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IDENTIFYING THE RULE AND REGULATION							PURPOSE	NECESSITY			TIES TO FEDERAL PROGRAMS					POTENTIAL FOR REVOCATION			ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
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99-14-1 through 99-14-5	Article 14.-Milk Bottles (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-15-1 through 99-15-5	Article 15.-Lubricating Oil Bottles (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked by L. 1978, ch 389)	Revoked					NA												
99-16-1 through 99-16-4	Article 16.-Graduates (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-17-1 through 99-17-3	Article 17.-Linear Measures (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-18-1 through 99-18-5	Article 18.-Fabric Measuring Devices (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-19-1 through 99-19-8	Article 19.-Wire and Cordage- Measuring Devices (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-20-1 through 99-20-5	Article 20.-Taximeters (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-21-1 through 99-21-5	Article 21.-Odometers (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-22-1 through 99-22-4	Article 22.-Dry Measures (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-23-1 through 99-23-3	Article 23.-Berry Baskets and Boxes (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-24-1 through 99-24-3	Article 24.-Liquid Measures (not in active use; these rules and regulations were revoked in 1979)	Revoked					NA												
99-25-1	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Adoption by reference, exceptions; availability of copies	Amended	Aug. 23, 2013	83-207	2012 Supp. 83-202	By incorporating nationally recognized technical standards, with specified exceptions, this regulation ensures consistency in inspection, testing, and performance requirements for commercial measurement systems. It also provides clarity regarding applicable device standards, supports enforcement of accurate measurement practices, and promotes fair and uniform trade.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Requirement were revoked, there would no longer be an articulated regulatory purpose describing the intent behind adopting NIST Handbook 44 (National Institute of Standards and Technology) by reference for use in regulating commercial, data- gathering, and weighing and measuring devices within the state.	In active use		Regulation is necessary to ensure consistency, safety, accuracy, and fairness in commercial and public systems that directly affect consumers and businesses. In the context of weights and measures, fuel distribution, and commercial devices, regulation establishes uniform standards that define how equipment must perform and how products must be measured, tested, and documented. Regulatory standards also provide transparency and traceability, allowing enforcement agencies to confirm compliance and ensure that devices and products meet established technical requirements. This supports fair competition, protects consumers from inaccurate or misleading transactions, and maintains integrity in the marketplace.

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99-25-2	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Revoked					NA												
99-25-3	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Certificate of conformance	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-207		All commercial weighing and measuring devices must be certified for commerce. Certification requires a certificate of conformance, demonstrating compliance with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Conference on Weights and Measures Handbook 44 requirements.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	All commercial weighing and measuring devices, if not properly certified and traceable, create the potential for financial harm to Kansas consumers and businesses. Without certification, testing, and oversight, devices become untraceable and performance issues may go undetected.	In active use		Failure to maintain oversight and enforce regulatory requirements could allow commercial weighing and measuring devices to be used in sales transactions while operating outside allowable tolerances and with inaccurate measurements. This directly impacts fairness in commerce, consumer confidence, and business accountability.
99-25-4	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Continuing education requirements for technical representatives	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-207 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 55-442	2000 Supp. 55-442, K.S.A. 83-302, as amended by L. 2001, Ch. 5, Sec. 483, and K.S.A. 83-402, as amended by L. 2001, Ch. 5, Sec. 484	Ensuring that technical representatives maintain current knowledge, competency, and proficiency in the installation, calibration, repair, and testing of weighing and measuring devices used in commercial trade.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	The licensing and application process for service companies exists to ensure accountability, proper training, and compliance with state standards. Commercial devices that are used in trade directly impact consumers and businesses financially, and improper installation, calibration, or repair can result in inaccurate measurements, product loss, and unfair commerce practices.	In active use		By not requiring educated, trained, and licensed representatives, this could create undue hardship for both Kansas consumers and businesses. It would allow unlicensed service representatives to work on commercial measuring devices with little to no oversight from regulatory agency. The time and requirements involved in obtaining a license help ensure that service representatives understand applicable regulations, testing procedures, tolerance levels, and reporting requirements necessary to maintain consumer confidence and marketplace fairness. These standards support regulatory consistency, enhance the integrity of commercial measurement systems, and help protect both consumers and businesses by ensuring that devices used in trade are properly maintained, tested, and compliant with applicable laws and technical handbooks.
