
SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1907

State of Washington

57th Legislature

2001 Regular Session

By House Committee on Agriculture & Ecology (originally sponsored by Representatives Linville, Barlean, Hunt, Kirby, Mielke, Jackley, Romero, Morris, Dunshee, Delvin, Anderson, Keiser, Lovick, Ruderman, Ogden, O'Brien, Kagi, Edmonds, Wood, McDermott, Santos, Kessler, Simpson, Kenney and Schual-Berke)

Read first time 02/26/2001. Referred to Committee on .

1 AN ACT Relating to recycling and waste reduction; amending RCW
2 43.19A.020, 39.04.133, 70.95.010, 70.95.030, 70.95.090, 70.95.290, and
3 43.19.1905; adding a new section to chapter 81.77 RCW; creating a new
4 section; providing an effective date; and declaring an emergency.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) The department of general administration
7 shall work with commercial and industrial construction industry
8 organizations to develop guidelines for implementing on-site
9 construction waste management planning. The topics addressed in the
10 guidelines shall include, but shall not be limited to:

11 (a) Standards for identifying the type of wastes generated during
12 construction;

13 (b) Methods for analyzing the availability and cost-effectiveness
14 of recycling services for each type of waste;

15 (c) Methods for evaluating construction waste management
16 alternatives given limited recycling services in rural areas of the
17 state;

18 (d) Strategies to maximize reuse and recycling of wastes and
19 minimize landfill disposal;

1 (e) Standardized formats for on-site construction waste management
2 planning and reporting documents; and

3 (f) A training and technical assistance plan for public and private
4 building owners and construction industry members, in order to
5 facilitate incorporation of waste management planning and recycling
6 into standard construction industry practice.

7 (2) By December 15, 2001, the department of general administration
8 shall provide a report to the legislature on the development of the
9 guidelines required by subsection (1) of this section. The report
10 shall include recommendations for incorporating job-site waste
11 management planning and recycling into standard construction industry
12 practice.

13 **Sec. 2.** RCW 43.19A.020 and 1996 c 198 s 1 are each amended to read
14 as follows:

15 (1) The ~~((USEPA))~~ federal product standards, ~~((as now or hereafter~~
16 ~~amended))~~ adopted under 42 U.S.C. Sec. 6962(e) as it exists on the
17 effective date of this act, are adopted as the minimum standards for
18 the state of Washington. These standards shall be implemented for at
19 least the products listed in ~~((a) and (b) of))~~ this subsection ~~((by~~
20 ~~the dates indicated))~~, unless the director finds that a different
21 standard would significantly increase recycled product availability or
22 competition.

23 (a) ~~((By July 1, 1997:~~
24 ~~(i))~~) (i) Paper and paper products;
25 ~~((ii))~~) (b) Organic recovered materials; ~~((and~~
26 ~~(iii))~~) (c) Latex paint products;
27 ~~((b) By July 1, 1997:~~
28 ~~(i))~~) (d) Products for lower value uses containing recycled
29 plastics;
30 ~~((ii))~~) (e) Retread and remanufactured tires;
31 ~~((iii))~~) (f) Lubricating oils;
32 ~~((iv))~~) (g) Automotive batteries;
33 ~~((v))~~) (h) Building ~~((insulation))~~ products and materials;
34 ~~((vi))~~) (i) Panelboard; and
35 ~~((vii))~~) (j) Compost products.

36 (2) By July 1, 2001, the director shall adopt product standards for
37 strawboard manufactured using as an ingredient straw that is produced

1 as a byproduct in the production of cereal grain or turf or grass seed
2 and product standards for products made from strawboard.

3 (3) The standards required by this section shall be applied to
4 recycled product purchasing by the department ~~((and))~~, other state
5 agencies, and state postsecondary educational institutions. The
6 standards may be adopted or applied by any other local government in
7 product procurement. The standards shall provide for exceptions under
8 appropriate circumstances to allow purchases of recycled products that
9 do not meet the minimum content requirements of the standards.

10 **Sec. 3.** RCW 39.04.133 and 1996 c 198 s 5 are each amended to read
11 as follows:

12 (1) The state's preferences for the purchase and use of recycled
13 content products shall be included as a factor in the design and
14 development of state capital improvement projects.

