

Message from the Governor	2
Message from the Chairman	3
AIDEA Staff and Board	4
AIDEA's Programs	5
Dimond Center Hotel Success Story	6-7
Hope Community Resources Success Story	8-9
Red Dog Mine Success Story	10-11
Management's Discussion and Analysis	12-14
Financial Statements	15-32

The publication on the activities and financial condition of the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority is submitted in accordance with AS 44.88.210. The report was printed at a cost of \$4.98 per copy and was printed in Anchorage, Alaska. Design and production by Bradley/Reid. Printed by Pyramid Printing.

A decorative border of light orange dots surrounds the central text. The dots are arranged in a grid pattern, with some missing in the center to allow the text to be read.

MISSION STATEMENT

“To encourage economic growth and diversification in Alaska.” AIDEA is about financing businesses, helping to diversify the economy of Alaska and creating jobs for Alaskans. AIDEA accomplishes its mission by providing various means of financing and by facilitating the financing of businesses in Alaska. AIDEA also has the ability to own and operate facilities that advance this goal.

Message from the Governor



As Governor of the State of Alaska, creating jobs for Alaskans and diversifying our economy have been two of my highest priorities. The oil and gas industry will continue to play a dominant role in our state's economy, but we must continue to look at other opportunities to keep our economy growing.

The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, created in 1967, is one of our state's most important tools to advance Alaska's economic prosperity and create jobs for Alaskans. AIDEA is a business-oriented engine of growth. Its overall mission is two-fold. AIDEA works with the financial community to provide long-term capital to the state's commercial community, financing businesses large and small. In the past decade, AIDEA's Loan Participation and Guarantee Programs alone have created more than 3400 permanent and 3700 temporary jobs while providing over \$222 million in financing for businesses across this great state.

AIDEA's Development Finance Program, authorized by the Legislature in 1985, was designed to finance the infrastructure necessary to support large private sector development projects in

Alaska. The first major project to attract AIDEA involvement was the Red Dog lead and zinc mine north of Kotzebue, a joint venture between NANA Regional Corporation and Teck Cominco Alaska, Incorporated, formerly Cominco Alaska, Incorporated. The two corporations brought a plan, plus their own financing to the table, and AIDEA filled in with a large and critical component: the DeLong Mountain Transportation System, the 52-mile road and the port serving the Red Dog Mine.

The Red Dog project illustrates how mutual respect, shared values and a common goal can unite and inspire people of diverse backgrounds and cultures. This summer, the Red Dog partners celebrated a landmark - the shipment of 10 million metric tons of zinc and lead. The mine produces an average of 1.35 million tons annually, with reserves to keep the mine operating at least through 2040. It provides 580 year-round jobs for Alaska families and is a model success story.

Whether financing major projects such as the DeLong Mountain Transportation System for the Red Dog Mine, or mom and pop operations in small communities, AIDEA is a valued and essential tool in Alaska's economic future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tony Knowles". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Tony Knowles,
Governor, State of Alaska

AIDEA board and staff



Staff of AIDEA and the Alaska Energy Authority in October 2002. The staff gathered in the lobby of AIDEA/AEA's new offices, located at 813 W. Northern Lights in Anchorage, Alaska.

AIDEA Board of Directors (bottom to top): Helvi Sandvik, President, NANA Development Corporation; Vice Chairman Joe Perkins, Commissioner, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities; Deborah Sedwick, Commissioner, Department of Community and Economic Development; Chairman Wilson Hughes, Executive Vice President and General Manager, GCI; Larry Persily, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Revenue (Delegate of Wilson L. Condon, Commissioner of Revenue).



AIDEA's Programs

Loan Participation Program

The Loan Participation Program provides long term financing to Alaska businesses for new or existing projects, or for the refinancing of existing loans. This program has helped provide financing for a variety of commercial facilities that range from office buildings to hotels to retail establishments.

Under the Loan Participation program, AIDEA's customer is the financial institution that is poised to make a business loan to their customer. AIDEA's participation under this program may total up to 80 percent of a loan originated by a commercial lending institution, with total participation not to exceed \$10 million. The Loan Participation Program is AIDEA's most active program.