99-25-5	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Technical representative license application and renewal	Amended	Dec. 29, 2017	83-207	2016 Supp. 83-302 and K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 83- 402	License of technical representation identifying the educational and knowledge to perform services on commercial devices and expectation of min passing score of basic knowledge of weighing or measuring devices	necessary	Yes	No	no	Yes	no	No	no	SOP process for the determination of license and or renewal of license, explanation of cost and requirements- open transparency for representatives	In active use		
99-25-6	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Notification of nonconforming weighing or measuring device	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-207 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 55-442	2000 Supp. 55-442, K.S.A. 83-222, and K.S.A. 83-404, as amended by L. 2001, Ch. 175, Sec. 7	Any devices that are not conforming to device specifications are to be reported to the state office for verification of specifications of devices for consumer commercial sales	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	If inaccurate measuring or weighing devices are not identified and corrected, this can negatively affect commerce throughout the state. Ensuring that nonconforming devices are properly reported allows the regulatory agency to monitor compliance, enforce regulatory requirements, and help maintain fair trade practices for both consumers and businesses.	In active use		Oversight, reporting, and inspection requirements are necessary to ensure commercial devices remain accurate, reliable, and within allowable tolerances for commercial transactions. In addition to state reporting ensuring the owners of said devices are also educated and informed of commercial devices that are not meeting requirements.

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99-25-7	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Reporting requirements	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-207 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 55-442	2000 Supp. 55-442, K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 83-304, as amended by L. 2001, Ch. 172, Sec. 6, K.S.A. 83-215, and K.S.A. 83-404, as amended by L. 2001, Ch. 175, Sec. 7	This requirement ensures timely documentation and reporting of compliant devices, supporting regulatory oversight, accurate recordkeeping, and verification of commercial weighing and measuring systems used in trade.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	If this requirement were revoked, service companies and city or county departments of public inspection of weights and measures would no longer be required to submit a copy of the appropriate report to the weights and measures office within 10 days after a test or inspection confirming that large capacity scales, small capacity scales, vehicle tank meters, or LPG meters are within applicable tolerances, standards, and requirements.	In active use		Without established procedures and reporting requirements, inspections, repairs, and compliance actions could be delayed under unknown timelines. This would limit the ability to ensure the accuracy and reliability of devices used daily in commercial activity and could negatively impact fair commerce for both Kansas consumers and businesses. The absence of this requirement could reduce timely reporting of compliant devices and limit the regulatory authority's ability to maintain up-to-date records of inspection outcomes. This may impact oversight, data consistency, and traceability of device compliance within commercial trade.