15 (2) ~~((Specifications for materials in state construction projects~~
16 ~~shall include the use of recycled content products and recyclable~~
17 ~~products whenever practicable)) If a construction project receives
18 state public funding, the product standards, as provided in RCW
19 43.19A.020, shall apply to the materials used in the project, whenever
20 the administering agency and project owner determine that such products
21 would be cost-effective and are readily available.~~

22 (3) This section does not apply to contracts entered into by a
23 municipality.

24 **Sec. 4.** RCW 70.95.010 and 1989 c 431 s 1 are each amended to read
25 as follows:

26 The legislature finds:

27 (1) Continuing technological changes in methods of manufacture,
28 packaging, and marketing of consumer products, together with the
29 economic and population growth of this state, the rising affluence of
30 its citizens, and its expanding industrial activity have created new
31 and ever-mounting problems involving disposal of garbage, refuse, and
32 solid waste materials resulting from domestic, agricultural, and
33 industrial activities.

34 (2) Traditional methods of disposing of solid wastes in this state
35 are no longer adequate to meet the ever-increasing problem. Improper
36 methods and practices of handling and disposal of solid wastes pollute

1 our land, air and water resources, blight our countryside, adversely
2 affect land values, and damage the overall quality of our environment.

3 (3) Considerations of natural resource limitations, energy
4 shortages, economics and the environment make necessary the development
5 and implementation of solid waste recovery and/or recycling plans and
6 programs.

7 (4) Waste reduction must become a fundamental strategy of solid
8 waste management. It is therefore necessary to change manufacturing
9 and purchasing practices and waste generation behaviors to reduce the
10 amount of waste that becomes a governmental responsibility.

11 (5) Source separation of waste must become a fundamental strategy
12 of solid waste management. Collection and handling strategies should
13 have, as an ultimate goal, the source separation of all materials with
14 resource value or environmental hazard.

15 (6)(a) It (~~is the responsibility~~) should be the goal of every
16 person to minimize his or her production of wastes and to separate
17 recyclable or hazardous materials from mixed waste.

18 (b) It is the responsibility of state, county, and city governments
19 to provide for a waste management infrastructure to fully implement
20 waste reduction and source separation strategies and to process and
21 dispose of remaining wastes in a manner that is environmentally safe
22 and economically sound. It is further the responsibility of state,
23 county, and city governments to monitor the cost-effectiveness and
24 environmental safety of combusting separated waste, processing mixed
25 waste, and recycling programs.

26 (c) It is the responsibility of county and city governments to
27 assume primary responsibility for solid waste management and to develop
28 and implement aggressive and effective waste reduction and source
29 separation strategies.

30 (d) It is the responsibility of state government to ensure that
31 local governments are providing adequate source reduction and
32 separation opportunities and incentives to all, including persons in
33 both rural and urban areas, and nonresidential waste generators such as
34 commercial, industrial, and institutional entities, recognizing the
35 need to provide flexibility to accommodate differing population
36 densities, distances to and availability of recycling markets, and
37 collection and disposal costs in each community; and to provide county
38 and city governments with adequate technical resources to accomplish
39 this responsibility.

1 (7) Environmental and economic considerations in solving the
2 state's solid waste management problems requires strong consideration
3 by local governments of regional solutions and intergovernmental
4 cooperation.

5 (8) The following priorities for the collection, handling, and
6 management of solid waste are necessary and should be followed in
7 descending order as applicable:

8 (a) Waste reduction;

9 (b) Recycling, with source separation of recyclable materials as
10 the preferred method;

11 (c) Energy recovery, incineration, or landfill of separated waste;

12 (d) Energy recovery, incineration, or landfiling of mixed wastes.

13 (9) It is the state's goal to achieve a fifty percent recycling
14 rate by (~~(1995)~~) 2006.

15 (10) It is the state's goal that programs be established to
16 eliminate residential or commercial yard debris in landfills by 2011 in
17 those areas where alternatives to disposal are readily available and
18 effective.

19 (11) Steps should be taken to make recycling at least as affordable
20 and convenient to the ratepayer as mixed waste disposal.

