



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE



DMS ANNUAL REPORT

FY 2023/24

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A NOTE FROM SECRETARY ROSS



Karen Ross, Secretary

Here at the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), the Division of Measurement Standards (DMS) is responsible for the uniform and equitable enforcement of weights and measures laws throughout California.

In recent years, our workload has expanded and modernized considerably, including app-based business models to make purchases based upon weight or measure, and the continued expansion of zero-emission fueling technologies to transform the state's transportation sector. The science behind these new-tech developments is exciting, but because these technologies all directly impact businesses and consumers, we have a responsibility to make sure fairness, equity, and uniformity are built into these new systems.

DMS, in partnership with county weights and measures jurisdictions:

- Determine the accuracy of weighing and measuring devices used for commercial purposes
- Validate weighments of bulk loads of food products and other commodities destined for California's marketplace
- Establish and enforce quality, advertising, and labeling requirements for motor fuels, lubricants, and automotive products. This includes emerging alternative and zero-emission fuels like hydrogen and electricity.

Our state's diverse economy ranks among the top five in the world and the dedicated employees at DMS and county weights and measures jurisdictions do their part to support our diverse economy.

Every year, harvested food products and other commodities produced in California are exported to countries all over the world or sold at retail right here in the Golden State. Weights and measures officials are essential to maintaining the transparency and equity of such transactions made between agricultural producers, packers, transporters, distributors, and retailers.

This Annual Report to the Legislature is required pursuant to California Business and Professions Code, Division 5, Section 12102 and informs California citizens of the state's weights and measures activities during Fiscal Year (FY) 2023/24. If you or your staff have questions regarding this report, or if additional information is needed, please contact CDFA's Legislative Unit at 916-403-6726.

Karen Ross
CDFA Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

 • \$3.9 trillion - California's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023¹

 • \$1.9 trillion - Weights and Measures' impact on 2023 GDP²

 • \$1.89 - Per Capita Cost of Weights and Measures FY 2023/24³

The total cost of weights and measures protection in FY 2023/24 includes the combined resources from CDFA and the county departments of weights and measures. And to think that this small cost is for all of California, which has the fifth-largest GDP in the world!



The Twin Goals of a Weights and Measures Program:

- Consumer Protection (assuring buyers get what they pay for)
- Marketplace Protection (assuring equity, consistency, and transparency for competing businesses).

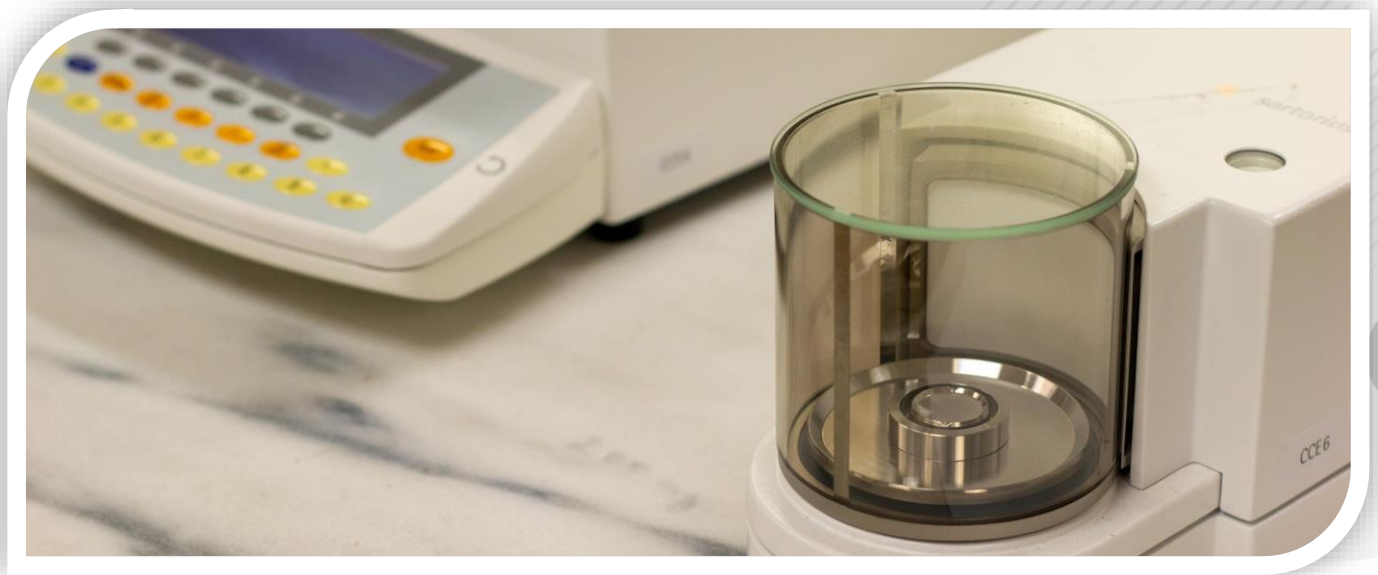
Enforcement authority of California's weights and measures laws and regulations is delineated between DMS and county weights and measures jurisdictions through a memorandum of understanding to ensure uniformity and avoid duplicative efforts. In many of its programs, DMS' role is to provide oversight, support, coordination, technical training, and advice to county sealers and their staff. DMS leadership and the oversight of the state/county system helps to guide counties in the consistent application of weights and measures laws and regulations statewide. In turn, each county jurisdiction of weights and measures carries out local enforcement activities under the authority and direction of the CDFA Secretary. Working together, DMS and the California County Commissioner/Sealers measure what matters. The following report is a compilation of both state and county activities relating to weights and measures activities in FY 2023/24.

