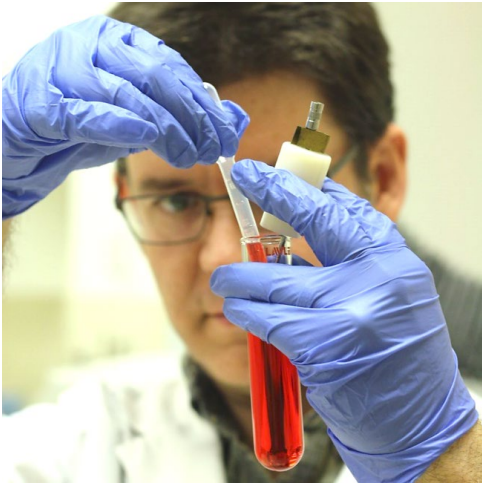




CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF  
FOOD & AGRICULTURE



# DMS ANNUAL REPORT FY 2022/23

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# STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY



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) 2022/23. If you or your staff have questions regarding this report, or if additional information is needed, please contact CDFA's Legislative Unit at 916-654-0433.

**Karen Ross**  
**CDFA Secretary**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



\$3.6 trillion - California's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022



\$1.8 trillion - Weights and Measures' impact on 2022 GDP



\$1.78 - Per Capita Cost of Weights and Measures in 2022

The total cost of weights and measures protection in FY 2022/23 includes the combined resources from CDFA and the county departments of weights and measures. And to think that this small cost is for all California, which has the 5<sup>th</sup> largest GDP in the world!



The Twin Goals of Weights and Measures:

- Consumer Protection (assuring buyers get what they pay for); and
- Equity in the Marketplace (providing a level playing field for sellers).

Enforcement authority is delineated between DMS and county weights and measures jurisdictions through a memorandum of understanding to prevent overlapping or 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' oversight of the state/county system helps ensure uniform 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.

The following report is a compilation of both state and county activities relating to weights and measures activities in FY 2022/23.

# DMS PROGRAMS

## Metrology

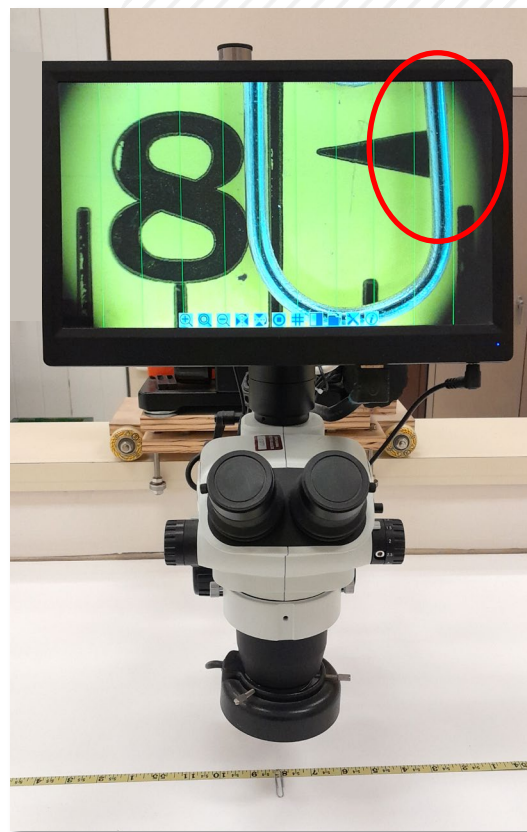
Grocery scales, vehicle scales, livestock scales, gas pumps, tape measures, utility submeters (gas, electric, water) at apartments and mobile homes, electric vehicle charging stations, and so many more commercial devices touch peoples' lives every day.

**Measurement (mass, volume, length, time, temperature, energy) forms the legal basis for nearly all commercial transactions.**

The Legislature has charged the Metrology Laboratory as 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 companies who install and repair scales, meters, and other commercial measuring devices. The Metrology Laboratory is the starting point of measurement assurance in commercial transactions. **Measurement counts!**

### FY 2022/23 Results:

DMS' Metrology Laboratory tested and certified



Microscope Showing a Tape Measure and Paper Clip

(Note: The maximum allowable measurement error for a tape measure is the width of the paper clip wire.)