21 (~~(11)~~) (12) It is necessary to compile and maintain adequate data
22 on the types and quantities of solid waste that are being generated and
23 to monitor how the various types of solid waste are being managed.

24 (~~(12)~~) (13) Vehicle batteries should be recycled and the disposal
25 of vehicle batteries into landfills or incinerators should be
26 discontinued.

27 (~~(13)~~) (14) Excessive and nonrecyclable packaging of products
28 should be avoided.

29 (~~(14)~~) (15) Comprehensive education should be conducted
30 throughout the state so that people are informed of the need to reduce,
31 source separate, and recycle solid waste.

32 (~~(15)~~) (16) All governmental entities in the state should set an
33 example by implementing aggressive waste reduction and recycling
34 programs at their workplaces and by purchasing products that are made
35 from recycled materials and are recyclable.

36 (~~(16)~~) (17) To ensure the safe and efficient operations of solid
37 waste disposal facilities, it is necessary for operators and regulators
38 of landfills and incinerators to receive training and certification.

1 (~~(17)~~) (18) It is necessary to provide adequate funding to all
2 levels of government so that successful waste reduction and recycling
3 programs can be implemented.

4 (~~(18)~~) (19) The development of stable and expanding markets for
5 recyclable materials is critical to the long-term success of the
6 state's recycling goals. Market development must be encouraged on a
7 state, regional, and national basis to maximize its effectiveness. The
8 state shall assume primary responsibility for the development of a
9 multifaceted market development program to carry out the purposes of
10 this act.

11 (~~(19)~~) (20) There is an imperative need to anticipate, plan for,
12 and accomplish effective storage, control, recovery, and recycling of
13 discarded tires and other problem wastes with the subsequent
14 conservation of resources and energy.

15 **Sec. 5.** RCW 70.95.030 and 1998 c 36 s 17 are each amended to read
16 as follows:

17 As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise:

18 (1) "City" means every incorporated city and town.

19 (2) "Commission" means the utilities and transportation commission.

20 (3) "Committee" means the state solid waste advisory committee.

21 (4) "Composted material" means organic solid waste that has been
22 subjected to controlled aerobic degradation at a solid waste facility
23 in compliance with the requirements of this chapter. Natural decay of
24 organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions does not result in
25 composted material.

26 (5) "Department" means the department of ecology.

27 (6) "Director" means the director of the department of ecology.

28 (7) "Disposal site" means the location where any final treatment,
29 utilization, processing, or deposit of solid waste occurs.

30 (8) "Energy recovery" means a process operating under federal and
31 state environmental laws and regulations for converting solid waste
32 into usable energy and for reducing the volume of solid waste.

33 (9) "Functional standards" means criteria for solid waste handling
34 expressed in terms of expected performance or solid waste handling
35 functions.

36 (10) "Incineration" means a process of reducing the volume of solid
37 waste operating under federal and state environmental laws and

1 regulations by use of an enclosed device using controlled flame
2 combustion.

3 (11) "Jurisdictional health department" means city, county, city-
4 county, or district public health department.

5 (12) "Landfill" means a disposal facility or part of a facility at
6 which solid waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land
7 treatment facility.

8 (13) "Local government" means a city, town, or county.

9 (14) "Modify" means to substantially change the design or
10 operational plans including, but not limited to, removal of a design
11 element previously set forth in a permit application or the addition of
12 a disposal or processing activity that is not approved in the permit.

13 (15) "Multiple family residence" means any structure housing two or
14 more dwelling units.

15 (16) "Person" means individual, firm, association, copartnership,
16 political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry,
17 public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever.

18 (17) "Recyclable materials" means those solid wastes that are
19 separated for recycling or reuse, such as papers, metals, and glass,
20 that are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local
21 comprehensive solid waste plan. Prior to the adoption of the local
22 comprehensive solid waste plan, adopted pursuant to RCW 70.95.110(2),
23 local governments may identify recyclable materials by ordinance from
24 July 23, 1989.

25 (18) "Recycling" means transforming or remanufacturing waste
26 materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than
27 landfill disposal or incineration.