99-25-8	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Record retention	Effective	March 6, 1998	1996 Supp. 83-207 and K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 55-442	1996 Supp. 83-304, as amended by L. 1997, Ch. 89, Sec. 1, and K.S.A. 1996 Supp. 83-404	Purpose of this record retention requirement is to ensure that all documentation related to the inspection, testing, maintenance, and compliance of weighing and measuring devices is preserved for a defined period of five years.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	The absence of this purpose statement could reduce clarity regarding the intent of record retention requirements, including their role in supporting traceability, compliance verification, and historical review of weighing and measuring device activities.	In active use		These records help establish the history of the device, including inspections, repairs, certifications, tolerance testing, and compliance actions. This documentation is important for consumer protection and helps verify that the device was operating within allowable tolerances while being used in the commercial sale of commodities. Proper record retention also supports transparency, traceability, and confidence in the marketplace by ensuring there is documented proof of compliance for devices used in trade. Maintaining these records allows service companies and device owners to provide a verifiable history of device performance, regulatory compliance, and corrective actions taken over time. This supports regulatory oversight, facilitates audits and investigations, and ensures that historical data is available to confirm compliance with applicable statutes and standards
99-25-9	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Adoption by reference	Amended	Aug. 23, 2013	55-442 and K.S.A. 83-207	55-442 and K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 83-202	Fuel identity by reference to the NIST national institute of standards and technology handbook for ethanol grade/bio-diesel blends-uniform method of sale	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Adhering to technical and uniform regulations for petroleum products and oversight of specifications of blending and blended fuels for engine	In active use		Legal fuel blending requirements for petroleum-based products are necessary to ensure fuels are properly formulated and compliant with established specifications for engine performance, safety, and commercial sale. This includes gasoline products, ethanol blends such as E15, E30, and E85, as well as biodiesel blends and other regulated fuel products. Each fuel type must adhere to required blend specifications and allowable standards to ensure the product being dispensed is accurately represented to the consumer and suitable for its intended engine application. Improper blending or noncompliant fuel products can result in engine performance issues, equipment damage, consumer complaints, and unfair commercial practices. Oversight, testing, and verification of fuel blends help ensure fuel quality, maintain marketplace fairness, and protect both Kansas consumers and businesses involved in the sale and distribution of petroleum products.
99-25-10	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Retail dispenser labeling	Effective	Aug. 26, 2005	2004 Supp. 55-442	2004 Supp. 55-442	Proper labeling requirements help ensure consumers are informed of the type and percentage of fuel ethanol being dispensed for appropriate engine and vehicle use. These requirements also support regulatory compliance, consumer protection, and fair commercial trade practices.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Consumer awareness of fuel blends is critical, as the use of improper fuel products can cause significant damage to engines and fuel systems. Proper labeling of ethanol blends and other fuel products helps ensure consumers understand what type of fuel is being dispensed and whether it is approved for their vehicle or equipment	In active use		Failure to properly identify fuel blends can lead to engine performance issues, mechanical damage, increased repair costs, and potential safety concerns. Clear labeling and regulatory oversight help protect consumers, maintain compliance with fuel specifications, and support fair and accurate commercial practices.

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99-25-11	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Motor fuel defined; testing standards	Effective	Feb. 8, 2008	2007 Supp. 55-422 and K.S.A. 55-442	2007 Supp. 55-422 and	Gasoline blends and biofuel/ethanol blends are regulated fuel products designed to meet federal environmental and consumer protection standards, including those set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Failure to maintain proper oversight and standards regarding biofuels, renewable fuels, and emissions content may result in noncompliance with federal requirements established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency	In active use		Without adequate regulation, verification, and enforcement, fuel products may not meet mandated Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) obligations or emissions performance criteria. This can lead to noncompliant fuel distribution, inaccurate blending levels, and potential impacts on both environmental outcomes and consumer protection standards
99-25-12	Article 25.-Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices	Adoption by reference	Effective	Sept. 3, 2010	83-207 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 83-202	83-207 and K.S.A. 2009	Establishes uniform procedures and methodologies for determining the net contents of packaged goods, ensuring consistency in inspection practices, measurement accuracy, and enforcement across jurisdictions	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	By incorporating this standard by reference, regulatory agencies ensure that inspection procedures align with nationally recognized methods, supporting uniform application of weights and measures laws, consumer protection, and fair commercial trade practices.	In active use		If net contents and package checking standards are not properly enforced, consumers could receive short-weighted or inaccurately labeled products at the point of purchase. This would directly impact consumer protection and confidence in the marketplace. The same principle applies to businesses and manufacturers, as inconsistent enforcement can create unfair competition and distort commercial pricing and trade practices. Proper inspection and verification of packaged goods help ensure fairness not only at the state level, but also support consistent and equitable commerce across broader national and international markets. Without uniform standards and enforcement, unfair commerce practices could occur, undermining trust, accuracy, and transparency in trade.