¹ <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2024/04/16/california-remains-the-worlds-5th-largest-economy/>

² <https://www.nist.gov/blogs/taking-measure/4-places-weights-and-measures-help-you-get-what-you-pay>

³ <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dms/notices/general/2025/G-25-01.pdf>

DMS PROGRAMS



1 mg to 6 g microbalance used to calibrate the smallest weights in the laboratory.

Metrology

Grocery scales, vehicle scales, livestock scales, gas pumps, tape measures, utility submeters for gas, electric energy, water, hydrogen fueling dispensers, electric vehicle charging stations, and so many more commercial devices determine the value for the transfer of goods and commodities every day.

Measurement standards for mass, volume, length, time, temperature, and energy form the legal basis for nearly all commercial transactions.

Metrology is the science of measurement, and the Legislature has charged the DMS Metrology Laboratory as the keeper of the State's official measurement standards. A chief function of the Laboratory is certifying the standards used by county weights and measures officials and service companies who install and repair scales, meters, and virtually all other commercial measuring devices. The Metrology Laboratory is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) and is the starting point of measurement assurance in commercial transactions.

Accurate Measurement Matters!

In FY 2023/24, DMS' Metrology Laboratory tested and certified...



Type Evaluation

Before any new type or design of weighing, measuring, or counting device can be sold or used for commercial purposes in California, it must be evaluated and approved by DMS. Type evaluation certifies that a new commercial weighing or measuring device has the ability to comply with all applicable specifications and tolerances, is suitable for its intended use, is accurate and correct, and prevents the facilitation of fraud.



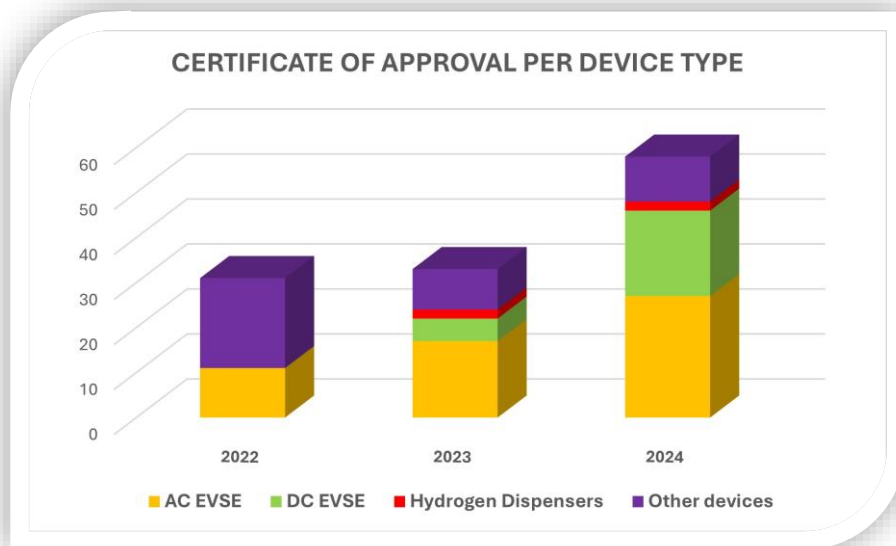
Type Evaluation Test: EV charging station tested for compliance.

There are two avenues for manufacturers who seek type approval of their prototype devices; the California Type Evaluation Program (CTEP) and the National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP).

California often sees new technology before the rest of the nation and is the only type evaluation lab capable of certifying electric vehicle fueling systems and hydrogen fueling dispensers.

According to California Energy Commission ZEV and ZEV infrastructure statistics, California has over 150,000 Electric

Vehicle Fueling Systems (EVFS) installed, including both commercial and private systems. To meet the demands of a growing industry, manufacturers must make changes to their products to accommodate new users. CTEP has seen an increase in the recent fiscal year, processing and approving 46 EVFS for type approval.