28 (19) "Residence" means the regular dwelling place of an individual
29 or individuals.

30 (20) "Sewage sludge" means a semisolid substance consisting of
31 settled sewage solids combined with varying amounts of water and
32 dissolved materials, generated from a wastewater treatment system, that
33 does not meet the requirements of chapter 70.95J RCW.

34 (21) "Soil amendment" means any substance that is intended to
35 improve the physical characteristics of the soil, except composted
36 material, commercial fertilizers, agricultural liming agents,
37 unmanipulated animal manures, unmanipulated vegetable manures, food
38 wastes, food processing wastes, and materials exempted by rule of the

1 department, such as biosolids as defined in chapter 70.95J RCW and
2 wastewater as regulated in chapter 90.48 RCW.

3 (22) "Solid waste" or "wastes" means all putrescible and
4 nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited
5 to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge,
6 demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts
7 thereof, and recyclable materials.

8 (23) "Solid waste handling" means the management, storage,
9 collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing, and
10 final disposal of solid wastes, including the recovery and recycling of
11 materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from
12 solid wastes or the conversion of the energy in solid wastes to more
13 useful forms or combinations thereof.

14 (24) "Source separation" means the separation of different kinds of
15 solid waste at the place where the waste originates.

16 (25) "Vehicle" includes every device physically capable of being
17 moved upon a public or private highway, road, street, or watercourse
18 and in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be
19 transported or drawn upon a public or private highway, road, street, or
20 watercourse, except devices moved by human or animal power or used
21 exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

22 (26) "Waste-derived soil amendment" means any soil amendment as
23 defined in this chapter that is derived from solid waste as defined in
24 RCW 70.95.030, but does not include biosolids or biosolids products
25 regulated under chapter 70.95J RCW or wastewaters regulated under
26 chapter 90.48 RCW.

27 (27) "Waste reduction" means reducing the amount or toxicity of
28 waste generated or reusing materials.

29 (28) "Yard debris" means plant material commonly created in the
30 course of maintaining yards and gardens, and through horticulture,
31 gardening, landscaping, or similar activities. Yard debris includes
32 but is not limited to grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds,
33 flowers, roots, windfall fruit, vegetable garden debris, holiday trees,
34 and tree prunings four inches or less in diameter.

35 **Sec. 6.** RCW 70.95.090 and 1991 c 298 s 3 are each amended to read
36 as follows:

37 Each county and city comprehensive solid waste management plan
38 shall include the following:

1 (1) A detailed inventory and description of all existing solid
2 waste handling facilities including an inventory of any deficiencies in
3 meeting current solid waste handling needs.

4 (2) The estimated long-range needs for solid waste handling
5 facilities projected twenty years into the future.

6 (3) A program for the orderly development of solid waste handling
7 facilities in a manner consistent with the plans for the entire county
8 which shall:

9 (a) Meet the minimum functional standards for solid waste handling
10 adopted by the department and all laws and regulations relating to air
11 and water pollution, fire prevention, flood control, and protection of
12 public health;

13 (b) Take into account the comprehensive land use plan of each
14 jurisdiction;

15 (c) Contain a six year construction and capital acquisition program
16 for solid waste handling facilities; and

17 (d) Contain a plan for financing both capital costs and operational
18 expenditures of the proposed solid waste management system.

19 (4) A program for surveillance and control.

20 (5) A current inventory and description of solid waste collection
21 needs and operations within each respective jurisdiction which shall
22 include:

23 (a) Any franchise for solid waste collection granted by the
24 utilities and transportation commission in the respective jurisdictions
25 including the name of the holder of the franchise and the address of
26 his or her place of business and the area covered by the franchise;

27 (b) Any city solid waste operation within the county and the
28 boundaries of such operation;

29 (c) The population density of each area serviced by a city
30 operation or by a franchised operation within the respective
31 jurisdictions;

32 (d) The projected solid waste collection needs for the respective
33 jurisdictions for the next six years.

34 (6) A comprehensive waste reduction and recycling element that, in
35 accordance with the priorities established in RCW 70.95.010, provides
36 programs that (a) reduce the amount of waste generated, (b) provide
37 incentives and mechanisms for source separation, and (c) establish
38 recycling opportunities for the source separated waste.

