.
changes occurring during processing, storage, and	FC.3. Apply food chemistry principles used to control reactions in foods.
utilization.	FC.4. Demonstrate laboratory techniques common to basic
	and applied food chemistry. FC.5. Demonstrate practical proficiency in a food analysis
	laboratory.
	FC.6. Explain the principles behind analytical techniques
	associated with food.
	FC.7. Evaluate the appropriate analytical technique when
	presented with a practical problem.
	FC.8. Design an appropriate analytical approach to solve a
	practical problem.
Food microbiology (FM)	Upon completion of the required course work in this topical
	area, students will be able to:
Microorganisms in food	
including beneficial, pathogenic,	FM.1. Identify relevant beneficial, pathogenic, and spoilage
and spoilage; the influence of	microorganisms in foods and the conditions under which they
the food system on their growth,	grow.
survival, and control.	FM.2. Describe the conditions under which relevant pathogens are destroyed or controlled in foods.
	FM.3. Apply laboratory techniques to identify microorganisms
	in foods.
	FM.4. Explain the principles involved in food preservation via
	fermentation processes.
	FM.5. Discuss the role and significance of adaptation and
	environmental factors (e.g., water activity, pH, temperature) on
	growth response and inactivation of microorganisms in various
	environments.
	FM.6. Choose relevant laboratory techniques to identify
	microorganisms in foods.
Food safety (FS)	Upon completion of the required course work in this topical
	area, students will be able to:
Hazards (physical, chemical,	
biological) associated with	FS.1. Identify potential hazards and food safety issues in
foods and the food system; their	specific foods.
transmission and control.	FS.2. Describe routes of physical, chemical, and biological
	contamination of foods. FS.3. Discuss methods for controlling physical, chemical and
	biological hazards.
	biological nazaras.



	FS.4. Evaluate the conditions, including sanitation practices, under which relevant pathogenic microorganisms are commonly controlled in foods. FS.5. Select appropriate environmental sampling techniques. FS.6. Design a food safety plan for the manufacture of a specific food.
Food engineering and processing (FE)	Upon completion of the required course work in this topical area, students will be able to:
Food engineering principles; food preservation and processing; packaging materials and methods; cleaning and sanitation; water and waste management.	FE.1. Define principles of food engineering (mass and heat transfer, fluid flow, thermodynamics). FE.2. Formulate mass and energy balances for a given food manufacturing process. FE.3. Explain the source and variability of raw food materials and their impact on food processing operations. FE.4. Design processing methods that make safe, high-quality foods. FE.5. Use unit operations to produce a given food product in a laboratory or pilot plant. FE.6. Explain the effects of preservation and processing methods on product quality. FE.7. List properties and uses of various packaging materials and methods. FE.8. Describe principles and practices of cleaning and sanitation in food processing facilities. FE.9. Define principles and methods of water and waste management.
Sensory science (SS)	Upon completion of the required course work in this topical area, students will be able to:
Analytical and affective	
methods of assessing sensory	SS.1. Discuss the physiological and psychological basis for
properties of food.	sensory evaluation. SS.2. Apply experimental designs and statistical methods to sensory studies. SS.3. Select sensory methodologies to solve specific problems in food.
Quality assurance (QA)	Upon completion of the required course work in this topical
	area, students will be able to:
Principles of food quality control	OAA Define feed mostly
and assurance.	QA.1. Define food quality and food safety terms.
	QA.2. Apply principles of quality assurance and control. QA.3. Develop standards and specifications for a given food
	product.
	QA.4. Evaluate food quality assessment systems (e.g.
Food laws and	statistical process control). Upon completion of the required course work in this topical
regulations (FL)	area, students will be able to:
	FL.1. Recall government regulatory frameworks required for the manufacture and sale of food products.



Government regulations	FL.2. Describe the processes involved in formulating food
required for the manufacture	policy.
and sale of food products.	FL.3. Locate sources of food laws and regulations.
	FL.4. Examine issues related to food laws and regulations.
Data and Statistical Analysis	Upon completion the required course work and additional
(DS)	research activities provided from the program, students will be
	able to:
Collection, analysis,	
interpretation, and presentation	DS.1. Use statistical principles in food science applications.
of data.	DS.2. Employ appropriate data collection and analysis
	technologies.
	DS.3. Construct visual representation of data.
Critical thinking and problem	Upon completion of the required course work and additional
solving (CT)	activities provided from the program, students will be able to:
Coiontifia ropponing through	CT 1 Leaste ovidence based ecientific information recourses
Scientific reasoning through uncertainty in scientific and	CT.1. Locate evidence-based scientific information resources. CT.2. Apply critical thinking skills to solve problems.
technical situations.	CT.3. Apply critical trifficing skills to solve problems. CT.3. Apply principles of food science in practical, real-world
technical situations.	situations and problems.
	CT.4. Select appropriate analytical techniques when presented
	with a practical problem.
	CT.5. Evaluate scientific information.
Food Science Communication	Upon completion of the required course work and additional
(CM)	activities provided from the program, students will be able to:
	1 3 /
Oral and written	CM.1. Write relevant technical documents.
communication.	CM.2. Create oral presentations.
	CM.3. Assemble food science information for a variety of
	audiences.
Professionalism and	Upon completion of the required course work and additional
leadership (PL)	and leadership activities provided from the program, students
	will be able to:
Organization and project	DI 4 Demonstrate the ability to
management; skills necessary	PL.1. Demonstrate the ability to work independently and in
to work and interact with	teams.
individuals with various	PL.2. Discriminate tasks to achieve a given outcome.
perspectives and	PL.3. Describe value of global perspectives and a broad range of experiences.
experiences.	PL.4. Discuss examples of ethical issues in food science.
* The management of a cook [1.0]	are color-coded to reflect levels of Bloom's Taxonomy (see Table 2)

^{*} The measurable verbs for each ELO are color-coded to reflect levels of Bloom's Taxonomy (see Table 2).



Table 2. Guide to Color Coding of Bloom's Taxonomy Levels:

