National Conference on Weights and Measures
NCWM·NEWS

2018 Issue 2

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Chairman's Column
James Cassidy, NCWM Chairman — City of Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear NCWM Members,

This my third and final newsletter article to you, my friends and members alike. I want to thank you all for the incredible hospitality you have shown Kerry and I as we have traveled across this great country. The "Thank You Tour" starts out west almost two years ago on the Island of Oahu and will end this July in Tulsa. Meeting all of you and talking at each of your regional meetings has been one of my proudest moments in these roles as Chair-Elect and Chair. Traveling with Kristin Macey and Brett Gurney these last couple of years has been wonderful learning experience.

As we approach this year's Annual Meeting, I want to continue recognition of our volunteers that make this Conference strong and vibrant at all levels, without your dedicated participation in our conference we could not continue to grow in the innovative marketplace where NCWM has landed. Knowing that our committees need some assistance to complete their tasks at our meetings, the Board of Directors is working to develop a secretariat position on each of the standing committees and possibly looking at the same for the NTEP Sectors. I will give an update at

our Annual Meeting in July.

Congratulation to the State of Minnesota Department Weights and Measures for receiving the Governors Safety Award. I believe this award must be very   gratifying to Julie Quinn who is NCWM safety liaison and the director in Minnesota. Julie does practice what she preaches.

After our Interim Meeting in January, the Specifications and Tolerances (S&T) Committee gave the assigned status to one of it items and asked that I form a task group to look at Credit Card Skimmers. The group has been formed and will be chaired by Hal Prince from Florida. I hope this group can help give some guidance to S&T on this item.

The Cannabis Task Group has been moving a little on the slow side, but I am working on picking up the pace in May and June. The task group will meet on Sunday of our Annual Meeting in Tulsa. Legalization of in the cannabis industry, both recreational and medical, continues to grow and our members are looking for guidance.

I hope you are excited about NCWM's first meeting in Oklahoma. We want to thank Tyler Hicks and his staff in Oklahoma for preparing for this meeting. Have your glove handy for the Wednesday night special event – A baseball game at ONEOK Field, Home of the Tulsa Drillers!

The Board of Directors is welcoming John "Jack" Walsh from the Town of Wellesley, Massachusetts to fill the remainder of the term of Steve Giguere from Maine who had to stepdown from his position. Steve and Lisa Giguere are missed by all, great friendships will never end. You are part of our NCWM family forever!

Once again, thank you to everyone who has made my time as NCWM Chairman a special one.

See you all in Tulsa!

James Cassidy
NCWM Chairman

Lisa and Steve Gigure, Massachusetts

NCWM Welcomes New Members (2/7/18 - 4/16/18)

Amazon
Xin Wang

Assured Automation
Mike Farrell

Auglaize County, Ohio
John Sheipline

Camaleon Systems Inc.
Luis Aguilar

Cantest Solutions Inc.
Darrell Remillard

City of Norwalk, Connecticut
Jason Hanlon

County of San Diego, California
Darin Hinesly

Department of Revenue and Taxation (Weights and Measures), Guam
James Lujan

Evergreen Herbal
Andy Brassington

Force Incorporated
Scott Reefer

Gerhart Systems & Controls
Stuart Cattell

J.A. King and Company
Chris Brady

LTS Scale Company
Joseph Carney

Marathon Petroleum Corporation
Lisa Bielamowicz

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Thomas Cugle III
Hannah Seaton

Morris County Weights & Measures, New Jersey
Elliott Blafer

Napa County Agricultural Commissioner's Office, California
Kurt Dorrough

Nevada Division of Measurement Standards
Cadence Matijevich

New Mexico Department of Agriculture
Riley Reid

NMFTA
Jeffrey Cooper

Piper
Leigh Hamilton

Placer County Weights and Measures, California
Ed King

PNI Digital Media
Roger Canann

SICK, Inc.
Phil Peterson

Star Micronics America, Inc.
Robin Geherty

Tecno Trading
Oscaar Castro

Mitchell Tuss
XPO-LTL

Buying Scales on the Internet:

Be wary of cheap prices for scales on the internet. They may not be NTEP Certified for use in commerce and may even be counterfeit if not sold by a reputable dealer. Always consider using local dealers for their knowledge of requirements and service after the sale. See our Consumer Guide and contact your Weights and Measures Authority for more information.

Employment Opportunities

NCWM is proud to serve the weights and measures commuity, both private and public sectors, by listing employment opportunities in related fields. Any organization that maintains memberships with NCWM may request positions be posted online for public viewing at www.ncwm.net/resource/employment-opportunities.

If you wish to post employment opportunity information, please send inquiries to info@ncwm.net.

Safety Column

Preparing Employees for an Active Shooter Event

Julie Quinn, Minnesota Weights and Measures Director

If you think active shooter incidents happen mainly in schools and colleges, think again. According to the raw data in an FBI report on active shooter incidents between 2000 and 2016[i], forty-three percent of active shooter incidents (94 out of 219) occurred in commercial locations, including grocery stores, malls, parking lots, shipping locations, and manufacturing and distribution locations. Another thirteen percent (29) happened in open spaces like highways and city streets. And eleven percent (23) more happened on government property. If your organization is one of those types of locations, or if your employees work off-site at any of those types of locations, then part of your safety program should include preparing employees to react to a possible active shooter event.

Why? Because in the event of a real attack, each employee is going to have to make their own decision how to respond. If you haven't trained them, they may not have the knowledge or tools to know what to do. This article is intended to familiarize you with one of the most common approaches to preparing employees for an active shooter event and is for informational purposes only. Your organization will need to determine its own approach and protocols for responding to an active shooter event.

Run-Hide-Fight
Run-hide-fight is the method recommended by both the FBI and the US Department of Homeland Security for active shooter situations. You can find free run-hide-fight training materials from both agencies on their websites:

https://www.fbi.gov/about/partnerships/office-of-partner-engagement/active-shooter-resources/responding-to-an-active-shooter-crisis-situation

https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/active_shooter_pocket_card_508.pdf

There are also many privately-produced run-hide-fight videos, articles and training materials available on the internet and from private training companies. Unfortunately, most of these materials do not address the "freeze response" people experience in the face of unexpected violence. Nor do most of them address the specific needs of employees working off-site such as inspectors, service agents and technicians.

Whichever training approach you choose, make sure to customize the basic concepts of run-hide-fight to the particulars of your organization. Customized training can help employees overcome the freeze response that would otherwise leave them rooted in place. It can also prepare them to know where to run or hide, or even how to fight if they must. Failing to train employees can leave them struggling to find escape routes, hiding places, and improvised weapons amid chaos, pandemonium, and fear. Or worse yet, it can leave them standing like deer-in-the-headlights while looking down the barrel of an armed intruder's gun.

Our Brains are Hardwired to Freeze First
According to NYU professor and director of The Emotional Brain institute, Dr. Joseph LeDoux[ii], our brains are not wired to run-hide-fight. Instead they have evolved to freeze first, then to flee or fight. In fact, most animals are hardwired to automatically freeze in the presence of an external threat. This involuntary behavior arises out of the oldest part of our brains known as the amygdala, and is found in humans, other mammals, vertebrates, and even some non-vertebrates like flies. Freezing is a survival mechanism. We are less likely to be seen by a predator who is far away, and less likely to trigger an attack response by one who is close by. It also gives the amygdala time to release hormones to help mobilize our bodies and focus our attention to hide, flee or fight as the situation demands. But in some people, the freeze response is so strong that they literally cannot move long after the people around them have fled or taken cover.