Development Finance Program

The Development Finance Program is designed to finance the infrastructure necessary to support large Alaskan economic development projects. Under this program, AIDEA actually owns the project and is repaid for use of its facilities. Revenues from user fees and leases must be shown to be sufficient to repay and provide a return on AIDEA's investment. The projects chosen for development must have an economic benefit for Alaska, be supported by local government, and be financially feasible.

Business and Export Assistance Program

The Business and Export Assistance Program is a loan guarantee program that provides financial institutions with a guarantee of up to 80 percent,

but not to exceed \$1 million on the principal of the loan.

Guarantees issued for export transactions guarantee both commercial and political risk. These transactions are intended to assist manufacturing enterprises as they export goods and services.

Conduit Revenue Bond Program

For more than 20 years, AIDEA has been involved with helping creditworthy Alaskan projects access the bond market. Conduit revenue bond financing is available for both taxable and tax-exempt projects that qualify under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. This type of financing requires AIDEA act solely as a conduit for the transaction, putting neither the assets nor credit of AIDEA at risk.

Rural Development Initiative Fund (RDIF)

The RDIF is a loan program designed to create job opportunities in rural Alaska by providing small businesses with capital that may not be available through conventional markets. This program provides loans for working capital, equipment, or construction. To be eligible for this loan, the business must be Alaskan-owned and located in a community with a population of 5,000 or less that is not connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks, or with a population of 2,000 or less that is connected by road or rail to Anchorage or Fairbanks.

The Department of Community and Economic Development, Division of Investments administers the RDIF for AIDEA.

Dimond Center Hotel Loan Participation

In June of 2002, the Seldovia Native Association (SNA) opened the doors of its new, state of the art hotel. Located in the heart of the South Anchorage shopping district, the three story, 109-room hotel caters to the out of town shopper with its proximity to several major retail stores, major banks, and the Dimond Center Mall. As the first hotel to locate in South Anchorage, the Dimond Center Hotel is looking to capitalize on its location and impressive amenities.

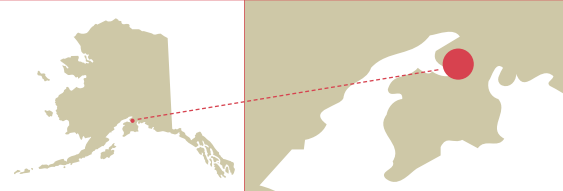
When you walk into the hotel, it is difficult to believe such a place can exist in the parking lot of a major shopping center. The entrance features a bowed aluminum and glass wall that opens into a large two-story lobby. Each room features a 36-inch television and a 72-inch soaking bathtub – guests are able to relax in the tub while watching TV. The hotel also features a fitness center, lounge, business center, courtyard, and the most popular amenity – a Starbucks espresso stand.

Native art is also featured throughout the hotel – adding to the Alaskan motif while at the same time supporting Alaskan artists. Custom made furniture, sculptures of woolly mammoths, and native artwork adorn the walls.

The hotel's location was chosen for a specific purpose – shopping. With the large number of visitors who travel to Anchorage from rural communities, their sole purpose for the visit is to shop. The location makes it a natural fit. Within a two-block radius visitors can find each store they normally would have to take a cab to reach. Costco, K-mart, Sam's Club and the 170 stores in the Dimond Center Mall are at their fingertips.

Owned by the SNA, AIDEA participated with Wells Fargo Bank Alaska (WFA), to finance the Dimond Center Hotel through 80 percent participation in WFA's \$8 million loan. The borrower is the Dimond Center Hotel, LLC – a newly formed corporation made up of the SNA and the Dimond Center, LLC. The Bureau of Indian Affairs guaranteed 90 percent of the loan.

Business facts	
PROJECT:	Dimond Center Hotel, LLC
PROJECT START-UP:	2000
YEAR COMPLETED:	2002
JOBS CREATED:	30
AIDEA'S INVOLVEMENT: Financed construction with Wells Fargo Bank Alaska, through 80 percent participation in Wells Fargo's \$8 million loan.	





