

1 Q. HOW LONG HAVE YOU HELD THIS POSITION?

2 A. Since January of 1993.

3

4 Q. PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND.

5 A. I have a B.A., an M.A., and a Ph.D. in Economics from the
6 University of Washington.

7

8 Q. ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH THE SUBJECT MATTER OF DOCKET NO. TG-
9 940411?

10 A. Yes, I have reviewed King County's Complaint in this matter
11 as well as King County's Petition for Reconsideration of
12 Docket #TG-931585.

13

14 Q. WHAT AREAS WILL YOU ADDRESS IN YOUR TESTIMONY?

15 A. I will address the residential waste generation model and the
16 relationships observed between variable can rates and
17 household disposal and recycling. I will also address the
18 tonnage forecast model and the impact of recycling on
19 disposal at Cedar Hills landfill.

20

21 Q. COULD YOU BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE YOUR TESTIMONY?

22 A. Yes, the residential waste generation model presents strong
23 evidence that price impacts both recycling and disposal. In
24 addition, the tonnage forecast model demonstrates that

25

1 changes in recycling do impact tonnage disposed at the Cedar
2 Hills landfill.

3
4 Q. WHO DEVELOPED THE RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION MODEL AND
5 WHEN?

6 A. I developed the model over a period of eight months and
7 presented it to the KCSWD in a draft staff report in August
8 of 1993.

9
10 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS MODEL?

11 A. The residential waste generation model examines the
12 relationship that different variables have on disposal and
13 recycling in King County. The model was intended to identify
14 differences in recycling and disposal between the suburban
15 cities in King County for 1992.

16
17 Q. WHAT DATA DID YOU USE TO DEVELOP THE RESIDENTIAL WASTE
18 GENERATION MODEL?

19 A. I used 1992 data from the KCSWD monthly hauler reports, which
20 are supplied by the haulers to KCSWD staff. I also used 1992
21 self haul survey data, which was collected by an engineering
22 consulting firm, SCS Engineering, and by KCSWD staff. See Ex
23 ____ (KRA-1)

24
25 Q. WHAT TYPE OF MODEL IS THE RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION MODEL?

1 A. The residential waste generation model is an econometric
2 model.

3
4 Q. IS THE RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION MODEL CONSTRUCTED FROM A
5 STANDARD TYPE OF ECONOMETRIC MODEL?

6 A. The econometric methods employed are standard. However, each
7 industry is modeled differently. The variables chosen are
8 based on the information available and the purpose of the
9 model.

10
11 Q. HOW DID YOU DETERMINE WHAT VARIABLES ARE IMPORTANT IN
12 DESCRIBING RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION?

13 A. I picked variables based on their statistical significance
14 and their interaction with other variables in the model.
15 Some variables without statistical significance were included
16 because there were theoretical reasons or there were
17 significant interaction with other variables. See Ex ____
18 (KRA-1)

19
20 Q. IN YOUR OPINION, DOES THIS MODEL ADEQUATELY AND DEFENSIBLY
21 MODEL RESIDENTIAL WASTE GENERATION IN KING COUNTY?

22 A. Yes, I think it is a good model. The variables and method
23 are clear and reliable.

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25

1 Q. IS PRICE INCLUDED AS A VARIABLE IN THE RESIDENTIAL WASTE
2 GENERATION MODEL AND IF SO HOW IS PRICE DEFINED?

3 A. There are two price variables included, a recycling price and
4 a disposal price. The recycling price variable is defined as
5 the subscription fee that customers pay for curbside
6 recycling service. See Ex ____ (KRA-1) Yard waste service
7 is included in this price also. The disposal price variable
8 is defined as the difference between a one can and two can
9 rate in dollars. See Ex ____ (KRA-1) Within the model, the
10 price variables show if there will be a change in recycling
11 or disposal due to a change price. See Ex ____ (KRA-1)
12

13 Q. AS DEFINED WITHIN THE MODEL, DOES PRICE IMPACT DISPOSAL?

14 A. Within the model, both recycling and disposal change due to a
15 change in price. Both variables are statistically
16 significant. See Ex ____ (KRA-1) Therefore, as defined,
17 price definitely impacts recycling and disposal.
18

19 Q. IS THIS CHANGE QUANTIFIABLE?

20 A. Yes, the model tells us that for every dollar increase in the
21 recycling price there is an estimated .13
22 pounds/household/day recycling decrease. See Ex ____ (KRA-1)
23 Similarly, for every dollar increase in the disposal price
24 there is an estimated .21 pounds/household/day disposal
25

1 decrease. See Ex ____ (KRA-1) Thus, price measurably impacts
2 recycling and disposal.