99-26-1	Article 26.-Fees	Fees	Amended	Dec. 29, 2017	83-207 and K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 83-214	2016 Supp. 83-214	Fees	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	If fees were not established for these services, the department could experience a loss of financial stability, as operational costs associated with testing, proving, and evaluating weights and measures devices	In active use		Fees are established to recover the costs associated with inspection services, equipment use, travel, and personnel time required to ensure accuracy and compliance of commercial weighing and measuring devices. The purpose of these charges is to support the administration of fair trade practices, maintain device integrity, and ensure consistent enforcement of applicable standards within the state. Without fee recovery, the responsibility for funding these services would likely shift to general state revenue, requiring increased state funding to maintain the same level of inspection, enforcement, and compliance activities. This could place additional strain on public resources.
99-27-1	Article 27.-Civil Penalty	Civil penalty	Amended	June 9, 2000	83-502, K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 55-442, and K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 55-443	83-502, K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 55-442, and K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 55-443	Penalty based on harm caused by any person knowingly and or purposely harming or Freudianly causing undo hardship to the consumer	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Such enforcement provisions are intended to address violations involving intentional misconduct, misrepresentation, or fraudulent activity that impacts consumers in commercial transactions. The severity of penalties may be determined by the extent of harm, intent, and the resulting effect on fair trade practices and consumer protection.	In active use		These measures support accountability and help ensure integrity in commerce by deterring actions that compromise accuracy, fairness, and public trust.
99-27-2	Article 27.-Civil Penalty	Civil penalty; order	Amended	July 18, 2008	55-442 and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 83-403	55-443, K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 83-501, and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 83-502	Definition of order and fact based knowledge of harm caused	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Standard operating procedures and required knowledge criteria are necessary to ensure transparency and consistency in addressing each alleged violation.	In active use		These procedures establish a uniform framework for documenting, investigating, and evaluating potential violations, ensuring that all actions taken are based on clearly defined standards, regulatory requirements, and evidentiary support. This promotes accountability, reduces ambiguity, and ensures that enforcement actions are applied consistently
99-27-3	Article 27.-Civil Penalty	Revoked																	
99-27-4	Article 27.-Civil Penalty	Informal settlement	Amended	July 18, 2008	55-442 and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 83-403	55-443, K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 83-501, and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 83-502	Allowable time for respondent of order to facts to discuss needs in order to rectify harm caused and educational opportunity for hardship caused to consumer	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	If such standards or procedures are not allowed or implemented, it may undermine fairness and consistency in trade and state regulatory processes.	In active use		Uniform application of procedures ensures that all parties are held to the same expectations and understand the basis for compliance and enforcement actions.

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99-27-5	Article 27.-Civil Penalty	Adjusting the amount of the civil penalty	Amended	July 18, 2008	55-442 and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 83-403	55-443, K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 83-501, and K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 83-502	Civil penalty	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Having defined standards also allows for the consideration of multiple factors when determining next steps for accountability. This may include the nature of the violation, severity, intent, corrective actions taken, and any mitigating circumstances.	In active use		Standards are designed to guide the consistent and fair settlement of civil penalties. Without established standards and the ability to consider adjustments, varying circumstances could lead to inconsistent outcomes and unintended hardship, particularly for businesses that are actively working toward compliance. This structured approach helps ensure that enforcement remains fair, transparent, and balanced while still supporting consumer protection and encouraging continued compliance within the regulated industry.