Studies have shown that shutting down a key sub region on a rat's amygdala allows it to overcome the impulse to freeze. Studies on humans have shown that cognitively reappraising a situation can have the same effect. Dr. LeDoux believes people can overcome the freeze response if they can *"cognitively reappraise a situation."* He advocates training people to *"reappraise the freezing that occurs in dangerous situations"* and to recognize freezing as the first step in responding to a threat. Learning to expect the freeze response can reduce the added fear of finding ourselves frozen so that we can *"accelerate our ability to shift into the action mode required for 'run, hide, fight.'"*

Once in action mode, we can use the rest of our training to take the steps appropriate to our circumstances.

Plan Escape Routes
For run-hide-fight to be an effective strategy, you must ensure that employees have safe escape routes, and hiding places.

Often the escape routes employees would use for an active shooter situation are the same routes they would use for a fire or other emergency evacuations. The difference is that employees should meet at a designated spot for a fire evacuation, but they should be trained not to congregate outside in an active shooter situation. A group of people huddled together is an easy target. Train employees to keep running in as many different directions as possible once outside the building, using cars, trees, fences, and whatever else is available for cover as they go. If they must cross a wide-open area, teach them to zigzag erratically as they run to make it harder for the shooter to draw a bead on them. Make sure to teach them to leave everything behind except their cellphones, and to put their cell phones in their pockets as they run. They should have their hands out in the open as they flee with absolutely nothing in them. When police arrive on the scene, they will not know who the shooter is, and they will first suspect anyone running in the area with objects in their hands. In the heat of the moment, a cell phone might be mistaken for a gun.

Besides training employees on what escape routes are available to them, employers have a responsibility to ensure that escape routes are kept clear and free of tripping hazards and other dangers. Locked exterior doors should be able to be opened easily from the inside without a key in case of either fires or armed intruders. In an ideal world, all rooms would have at least two avenues of escape in case one of them is blocked. If it is not possible to provide two avenues of escape for everyone, the rooms should be designed as safe rooms; and employees will need to be trained to hide in place and prepare to defend themselves.

Provide Safe Rooms

What if some of the rooms in your building are 'cubicle farms?' Or an open factory floor, warehouse, or loading dock? Search the internet for cubicle defense and you find a series of articles and ads on how to keep people from stealing your office supplies, lunch, and other personal belongings, but little if anything on active shooters or armed intruders. That's because cubicles and similar locations don't make good places to hide in armed intruder situations. They provide cover, but they can't be secured against an active shooter. The spaces they provide for hiding (typically under the desk, and behind machines or shelves) put employees in a physical position where it would be hard to defend themselves if the shooter finds them. For that reason, employees working in those spaces should be trained to use the cover available to move to designated safe rooms if they can.

A designated safe room is not necessarily a bullet proof room. It is a nearby room that can be easily secured against an intruder, thereby buying employees time to contact 911 and to plan their defense in case the room is breached. The door should be able to be locked. Windows should be frosted or have blinds which can be closed so that an intruder cannot see into the room when the lights are turned off. Windows should not be positioned in such a way that breaking them would allow the intruder to unlock the door.

The National Association of State Fire Marshals and the Sandy Hook Advisory Commission have developed recommendations for lock hardware for classrooms and other safe rooms:

1. Hardware must be lockable from inside the room without opening the door to minimize exposure by inserting a key in the cylinder of the inside lever
2. Give emergency responders access from the outside of the room, either by using a key or some other credential
3. Egress without a key, tool, special knowledge or effort and only one operation to unlatch the door
4. Operable hardware should be mounted between 34 inches and 48 inches above the floor
5. No tight grasping or twisting of the wrist to operate
6. If a door is fire rated, the door must be self-closing and self-latching and may not be modified in a way that invalidates the fire rating[iii]

Train employees in areas like cubicles, factory floors, and warehouses to move quickly and quietly, using whatever cover is available to get to the designated safe room without detection. They should also leave everything but their cell phones behind, and they should keep their hands free. It is very important for employees to know who is going where based on their normal work stations. Once a group reaches their designated safe room, they will lock the door and not open it again until emergency responders have given the all clear. Anyone left behind will be locked out and left at risk.

Once inside the safe room, employees should stay low, disperse through the room, and keep quiet, but they should not necessarily huddle under furniture and hide. The purpose of the safe room is to give them additional cover so that they can take additional steps to protect themselves. Some employees should be turning off the lights and closing blinds. Others should be building a barrier in front of the door to slow down the intruder if he manages to get it unlocked. Someone else should be contacting 911; and everyone should be planning how they would defend themselves if the shooter gets through both the door and the barrier.

Contact 911: Text or Call?

The preferred way to contact 911 is always by voice call.[iv] But in some situations, speaking on a cell phone may draw a shooter towards an employee's hiding place. Especially if the employee has not made it to a safe room and is hunkering in a cubicle or behind furniture or equipment. In that case, texting 911 would be the better option if it is available in your local area. When planning your armed intruder response and training, you should check with the FCC to see if your local first responders have text-to-911 capabilities. The FCC list can be found at www.fcc.gov/file/12285/download. Check back regularly if your area is not currently listed as new jurisdictions are continuously coming on line, and the list is updated monthly.

Whether they are calling or texting, employees should be trained to expect that 911 and emergency responders will ask for the following information:

- Location of the active shooter
- Number of shooters
- Physical description of shooters
- Number and type of weapons held by shooters
- Number of potential victims at the location[v]

Decide When to Fight

Unless your employees are trained police or security staff, no one should expect them to hunt down and disarm an active shooter. You also don't want to give them the message that defending anyone else is part of their job description or your expectations. But you should be giving them the message that they are legally entitled to defend their own lives when they are directly threatened by an active shooter.

Experts have broken into two camps debating whether run-hide-fight should be taught as a sequential series of actions or a set of equally valid options to be chosen based on specific circumstances:

Run if you can. Hide if you can't run.
Fight only if you have no other choice.
vs.
Run when it is safe to run. Or hide where it is safe to hide.
Or fight if you have no other option.

Those who argue against training run-hide-fight as a sequence argue that some employees may be in a situation where their only option is to fight. Teaching them that they must try to run or hide first costs them precious time and puts them in a victim's mindset which makes it difficult, if not impossible, to successfully defend themselves.[vi]

It is up to your agency to decide under what conditions you want to encourage your employees to fight back. But if the conditions are met and the decision to fight has been made, they should know that evidence shows it is possible for them to succeed even if they are not armed.

In the 2017 FBI report, only two percent of the incidents (5 of 219) ended with the active shooter being shot or subdued by an armed bystander.[vii] In comparison, ten percent of the incidents (23) ended with the active shooter being restrained by unarmed bystanders. Active shooters may be armed, but they are not necessarily brave. Thirty-seven percent (82) committed suicide when met with active resistance from police or bystanders.

Run a Drill

Once you have identified your escape routes and designated safe rooms, completed and planned your policy, and trained your on-site workers, it is a good idea to periodically run an active shooter drill in the same way you might periodically run a fire drill. As with a fire drill, local police and emergency responders are often willing to help plan and execute a drill. There are also numerous private security consultants available. The American Red Cross provides a comprehensive checklist for how to prepare and execute an active shooter drill **here**.

Prepare Your Off-site Workers

Don't forget your off-site workers. According to the FBI data in almost forty-four percent of the reported cases (96 out of 219), the shooters had an unknown relationship with the business; and in almost thirty-five percent of the cases (76), the shooters were employees or ex-employees, partners or ex-partners of employees, or friends or relatives of employees.[viii] In a perfect world, all businesses would have effective security to keep unauthorized personnel from accessing their buildings, and effective workplace violence prevention programs. Unfortunately, you can't count on that being the case. And many agencies do not have the luxury of being able to decide that they will not send employees to locations which don't have those safeguards in place.

Inspectors, service agents, and sales staff work in so many different locations that it would not be reasonable for your organization to formulate an active shooter response plan for each site. Instead, it makes sense to train your staff to formulate that plan for themselves as part of their pre-work hazard assessment. They can start by simply asking if the location has an active shooter plan which they should be aware of. If not, some of the questions they are already asking when they first arrive on site may help them create their own plan:

- If they already ask about fire escape routes, then they will know the routes they can use to escape an active shooter.
- If they already ask about storm shelters, they can follow-up with a question asking whether the storm shelter is also a designated safe room, and if there are other safe rooms available on-site.
- If they already ask about the locations of restrooms and locker/shower rooms, they should physically examine the spaces to see if they can be locked from the inside to serve as a safe room in a pinch.

You can also train them to make a note of any cover available in their workspace, especially if they are working in open areas like gas stations, public areas of retail establishments, loading docks, etc. Are there other buildings nearby? Or natural features like windbreaks, woods, or ditches? Don't forget to ask them to identify hazards to avoid during gunfire such as compressed gas cylinders, propane tanks and gas pumps.

Teach them also to pay attention to the actions and behavior of the people around them. In the age of conceal-and-carry, it is impossible for your employees to know for certain who is carrying a gun, and who is not. Providing verbal de-escalation training may be a good idea. A verbal de-escalation course based on the OODA loop (Observe, Orientation, Decision and Action) will not only teach employees effective ways to control their interactions with angry and aggressive people, but more importantly, it will teach them to recognize when they should make the decision to remove themselves from the situation and call for help.[ix] And in a worst case scenario, when running or hiding isn't a possibility, and the will or the means to fight is not available, evidence shows that talking can be successful. In two of the reported FBI cases, school officials talked a shooter into putting the gun down.[x]

No One Has to Die
There were no fatalities in nearly twenty-two percent (48 of 219) of the reported FBI active shooter cases. So while it is still extremely likely that there will be at least one fatality in any active shooter situation, there is still almost a one-in-four chance that everyone in your organization will come out alive.

Ultimately each person is responsible for their own safety behavior, especially in an active shooter situation. No employer can make the split-second decision on what any given employee's best course of action will be. There are risks involved in running, hiding or fighting. The employee is going to be the one optimally situated to decide which option is best for them at that moment. But management, the safety committee, and the entire organization has a key role in reducing the chance of an active shooter event

and ensuring that everyone has the knowledge to choose a good response by:

- Restricting access to buildings
- Establishing workplace violence prevention programs
- Evaluating worksites
- Planning escape routes and safe rooms
- Keeping escape routes clean and safe
- Communicate all aspects of the active shooter program
- Training all employees about the freeze response and run-hide-fight
- Training off-site workers how to evaluate their work sites and form their own response plans
- Training workers on verbal de-escalation, and when to disengage and call for help
- Participating fully in training and communicating safety concerns

Nobody can guarantee your organization will never experience an active shooter situation, but if you all work together, you can increase the odds of survival.

i U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Active Shooter Incidents in the United States from 2000-2016*, https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/activeshooter_incidents_2001-2016.pdf/view (October 3, 2017).

ii Joseph LeDoux, "'Run, Hide, Fight' Is Not How Our Brains Work," *The New York Times*, Dec. 20, 2015, https://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/20/opinion/sunday/run-hide-fight-is-not-how-our-brains-work.html.

iii Amy Rock, *Best Practices for Securing Classroom Doors from the Inside*, Campus Safety, https://www.campussafetymagazine.com/safety/securing-classroom-doors-nasfm/ (February 10, 2018).

iv FCC Consumer Guide, T*ext-to-911: What You Need to Know*, https://transition.fcc.gov/cgb/consumerfacts/text-to-911-consumer-guide.pdf (April 25, 2017).

v Department of Homeland Security, *Active Shooter Pocket Card*, https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/active_shooter_pocket_card_508.pdf.

vi Mike Wood, *Why 'Run, Hide, Fight' is Flawed*, Police One, https://www.policeone.com/active-shooter/articles/190621006-Why-Run-Hide-Fight-is-flawed/ (June 15, 2016).

vii U.S. Department of Justice, *"Active Shooter Incidents in the United States from 2000-2016"*.

viii Ibid.

ix Scott Taylor CPP, Verbal De-Escalation Techniques That Actually Work, Security Solutions, http://www.securitysolutionsmagazine.biz/2014/08/20/verbal-de-escalation-techniques-that-actually-work/ (August 20, 2014).

x U.S. Department of Justice, *"Active Shooter Incidents in the United States from 2000-2016"*.

xi Ibid.