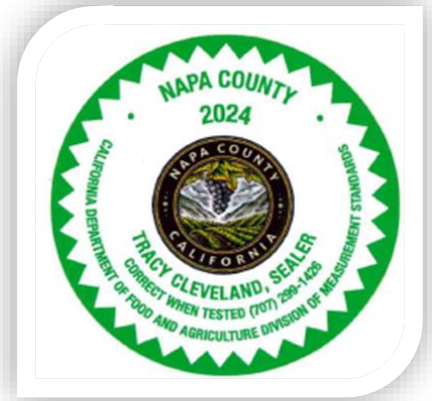
EVFS tested for type approval by DMS.

Commercial Devices

Examples of traditional weighing and measuring devices include supermarket scales, fuel dispensers, vehicle and livestock scales, taximeters, and propane meters. Recent additions include electric vehicle fueling systems, hydrogen fuel dispensers, and software (apps) that measure time and distance in taxis.

DMS' Device Enforcement Program is responsible for providing training and technical support to county officials on the inspection and testing procedures for commercial weighing and measuring devices.

County sealers of weights and measures are responsible for inspecting and testing all commercial devices within their jurisdiction.



2024 approval seal, county of Napa Agricultural Department of Weights & Measures.

Accurate and correct devices receive an official county approval seal.

In FY 2023/24, there were 1.9 million registered commercial weighing and measuring devices in California..

FY 2023/24 Results:

Common Commercial Measuring Devices:	Common Commercial Weighing Devices:
10,072 Water Submeters	• 78,344 Computing Scales
• 334,137 Electric Submeters	• 20,325 Platform Scales
• 261,431 Vapor Submeters	• 13,652 Counter Scales
• 302,993 Retail Fuel Dispensers	• 5,071 Vehicle Scales

For a complete breakdown of commercial device types, visit:

<https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dms/notices/general/2024/G-24-01.pdf>

Registered Service Agencies



RSA performing repair at a fueling station.

Registered Service Agencies (RSAs) are essential to keeping businesses in operation. They perform initial installations and ongoing repairs of all commercial weighing and measuring devices. California law gives RSAs unique authority to place devices in service in lieu of a county weights and measures official who will officially seal the correct device at a later time. This serves two purposes: it minimizes business downtime and allows counties flexibility to schedule follow-up inspections.

RSAs also provide another valuable service. When a county does not have sufficient certified standards to test a commercial device, or testing should be conducted only by specially trained individuals, the official can observe the testing performed by an RSA. For example, witness testing is frequently used when certifying railway track scales. Hydrogen fuel dispensers are the most recent example where witness testing is used because the testing equipment is costly and scarce. The state currently has only five sets of hydrogen dispenser test standards.

DMS registers RSAs and licenses their employees (service agents). DMS and county weights and measures officials oversee the work of RSAs and their employees to ensure their job is done correctly and that commercial devices perform accurately and within California's regulations.

FY 2023/24 Results:

548
Service Agencies

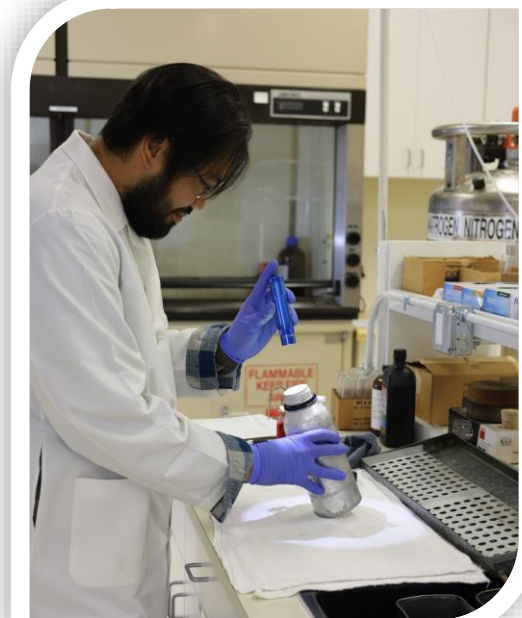
4,010
Service Agents

Fuels, Lubricants, and Automotive Products



Fuel truck delivering fuel to service station.

At DMS, a team of investigators and scientists are working to ensure that motor vehicle fuel sold to consumers meets quality standards. Fuel quality is important to Californians who want to protect their personal and business vehicles while contributing to a cleaner environment. California's combined on-road sales of gasoline and diesel in FY 2023/24 were over 16.4 billion gallons. That's approximately 45 million gallons of gasoline and diesel sold each day! Substandard fuels can be disadvantageous to the environment and may result in vehicle damage, poor fuel efficiency, and increased emissions.



Scientist performing a visual inspection for water and sediment contamination.



