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WASTE CONNECTIONS INC/DE

Form 10-Q

April 22, 2004

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-23981

WASTE CONNECTIONS, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

94-3283464  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

35 IRON POINT CIRCLE, SUITE 200, FOLSOM, CA 95630  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(916) 608-8200  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes  No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock:

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As of April 15, 2004: 29,089,514 shares of common stock

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements	1
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets - December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004	1
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004	2
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004	3
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	4
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	11
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	18
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	19
PART II - OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	20
Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K	20
Signatures	24

i

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Waste Connections, Inc.  
 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets  
 (Unaudited)  
 (In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2003	
ASSETS	-----	-----
Current assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 5,276	\$
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,570 and \$2,440 at December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004, respectively	72,474	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	11,270	
	-----	-----

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Total current assets	89,020	
Property and equipment, net	613,225	
Goodwill, net	590,054	
Intangible assets, net	64,784	
Restricted cash	17,734	
Other assets, net	21,135	
	-----	
	\$ 1,395,952	\$ 1
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 38,682	\$
Accrued liabilities	31,920	
Deferred revenue	23,738	
Current portion of long-term debt and notes payable	9,740	
	-----	
Total current liabilities	104,080	
Long-term debt and notes payable	601,891	
Other long-term liabilities	8,400	
Deferred income taxes	120,162	
	-----	
Total liabilities	834,533	
Commitments and contingencies		
Minority interests	23,925	
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock: \$0.01 par value; 7,500,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	--	
Common stock: \$0.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 28,666,788 and 29,086,180 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004, respectively	287	
Additional paid-in capital	348,146	
Deferred stock compensation	(436)	
Retained earnings	189,094	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	403	
	-----	
Total stockholders' equity	537,494	
	-----	
	\$ 1,395,952	\$ 1
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes.

1

Waste Connections, Inc.  
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income  
(Unaudited)  
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Three months ended  
March 31,

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	2003 -----	2004 -----
Revenues	\$ 128,454	\$ 149,2
Operating expenses:		
Cost of operations	71,821	85,0
Selling, general and administrative	12,881	15,5
Depreciation and amortization	10,580	13,4
	-----	-----
Operating income	33,172	35,1
Interest expense	(8,050)	(6,8
Other income	38	
	-----	-----
Income before income tax provision and minority interests	25,160	28,4
Minority interests	(2,282)	(2,6
	-----	-----
Income before income tax provision	22,878	25,7
Income tax provision	(8,465)	(9,5
	-----	-----
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	14,413	16,2
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of tax expense of \$166	282	--
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 14,695	\$ 16,2
	=====	=====
Basic earnings per common share:		
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	.01	--
	-----	-----
Net income per common share	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.
	=====	=====
Diluted earnings per common share:		
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	.01	--
	-----	-----
Net income per common share	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.
	=====	=====
Shares used in the per share calculations:		
Basic	28,080,260	28,856,7
	=====	=====
Diluted	32,656,498	33,456,4
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes.

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(Unaudited)  
(Dollars in thousands)

	Three months end March 31,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 14,695	\$
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Gain on disposal of assets	(67)	
Depreciation	10,235	
Amortization of intangibles	345	
Deferred income taxes	4,232	
Minority interests	2,282	
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(448)	
Amortization of debt issuance costs	591	
Stock-based compensation	55	
Interest income on restricted cash	(24)	
Closure and post-closure accretion	107	
Net change in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions	4,167	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	36,170	
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(3,573)	
Capital expenditures for property and equipment	(11,841)	
Proceeds from disposal of assets	89	
Net change in other assets	(1,186)	
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(16,511)	
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	11,500	
Principal payments on notes payable and long-term debt	(30,344)	
Distributions to minority interest holders	(2,156)	
Proceeds from option and warrant exercises	2,086	
Debt issuance costs	(7)	
	-----	-----
Net cash used in financing activities	(18,921)	
	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	738	
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	4,067	
	-----	-----
Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,805	\$
	=====	=====
Non-cash financing activity:		
Liabilities assumed and notes payable issued to sellers	\$ --	\$

See accompanying notes.

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WASTE CONNECTIONS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except share, per share and per ton amounts)

## 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SUMMARY

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements relate to Waste Connections, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2004 and for the three month periods ended March 31, 2003 and 2004. The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of Waste Connections, Inc. and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. Operating results for the three month periods ended March 31, 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2004.

The Company's consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2004, the consolidated statements of income for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004, and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004 are unaudited. In the opinion of management, such financial statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. The consolidated financial statements presented herein should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2003 annual report on Form 10-K.

## 2. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

### FIN 46

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46") which was subsequently amended in December 2003. FIN 46 requires that unconsolidated variable interest entities be consolidated by their primary beneficiaries. A primary beneficiary is the party that absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses or residual benefits. FIN 46 applies to variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003 and to existing variable interest entities beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company fully adopted FIN 46 on March 31, 2004 and this adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

## 3. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

As permitted under the provisions of SFAS No. 123, the Company has elected to account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed by APB 25. Under the intrinsic value method, compensation cost is the excess, if any, of the quoted market price or fair value of the stock at the grant date or other measurement date over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock.

Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share is required by

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SFAS No. 123, and has been determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock options under the fair value method of that Statement using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options' vesting period.

4

The following table summarizes the Company's pro forma net income and pro forma basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2003	2004
Net income, as reported	\$ 14,695	\$ 16,202
Add: stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	35	126
Deduct: total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(1,614)	(2,237)
Pro forma net income	\$ 13,116	\$ 14,091
Earnings per share:		
Basic - as reported	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.56
Basic - pro forma	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.49
Diluted - as reported	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.53
Diluted - pro forma	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.47

#### 4. LANDFILL ACCOUNTING

At March 31, 2004, the Company owned 21 landfills, and operated, but did not own, five landfills under life-of-site operating contracts and nine landfills under operating contracts with finite terms. The Company also owns one Subtitle D landfill site that is permitted for operation, but not constructed as of March 31, 2004. The Company's landfills have site costs with a net book value of \$385,503 at March 31, 2004. With the exception of two owned landfills that only accept construction and demolition waste, all landfills that the Company owns or operates are Subtitle D landfills. For the Company's nine landfills operated under contracts with finite terms, the owner of the property, generally a municipality, usually owns the permit and is generally responsible for closure and post-closure obligations. The Company is responsible for all closure and post-closure liabilities for four of the five operating landfills that it operates under life-of-site operating contracts.