103ʳᵈ NCWM Annual Meeting Details

July 15 - 19, 2018 | Tulsa, Oklahoma

HOTEL

Hyatt Regency Tulsa Hotel
100 East 2nd Street
Tulsa, OK 74103
P. 918-582-9000

Group Rate: $89.00 + tax
Reservation Discount Deadline: June 22, 2018
Use the Group Code "NCWM"

CLICK HERE to make your hotel reservation!

EVENTS

Our **Chairman's Reception** will honor NCWM Chair James Cassidy from the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts. It will be in the Tulsa South Room at 5:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. *Attire is business casual*.

The **Special Event** an evening of relaxation in an exclusive private venue at ONEOK Field for Tulsa Drillers Baseball! The all-inclusive evening includes transportation, admission, food and drink, dining and stadium seating. Attire is casual. *Meet in lower lobby, 1st floor at 5:50 p.m. for buses. The first buses will start making trips back to the hotel starting at 8:30 p.m. and will continue until 10:00 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION & PARKING

All hotel-registered guests may self-park in the attached covered south parking garage, complimentary.

Valet Parking: $15.00/per vehicle/per day

Local attendees not staying at the hotel will pay $8.00/per day to park in the south or west parking garages (based on availability). Additional area lots including surface and covered are available within walking distance with prices starting at $5.00 per day.

EVENT CALENDAR

May 2018

NTEP MDMD Work Group Meeting
Columbus, Ohio
May 8 - 9

CWMA Annual Meeting
Springfield, Illinois
May 21 - 24

July 2018

103rd NCWM Annual Meeting
Tulsa, Oklahoma
July 15 - 19

August 2018

NTEP Grain Analyzer Sector Meeting
Kansas City, Missouri
August 15 - 16

NTEP Weighing/Software Sector Meeting
Louisville, Kentucky
August 21 - 23

September 2018

WWMA Annual Meeting
Cheyenne, Wyoming (tentative)
September 16 - 20

NTEP Measuring Meeting
Baltimore, Maryland
September 25 - 26

October 2018

NEWMA Interim Meeting
Norwich, Connecticut
October 2 - 4

SWMA Annual Meeting
Jacksonville, Florida
October 7 - 10

CWMA Interim Meeting
St. Charles, Missouri
October 15 - 17

NTEP Column

OIML-Certification System:
New Program Name, Same Benefits

Darrell Flocken, NTEP Specialist

By now, you may have heard that effective January 1, 2018 the OIML Mutual Acceptance Arrangement (OIML-MAA) was replaced with the new OIML Certification System (OIML-CS). The OIML-CS is a voluntary system by which national issuing authorities accept and utilize OIML Test Reports or OIML Type Evaluation Reports, as proof of successfully completing type evaluation testing and is recognized for issuing a national certification certificates.

Like with the OIML MAA, the National Conference on Weights and Measures has elected to be a utilizing participant in the OIML-CS for load cells evaluated to the OIML metrological regulation R 60, for load cells. NCWM has entered into the OIML-CS for OIML R60 by signing a Utilizer Declaration, thus allowing NCWM to accept test reports, issued by Testing Laboratories that are included in the OIML-CS, for the issuing of an NTEP Certificate of Conformance for the load cell or load cell family.