## Type Evaluation

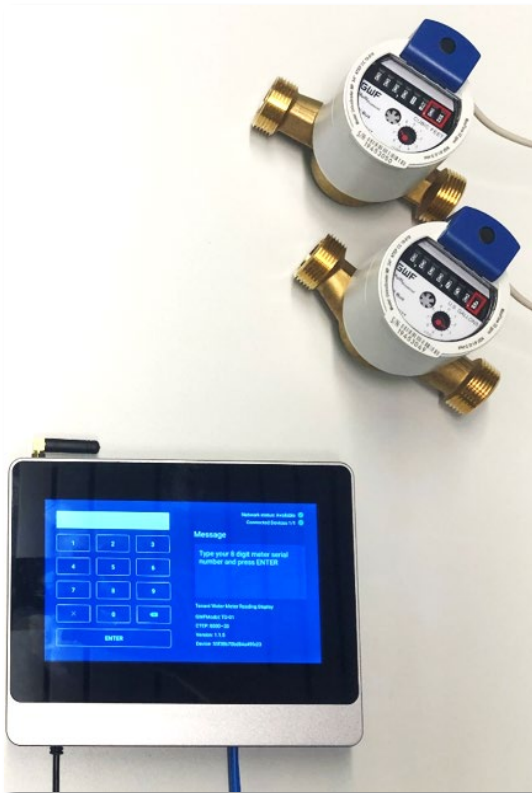
California requires the design and function of all new weighing and measuring devices to be evaluated prior to commercial use in the marketplace. The certification process is performed by the California Type Evaluation Program (CTEP). These devices must meet strict standards adopted in the California Code of Regulations, and once approved by CTEP, they may be sold and used throughout California.

For example, water vending dispensers are commonly located outside convenience stores and inside grocery stores. Few people know that California is the only state that requires them to be type certified and annually tested. This provides consumers access to affordable, clean drinking water.

***Use of these dispensers also reduces plastic waste from single-serve water bottles.***



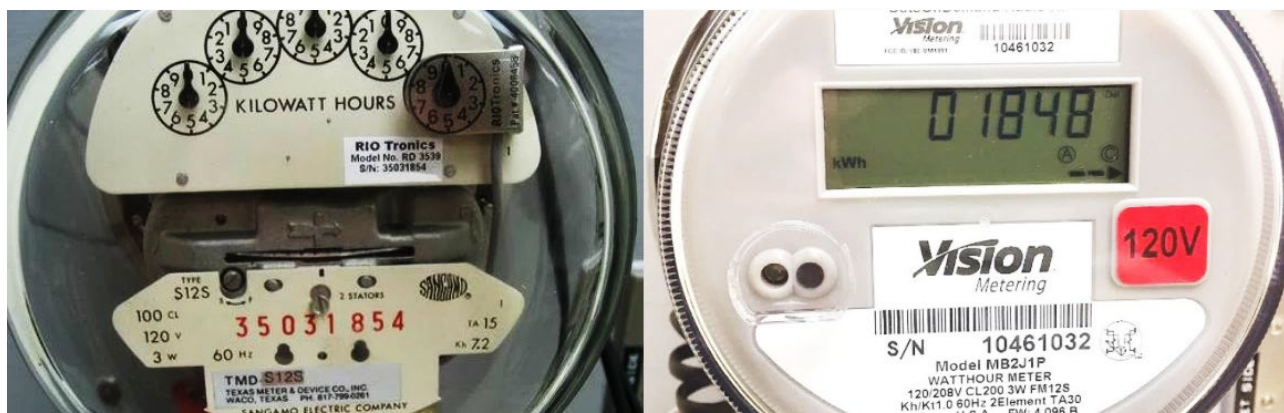
Ice and Water Dispenser



Water Submeters with Remote Display

Did you know that California law requires all water be submetered when used in a multi-unit dwelling, e.g., an apartment complex? [Senate Bill 7](#) (Wolk, Chapter 623, Statutes of 2016) requires landlords to bill residents based upon their actual water usage. Every unit which is not directly metered by the water purveyor must be equipped with a submeter that is CTEP or NTEP evaluated before installation. Submetering brings equity to water usage since each residence is billed only for the water used. Remote displays allow apartment managers and residents to view water usage any time during the billing cycle.