When a project becomes a

SUCCESS STORY



Business facts

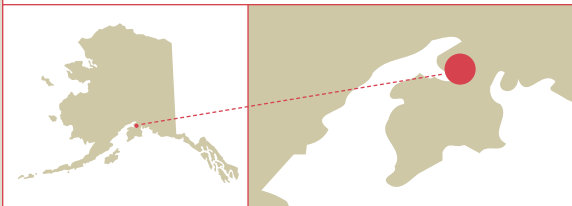
PROJECT: Hope Community Resources

PROJECT START-UP: 2002

YEAR COMPLETED: 2002

PEOPLE SERVED: 447

AIDEA'S INVOLVEMENT: Financed the purchase of adjacent property and improvements to existing property for a much needed expansion and realignment of Hope Community Resources' services.



Nancy Johnson founded Hope in 1967. Beginning with a handful of children in foster care, Hope Community Resources, Inc., formerly doing business as Hope Cottages, is now Alaska's largest provider of services for individuals who experience a developmental disability.

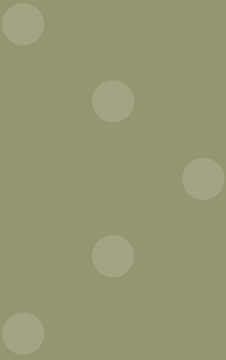
Previously, those in need of services in Alaska were removed from their families, friends and communities and sent to the Lower 48 to live in institutions. Throughout the past 35 years, Hope Community Resources has refined its residential services to be based on the needs of each individual and their family in the home and community

of their choice. From its inception, Hope Community Resources has always believed that no one should have to live in an institution.

Today, Hope Community Resources supports over 700 children, adults, and their families throughout its seven regional areas: Anchorage, Barrow, Dillingham, Juneau, Kodiak, Seward and Wasilla. Anchorage is Hope's largest regional operation, actively serving 447 children, adults and families.

In October 2002, the AIDEA Board authorized the sale of conduit revenue bonds through Wells Fargo Bank Alaska in an amount not to exceed \$1.6 million. The funds were used to purchase property and finance improvements for a much needed expansion and realignment of Hope Community Resources services. The purchased property, located adjacent to their existing administrative offices, will serve as an employee training center for their 600 employees. It will also allow them to consolidate their marketing and information technology departments, as well as provide much needed additional parking. The new building also has a large kitchen that will be utilized by Hope Community Resources' clients for supportive employment, residential and living skills training.

These bonds do not constitute an indebtedness or any other liability of the State of Alaska or AIDEA, yet assists Hope Community Resources in accomplishing its mission of providing services that result in choice, control, family preservation and community inclusion for individuals and families who experience disabilities.



When a project
becomes a
**SUCCESS
STORY**



Red Dog Mine Development Finance Project



When a project
becomes a
**SUCCESS
STORY**



The story of the Red Dog Mine development is not only one of long-term economic benefit to the state of Alaska, but of cooperation and partnership between Alaska's indigenous people, the state, Congress and the private sector.

First reports of mineralization in the area came from the late bush pilot Bob Baker of Kotzebue, who noticed a rusty alteration zone in Red Dog Creek while flying over the area. He brought it to the attention of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the geology of the area was mapped. Irving Tailleir of the USGS had named Red Dog Creek after Baker's prospecting company, the Red Dog Mining Company, which Baker had coined for his pet dog, who frequently flew with him.

Development of this world-class deposit was a phenomenal achievement — it required a tax-exempt ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, an act of Congress to approve a road through Cape Krusenstern National Monument, a land swap between the Federal Government and NANA Regional Corporation which owned the primary mineralized area, over 90 permits, legislative approval and a land transfer of thousands of acres from the North Slope Borough to create the Northwest Arctic Borough.

AIDEA was authorized in 1985 by the Legislature to construct the DeLong Mountain Transportation System to help facilitate mine development. Initial development began in 1986 with a shallow water dock and staging area at the port site. Major road construction and work at the mine site began in summer 1987. By November 1989, construction

was complete and the Red Dog Mine ready for operation.