FY 2023/24 Program Statistics

1,569 Service Stations Sampled

98 Lubricant and Automotive Product Locations Sampled



Scientist analyzing data from a kinematic viscometer for motor oil viscosity testing.

Did you know that DMS tests motor oil, automatic transmission fluid, and gear oil? According to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), 115 million gallons of automotive lubricant and motor oil are sold annually in California.

DMS works throughout the year to ensure motor oil and other automotive products purchased by consumers in California meet minimum quality specifications.

Consumers should know that quick action in reporting suspicious products to DMS and or County Weights and Measures offices can help them address their needs.

At DMS, complaints are taken seriously. Out of the 2,510 samples obtained in FY 2023/24, nearly 10 percent (236) were complaint samples. Complaints include suspected contamination of fuel, substandard products, and more.



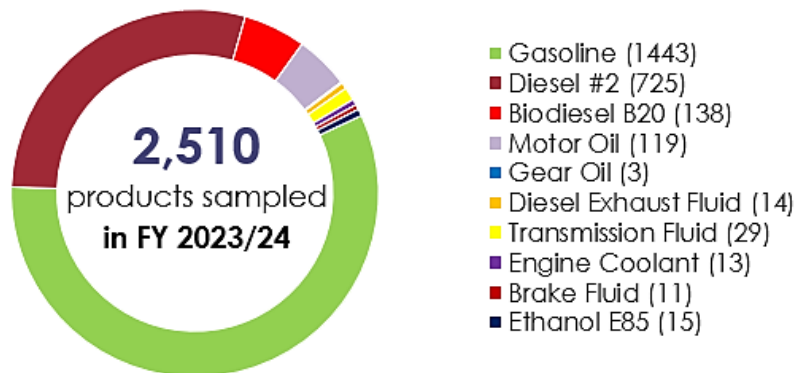
Transmission fluid preparation for analysis.



The products used at repair shops (above) are tested at the FLAPP lab.

Quality lubricants help vehicles last longer, improve fuel economy, enhance engine performance, and prevent catastrophic failure of critical system components.

FY 2023/24 Results:



Fuels, Lubricants, and Automotive Products Sampled and Analyzed

Overall FY 2023/24 Compliance Rates

Gasoline	94%	Motor Oil	100%
Ethanol E85	93%	Gear Oil	100%
Diesel #2	94%	Transmission Fluid	66%
Biodiesel B20	89%	Engine Coolant	62%
Diesel Exhaust Fluid	100%	Brake Fluid	100%

Alternative Fuels Quality and Oversight

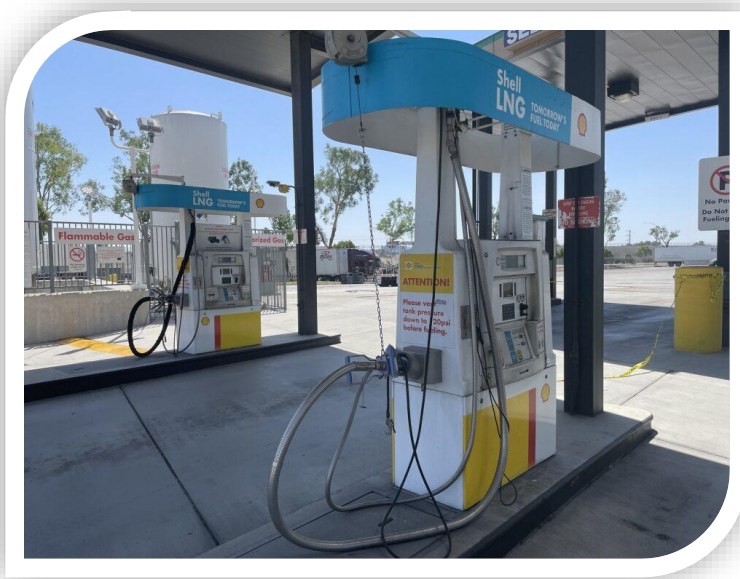
The widespread adoption of zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) in California is well underway. The population of light-duty ZEVs was 1,516,107 by the end of 2023. In fiscal year 23/24, 447,690 Electric Vehicles were sold in California, contributing to the state's overall total ZEV sales of almost 2 million vehicles. While Californians lead the nation in adopting ZEVs for their mode of light-duty transportation, DMS is hard at work to support a robust, reliable, and trusted infrastructure that is essential to providing the fueling and charging of these vehicles.

DMS's efforts to establish measurement standards for ZEV fueling are recognized nationally and internationally.



CDFA scientist collecting a sample from a hydrogen fuel dispenser.

California is the first state in the nation to test retail hydrogen fuel dispensers and electric vehicle charging stations. California is also the first state to establish hydrogen fuel quality specifications. DMS maintains two state-of-the-art hydrogen fuel quality laboratories: one in Sacramento and one in Anaheim. Information-sharing lab tours have been given to representatives from Japan, Germany, the Netherlands, South Korea, and China.