***The ability to monitor usage also aids in water conservation.***



Examples of Commercial Electric Sub-Meters Tested Throughout California

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

***Devices found to be accurate and correct receive an official county approval seal.***



San Bernardino County  
Device Approval Seal

In FY 2022/23, there were 1.84 million registered commercial weighing and measuring devices in California.

### FY 2022/23 Results:

#### Common Commercial Measuring Devices:

- 784,888 Water Submeters
- 320,942 Electric Submeters
- 263,936 Vapor Submeters
- 297,098 Retail Fuel Dispensers

#### Common Commercial Weighing Devices:

- 76,914 Computing Scales
- 20,823 Platform Scales
- 13,646 Counter Scales
- 5,025 Vehicle Scales

For a complete breakdown of commercial device types, visit:

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



80,000 lb Test Unit Used for Certifying Railroad Scales

## Registered Service Agencies

Registered Service Agencies (RSAs) are essential to keeping businesses in operation. They perform initial installations and ongoing repairs of all manner of commercial weighing and measuring devices. California law gives a special power to RSAs so they may place devices into service same as the county weights and measures official, pending their official approval. This serves two purposes: it minimizes downtime to businesses and allows flexibility to counties to schedule follow-up inspections.

RSAs provide another valuable service. When a county does not have sufficient certified standards to test a commercial device, or conditions are unsafe and 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 very expensive and scarce. There are only five sets of hydrogen dispenser test standards in the state at this time.

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 work is done properly and that commercial devices perform accurately and within the parameters of California's regulations.

### FY 2022/23 Results:

**530**  
Service Agencies

**1,882**  
Service Agents



## Fuels, Lubricants, and Automotive Products



Gasoline Octane Rating Decals

Everyone has seen these yellow labels on fuel dispensers at gas stations. Customers pay extra if they want higher octane fuel. Each of DMS' fuels labs (Sacramento and Anaheim) have two special engines to determine gasoline octane ratings. The official ASTM International test method requires a set of two engines, one for the research octane number (R) and one for the motor octane number (M). As the label states, the final octane rating is a calculation of  $(R + M)/2$ .



Octane Engine: An Official Test Engine Used to Determine Octane Rating of Gasoline

In addition to analyzing motor vehicle fuels, DMS' Fuels, Lubricants, and Automotive Products Program (FLAPP) monitors the quality of motor oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, diesel exhaust fluid, and engine coolants. Samples are obtained by state and county weights and measures officials, either openly or undercover, at fueling stations, retail stores, quick lube, and automotive repair shops.

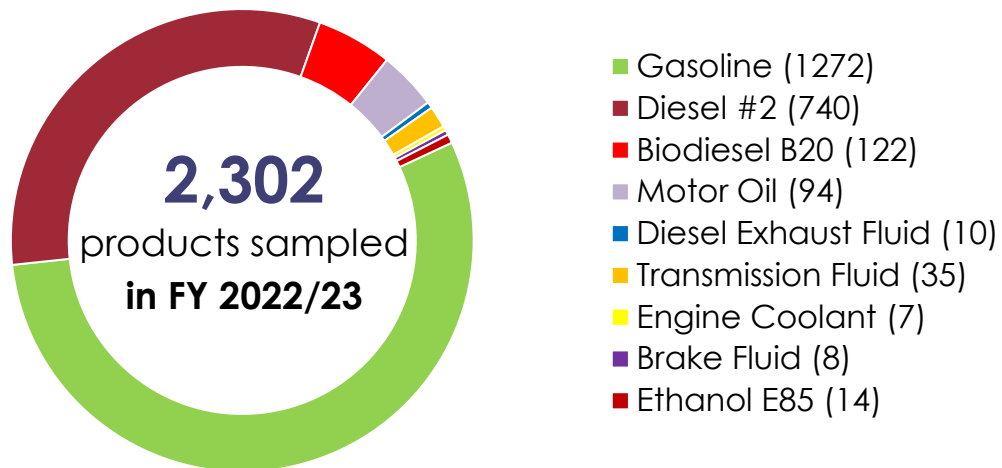
This DMS program is important because of the sheer volume of these products sold in the state. California's combined on-road sales of gasoline and diesel in FY 2022/23 was over 16.5 billion gallons. That's approximately 45.5 million gallons of gasoline and diesel sold each day!