Many of the Company's existing landfills have the potential for expanded disposal capacity beyond the amount currently permitted. The Company's internal and third-party engineers perform surveys at least annually to estimate the disposal capacity at its landfills. The Company's landfill depletion rates are based on the remaining disposal capacity, considering both permitted and deemed permitted airspace, at its owned landfills and landfills operated under life-of-site operating contracts. Deemed permitted airspace consists of additional disposal capacity being pursued through means of an expansion. Deemed

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permitted airspace that meets certain internal criteria is included in the estimate of total landfill airspace. The Company's internal criteria to determine when deemed permitted airspace may be included as disposal capacity are as follows:

- (1) The land where the expansion is being sought is contiguous to the current disposal site, and the Company either owns it or the property is under option, purchase, operating or other agreements;
- (2) Total development costs, final capping costs, and closure/post-closure costs have been determined;
- (3) Internal personnel have performed a financial analysis of the proposed expansion site and have determined that it has a positive financial and operational impact;
- (4) Internal or external personnel are actively working to obtain the necessary approvals to obtain the landfill expansion permit;

5

- (5) The Company considers it probable that the expansion will be achieved. For a pursued expansion to be considered probable, there must be no significant known technical, legal, community, business, or political restrictions or similar issues existing that could impair the success of the expansion; and
- (6) The land where the expansion is being sought has the proper zoning or proper zoning can readily be obtained.

The Company is currently seeking to expand permitted capacity at seven of its owned landfills and four landfills that it operates under life-of-site operating contracts, and considers the achievement of these expansions to be probable. Although the Company cannot be certain that all future expansions will be permitted as designed, the average remaining life, when considering remaining permitted capacity, probable expansion capacity and projected annual disposal volume, of the Company's owned landfills and landfills operated under life-of-site operating contracts is 61 years, with lives ranging from 3 to 263 years.

The Company uses the units-of-production method to calculate the depletion rate at the landfills it owns and the landfills it operates under life-of-site operating contracts. This methodology divides the costs associated with acquiring, permitting and developing the entire landfill by the total remaining disposal capacity of that landfill. The resulting per unit depletion rate is applied to each ton of waste disposed at the landfill and is recorded as expense for that period. During the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004, the Company expensed approximately \$2,882 and \$3,683, respectively, or an average of \$2.30 and \$2.46 per ton consumed, respectively, related to landfill depletion.

The Company reserves for closure and post-closure maintenance obligations at the landfills it owns and certain landfills it operates under life-of-site operating contracts. Final capping costs are included in the calculation of closure and post-closure liabilities. The Company calculates the net present value of its closure and post-closure commitments recorded in 2004 assuming a 2.5% inflation rate and a 7.5% discount rate. The resulting closure and post-closure obligation is recorded on the balance sheet as an addition to site costs and amortized to depletion expense as the landfill's airspace is consumed. During the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004, the Company expensed approximately \$107 and \$103, respectively, or an average of \$0.09 and \$0.07 per ton consumed, respectively, related to closure and post-closure accretion expense.



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The following is a reconciliation of the Company's closure and post-closure liability balance from December 31, 2003 to March 31, 2004:

Closure and post-closure liability at December 31, 2003	\$ 5,479
Changes resulting from adjustments to the timing or amount of undiscounted cash flows	(880)
Liabilities incurred	106
Accretion expense	103
	-----
Closure and post-closure liability at March 31, 2004	\$ 4,808
	=====

At March 31, 2004, \$11,730 of the Company's restricted cash balance was for purposes of settling future closure and post-closure liabilities.

### 5. ACQUISITIONS

During the three months ended March 31, 2004, the Company acquired three non-hazardous solid waste collection businesses. Aggregate consideration for the acquisitions consisted of \$4,226 in cash (net of cash acquired) \$3,096 in notes payable to sellers, and the assumption of debt totaling \$11,179.

The results of operations of the acquired businesses have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from their respective acquisition dates.

The purchase prices have been allocated to the identified intangible assets and tangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the dates of acquisition, with any residual amounts allocated to

6

goodwill. The purchase price allocations are considered preliminary until the Company is no longer waiting for information that it has arranged to obtain and that is known to be available or obtainable. Although the time required to obtain the necessary information will vary with circumstances specific to an individual acquisition, the "allocation period" for finalizing purchase price allocations generally does not exceed one year from the consummation of a business combination.

As of March 31, 2004, the Company had six acquisitions for which purchase price allocations were preliminary, mainly as a result of pending working capital valuations. The Company believes the potential changes to its preliminary purchase price allocations will not have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

A summary of the preliminary purchase price allocations for the acquisitions consummated in the three months ended March 31, 2004 is as follows:

#### Acquired assets:

Accounts receivable	\$ 491
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	42
Property and equipment	5,151
Goodwill	9,659
Long-term franchise agreements and contracts	4,514
Other intangibles	259
Non-competition agreements	70
Assumed liabilities:	
Accounts payable	(982)

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Accrued liabilities	(560)
Deferred taxes	(143)
Debt and other liabilities assumed	(14,275)
	-----
	\$ 4,226
	-----

During the three months ended March 31, 2004, the Company paid \$1,855 of acquisition-related liabilities accrued at December 31, 2003.

The three acquisitions acquired in the three months ended March 31, 2004 were not significant to our results of operations.

Goodwill and long-term franchise agreements and contracts acquired in the three months ended March 31, 2004 totaling \$9,659 and \$4,514, respectively, are expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

### 6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets, exclusive of goodwill, consist of the following as of March 31, 2004:

	Gross Carrying Amount -----	Accumulated Amortization -----	Net Carrying Amount -----
Amortizable intangible assets:			
Long-term franchise agreements and contracts	\$ 51,325	\$ (2,410)	\$ 48,915
Non-competition agreements	4,056	(2,698)	1,358
Other, net	2,674	(970)	1,704
	-----	-----	-----
	58,055	(6,078)	51,977
Nonamortized intangible assets:			
Indefinite-lived intangible assets	17,035	--	17,035
	-----	-----	-----
Intangible assets, exclusive of goodwill	\$ 75,090	\$ (6,078)	\$ 69,012
	=====	=====	=====

7

The weighted-average amortization periods for long-term franchise agreements, non-competition agreements and other intangibles acquired during the three months ended March 31, 2004 are 21.4 years, 5 years and 10 years, respectively.