Left: CNG (compressed natural gas) dispenser; Right: LNG (liquefied natural gas) dispenser.

Most EV drivers will charge their electric vehicles at home. However, Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV) drivers who don't have a charger at home must rely on commercial chargers to refuel their vehicles. Most commercial electric vehicle fueling systems (EVFS) are Level 2 alternating current (AC), but the number of direct current fast chargers (DCFC) is growing in popularity due to quicker charging times. When electricity is sold as motor vehicle fuel, it becomes a commodity like gasoline, diesel, or hydrogen, and it is subject to oversight by weights and measures. DMS and county weights and measures officials will test and seal these commercial devices. DMS staff have trained over 100 county weights and measures officials on the proper testing procedures for commercial EVFS. There are 16,175 commercial electric vehicle fueling stations in California.



Commercial EV charger for personal vehicles.

FY 2023/24 Results:

Commercial EV Chargers



51,529
AC EVFS

13,943
DC EVFS

FY 2023/24 saw a 40% increase
over the previous fiscal year!

Source: California Energy Commission

<https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/zero-emission-vehicle-and-infrastructure-statistics-collection/electric>

Hydrogen Stations



55 Retail Stations

Hydrogen Fuel Quality Testing

62
Hydrogen
Samples

100%
Compliance

Source: [California Fuel Cell Partnership Stations Map](https://h2fcp.org/stationmap)

<https://h2fcp.org/stationmap>

Weighmaster



Truck on Commercial Scale.

A "Weighmaster" is an individual or business licensed by DMS who documents the weight, measurement, or count of a commodity, ensuring accuracy, and providing a certificate that is the basis of the financial transaction.

Weighmasters fill a critical role, especially in industries where neither the buyer nor seller can witness the commodity being weighed.

DMS' Weighmaster Enforcement Program oversight includes auditing weighmaster certificates and other business records, verifying proper weighing procedures, and conducting common tare verification at weighmaster locations to ensure accurate net weight statements.

When weighing or measuring a product for payment, the weighmaster must use type-approved devices that are appropriately marked, tested, and sealed, including software that records weights or measures from devices.

Weighmasters often use software that is linked to devices to create weighmaster certificates. The software's ability to record weights from the scale decreases the likelihood of recording errors and speeds up the weighing process.



Weighmaster staff training county personnel.

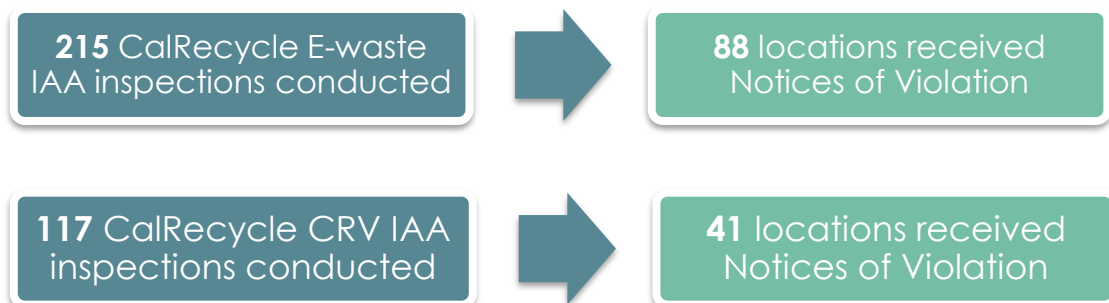
Commercial devices used by weighmasters must be type-approved. Manufacturers can obtain type approvals through one of two programs.

- [DMS' California Type Evaluation Program \(CTEP\)](#) evaluates a device according to California's laws and regulations.
- National Type Evaluation Program (NTEP) certification evaluates a device in accordance with United States standards as adopted by the National Council on Weights and Measures and published in Handbook 44.

FY 2023/24 Results:

DMS uses surveys to raise industry awareness of weighmaster laws. In FY 2023/24, an electronic waste survey was conducted at 89 weighmaster locations. Violations were observed at 57% of the locations, including using predetermined tare weights that were not adequately established with potential for financial harm.

DMS' Weighmaster Program has two Interagency Agreements (IAA) with the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle); one with the CalRecycle Covered Electronic Waste (CEW) Recycling Program and the other with CalRecycle California Redemption Value (CRV) Program.



CRV recycling facility.



Tomato truck with predetermined tares.

In FY 2023/24, licensees totalled...

6,168
Weighmasters
(businesses)



45,511
Deputy Weighmasters
(employees who perform weighing)



(Left) Electronic Waste at a CalRecycle Location; (Right) Crab Being Weighed by Industry.