***Substandard products can reduce fuel economy, degrade vehicle performance, and cause catastrophic failure of critical system components.***

DMS takes all complaints seriously. Of the 2,302 samples obtained in FY 2022/23, nearly ten percent (224) were complaint samples. Of the complaint samples obtained, 172 failed laboratory analysis (77 % failure).

Spring 2023: Heavy rainfall and runoff from record-level snowpack caused floodwater challenges for many people in the San Joaquin agricultural community. Potential fuel contamination in underground storage tanks was a real concern. FLAPP staff conducted outreach to educate fueling station operators on prevention and visual fuel contamination detection methods.

**FY 2022/23 Results:**



Fuels, Lubricants, and Automotive Products Sampled and Analyzed

Overall FY 2022/23 Compliance Rates			
<b>Gasoline</b>	94%	<b>Motor Oil</b>	85%
<b>Ethanol E85</b>	86%	<b>Transmission Fluid</b>	51%
<b>Diesel #2</b>	92%	<b>Engine Coolant</b>	86%
<b>Biodiesel B20</b>	97%	<b>Brake Fluid</b>	88%
<b>Diesel Exhaust Fluid</b>	100%		



DMS Booth at "Hydrogen Road to Zero" Event in Richmond, CA (August 2022)

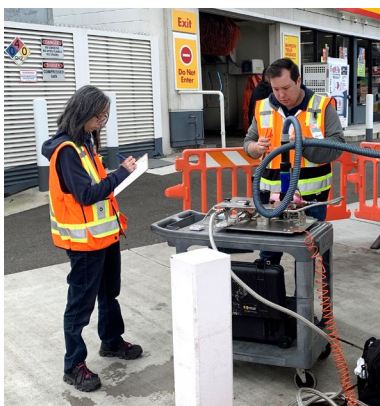
## Alternative Fuels Quality and Oversight

Widespread adoption of zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) in California is well on its way. Our state leads the U.S. with 40 % of all the nation's ZEV vehicle sales. Last year, 346,000 ZEVs were sold in California, bringing the state's overall total ZEV sales to over 1.5 million vehicles. For this to continue, a robust, reliable, and trusted infrastructure supporting the fueling and charging of these vehicles is essential.

***DMS' efforts establishing measurement standards for ZEV fueling are recognized nationally and internationally.***



Preparing a Hydrogen Standard for Quality Testing



Hydrogen Fuel Sampling

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, Netherlands, South Korea, and China.



EVFS Test Equipment

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 public charging to recharge their cars. Most commercial electric vehicle fueling systems (EVFS) are Level 2 alternating current (AC), but the number of direct current fast chargers (DCFC) are growing in popularity due to shorter charging times. Since electricity is now a commodity just like gasoline or diesel, they are generally subject to weights and measures oversight, and DMS and county weights and measures officials will test and seal these commercial devices. To date, DMS staff have trained over 100 county weights and measures officials on the proper testing procedures for commercial EVFS.

**FY 2022/23 Results:**

**Commercial EVFS (Individual Ports)**

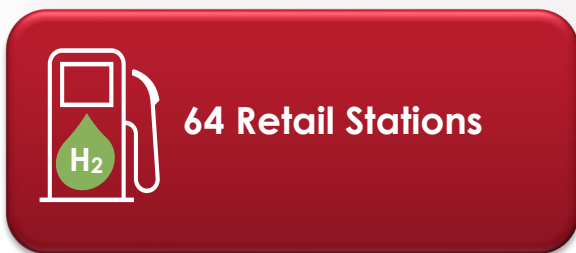


FY 2022/23 saw a 7 % increase over the previous year!