Estimated future amortization expense of amortizable intangible assets for the next five years is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2004	\$ 2,440
For the year ended December 31, 2005	2,322
For the year ended December 31, 2006	2,131
For the year ended December 31, 2007	1,879
For the year ended December 31, 2008	1,711

### 7. LONG-TERM DEBT

In March 2004, the Company entered into two interest rate swap agreements. Each

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interest rate swap agreement has a notional amount of \$37,500, a three-year term, and effectively fixes the interest rate on the notional amount at an interest rate of 2.25%, plus applicable margin. These interest rate swap agreements are effective as cash flow hedges for a portion of the Company's variable rate debt and the Company applies hedge accounting pursuant to SFAS No. 133 to account for these instruments. The notional amounts and all other significant terms of the swap agreements are closely matched to the provisions and terms of the variable rate debt being hedged.

In March 2004, the Company refinanced the senior secured term loan portion of its credit facility in order to reduce the effective borrowing cost. The applicable margin on the senior secured term loan was reduced by 25 basis points; all other terms remained consistent. In addition, the Company increased the amount outstanding under the senior secured term loan from \$175,000 to \$200,000, resulting in an increase in the size of the credit facility to \$600,000.

In April 2004, the Company announced that it had completed the redemption of its \$150,000 aggregate principal amount, 5.5% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2006. Holders of the notes chose to convert a total of \$123,648 principal amount of the notes into 3,251,312 shares of Waste Connections common stock at a price of \$38.03 per share, or approximately 26.295 shares per \$1 principal amount of notes, plus cash in lieu of fractional shares. Waste Connections redeemed the balance of \$26,352 principal amount of the notes by proceeds from our credit facility at a redemption price of \$1.022 per \$1 principal amount of the notes. All holders of the notes also received accrued interest of \$0.0275 per \$1 principal amount of notes. As a result of the redemption, the Company expects to recognize an estimated \$1,478 of pre-tax expense, or \$1,127 expense, net of taxes, in the second quarter, 2004.

8

### 8. DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE CALCULATION

The following table sets forth the numerator and denominator used in the computation of diluted earnings per common share:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2003	2004
<b>Numerator:</b>		
Net income for basic earnings per share	\$ 14,695	\$ 16,202
Interest expense on convertible subordinated notes due 2006, net of tax effects	1,476	1,476
	\$ 16,171	\$ 17,678
<b>Denominator:</b>		
Basic shares outstanding	28,080,260	28,856,746
Dilutive effect of convertible subordinated notes due 2006	3,944,775	3,944,775
Dilutive effect of options and warrants	625,780	645,978
Dilutive effect of restricted stock	5,683	8,969
	32,656,498	33,456,468
	32,656,498	33,456,468

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As of March 31, 2004, all stock options and warrants were included in the computation of diluted income per share as they were all dilutive.

### 9. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income includes changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps that qualify for hedge accounting. The difference between net income and comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004 is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2003	2004
Net income	\$ 14,695	\$ 16,202
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps, net of tax (benefit) expense of \$585 and \$(1,088) for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively	908	(1,852)
Comprehensive income	\$ 15,603	\$ 14,350

The components of other comprehensive income and related tax effects for the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004 are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2003		
	Gross	Tax effect	Net of tax
Amounts reclassified into earnings	\$ 1,718	\$ 636	\$ 1,082
Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps	(225)	(51)	(174)
	\$ 1,493	\$ 585	\$ 908

9

	Three months ended March 31, 2004		
	Gross	Tax effect	Net of tax
Amounts reclassified into earnings	\$ 477	\$ 176	\$ 301
Changes in fair value of interest rate swaps	(3,417)	(1,264)	(2,153)
	\$ (2,940)	\$ (1,088)	\$ (1,852)

The estimated net amount of the existing unrealized losses as of March 31, 2004 (based on the interest yield curve at that date) included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) expected to be reclassified into pre-tax earnings within the next 12 months is \$2,420. The timing of actual amounts reclassified into earnings is dependent on future movements in interest rates.

### 10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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The Company owns undeveloped property in Harper County, Kansas where it is seeking permits to construct and operate a municipal solid waste landfill. In 2002, the Company received a special use permit from Harper County for zoning the landfill and in 2003 it received a draft permit from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to construct and operate the landfill. In July 2003, the District Court of Harper County invalidated the previously issued zoning permit. The Company has appealed the District Court's decision to invalidate the zoning permit. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment has notified the Company that it will not issue a final permit to construct and operate the landfill until the zoning matter is resolved. At March 31, 2004, the Company had \$4,100 of capitalized expenditures related to this landfill development project. Based on the advice of counsel, the Company believes that it will prevail in this matter and does not believe that an impairment of the capitalized expenditures exists. If the Company does not prevail on appeal, however, it will be required to expense in a future period the \$4,100 of capitalized expenditures, less the recoverable value of the undeveloped property and other amounts recovered, which would likely have a material adverse effect on its reported income for that period.

The Company is primarily self-insured for automobile liability, general liability and workers' compensation claims. The Company is a party to various claims and suits pending for alleged damages to persons and property and alleged liabilities occurring during the normal operations of the solid waste management business. On October 31, 2003, the Company's subsidiary, Waste Connections of Nebraska, Inc., was named as a defendant in the case of KAREN COLLERAN, CONSERVATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT ROONEY V. WASTE CONNECTIONS OF NEBRASKA, INC. The plaintiff seeks recovery for damages allegedly suffered by Father Robert Rooney when the bicycle he was riding collided with one of the Company's garbage trucks. The complaint alleges that Father Rooney suffered serious bodily injury, including traumatic brain injury. The plaintiff seeks recovery of past medical expenses of approximately \$430 and an unspecified amount for future medical expenses, home healthcare, past pain and suffering, future pain and suffering, lost income, loss of earning capacity, and permanent injury and disability. The Company's primary defense is that the plaintiff is not entitled to any damages under Nebraska law, where the accident occurred, because the negligence of Father Rooney was equal to or greater than any negligence on the part of the Company's driver, and the Company intends to defend this case vigorously. This case is in the preliminary stages of discovery and the Company has not accrued any potential loss as of March 31, 2004; however, an adverse outcome in this case coupled with a significant award to the plaintiff could have a material adverse effect on the Company's reported income in the period incurred.

Additionally, the Company is party to various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business and as a result of the extensive governmental regulation of the solid waste industry. The Company's management does not believe that these proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, operating results or cash flows.