NANA had chosen Cominco, now Teck Cominco Alaska, as its operating partner, due to the company's successful arctic experience in Canada, as well as the quality of its other worldwide operations.

Since that time, 10 million metric tons of zinc and lead concentrates have been mined and shipped from the remote Northwest operation. Nearly 600 workers are employed at the mine, with approximately 60% of that number coming from the ranks of NANA shareholders.

AIDEA's mission of creating jobs and a sound economy for Alaskans has been exemplified in the resounding success of the Red Dog Mine.

Business facts

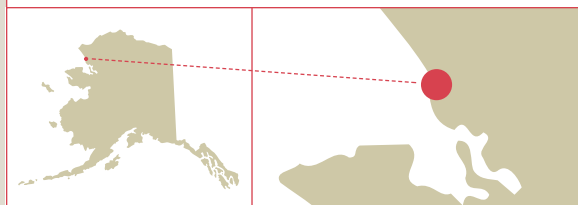
PROJECT: Red Dog Mine

PROJECT START-UP: 1989

YEAR COMPLETED: 1990

JOBS CREATED: 580

AIDEA'S INVOLVEMENT: Financed construction and acquired ownership of the DeLong Mountain Transportation System, including the road from the mine site to the port, as well as the port.



Management's Discussion and Analysis

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the June 30, 2002 financial statements of the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) Revolving Fund (Authority). All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.

The Authority's June 30, 2002 financial statements are presented in a different format than historically, due to the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 34 during the year. The June 30, 2001 financial statements are not presented in the accompanying financial statements. The condensed June 30, 2001 financial information presented in this discussion and analysis has been restated to conform to the revised format.

The financial statements include only the activities of the Authority, AIDEA's Revolving Fund, through which AIDEA conducts the majority of its business. Information on AIDEA's two other statutory loan programs, which are administered by the Department of Community and Economic Development, is included in Note 1 to the Financial Statements. AIDEA's Revolving Fund Financial Statements are comprised of four separate components:

- 1) Balance Sheet
- 2) Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets
- 3) Statement of Cash Flows
- 4) Notes to Financial Statements

Financial Highlights

The Authority's Revolving Fund assets exceeded its liabilities at June 30, 2002 by \$792,665. Of the total net assets, \$789,354 was unrestricted and therefore available to meet the Authority's financial obligations.

Financial Analysis

Total assets, total liabilities and total net assets at June 30, 2002 and 2001 follow:

	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001	Decrease
Current Assets	\$ 121,973	\$ 222,450	\$ (100,477)
Non-current Assets	1,020,250	1,022,849	(2,599)
Total Assets	1,142,223	1,245,299	(103,076)
Current Liabilities	14,888	16,855	(1,967)
Non-current Liabilities and those Payable from Restricted Assets	334,670	363,273	(28,603)
Total Liabilities	349,558	380,128	(30,570)
Total Net Assets	792,665	865,171	(72,506)
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	1,142,223	1,245,299	(103,076)

The decline in current assets results from a decrease in cash, cash equivalents and investment securities maturing in one year or less. The Authority funded the \$77,100 Four Dam Pool Power Agency Loan on January 31, 2002. At June 30, 2001, funds had been invested to meet this cash requirement, causing short-term investments to be at higher balances than normal. At June 30, 2002, no commitment requiring a large expenditure of funds during the next year existed.

The majority of the decline in total assets resulted from the \$25,600 and \$65,746 impairment losses recognized on the Alaska Seafood International and Healy Clean Coal development projects, respectively, as further described in Notes 7 and 11 to the

Financial Statements. Substantially all of the remaining decrease in total assets resulted from return of principal on development projects accounted for as direct financing leases, loss recognition on an investment and depreciation on development projects. Funding the Four Dam Pool Power Agency Loan resulted in a corresponding decline in cash and investments and produced no net change in total assets on a year to year basis.