As part of signing the Utilizer Declaration, NTEP has specified additional marking requirements and specific testing related to the evaluation of load cells rated for the Class IIIL performance level. These additional requirements must be satisfied during the initial type evaluation testing and the results must be included in the test report. Documents listing these additional requirements can be found on the OIML-CS web site at: https://www.oiml.org/en/oiml-cs/utilizers-and-associates/united-states.

It is important to remember that when applying for an NTEP Certificate of Conformance using an OIML Test Report, all NTEP application fees still apply and additional device evaluation may be required at the discretion of NTEP.

Additional information on the NCWM participation or the OIML-Certificate System can be found on the OIML-CS web site at https://www.oiml.org/en/oiml-cs/general-info or by contacting Darrell Flocken, NTEP Specialist at darrell.flocken@ncwm.net.

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Looking Forward...

2019 NCWM Interim Meeting
January 13 - 16 | Charleston, South Carolina

The Interim Meeting is where our standing committees come together to hear testimony on new proposals brought fourth from the regional meetings as well as carryover items from the previous year. In addition, the committees will determine the status of each item for the voting session of our Annual Meeting in July. Presentations, testimony, and work sessions will occur through the week.

Our committees have their work cut out for them with some very full and diverse agendas. Committee agendas are available at www.ncwm.net/meetings/interim/publication-15.

HOTEL

Francis Marion Hotel
387 King Street
Charleston, SC 29403
P. (843) 722-0600

Group Rate: $139.00*
Reservation Discount Deadline: December 20, 2018
*Use the group code "**NCWM 2019**"*

CLICK HERE to make your hotel reservation!

EVENTS

The **Chairman's Reception** will honor Brett Gurney from the State of Utah. Gurney was a member of the NCWM Specifications and Tolerances (S&T) Committee from 2010-2014 and was the NCWM S&T Committee Chair in 2014. He has been a member of NCWM since 1994 and is currently the Western Weights and Measures Association (WWMA) Regional Safety Liaison. In addition, he serves on the Meat, Poultry, Fish and Seafood Method of Sale Task Group and has served as a NCWM Presiding Officer. He attended NIST Basic Mass Metrology Seminar in 2005. The reception will be Sunday, January 13th at 5:30 p.m. *Attire is business casual.*

**Be sure to submit your registration form by
December 20 to secure discounted rates!**

One Tool: # 1 Inspection Software
WinWam Software

There is only one Software product that addresses all of your Weights & Measures Inspection needs. That tool is WinWam Software.

WinWam Software is a collection of four powerful modules, which can be purchased separately or together. All of the Weights & Measure modules have been built to perform inspections in accordance with NIST regulations.

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- Category A & B Sampling Plans
- Automatically Calculates MAV's Normal USDA Standard, USDA Fluid, Bark Mulch, Polyethylene Sheeting
- Allow variations due to moisture loss
- Calculates SEL and Standard Deviation
- Dynamically calculates Rc/Rt for tare
- Calculates conversion factors for volume inspections
- Calculates Cost Error, Average Error, Average Cost Error % Error

Device Inspection

WinWam Device Inspection Software is designed to perform and record Handbook 44 inspections WinWam Device Inspection Software supports all devices specified in Handbook 44 including but not limited to: scales, (apothecary, computing, livestock, shipping, vehicles, etc.) meters, LP Gas, LMD, linear devices, timing devices, etc. Whether acceptance or maintenance WinWam calculates tolerances for nearly all tests.

WinWam Device Inspection Software provides a comprehensive database of business establishments with a complete inventory of devices. Full detail inspection data allows management the ability to better measure economic impact of the W&M program.

Price Verification

WinWam Price Verification Software is designed in accordance with NIST Handbook 130. The Software runs standalone or with a handheld scanner. Software calculates error, lot cost error, net dollar error and calculates Over / Under Ratio. Accommodates Intentional Under-charge and Not On File.

Hypertext Handbooks

Hypertext Handbooks are a collection of on-line reference manuals in which the user can view government regulations, search on a particular topic and print any part of the handbook with the touch of a button.

2018 Hypertext Handbooks available now!