10

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including, without limitation, information appearing under this Part I, Item 2, includes statements that are forward-looking in nature. These statements can be

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identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believes", "expects", "may", "will", "should" or "anticipates" or the negative thereof or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. Our business and operations are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and, consequently, actual results may differ materially from those projected by any forward-looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Factors that could cause actual results to differ from those projected include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) difficulties in making acquisitions, acquiring exclusive contracts and generating internal growth may cause our growth to be slower than expected; (2) our growth and future financial performance depend significantly on our ability to integrate acquired businesses into our organization and operations; (3) our acquisitions may not be successful, resulting in changes in strategy, operating losses or a loss on sale of the business acquired; (4) we compete for acquisition candidates with other purchasers, some of which have greater financial resources than we do, and these other purchasers may be able to offer more favorable acquisition terms, thus limiting our ability to grow through acquisition; (5) timing of acquisitions may cause fluctuations in our quarterly results, which may cause our stock price to decline; (6) rapid growth may strain our management, operational, financial and other resources; (7) we may be unable to compete effectively with governmental service providers and larger and better capitalized companies, which may result in reduced revenues and lower profits; and (8) we may lose contracts through competitive bidding, early termination or governmental action, which would cause our revenues to decline. These risks and uncertainties, as well as others, are discussed in greater detail in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. There may be additional risks of which we are not presently aware or that we currently believe are immaterial which could have an adverse impact on our business. We make no commitment to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect events or circumstances after the date any such statement is made.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere herein.

### OVERVIEW

Waste Connections, Inc. is an integrated solid waste services company that provides solid waste collection, transfer, disposal and recycling services in mostly secondary markets in the Western and Southern U.S. As of March 31, 2004, we served more than one million commercial, industrial and residential customers from a network of operations in 23 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. As of that date, we owned 103 collection operations and operated or owned 33 transfer stations, operated or owned 33 Subtitle D landfills, owned two construction and demolition landfills and operated or owned 26 recycling facilities. We also owned one Subtitle D landfill site that is permitted for operation, but not constructed as of March 31, 2004.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements. As described by the Securities and Exchange Commission, critical accounting estimates and assumptions are those that may be material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change, and that have a material impact on the financial condition or operating performance of the company. There were no significant changes to our critical accounting estimates

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and assumptions in the three months ended March 31, 2004. Refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for a complete description of our critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

11

### GENERAL

Our revenues consist mainly of fees we charge customers for solid waste collection, transfer, disposal and recycling services. Our collection business also generates revenues from the sale of recyclable commodities, which have significant variability. A large part of our collection revenues comes from providing commercial, industrial and residential services. We frequently perform these services under service agreements, municipal contracts or franchise agreements with governmental entities. Our existing franchise agreements and all of our existing municipal contracts give us the exclusive right to provide specified waste services in the specified territory during the contract term. These exclusive arrangements are awarded, at least initially, on a competitive bid basis and subsequently on a bid or negotiated basis. We also provide residential collection services on a subscription basis with individual households. More than 50% of our revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004 were derived from market areas where services are provided predominantly under exclusive franchise agreements, long-term municipal contracts and governmental certificates. Governmental certificates grant us perpetual and exclusive collection rights in the covered areas. Contracts with counties and municipalities and governmental certificates provide relatively consistent cash flow during the terms of the contracts. Because we bill most residential customers quarterly, subscription agreements also provide a stable source of revenues for us.

We charge transfer station and landfill customers a tipping fee on a per ton and/or per yard basis for disposing of their solid waste at the transfer stations and landfill facilities. Many of our transfer and landfill customers have entered into one to ten year disposal contracts with us, most of which provide for annual indexed price increases.

We typically determine the prices of our solid waste services by the collection frequency and level of service, route density, volume, weight and type of waste collected, type of equipment and containers furnished, the distance to the disposal or processing facility, the cost of disposal or processing, and prices charged by competitors for similar services. The terms of our contracts sometimes limit our ability to pass on price increases. Long-term solid waste collection contracts often contain a formula, generally based on a published price index, that automatically adjusts fees to cover increases in some, but not all, operating costs, or that limit increases to less than 100% of the increase in the applicable price index.

Cost of operations include labor and benefits, tipping fees paid to third-party disposal facilities, equipment maintenance, workers' compensation, vehicle insurance, claims expense, third-party transportation expense, fuel, the cost of materials we purchase for recycling, district and state taxes and host community fees and royalties. Our single largest cost is labor, followed by third-party disposal, cost of vehicle maintenance, taxes and fees and fuel. We use a number of programs to reduce overall cost of operations, including increasing the use of automated routes to reduce labor and workers' compensation exposure, comprehensive maintenance and health and safety programs, and increasing the use of transfer stations to further enhance internalization rates. Our high-deductible insurance covers automobile liability, general liability, workers' compensation claims, automobile collision and employee group health claims. If we experience insurance claims or costs above or below our historically evaluated levels, our estimates could be materially affected.

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Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses include management, sales force, clerical and administrative employee compensation and benefits, legal, accounting and other professional services, bad debt expense, and rent expense for our corporate headquarters.

Depreciation expense includes depreciation of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Depletion expense includes depletion of landfill site costs and total future development costs as remaining airspace of the landfill is consumed. Remaining airspace at our landfills includes both permitted and deemed permitted airspace. Amortization expense includes the amortization of definite-lived intangible assets, consisting primarily of long-term franchise agreements and contracts, customer lists, and non-competition agreements, over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, consisting primarily of certain perpetual rights to provide solid waste collection and transportation services in specified territories, are not amortized.

At March 31, 2004, we had 287.3 million tons of permitted remaining airspace capacity and 83.3 million tons of deemed probable expansion airspace capacity at our 26 owned and operated landfills and landfills operated under

12

life-of-site operating contracts. We do not measure remaining airspace capacity at the nine landfills we operate under contracts with finite terms. Based on remaining permitted capacity as of March 31, 2004, and projected annual disposal volumes, the average remaining landfill life for our owned landfills and landfills operated under life-of-site operating contracts is approximately 47 years. The operating contracts for which the contracted term is not the life of the landfill have expiration dates from 2004 to 2013.

The disposal tonnage that we received in the three months ended March 31, 2003 and 2004 at all of our landfills is shown below (tons in thousands):

	March 31, 2003		March 31, 2004	
	Number of Sites	Total Tons	Number of Sites	Total Tons
Owned landfills or landfills operated				
under life-of-site contracts	23	1,251	26	1,494
Operated landfills	7	223	9	228
	30	1,474	35	1,722

We capitalize some third-party expenditures related to pending acquisitions or development projects, such as legal, engineering and interest expenses. We expense indirect acquisition costs, such as executive and corporate overhead, public relations and other corporate services, as we incur them. We charge against net income any unamortized capitalized expenditures and advances (net of any portion that we believe we may recover, through sale or otherwise) that may become impaired, such as those that relate to any operation that is permanently shut down and any pending acquisition or landfill development project that we believe will not be completed. We routinely evaluate all capitalized costs, and expense those related to projects that we believe are not likely to succeed. At March 31, 2004, we had \$0.3 million in capitalized expenditures relating to pending acquisitions. We own undeveloped property in Harper County, Kansas, where we are seeking permits to construct and operate a municipal solid waste



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landfill. In 2002, we received a special use permit from Harper County for zoning the landfill and in 2003 we received a draft permit from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to construct and operate the landfill. In July 2003, the District Court of Harper County invalidated the previously issued zoning permit. We have appealed the District Court's decision to invalidate the zoning permit. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment has notified us that it will not issue a final permit to construct and operate the landfill until the zoning matter is resolved. At March 31, 2004, we had \$4.1 million of capitalized expenditures related to this landfill development project. Based on the advice of counsel, we believe that we will prevail in this matter and do not believe that an impairment of the capitalized expenditures exists. If we do not prevail on appeal, however, we will be required to expense in a future period the \$4.1 million of capitalized expenditures, less the recoverable value of the undeveloped property and other amounts recovered, which would likely have a material adverse effect on our reported income for that period.