Loan balances remained virtually unchanged at June 30, 2002 compared to June 30, 2001 but loan activity during the year was not static. As borrowers took advantage of the lower interest rate environment, the Authority funded approximately \$40 million of loans during the year ended June 30, 2002 compared to only \$10 million of loans funded during the previous year. Borrowers made nearly \$39 million in principal payments on loans during the year, with loan payoffs accounting for in excess of \$23 million of the amount collected.

The decline in total liabilities was substantially caused by the reduction in bonds payable during the year resulting from scheduled maturities (\$11,115) and the early call of bonds (\$16,305, excluding bonds refunded). As further discussed in the Financial Statements, the Authority issued \$20,475 of refunding bonds in June 2002, retiring \$20,540 of higher interest rate bonds.

The \$72,506 decrease in net assets results from the operating loss (\$55,006) and the dividend (\$17,500). The \$25,600 and \$65,746 write-downs of the Alaska Seafood International and Healy Clean Coal development projects, respectively, comprised the single largest operating expense during the year ended June 30, 2002. The \$17,500 dividend was the second largest reduction of net assets incurred during the year.

Components of the Authority's operating revenues, operating expenses and non-operating revenues and expenses for the year ended June 30, 2002 compared to the same period ended June 30, 2001 follows. Certain reclassifications have been made to the June 30, 2001 financial information in order to conform to the 2002 presentation.

	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001	Increase (Decrease)
Operating Revenues:			
Interest on loans	\$ 17,132	\$ 19,151	\$ (2,019)
Interest on Four Dam Pool Power Agency loan	2,065	—	2,065
Interest on direct financing leases	17,890	17,903	(13)
Investment interest	19,927	24,887	(4,960)
Net increase in fair value of investments	7,397	13,022	(5,625)
Other income	4,033	4,693	(660)
Restricted income	4,832	4,880	(48)
Total Operating Revenues	73,276	84,536	(11,260)
Operating Expenses:			
Interest	16,058	16,738	(680)
General and administrative	7,055	7,962	(907)
Depreciation	3,900	1,053	2,847
Write-down of development projects	91,346	10,419	80,927
Write-downs and net expenses associated with other assets	3,074	2,462	612
Other expenses	2,017	1,382	635
Interest on liabilities payable from restricted assets	4,832	4,880	(48)
Total Operating Expenses	128,282	44,896	83,386
Operating Income (Loss)	(55,006)	39,640	(94,646)
Non-operating Revenue	—	850	(850)
Dividend to State of Alaska	(17,500)	(18,500)	1,000
Change in Net Assets	(72,506)	21,990	(94,496)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Operating income declined \$11,260 during the year ended June 30, 2002 compared to 2001. A decrease in investment interest accounted for \$4,960 of the change. The net increase in fair value of investment securities provided \$5,625 less operating income in 2002 than 2001. The decreases in these income categories result from the changing interest rate environment that occurred during the year as well as a change in the maturity mix and decrease in investment securities held by the Authority during the year. The \$77,100 funding of the Four Dam Pool Power Agency Loan required the Authority to hold short term investments prior to the funding, which generally provide less return than longer term investments. As stated earlier, investment securities balances declined during the year (the Authority held approximately \$76,000 less at June 30, 2002 compared to June 30, 2001), providing a smaller base on which to earn.

The \$2,019 decline in interest on loans results from the general decline in interest rates over the past several years. The \$2,065 received from interest on the Four Dam Pool Power Agency Loan represents the earnings on the loan since it was funded on January 31, 2002.

As discussed previously and as more fully described in the Financial Statements, the Authority recorded \$25,600 and \$65,746 of impairment losses on its investments in the Alaska Seafood International (ASI) and Healy Clean Coal (HCCP) development projects, respectively. As the Authority continues to support the ASI project and is hopeful that the facility can become profitable, operations at the facility became virtually dormant subsequent to June 30, 2002. Authority management therefore recognized the need to value the ASI facility at its estimated fair value in the event the value added seafood plant ceases operations. The Authority continues to explore options to operate the HCCP under existing systems. However, Authority management recognized the need to value the HCCP at its estimated fair value. During the year ended June 30, 2001, the Authority recorded a \$10,419 impairment loss on its investment in the Skagway Ore Terminal. Therefore, the 2002 impairment losses exceeded the one recorded in 2001 by \$80,927.