99-30-2	Article 30.-Large Capacity Scales; Testing and Service	Registration form	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-303	83-302, as amended by L. 2001, Ch. 5, Sec. 483	Representative service agent that is qualified to perform service	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	By not licensing and having a application or registration process for service companies this exists to ensure accountability, proper training, and compliance with state standards.	In active use		By not requiring educated, trained, and licensed representatives, this could create undue hardship for both Kansas consumers and businesses. It would allow unlicensed service representatives to work on commercial measuring devices with little to no oversight from the regulatory agency. The time and requirements involved in obtaining a license help ensure that service representatives understand applicable regulations, testing procedures, tolerance levels, and reporting requirements necessary to maintain consumer confidence and marketplace fairness. Commercial devices that are used in trade directly impact consumers and businesses financially, and improper installation, calibration, or repair can result in inaccurate measurements, product loss, and unfair commerce practices.
99-30-3	Article 30.-Large Capacity Scales; Testing and Service	Conformance with handbook 44	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-303	83-303	Test and make each repair to scales in conformance with the requirements of the national institute of standards and technology handbook 44 to protect commerce trade	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Proper compliance ensures that weighing and measuring devices used in trade are accurate, traceable, and within allowable tolerances. Without adherence to these standards, inaccuracies in commercial transactions could occur, leading to financial discrepancies, loss of consumer confidence, and broader impacts on fair trade practices throughout the marketplace.	In active use		Failure to conform to NIST Handbook 44 (NIST Handbook 44) and properly verify each scale in accordance with the requirements and guidelines established by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (National Institute of Standards and Technology) can result in significant disruption to commercial activities across the state.
99-30-4	Article 30.-Large Capacity Scales; Testing and Service	Minimum required equipment	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-303	83-303	This requirement ensures that service companies are properly equipped to perform accurate testing, verification, and adjustment of commercial weighing devices. Maintaining appropriate standards and equipment supports compliance with established measurement tolerances and promotes consistency, accuracy, and fairness in commercial trade.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	If this requirement were revoked, it would mean that scale testing and service companies would no longer be obligated to maintain sufficient standards and equipment necessary to properly test commercial weighing devices in accordance with the specifications outlined in the General Code and the Scale Code of NIST Handbook 44.	In active use		The absence of this requirement could reduce consistency in testing capability and equipment adequacy across service providers. This may lead to variability in inspection quality, decreased confidence in measurement accuracy, and potential impacts on compliance with established tolerance standards used in commercial trade. Maintaining such requirements supports uniformity, accuracy, and fairness in the testing and verification of commercial weighing systems.
99-30-5	Article 30.-Large Capacity Scales; Testing and Service	Removal of rejection tags	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-207, 83-303 and K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 55-442	2000 Supp. 55-442, K.S.A. 83-222 and K.S.A. 83-404, as amended by L. 2001, Ch. 175, Sec. 7	This provision allows licensed service providers to access and service equipment that has been formally placed out of service due to noncompliance. The removal of such tags is limited strictly to testing, inspection, or repair activities and does not constitute authorization to return the device to commercial use.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	If this provision were revoked, there would no longer be a requirement that a device must be properly evaluated and brought back into compliance before being placed back into service following the removal of a rejection tag.	In active use		The absence of this requirement could weaken the procedural safeguards intended to ensure that devices previously found to be noncompliant are adequately corrected and verified before returning to commercial use. This may result in inconsistent practices regarding re-evaluation, potentially impacting the integrity and reliability of devices used in trade. Maintaining a structured compliance process helps ensure that only properly tested and verified devices are returned to service in accordance with applicable standards and tolerances.

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KLRD Note: No additional information is expected for revoked or transferred rules and regulations.							limited to 400 characters	necessary/ could be revoked	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no		yes/no		limited to 600 characters	in active use/ yes/ no	limited to 400 characters	limited to 1,200 characters
99-30-6	Article 30.-Large Capacity Scales; Testing and Service	Placed-in-service report	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-303	83-303	Traceable factor of any new device entered into trade for commerce needs	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Absence of this reporting requirement would reduce the ability of the regulatory authority to maintain timely documentation and notification regarding the status of devices used in commercial trade. This could weaken traceability, limit compliance verification, and reduce oversight of equipment that directly impacts commercial transactions.	In active use		This requirement ensures timely documentation and notification to the regulatory authority that a commercial weighing device has been inspected, evaluated, and returned to service. Proper submission of the report supports traceability, compliance verification, and regulatory oversight of devices used in commercial trade.