We periodically evaluate acquired assets for potential impairment indicators. If any impairment indicators are present, a test of recoverability is performed by comparing the carrying value of the asset or asset group to its undiscounted expected future cash flows. If the carrying values are in excess of undiscounted expected future cash flows, impairment is measured by comparing the fair value of the asset to its carrying value. If the fair value of an asset is determined to be less than the carrying amount of the asset or asset group, an impairment in the amount of the difference is recorded in the period that the impairment indicator occurs. As of March 31, 2004, there have been no adjustments to the carrying amounts of intangibles, including goodwill, resulting from these evaluations. As of March 31, 2004, goodwill and other intangible assets represented 47.4% of total assets and 118.5% of stockholders' equity.

### NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT

For a description of the new accounting standards that affect us, see Note 2 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included under Item 1 of this Form 10-Q.

13

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2003 AND 2004

The following table sets forth items in our consolidated statements of income as a percentage of revenues for the periods indicated.

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2003	2004
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of operations	55.9	57.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10.0	10.4
Depreciation and amortization expense	8.3	9.0
Operating income	25.8	23.6
Interest expense, net	(6.3)	(4.6)
Other income	0.0	0.1
Minority interests	(1.8)	(1.8)
Income tax expense	(6.5)	(6.4)
Cumulative effect of change in		

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accounting principle	0.2	--
	-----	-----
Net income	11.4%	10.9%
	=====	=====

Revenues. Total revenues increased \$20.8 million, or 16.2%, to \$149.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$128.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase in revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2004, resulted primarily from the full-quarter inclusion of revenues from acquisitions closed during the three months ended March 31, 2003, and the inclusion of revenues from acquisitions closed subsequent to March 31, 2003, which together totaled approximately \$15.6 million. Of the remaining change in revenues, increases in recyclable commodity prices increased revenues by \$0.9 million, and price and volume changes in our existing business resulted in a net revenue increase of \$4.3 million. The net increase in revenues from price and volume changes in our existing business consisted of increased prices charged to our customers and increased volumes, partially offset by exiting the roll-off business at our Georgia operations and the loss of certain municipal contracts that expired subsequent to March 31, 2003, and were not renewed.

Cost of Operations. Total cost of operations increased \$13.3 million, or 18.4%, to \$85.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, from \$71.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase was primarily attributable to operating costs associated with acquisitions closed subsequent to March 31, 2003, increases in medical expenses for our self-insured employee health plans and increased expenses associated with higher collection volumes.

Cost of operations as a percentage of revenues increased 1.1 percentage points to 57.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from 55.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase as a percentage of revenues was primarily attributable to companies acquired subsequent to March 31, 2003 having operating margins below our company average associated with a higher mix of collection volumes, higher labor and other operating costs, and increased medical expenses resulting from a higher volume of claims and an increase in the number of claims reaching our per claim deductible limits for our self-insured employee health plans.

SG&A. SG&A expenses increased \$2.7 million, or 21.1%, to \$15.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 from \$12.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. Our SG&A expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2004, increased from the prior year period as a result of additional personnel from acquisitions closed subsequent to March 31, 2003, increased accounting expenses related to new corporate governance requirements, increased management information system expenses, increased employee bonus and stock

14

compensation expense recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2004 and increased payroll tax expenses resulting from an increase in exercises of stock options during the first three months of 2004.

SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2004, increased 0.4 percentage points to 10.4% from 10.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase was primarily due to increased employee bonus and stock compensation expense recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2004 and increased payroll tax expense resulting from increased stock option exercises in that quarter.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$2.8 million, or 27.1%, to \$13.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, from \$10.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase

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was primarily attributable to depreciation and depletion associated with acquisitions closed subsequent to March 31, 2003, increased depreciation expense resulting from new equipment acquired to support our base operations, increased amortization expense associated with intangible assets acquired in acquisitions closed subsequent to March 31, 2003 and increased depletion expense resulting from higher volumes at our landfill operations.

Depreciation and amortization expense as a percentage of revenues increased 0.7 percentage points to 9.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2004, from 8.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase was the result of depreciation expense associated with new equipment acquired subsequent to March 31, 2003, which replaced older equipment with lower depreciation costs, increased amortization expense associated with intangible assets acquired in acquisitions closed subsequent to March 31, 2003 and increased depletion expense resulting from higher volumes at our landfill operations.

Operating Income. Operating income increased \$2.0 million, or 6.0%, to \$35.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, from \$33.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase was primarily attributable to the growth in revenues partially offset by increased operating costs, recurring SG&A expenses to support the revenue growth, increases in employee bonus and stock compensation expense and increased depreciation and amortization expenses.

Operating income as a percentage of revenues decreased 2.2 percentage points to 23.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2004, from 25.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The decrease was due to the aforementioned percentage of revenue increases in cost of operations, SG&A expenses, and depreciation and amortization expenses.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased \$1.3 million, or 15.2%, to \$6.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, from \$8.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The decrease was primarily attributable to the expiration of two interest rate swap agreements in late 2003 that required fixed interest payments in excess of our variable rate borrowing cost.

Minority Interests. Minority interests increased \$0.3 million, or 15.3%, to \$2.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, from \$2.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase in minority interests was due to increased earnings by our majority-owned subsidiaries.

Provision for Income Taxes. Income taxes increased \$1.1 million, or 13.1%, to \$9.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, from \$8.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. This increase was due to increased pre-tax earnings and an increase in our effective tax rate of 0.2 percentage points due to the recognition of non-tax deductible expenses in 2004.

Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle. Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle for the three months ended March 31, 2003 consisted of a \$0.3 million gain, net of tax effects, resulting from our adoption of SFAS No. 143 on January 1, 2003. Our adoption of SFAS No. 143 required us to record a cumulative change in accounting for landfill closure and post-closure obligations retroactively to the date of the acquisition of each landfill.

Net Income. Net income increased \$1.5 million, or 10.3% to \$16.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004, from \$14.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2003. The increase was primarily attributable to

increased operating income and decreased interest expense, partially offset by increased minority interest expense and income tax expense.

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### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our business is capital intensive. Our capital requirements include fleet and containers, facilities, and expenditures for landfill cell construction, landfill development and landfill closure activities in the future. We plan to meet our capital needs through various financing sources, including internally generated funds, debt and equity financings.

As of March 31, 2004, we had a working capital deficit of \$22.5 million, including cash and equivalents of \$4.9 million. Our strategy in managing our working capital is generally to apply the cash generated from our operations that remains after satisfying our working capital and capital expenditure requirements to reduce our indebtedness under our credit facility and to minimize our cash balances.

In October 2003, we entered into a new credit facility to increase the maximum borrowings available to us to \$575 million. This new credit facility consisted of a \$400 million senior secured revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks for which Fleet National Bank acts as agent and a \$175 million senior secured term loan. In March 2004, we refinanced the senior secured term loan portion of our credit facility in order to reduce the effective borrowing cost. The applicable margin on the senior secured term loan was reduced by 25 basis points; all other terms remained consistent. In addition, we increased the amount outstanding under the senior secured term loan from \$175 million to \$200 million, resulting in an increase in the size of the facility to \$600 million. The senior secured revolving credit facility matures in October 2008. The senior secured term loan requires annual principal payments equal to 1% of the initial term loan amount with all remaining outstanding amounts due October 2010. Under the new credit facility, there is no maximum amount of stand-by letters of credit that can be issued; however, the issuance of stand-by letters of credit reduces the amount of total borrowings available. We are able to increase the maximum borrowings under the new credit facility to \$675 million, although no existing lender will have any obligation to increase its commitment, provided that no event of default, defined in the new credit facility, has occurred. The borrowings under the new credit facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our discretion, either the Fleet National Bank Base Rate plus applicable margin, or the LIBOR rate plus applicable margin. The applicable margin under the revolving credit facility varies depending on our leverage ratio. At March 31, 2004, the applicable margin on the term loan is 25 basis points in the case of loans based on the Base Rate and 175 basis points in the case of loans based on the LIBOR rate. Virtually all of our assets, including our interest in the equity securities of our subsidiaries, secure our obligations under the new credit facility.

The new credit facility places certain business, financial and operating restrictions on us relating to, among other things, additional indebtedness, investments, acquisitions, asset sales, mergers, dividends, distributions, and repurchases and redemption of capital stock. The new credit facility also requires that we maintain specified financial ratios and balances. As of March 31, 2004, we were in compliance with all applicable covenants in our outstanding credit facility. The credit facility also requires the lenders' approval of acquisitions in certain circumstances. We use the credit facility for acquisitions, capital expenditures, working capital, standby letters of credit and general corporate purposes. The \$21.5 million decrease in outstanding borrowings under our credit facility in 2004 was primarily due to cash generated from operations and the proceeds from stock option exercises partially offset by funding new acquisitions and capital expenditures. If we are unable to incur additional indebtedness under our credit facility or obtain additional capital through future debt or equity financings, our rate of growth through acquisitions may decline.

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In March 2004, we entered into two additional three-year interest rate swap agreements. Each interest rate swap agreement has a notional amount of \$37.5 million and effectively fixed the interest rate on the notional amount at an interest rate of 2.25%, plus applicable margin.

16

As of March 31, 2004, we had the following contractual obligations (in thousands):

Recorded Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	4 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Long-term debt (1)	\$ 590,444	\$ 9,674	\$ 166,046	\$ 21,857	\$ 392,867
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 590,444	\$ 9,674	\$ 166,046	\$ 21,857	\$ 392,867

- (1) Long-term debt payments include \$6.5 million in principal payments due 2008 related to our senior secured revolving credit facility and \$200 million in principal payments due 2010 related to our senior secured term loan, both under our credit facility. As of March 31, 2004, our credit facility allowed us to borrow up to \$600 million. On April 15, 2004, we completed the redemption of our \$150 million aggregate principal amount, 5.5% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2006. Holders of the notes chose to convert a total of \$123.6 million principal amount of the notes into common stock. The balance of \$26.4 million principal amount of the notes were redeemed by proceeds from our credit facility at a redemption price of \$1,022 per \$1,000 principal amount of the notes.

Unrecorded Obligations	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	4 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years
Operating leases (2)	\$ 27,061	\$ 3,985	\$ 6,272	\$ 4,613	\$ 12,191
Unconditional purchase obligations(2)	18,049	7,248	10,801	--	--
Total commercial commitments	\$ 45,110	\$ 11,233	\$ 17,073	\$ 4,613	\$ 12,191

- (2) We are party to operating lease agreements and unconditional purchase obligations. These lease agreements and purchase obligations are established in the ordinary course of our business and are designed to provide us with access to facilities and products at competitive, market-driven prices. These arrangements have not materially affected our financial position, results of operations or liquidity during the three months ended March 31, 2004 nor are they expected to have a material impact on our future financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

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We are party to stand-by letters of credit and financial surety bonds. These stand-by letters of credit and financial surety bonds are generally established to support our financial assurance needs and landfill operations. These arrangements have not materially affected our financial position, results of operations or liquidity during the three months ended March 31, 2004, nor are they expected to have a material impact on our future financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

The minority interest holders of one of our majority-owned subsidiaries have a currently exercisable option (the "put option") to require us to complete the acquisition of this majority-owned subsidiary by purchasing their minority ownership interests for fair market value. The put option calculates the fair market value of the subsidiary based on its current operating income before depreciation and amortization, as defined in the put option agreement. The put option does not have a stated termination date. At March 31, 2004, the minority interest holders' pro rata share of the subsidiary's fair market value is estimated to be worth between \$67 million and \$80 million. Because the put option is required at fair market value, no amounts have been accrued relative to the put option.

For the three months ended March 31, 2004, net cash provided by operating activities was \$47.9 million. Of this amount, \$9.3 million was provided by working capital for the period. The primary components of the reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operations for the three months ended March 31, 2004, consist of non-cash expenses including \$13.4 million of depreciation and amortization, \$2.6 million of minority interest expense, \$0.6 million of debt issuance cost amortization, and the deferral of \$5.5 million of income tax expense resulting from temporary differences between the recognition of income and expenses for financial reporting and income tax purposes.