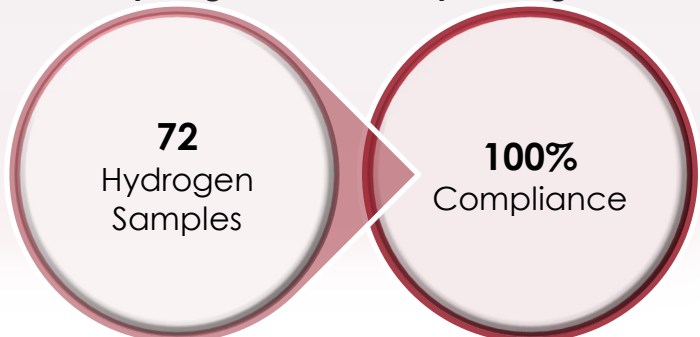
Source: [U.S. Department of Energy's Alternative Fuels Data Center Station Locator](https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity_locations.html#/analyze?fuel=ELEC)

[https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity\\_locations.html#/analyze?fuel=ELEC](https://afdc.energy.gov/fuels/electricity_locations.html#/analyze?fuel=ELEC)

**Hydrogen Stations**



**Hydrogen Fuel Quality Testing**



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

<https://h2fcp.org/stationmap>



Common Tare Bins for Grapes; Staged Prior to Harvest Season

## Weighmaster

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

***Weighmasters fill a critical role, especially in industries in which neither the buyer nor seller is present to witness the commodity being weighed.***

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

When weighing a product, the weighmaster must determine the gross weight, i.e., the container and commodity, the tare (container) weight, and the net weight (weight of only the commodity). Knowing the tare weight in advance speeds up the weighing process.

Weighmasters often use "carried tares." These are pre-established tare weights officially documented on a weighmaster certificate that may be reused. The three most common types of carried tares are:

- Predetermined Tare (PT) – the weight determined for a vehicle, trailer, or a container weighing over 1,000 pounds;
- Common Tare (CT) - the average weight of a group (lot) of similar containers weighing less than 1,000 pounds each; and
- Seasonal Tare (Cab Card)- the weight of a vehicle that hauls tomatoes. Cab cards may be used for only one harvest season and be re-established annually.


STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
DIVISION OF MEASUREMENT STANDARDS

**VALID 2023 ONLY**

6790 FLORIN PERKINS ROAD, SUITE 100  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95828  
(916) 229-3000

**TRUCK TRACTOR TARE WEIGHT - BULK TOMATOES ONLY**

42-011 (REV. 3-23)

OWNER/LESSOR		CARRIER	<b>CAB CARD #</b> \$J1234\$
MAKE	COLOR	LICENSE NUMBER	
NAME OF PRINCIPAL WEIGHMASTER		<b>FAILURE TO MAINTAIN THE FUEL LEVEL MAY RESULT IN THIS VEHICLE'S WEIGHT BEING LESS THAN THE MINIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT ALLOWED.</b>	 \$J1234\$
ADDRESS OF WEIGHING LOCATION			<b>OFFICIAL TARE WEIGHT</b>
CITY	STATE	ZIP	
CERTIFICATE NUMBER	DATE	CERTIFIED WEIGHT WITH FULL FUEL TANKS	_____ LB
BY	DEPUTY	LESS 250 LB EQUALS → _____ LB	
<b>THIS OFFICIAL TARE WEIGHT MAY BE USED WHEN TRANSPORTING BULK TOMATOES</b>			
THE CARRIER AND/OR DRIVER OF THIS VEHICLE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THIS VEHICLE'S WEIGHT WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED TOLERANCE OF THE OFFICIAL TARE WEIGHT WHEN THIS CAB CARD IS PRESENTED TO A WEIGHMASTER. FAILURE TO MAINTAIN THIS VEHICLE'S OFFICIAL TARE WEIGHT MAY RESULT IN PROSECUTION.			

Cab Card Used by the California Tomato Industry

### **FY 2022/23 Results:**

DMS uses surveys to raise industry awareness of weighmaster laws. In FY 2022/23, a common tare survey was conducted at 82 weighmaster locations. Violations were observed at 87% of the locations, including incorrect common tare weights 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 Refund Value (CRV) Program.