***DMS inspection activities included the following routine
Weighmaster inspections:***

1,163
Audits

1,082
Licensing
Calls

48
Investigations

704
Notice of
Violations



Commercial truck scale.

Price and Quantity Verification

California weights and measures officials do more than check scales in the grocery store or pump at the gas station. They serve as a first line of defense in the marketplace by conducting package inspections for content and labeling, transaction testing through test purchases of bulk products or undercover test sales of CRV materials at recycling centers, and verifying price accuracy. When inspecting packages,



County personnel performing PQR inspection.

Verification (PQR) Program enforces the federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA) enacted in 1967. This directs the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration to issue regulations requiring that all consumer commodities be labeled to disclose net contents, product identity, and name and place of business of the product's manufacturer, packer, or distributor. In this way, the consumer can make a value comparison to get the best deal. California requires meat, poultry, and fish to be labeled and advertised by weight, not count.

During a price verification inspection, weights and measures officials randomly choose products from retail shelves and verify the prices at the checkout register to ensure they match. Charging more than the lowest advertised price is a violation of weights and measures law.

In each county, the Board of Supervisors is authorized to establish an ordinance to register all retail stores with Point-of-Sale systems to recover the costs of their price verification inspections. Currently, twenty-two counties have established ordinances. At this time, there is no active PQR Program at the state level. However, some California counties routinely perform PQR inspections.

Price and Quantity Verification Continue



County personnel performing PQV inspection.

FY 2023/24 Results: Annual PQV Data (All Counties)

Package Inspections

Accepted

51 Lots
1,719 Packages

Rejected

637 Lots
5,906 Packages

Sampled

5,403 Packages

Price Verifications

Locations Tested

19,720

Locations
Accepted

15,706

Items

384,656

Overcharges

7,265

Undercharges

3,022

Package Audits

Lots
Inspected

131,039

Packages
Sampled

2,973,592

Labeling Actions

Rejected

583 Lots
4,629 Packages

Test Sales/Purchases

Locations Tested

1,062

Purchases/Sales

7,493

Overcharges/
Underpayments

347

Undercharges/
Overpayments

120

For more information, visit: <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dms/notices/general/2024/G-24-01.pdf>

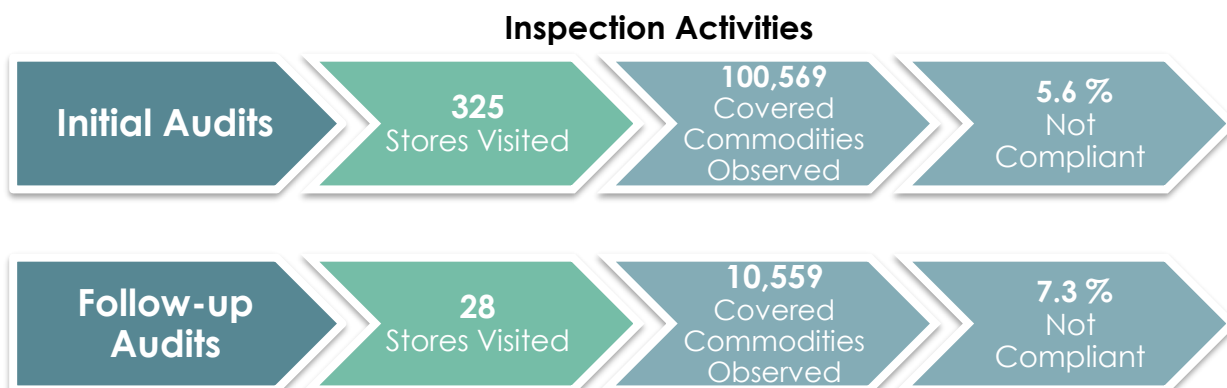


Country of Origin Labeling comes in many forms, such as signage, rubber bands, twist ties, and prelabeled packages. They must be placed in a conspicuous location for consumers.

Country of Origin Labeling

Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) is a federal consumer labeling law that requires most grocery stores and supermarkets to identify the country of origin of certain foods referred to as “covered commodities.” This program is administered by the United States Department of Food and Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service (USDA/AMS). These retailers are required to notify customers of the country of origin of muscle cuts and ground lamb, goat, and chicken; wild and farm-raised fish and shellfish; and perishable agricultural commodities, such as peanuts, pecans, ginseng, and macadamia nuts. USDA/AMS contracts with DMS to perform COOL audits on their behalf. This enables consumers to make informed decisions about the origin of their food.