For the three months ended March 31, 2004, net cash used in investing activities was \$20.2 million. Of this amount, \$6.1 million was used to fund the cash portion of acquisitions and to pay a portion of acquisition costs that were included as a component of accrued liabilities at December 31, 2003. Cash used for capital expenditures was \$15.6 million, which was primarily for investments in fixed assets, consisting of trucks, containers, other equipment and

17

landfill development. Cash provided by investing activities included \$1.3 million of net borrowings of restricted cash.

For the three months ended March 31, 2004, net cash used in financing activities was \$28.1 million, which included \$10.6 million of proceeds from stock option and warrant exercises, less \$35.5 million of net payments under our various debt arrangements, \$2.9 million of cash distributions to minority interest holders and \$0.2 million of debt issuance costs, primarily related to our amended credit facility.

We made approximately \$15.6 million in capital expenditures for property and equipment during the three months ended March 31, 2004. We expect to make capital expenditures of approximately \$70.0 million in 2004 in connection with our existing business. We intend to fund our planned 2004 capital expenditures principally through existing cash, internally generated funds, and borrowings under our existing credit facility. In addition, we may make substantial additional capital expenditures in acquiring solid waste collection and disposal businesses. If we acquire additional landfill disposal facilities, we may also have to make significant expenditures to bring them into compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, obtain permits or expand our available disposal capacity. We cannot currently determine the amount of these

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expenditures because they will depend on the number, nature, condition and permitted status of any acquired landfill disposal facilities. We believe that our credit facility and the funds we expect to generate from operations will provide adequate cash to fund our working capital and other cash needs for the foreseeable future.

From time to time we evaluate our existing operations and their strategic importance to us. If we determine that a given operating unit does not have future strategic importance, we may sell or otherwise dispose of those operations. Although we believe our operations would not be impaired by such dispositions, we could incur losses as a result.

### SEASONALITY

Based on historic trends experienced by the businesses we have acquired, we expect our operating results to vary seasonally, with revenues typically lowest in the first quarter, higher in the second and third quarters and lower in the fourth quarter than in the second and third quarters. We expect the fluctuation in our revenues between our highest and lowest quarters to be approximately 10% to 12%. This seasonality reflects the lower volume of solid waste generated during the late fall, winter and early spring months because of decreased construction and demolition activities during the winter months in the U.S. In addition, some of our operating costs may be higher in the winter months. Adverse winter weather conditions slow waste collection activities, resulting in higher labor and operational costs. Greater precipitation in the winter increases the weight of collected waste, resulting in higher disposal costs, which are calculated on a per ton basis.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to market risk, including changes in interest rates and certain commodity prices. We use hedge agreements to manage a portion of our risks related to interest rates. While we are exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to our hedge agreements, in all cases such counterparties are highly rated financial institutions and we do not anticipate non-performance. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. We monitor our hedge positions by regularly evaluating the positions at market and by performing sensitivity analyses.

In May 2003, we entered into two forward-starting interest rate swap agreements. Each interest rate swap agreement has a notional amount of \$87.5 million and effectively fixed the interest rate on the notional amount at interest rates ranging from 2.67% to 2.68%, plus applicable margin. The effective date of the swap agreements was February 2004 and each swap agreement expires in February 2007.

In March 2004, we entered into two additional three-year interest rate swap agreements. Each interest rate swap agreement has a notional amount of \$37.5 million and effectively fixed the interest rate on the notional amount at an interest rate of 2.25%, plus applicable margin.

We have performed sensitivity analyses to determine how market rate changes will affect the fair value of our market risk sensitive hedge positions and all other debt. Such an analysis is inherently limited in that it reflects a singular, hypothetical set of assumptions. Actual market movements may vary significantly from our assumptions. Fair value sensitivity is not necessarily indicative of the ultimate cash flow or earnings effect we would recognize from the assumed

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market rate movements. We are exposed to cash flow risk due to changes in interest rates with respect to the net floating rate balances owed at March 31, 2003 and 2004, of \$250.7 million and \$167.9 million, respectively, including floating rate debt under our credit facility, our 2022 Notes, various floating rate notes payable to third parties and floating rate municipal bond obligations, offset by our debt effectively fixed under interest rate swap agreements. A one percentage point increase in interest rates on our variable-rate debt as of March 31, 2003 and 2004, would decrease our annual pre-tax income by approximately \$2.5 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. All of our remaining debt instruments are at fixed rates, or effectively fixed under the interest rate swap agreements described above; therefore, changes in market interest rates under these instruments would not significantly impact our cash flows or results of operations.

We market a variety of recyclable materials, including cardboard, office paper, plastic containers, glass bottles and ferrous and aluminum metals. We own and operate 26 recycling processing facilities and sell other collected recyclable materials to third parties for processing before resale. We often share the profits from our resale of recycled materials with other parties to our recycling contracts. For example, certain of our municipal recycling contracts in Washington, negotiated before we acquired those businesses, specify benchmark resale prices for recycled commodities. If the prices we actually receive for the processed recycled commodities collected under the contract exceed the prices specified in the contract, we share the excess with the municipality, after recovering any previous shortfalls resulting from actual market prices falling below the prices specified in the contract. To reduce our exposure to commodity price risk with respect to recycled materials, we have adopted a pricing strategy of charging collection and processing fees for recycling volume collected from third parties. Although there can be no assurance of market recoveries, in the event of a decline, because of the provisions within certain of our contracts that pass commodity risk along to the customers, we believe, given historical trends and fluctuations in the recycling commodities market, that a 10% decrease in average recycled commodity prices from the prices that were in effect at March 31, 2004 would not materially affect our cash flows or pre-tax income.

### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of March 31, 2004. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, in all material respects, to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported as and when required.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2004, there were no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date they were evaluated in connection with the preparation of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS



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We own undeveloped property in Harper County, Kansas, where we are seeking permits to construct and operate a municipal solid waste landfill. In 2002, we received a special use permit from Harper County for zoning the landfill and in 2003 we received a draft permit from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to construct and operate the landfill. In July 2003, the District Court of Harper County invalidated the previously issued zoning permit. We have appealed the District Court's decision to invalidate the zoning permit. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment has notified us that it will not issue a final permit to construct and operate the landfill until the zoning matter is resolved. At March 31, 2004, we had \$4.1 million of capitalized expenditures related to this landfill development project. Based on the advice of counsel, we believe that we will prevail in this matter and do not believe that an impairment of the capitalized expenditures exists. If we do not prevail on appeal, however, we will be required to expense in a future period the \$4.1 million of capitalized expenditures, less the recoverable value of the undeveloped property and other amounts recovered, which would likely have a material adverse effect on our reported income for that period.