99-31-1	Article 31.-Motor-Vehicle Fuel Measuring Devices	Definition	Amended	March 20, 1989	1987 Supp. 83-403	1987 Supp. 83-403	Defining of "dispense device" for fuel liquefied petroleum gas, motor-vehicle fuel or liquid fuel dispensing pumps, meters or other similar measuring devices and vehicle tanks used in the transportation of liquefied petroleum gas, motor-vehicle fuels or liquid fuels.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	If there would no longer be a formal regulatory description of what constitutes a "dispensing device," including liquefied petroleum gas, motor-vehicle fuel, or liquid fuel dispensing pumps, meters, and related measuring devices, as well as vehicle tanks used in the transportation of such fuels.	In active use		The absence of this definition could create ambiguity in determining which devices fall under regulatory oversight. This may affect enforcement consistency, inspection applicability, and compliance determinations for equipment used in commercial fuel transactions. Maintaining a clear definition ensures regulatory clarity, consistent application of standards, and proper oversight of devices involved in the measurement and distribution of fuels in commerce.
99-31-2	Article 31.-Motor-Vehicle Fuel Measuring Devices	Registration form	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-403	83-402, as amended by L. 2001, Ch. 5, Sec. 484	This requirement ensures that licensing applications contain sufficient and accurate information to properly evaluate eligibility, maintain regulatory records, and confirm compliance with applicable standards.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	If there would no longer be a standardized obligation for each application for issuance or renewal of a testing service company license to include specific required information as determined by the Secretary.	In active use		The absence of this requirement could result in incomplete or inconsistent application submissions, which may limit the ability to properly evaluate licensing eligibility, maintain accurate regulatory records, and verify compliance with applicable standards. Maintaining a structured registration requirement ensures consistency in licensing procedures, supports regulatory oversight, and helps ensure that service providers meet established qualifications for performing regulated testing and servicing activities.
99-31-3	Article 31.-Motor-Vehicle Fuel Measuring Devices	Conformance with handbook 44	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-403	83-403	This requirement ensures that all inspection, testing, and repair activities are performed in accordance with nationally recognized standards governing weights and measures. Adherence to these standards promotes consistency, accuracy, and reliability in the performance of commercial dispensing devices used in trade.	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	testing service companies would no longer be obligated to conduct tests or perform repairs on dispensing devices in conformance with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST Handbook 44), as adopted by reference.	In active use		In the absence of this requirement could lead to inconsistency in how dispensing devices are tested, repaired, and evaluated. Without a uniform national standard guiding these activities, there may be variability in compliance practices, reduced consistency in enforcement, and potential impacts on the accuracy and reliability of devices used in commercial trade.
99-31-4	Article 31.-Motor-Vehicle Fuel Measuring Devices	Minimum required equipment	Amended	Jan. 18, 2002	83-403	83-403	Sufficient and traceable standards and equipment to protect the trade of commerce	necessary	Yes	No	no	No	no	No	no	Testing service companies would no longer be obligated to maintain sufficient standards and equipment at each place of business for the purpose of adequately testing dispensing devices in accordance with the applicable sections of the General Code and the Liquid-Measuring Device Code, Vehicle-Tank Meter Code, and LPG Liquid-Measuring Device Code contained in the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST Handbook 44)	In active use		Requirement could result in inconsistent availability of proper testing equipment among service providers. This may reduce uniformity in testing capability, create variability in inspection quality, and impact the ability to consistently verify compliance with established tolerances for commercial dispensing devices used in trade.

[illegible]