- CalRecycle E-waste IAA Inspections
  - 236 Inspections
  - 48 Locations received Notices of Violation
- CalRecycle CRV IAA Inspections
  - 88 Inspections
  - 44 Locations received Notices of Violations

### **FY 2022/23 Licensees:**

- 6,239 weighmasters (businesses)
- 45,619 deputy weighmasters (employees who perform weighing)

### **FY 2022/23 DMS Inspection Activities:**

- Routine weighmaster inspections
  - 1,223 audits
  - 919 licensing calls
  - 48 investigations
  - 700 Notice of Violations

## Price and Quantity Verification

Shoppers are sometimes surprised to learn that in addition to checking the scales at grocery stores, California weights and measures officials also conduct package inspections and verify pricing accuracy. When inspecting packages, the Price and Quantity Verification (PQV) 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.



Example of "Shrinkflation"

"Shrinkflation" is a trend that causes consumer angst but is *not* illegal under the FPLA. Shrinkflation is the practice of reducing the size or quantity of a product while the price of the product remains the same or slightly increases. Provided the product has an accurate quantity statement and does not have excessive non-functional empty space (slack fill) within the container, it complies with California's weights and measures laws. Note: There are exceptions to this when the slack fill is considered functional. For example, that extra space in the potato chip bag is legal because it is necessary to protect the fragile product during distribution and retail stocking. Other examples include medications, cosmetics, and other small items packed in oversized containers that allow for proper labeling and deter product theft.

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.



Sonoma County Inspector Performing a Price Verification Inspection

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 PQV Program at the state level. However, some counties routinely perform PQV inspection programs.

### FY 2022/23 Results:

### Annual PQV Data (All Counties)

Package Inspections		Package Audits	
Lots Accepted	214 Lots 2,494 Packages	Lots Inspected	241,755
Rejected	792 Lots 8,847 Packages	Packages Sampled	3,968,336
Sampled	7,784 Packages	Labeling Actions	
		Rejected	201 Lots 2,655 Packages
Price Verifications		Test Sales/Purchases	
Locations Tested	23,674	Locations Tested	986
Locations Accepted	14,779	Purchases/Sales	8,110
Items	372,344	Overcharges/ Underpayments	439
Overcharges	8,747	Undercharges/ Overpayments	119
Undercharges	3,122		

For more information, visit:

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



Santa Clara County Pricing Accuracy Sticker





COOL-Compliant Seafood Display in Grocery Store

## 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 on 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 their customers of the country of origin of muscle cuts and ground lamb, chicken, goat, wild and farm-raised fish and shellfish, perishable agricultural commodities, 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.



Compliant Country of Origin Label

### FY 2022/23 Results:

#### Inspection Activities



For complete COOL requirements, see the USDA COOL consumer information brochure at:

<https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/COOLBrochureConsumer.pdf>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## FY 2022/23 Financial Data

<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>Budgeted</b>		<b>Actual</b>	
Federal ( <i>United States Department of Agriculture</i> )	\$	230,000	\$	212,998
CDFA ( <i>General Fund</i> )	\$	629,803	\$	602,065
Industry	\$	9,249,225	\$	8,112,584
Other ( <i>AB 32 Cost of Implementation</i> )	\$	2,266,000	\$	1,632,811
Inter-Agency ( <i>CalRecycle</i> )	\$	594,135	\$	262,563
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>12,969,163</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>10,823,020</b>

<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>Budgeted</b>		<b>Actual</b>	
Personnel Services	\$	7,366,848	\$	5,411,042
Operating Expenses ( <i>minus County payments</i> )	\$	6,046,871	\$	4,025,381
Total County Payments	\$	693,855	\$	615,240
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>14,107,574</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>10,051,663</b>

For more information, visit:

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

# 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

**ASTM** – American Society for Testing and Materials

**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 so to conform is “inaccurate” (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” (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 Charging Station and 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 2022/23

**For questions or comments regarding this report, please contact:**

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Legislative Unit  
1220 N Street  
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916-654-0433

<https://www.cdfa.ca.gov>