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4 **Q. TURNING NOW TO THE TONNAGE FORECAST MODEL, WHO DEVELOPED THE**
5 **MODEL AND WHEN?**

6 **A.** I developed the model over a period of about eight months and
7 presented the most current results to the KCSWD in April of
8 1994. The model continues to be updated as we receive
9 additional data on a monthly basis.

10
11 **Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS MODEL?**

12 **A.** Depending on the time frame needed for different projects
13 such as rate studies or landfill life calculations, the
14 tonnage forecast model forecasts solid waste disposal in King
15 County at the Cedar Hills landfill from the present through
16 the required time frame in the future. For landfill life
17 calculations, the time frame is through landfill closure.

18
19 **Q. WHAT DATA DID YOU USE TO DEVELOP THE TONNAGE FORECAST MODEL?**

20 **A.** I used KCSWD facility tonnage data from 1977 to 1993. I also
21 included recycling tonnage data, which was estimated by R.W.
22 Beck Engineering Consultants for the period from 1977 to 1987
23 and for the period from 1988 to 1992 was provided by the
24 Washington State Department of Ecology. See Ex ____ (KRA-2)

25

1 Q. WHAT TYPE OF MODEL IS THE TONNAGE FORECAST MODEL?

2 A. The tonnage forecast model is an econometric model.

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4 Q. IS THE TONNAGE FORECAST MODEL CONSTRUCTED FROM A STANDARD
5 TYPE OF ECONOMETRIC MODEL?

6 A. The econometric methods employed are standard. However, each
7 industry is modeled differently. The variables chosen are
8 based on the information available and the purpose of the
9 model.

10

11 Q. HOW DID YOU DETERMINE WHAT VARIABLES ARE IMPORTANT IN
12 DESCRIBING TONNAGE DISPOSED?

13 A. I picked variables based on their statistical significance,
14 their interaction with other variables, and their theoretical
15 importance. In this case, the variables also were restricted
16 by the historical data sets. See Ex ____ (KRA-2)

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18 Q. IN YOUR OPINION, DOES THIS MODEL ADEQUATELY AND DEFENSIBLY
19 MODEL TONNAGE DISPOSED IN KING COUNTY?

20 A. Yes.

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22 Q. IS RECYCLING INCLUDED IN THE TONNAGE FORECAST MODEL?

23 A. Yes, there are two equations in the model. One is recycling
24 tonnage, and the other is disposal tonnage. The model

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1 forecasts both recycling and disposal then adds these
2 together to yield generation. See Ex ____ (KRA-2)
3

4 Q. SO IF RECYCLING TONNAGE VARIES, WHAT HAPPENS TO DISPOSAL?

5 A. The model predicts that changes in recycling definitely
6 impact disposal.
7

8 Q. ARE KING COUNTY RECYCLING GOALS ADDRESSED BY THIS MODEL?

9 A. Yes, the model includes two scenarios, a planned program
10 scenario and a goals based scenario. The planned program
11 scenario forecasts King County tonnage assuming current
12 programs are implemented as planned. See Ex ____ (KRA-2) The
13 goals based scenario forecasts tonnage assuming that King
14 County meets its waste reduction and recycling goals. See Ex
15 ____ (KRA-2) The planned program scenario predicts higher
16 tonnage disposed.
17

18 Q. IF KING COUNTY RECYCLING GOALS ARE NOT MET UNDER THE PLANNED
19 PROGRAM SCENARIO AND THERE IS CONSEQUENTLY HIGHER TONNAGE
20 DISPOSED, WHAT HAPPENS TO THE LIFE OF CEDAR HILLS?

21 A. Based on this scenario, the model predicts that the life of
22 Cedar Hills will be reduced by up to roughly 2.5 years. See
23 Ex ____ (KRA-2)
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1 Q. ASSUMING NOW THAT THE PLANNED PROGRAM SCENARIO IS PHASED OUT
2 SO THAT RECYCLING PROGRAMS ARE ALSO PHASED OUT, WHAT HAPPENS
3 TO THE LIFE OF CEDAR HILLS?

4 A. The model does not predict what would happen in this
5 instance. However, the model does clearly show that curbside
6 recycling programs divert approximately 130,000 tons per year
7 from Cedar Hills, which would substantially reduce the
8 landfill life if not diverted. See Ex ____ (KRA-2)

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10 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

11 A. Yes, this concludes my testimony.
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