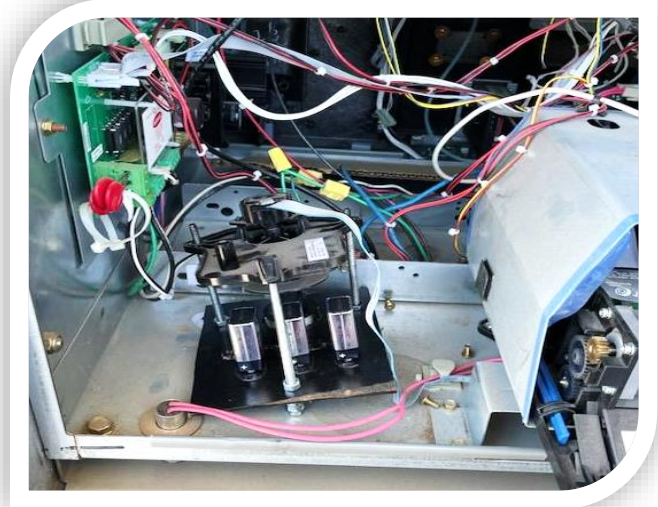
FY 2023/24 Results:



For complete COOL requirements, see the USDA COOL consumer information brochure at: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/COOLBrochureConsumer.pdf>

Fraud Prevention

DMS is committed to protecting the fuel consumers in this state and the businesses that sell those products. DMS strives to maintain awareness of fraud trends and take proactive steps to eradicate these new threats. In previous years, credit card skimmers on fuel pumps were the most common form of fraud undertaken by organized criminal groups. Due to the aggressive investigation of these crimes, skimmer-related criminal activity at fueling locations has been dramatically reduced. These criminal organizations have been impacted by proactive intervention from DMS and other law enforcement groups. Two special investigators in DMS, Jaime Quiroz and Dirk Rudolph (Retired), were recently honored by the US Attorney's Office at an "Excellence in the Pursuit of Justice" awards ceremony hosted by the U.S. Attorney's Office, Southern District of CA.



Installed Pulser Manipulation device.



Dirk Rudolph and Jaime Quiroz (Holding Awards) at the US Attorney's Office Ceremony.

The investigative work of Quiroz and Rudolph gathered crucial evidence of suspects, locations, vehicles, and equipment used in criminal activity, evidence that led to the successful prosecution of several people involved in skimmer fraud (stolen credit and debit card information) conducted across multiple southern California counties.

The FBI estimates that skimmer fraud costs businesses and consumers more than \$1 billion annually.

The work of these special investigators demonstrates the ongoing commitment of DMS to protect both the public and private businesses from device manipulation, fraud, and identity theft.

Criminals have shifted to other forms of fraud, such as using skimmed credit card information to steal millions of dollars from victim's bank accounts through Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), Point of Sale (POS) card readers, and fuel theft.



(Left) Metal Fuel Cell in Flatbed Truck; (Right) Soft Fuel Bladder.

A more recent financial threat is the manipulation of gas pumps to steal large amounts of fuel that is later illegally sold on the black market. These devices, commonly called “pulser” units, are installed unlawfully in pumps, allowing criminals to manipulate the meters to obtain fuel at a much lower price. The fuel is pumped into illegal “bladder trucks” for later sale or distribution to illegal fueling sites.

DMS has an informational handout for county weights and measures officials to help them identify this form of fraud. Since weights and measures personnel with the state and county are experts in identifying fraudulent activity at fueling stations, they are also trained to assist law enforcement in investigating these crimes.

The Division's goal is to remain proactive in this mission to ensure that all fuel, lubricants, and automotive products being marketed in the state meet all specifications and are being sold in compliance with current laws. This includes reducing fraudulent activity that impacts the economy, consumers, and retailers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FY 2023/24 Financial Data

REVENUE	Budgeted		Actual	
Federal (United States Department of Agriculture)	\$	264,151	\$	264,151
CDFA (General Fund)	\$	683,454	\$	683,454
Industry	\$	9,304,225	\$	8,763,807
Other (Cost of Implementation)	\$	2,176,000	\$	1,871,840
Inter-Agency (CalRecycle)	\$	594,319	\$	290,708
Total Revenue	\$	13,022,149	\$	11,873,959

EXPENDITURES	Budgeted		Actual	
Personnel Services	\$	8,093,375	\$	5,329,075
Operating Expenses (minus County payments)	\$	5,816,210	\$	5,150,749
Total County Payments	\$	693,855	\$	692,655
Total Expenditures	\$	14,603,440	\$	11,172,479

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AC – Alternating Current (electricity)

AFQOP – Alternative Fuels Quality and Oversight Program

AMS – Agricultural Marketing Service, administered by USDA

BEV – Battery Electric Vehicle

BPC – California Business and Professions Code

CT – Common Tares

CalRecycle – California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

CDFA – California Department of Food and Agriculture

CEW – Covered Electronic Waste

COOL – Country of Origin Labeling Program, Administered by the USDA/AMS

CRV – California Refund Value

CTEP – California Type Evaluation Program

DC – Direct Current (electricity)