1 (7) The waste reduction and recycling element shall include the
2 following:

3 (a) Waste reduction strategies;

4 (b) Source separation strategies, including:

5 (i) Programs for the collection of source separated materials from
6 residences in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, these programs
7 shall include collection of source separated recyclable materials from
8 single and multiple family residences, unless the department approves
9 an alternative program, according to the criteria in the planning
10 guidelines. Such criteria shall include: Anticipated recovery rates
11 and levels of public participation, availability of environmentally
12 sound disposal capacity, access to markets for recyclable materials,
13 unreasonable cost impacts on the ratepayer over the six-year planning
14 period, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and
15 recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate. In rural
16 areas, these programs shall include but not be limited to drop-off
17 boxes, buy-back centers, or a combination of both, at each solid waste
18 transfer, processing, or disposal site, or at locations convenient to
19 the residents of the county. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers
20 may be owned or operated by public, nonprofit, or private persons;

21 (ii) Programs to monitor the collection of source separated waste
22 at nonresidential sites where there is sufficient density to sustain a
23 program;

24 (iii) Programs to collect yard waste, if the county or city
25 submitting the plan finds that there are adequate markets or capacity
26 for composted yard waste within or near the service area to consume the
27 majority of the material collected; and

28 (iv) Programs to educate and promote the concepts of waste
29 reduction and recycling;

30 (c) Recycling strategies, including a description of markets for
31 recyclables, a review of waste generation trends, a description of
32 waste composition, a discussion and description of existing programs
33 and any additional programs needed to assist public and private sector
34 recycling, and an implementation schedule for the designation of
35 specific materials to be collected for recycling, and for the provision
36 of recycling collection services; and

37 (d) Other information the county or city submitting the plan
38 determines is necessary.

1 (8) An assessment of the plan's impact on the costs of solid waste
2 collection. The assessment shall be prepared in conformance with
3 guidelines established by the utilities and transportation commission.
4 The commission shall cooperate with the Washington state association of
5 counties and the association of Washington cities in establishing such
6 guidelines.

7 (9) A review of potential areas that meet the criteria as outlined
8 in RCW 70.95.165.

9 **Sec. 7.** RCW 70.95.290 and 1988 c 184 s 3 are each amended to read
10 as follows:

11 (1) The evaluation of the solid waste stream required in RCW
12 70.95.280 shall include the following elements:

13 (a) The department shall determine which management method for each
14 category of solid waste will have the least environmental impact; and

15 (b) The department shall evaluate the costs of various management
16 options for each category of solid waste, including a review of market
17 availability, and shall take into consideration the economic impact on
18 affected parties;

19 (c) Based on the results of (a) and (b) of this subsection, the
20 department shall determine the best management for each category of
21 solid waste. Different management methods for the same categories of
22 waste may be developed for different parts of the state.

23 (2) The department shall give priority to evaluating categories of
24 solid waste that, in relation to other categories of solid waste,
25 comprise a large volume of the solid waste stream or present a high
26 potential of harm to human health. At a minimum the following
27 categories of waste shall be evaluated:

28 (a) By January 1, 1989, yard waste and other biodegradable
29 materials, paper products, disposable diapers, and batteries; ~~((and))~~

30 (b) By January 1, 1990, metals, glass, plastics, styrofoam or rigid
31 lightweight cellular polystyrene, and tires; and

32 (c) By January 1, 2003, construction, demolition, and land-clearing
33 debris and food wastes.

34 **Sec. 8.** RCW 43.19.1905 and 1995 c 269 s 1402 are each amended to
35 read as follows:

36 The director of general administration shall establish overall
37 state policy for compliance by all state agencies, including

1 educational institutions, regarding the following purchasing and
2 material control functions:

3 (1) Development of a state commodity coding system, including
4 common stock numbers for items maintained in stores for reissue;

5 (2) Determination where consolidations, closures, or additions of
6 stores operated by state agencies and educational institutions should
7 be initiated;

8 (3) Institution of standard criteria for determination of when and
9 where an item in the state supply system should be stocked;