We are primarily self-insured for automobile liability, general liability and workers' compensation claims. We are a party to various claims and suits pending for alleged damages to persons and property and alleged liabilities occurring during the normal operations of our solid waste management business. On October 31, 2003, our subsidiary, Waste Connections of Nebraska, Inc. was named as a defendant in the case of KAREN COLLERAN, CONSERVATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ROBERT ROONEY V. WASTE CONNECTIONS OF NEBRASKA, INC. The plaintiff seeks recovery for damages allegedly suffered by Father Robert Rooney when the bicycle he was riding collided with one of our garbage trucks. The complaint alleges that Father Rooney suffered serious bodily injury, including traumatic brain injury. The plaintiff seeks recovery of past medical expenses of approximately \$430,000 and an unspecified amount for future medical expenses and home healthcare, past pain and suffering, future pain and suffering, lost income, loss of earning capacity, and permanent injury and disability. Our primary defense is that the plaintiff is not entitled to any damages under Nebraska law, where the accident occurred, because the negligence of Father Rooney was equal to or greater than any negligence on the part of our driver, and we intend to defend this case vigorously on these and other grounds. This case is in the preliminary stages of discovery, and we have not accrued any potential loss as of March 31, 2004; however, an adverse outcome in this case coupled with a significant award to the plaintiff could have a material adverse effect on our reported income in the period incurred.

Additionally, we are a party to various legal proceedings resulting from the ordinary course of business and the extensive governmental regulation of the solid waste industry. Our management does not believe that these proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, are likely to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flows.

### ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

#### (a) Exhibits:

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS
3.1 (a)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, in effect as of the date hereof
3.2 (a)	Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Registrant, in effect as of the date hereof

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- 4.1 (a) Form of Common Stock Certificate
  - 4.2 (h) Form of Note for the Registrant's 5.5% Convertible Subordinated Notes due April 15, 2006
  - 4.3 (h) (+) Indenture between the Registrant, as Issuer, and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated as of April 4, 2001
- 20
- 4.4 (h) (+) Purchase Agreement between the Registrant and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, dated March 30, 2001
  - 4.5 (h) (+) Registration Rights Agreement between the Registrant and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, dated as of April 4, 2001
  - 4.6 (i) Form of Note for the Registrant's Floating Rate Convertible Subordinated Notes Due 2022
  - 4.7 (i) (+) Indenture between the Registrant, as Issuer, and State Street Bank and Trust Company of California, N.A., as Trustee, dated as of April 30, 2002
  - 4.8 (i) (+) Purchase Agreement between the Registrant and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., dated April 26, 2002
  - 4.9 (i) (+) Registration Rights Agreement between the Registrant and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., dated as of April 30, 2002
- 10.1 (d) Second Amended and Restated 1997 Stock Option Plan
  - 10.2 (a) Form of Option Agreement
  - 10.3 (a) Form of Warrant Agreement
  - 10.4 (a) Form of Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of September 30, 1997
  - 10.5 (c) Form of Third Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement, dated as of December 31, 1998
  - 10.6 (f) First Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Ronald J. Mittelstaedt, dated as of June 1, 2000
  - 10.7 (e) Second Amended Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Darrell Chambliss, dated as of June 1, 2000
  - 10.8 (e) Second Amended Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Michael Foos, dated as of June 1, 2000
  - 10.9 (a) Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Steven Bouck, dated as of February 1, 1998
  - 10.10 (a) Employment Agreement between the Registrant and

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Eugene V. Dupreau, dated as of February 23, 1998

- 10.11 (a) Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into by the Registrant and each of its directors and officers
  - 10.12 (b) (+) Loan Agreement, dated as of June 1, 1998, between Madera Disposal Systems, Inc. and the California Pollution Control Financing Authority
  - 10.13 (b) Employment Agreement between the Registrant and David M. Hall, dated as of July 8, 1998
  - 10.14 (g) Employment Agreement between the Registrant and James M. Little, dated as of September 13, 1999
  - 10.15 (g) Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Jerri L. Hunt, dated as of October 25, 1999
  - 10.16 (j) Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Kenneth O. Rose, dated as of May 1, 2002
  - 10.17 (j) Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Robert D. Evans, dated as of May 10, 2002
  - 10.18 (k) 2002 Senior Management Equity Incentive Plan
- 21
- 10.19 (k) 2002 Stock Option Plan
  - 10.20 (l) 2002 Restricted Stock Plan
  - 10.21 (m) Consultant Incentive Plan
  - 10.22 (n) Employment Agreement between the Registrant and David G. Eddie, dated as of May 15, 2001
  - 10.23 (n) Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Worthing F. Jackman, dated as of April 11, 2003
  - 10.24 (o) Amended and Restated Revolving Credit and Term Loan Agreement dated as of October 22, 2003
  - 10.25 (p) Refinancing Facility Amendment to Amended and Restated Revolving Credit and Term Loan Agreement dated as of March 2, 2004
  - 10.26 Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Ronald J. Mittelstaedt, dated March 1, 2004
  - 31.1 Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer
  - 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
  - 32 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
- (a) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits filed with the

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Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 333-48029.

- (b) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-59199.
- (c) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-65615.
- (d) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form S-8, Registration No. 333-42096.
- (e) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed on November 14, 2000.
- (f) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed on August 7, 2000.
- (g) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form 10-K filed on March 13, 2000.
- (h) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form S-3 filed on June 5, 2001.
- (i) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form S-3 filed on July 29, 2002.
- (j) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed on August 13, 2002.
- (k) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form S-8 filed on February 21, 2002.

22

- (l) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form S-8 filed on June 19, 2002.
- (m) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form S-8 filed on January 8, 2003.
- (n) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form 10-Q filed on August 13, 2003.
- (o) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on October 23, 2003.
- (p) Incorporated by reference to the exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form 10-K filed on March 12, 2004.
- (+) Filed without exhibits and schedules (to be provided supplementally on request of the Commission).

### (b) Reports on Form 8-K:

On February 19, 2004, we filed a report on Form 8-K announcing the results of our earnings for the fourth quarter of 2003.

On April 15, 2004, we filed a report on Form 8-K announcing the completion

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of the redemption of our \$150 million aggregate principal amount, 5.5% Convertible Subordinated Notes due 2006.

23

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

WASTE CONNECTIONS, INC.

BY: /s/ Ronald J. Mittelstaedt

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Ronald J. Mittelstaedt,  
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 22, 2004

BY: /s/ Steven F. Bouck

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Steven F. Bouck,  
Executive Vice President and Chief  
Financial Officer

Date: April 22, 2004