DMS – Division of Measurement Standards, within CDFA

EVFS – Electric Vehicle Fueling Systems

E-waste – Electronic Waste

FLAPP – Fuels, Lubricants, and Automotive Products Program

FPLA – Fair Packaging and Labeling Act

FY – Fiscal Year; July 1 through June 30 of the Following Year

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

IAA – Interagency Agreement

NIST – National Institute of Standards and Technology

NTEP – National Type Evaluation Program

PQV – Price and Quantity Verification

PT – Predetermined Tares

RSA – Registered Service Agency / Registered Service Agent

USDA – United States Department of Agriculture

ZEV – Zero-Emission Vehicle

Definitions

The following definitions are technical and industry trade terms that are defined either in Division 5 of the BPC; NIST Handbook 44, *Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices* that is adopted and incorporated by reference in CCR Title 4, Sections 4000-4002.10.; or by DMS within the scope and purpose of this report.

Accurate – A commercial device is “accurate” when its performance or value – that is, its indications, its deliveries, its recorded representations, or its capacity or actual value, etc., as determined by tests made with suitable standards – conforms to the applicable tolerances and other performance requirements. Equipment that fails to conform is “inaccurate” (NIST Handbook 44).

Alternating current (AC). – An electric current that reverses direction in a circuit at regular intervals (NIST Handbook 44).

Alternative Fuel(s) – Are the following motor vehicle fuels: Biodiesel; Biodiesel Blend; Renewable Diesel; Dimethyl Ether; Electricity; Ethanol; Ethanol Fuel Blend; Hydrogen; Methanol Fuel Blend; Natural Gas; Propane; and other alternative fuels as determined by the CDFA Secretary (BPC Section 13400).

ASTM International – Formally known as American Society for Testing and Materials; an international organization that develops technical standards for various materials including motor vehicle fuels, motor oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, diesel exhaust fluid, and engine coolants.

Commercial Equipment / Commercial Device / Device – Weights, measures, and weighing and measuring devices, instruments, elements, and systems or portion thereof, used or employed in establishing the measurement or in computing any basic charge or payment for services rendered on the basis of weight or measure. As used in this definition, measurement includes the determination of size, quantity, value, extent, area, composition (limited to meat and poultry), constituent value (for grain), or measurement of quantities, things, produce, or articles for distribution or consumption, purchased, offered, or submitted for sale, hire, or award (NIST Handbook 44 and BPC Section 12531).

Correct – A commercial device is “correct” when, in addition to being accurate, it meets all applicable specification requirements. Equipment that fails to meet any of the requirements for correct equipment is “incorrect” [BPC Section 12500 (c) and NIST Handbook 44].

Direct Current (DC) – An electric current that flows in one direction (NIST Handbook 44).

Electric Vehicle Charging Station – See Electric Vehicle Fueling Systems (EVFS) and Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE).

Electric Vehicle Fueling Systems (EVFS) – The title of NIST Handbook 44, Section 3.40. Also see Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE).

Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) – A device or system designed and used specifically to transfer electrical energy to an electric vehicle, either as charge transferred via physical or wireless connection, by loading a fully charged battery, or by other means (NIST Handbook 44). Also known as electric vehicle charging stations and Electric Vehicle Fueling Systems (EVFS).

Enforce / Enforcement / Enforcement Action – Actions of a sealer, allowed by statute or regulation, that may be non-punitive, punitive, or administrative against a regulated party that is observed to be out of compliance with statute or regulation. Some examples of enforcement action include issuing the regulated party a(n): Notice of Violation; Administrative Civil Penalty, Citation, Civil/Criminal Complaint, or revocation of a registration or license (defined by DMS within the scope and purpose of this report).

Sealer – When used without qualification, includes the State Sealer, county sealers, deputy sealers, or county inspectors (BPC Section 12008). Also known as “weights and measures officials.”

Service Agency – A person, as defined in BPC Section 12011, that for hire, award, commission, or any other payment or any kind, repairs a commercial device (BPC Section 12531).

Service Agent – A person employed by a service agency to repair a commercial device (BPC Section 12531).

Specification – A requirement usually dealing with the design, construction, or marking of a weighing or measuring device. Specifications are directed primarily to the manufacturers of devices (NIST Handbook 44).

Submeter – A meter furnished, owned, installed, and maintained by the customer who is served through a utility owned master meter (4 CCR 4027.1).

Tolerance – A value fixing the limit of allowable error or departure from true performance or value (NIST Handbook 44).

Type Evaluation – A process for the testing, examination, and/or evaluation of a new device type or model under CTEP or NTEP



California Department of Food and Agriculture
Division of Measurement Standards
Annual Legislative Report
FY 2023/24

For questions or comments regarding this report, please contact:

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