10 (4) Establishment of stock levels to be maintained in state stores,
11 and formulation of standards for replenishment of stock;

12 (5) Formulation of an overall distribution and redistribution
13 system for stock items which establishes sources of supply support for
14 all agencies, including interagency supply support;

15 (6) Determination of what function data processing equipment,
16 including remote terminals, shall perform in statewide purchasing and
17 material control for improvement of service and promotion of economy;

18 (7) Standardization of records and forms used statewide for supply
19 system activities involving purchasing, receiving, inspecting, storing,
20 requisitioning, and issuing functions, including a standard
21 notification form for state agencies to report cost-effective direct
22 purchases, which shall at least identify the price of the goods as
23 available through the division of purchasing, the price of the goods as
24 available from the alternative source, the total savings, and the
25 signature of the notifying agency's director or the director's
26 designee;

27 (8) Screening of supplies, material, and equipment excess to the
28 requirements of one agency for overall state need before sale as
29 surplus;

30 (9) Establishment of warehouse operation and storage standards to
31 achieve uniform, effective, and economical stores operations;

32 (10) Establishment of time limit standards for the issuing of
33 material in store and for processing requisitions requiring purchase;

34 (11) Formulation of criteria for determining when centralized
35 rather than decentralized purchasing shall be used to obtain maximum
36 benefit of volume buying of identical or similar items, including
37 procurement from federal supply sources;

38 (12) Development of criteria for use of leased, rather than state
39 owned, warehouse space based on relative cost and accessibility;

1 (13) Institution of standard criteria for purchase and placement of
2 state furnished materials, carpeting, furniture, fixtures, and nonfixed
3 equipment, in newly constructed or renovated state buildings;

4 (14) Determination of how transportation costs incurred by the
5 state for materials, supplies, services, and equipment can be reduced
6 by improved freight and traffic coordination and control;

7 (15) Establishment of a formal certification program for state
8 employees who are authorized to perform purchasing functions as agents
9 for the state under the provisions of chapter 43.19 RCW;

10 (16) Development of performance measures for the reduction of total
11 overall expense for material, supplies, equipment, and services used
12 each biennium by the state;

13 (17) Establishment of a standard system for all state organizations
14 to record and report dollar savings and cost avoidance which are
15 attributable to the establishment and implementation of improved
16 purchasing and material control procedures;

17 (18) Development of procedures for mutual and voluntary cooperation
18 between state agencies, including educational institutions, and
19 political subdivisions for exchange of purchasing and material control
20 services;

21 (19) Resolution of all other purchasing and material matters which
22 require the establishment of overall statewide policy for effective and
23 economical supply management;

24 (20) Development of guidelines and criteria for the purchase of
25 vehicles, alternate vehicle fuels and systems, equipment, and materials
26 that reduce overall energy-related costs and energy use by the state,
27 including the requirement that new passenger vehicles purchased by the
28 state meet the minimum standards for passenger automobile fuel economy
29 established by the United States secretary of transportation pursuant
30 to the energy policy and conservation act (15 U.S.C. Sec. 2002);

31 (21) Development of goals for state use of recycled and
32 environmentally preferable products through specifications for products
33 and services, processes for requests for proposals and requests for
34 qualifications, contractor selection, and contract negotiations.

35 NEW SECTION. Sec. 9. A new section is added to chapter 81.77 RCW
36 to read as follows:

37 (1) The commission shall allow solid waste collection companies
38 collecting recyclable materials to retain up to thirty percent of the

1 revenue paid to the companies for the material if the companies submit
2 a plan to the commission that is certified by the appropriate local
3 government authority as being consistent with the local government
4 solid waste plan and that demonstrates how the revenues will be used to
5 increase recycling. The remaining seventy percent of the revenue shall
6 be passed to residential customers served throughout the state.

7 (2) By December 2, 2004, the commission shall provide a report to
8 the legislature that evaluates:

9 (a) The effectiveness of revenue sharing as an incentive to
10 increase recycling in the state; and

11 (b) The effect of revenue sharing on costs to customers.

12 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** Section 2 of this act is necessary for the
13 immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or
14 support of the state government and its existing public institutions,
15 and takes effect July 1, 2001.

--- END ---