The Authority distributed a dividend of \$17,500 to the State of Alaska (State) during the year ended June 30, 2002, which is accounted for as a transfer. The dividend was the second largest reduction in net assets incurred during the year. In 2001, the Authority transferred a \$18,500 dividend to the State. AIDEA makes available to the State an annual dividend, which by statute is to be determined by AIDEA's Board of Directors. The dividend must be at a level between 25% and 50% of audited "net income" (as defined in the statute) for the "base year." The "base year" is the fiscal year ending two years before the end of the fiscal year in which the dividend payment is made. In no case may the dividend exceed base year unrestricted audited "net income". The actual transfer of the dividend requires a legislative appropriation that may be line item vetoed by the Governor.

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors

Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of the Revolving Fund of the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (Authority) as of June 30, 2002, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in note 1, the basic financial statements present only the Revolving Fund of the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Alaska as of June 30, 2002, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of June 30, 2002, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in note 2, the Authority adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*; GASB Statement No. 37, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments: Omnibus*; and GASB Statement No. 38, *Certain Financial Statement Disclosures*; effective July 1, 2001.

The management discussion and analysis on pages 12 through 14 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

KPMG LLP

Anchorage, Alaska
September 27, 2002

Balance Sheet

June 30, 2002

(Stated in thousands)

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents (notes 3 and 4)	\$ 14,415
Investment securities (note 4)	82,573
Loans (note 5)	10,225
Four Dam Pool Power Agency Loan (note 8)	1,401
Development projects accounted for as:	
Net investment in direct financing leases (note 7)	2,948
Notes receivable (note 7)	420
Accrued interest receivable	6,923
Other assets	3,068
Total current assets	121,973

Non-current assets:

Investment securities (note 4)	259,601
Loans (note 5)	205,265
Less allowance for loan losses (note 6)	(12,030)
Net loans	193,235
Four Dam Pool Power Agency Loan (note 8)	75,045
Development projects accounted for as:	
Net investment in direct financing leases (note 7)	301,066
Development projects (note 7)	61,029
Notes receivable (note 7)	5,335
Other assets	11,105
Restricted assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 3 and 4)	2,234
Investment securities (note 4)	12,721
Snettisham (note 7):	
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 3 and 4)	9,486
Net investment in direct financing leases (note 7)	89,393
Total non-current assets	1,020,250
Total assets	\$ 1,142,223

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current liabilities:

Bonds payable – current portion (note 9)	\$ 10,415
Accrued interest payable	3,183
Accounts payable	1,290
Total current liabilities	14,888

Non-current liabilities:

Bonds payable – non-current portion (note 9)	233,165
Other liabilities	2,626
Total non-current liabilities	235,791
Liabilities payable from restricted assets – Snettisham:	
Power revenue bonds payable (note 9)	90,075
Other	8,804
Total liabilities	349,558

Net assets (note 2):

Restricted for debt service	3,311
Unrestricted	789,354
Total net assets	792,665

Commitments and contingencies (notes 1, 5, 10 and 11)

Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 1,142,223
-----------------------------------------	---------------------

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended June 30, 2002

(Stated in thousands)

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Interest received on loans (net)	\$ 16,884
Interest received on Four Dam Pool Power Agency Loan	1,983
Receipts from borrows	2,109
Principal collected on loans	38,680
Principal collected on Four Dam Pool Power Agency Loan	654
Other operating receipts	1,729
Loans originated	(39,766)
Loan to Four Dam Pool Power Agency	(77,100)
Payments to suppliers and employees for services	(8,283)
Other operating payments	(2,152)
	<hr/>
Net cash used by operating activities	(65,262)

CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Dividend paid to the State of Alaska	(17,500)
Interest paid on noncapital debt	(1,127)
Net operating loans to the Alaska Energy Authority	(929)
Principal paid on noncapital debt	(6,020)
	<hr/>
Net cash used by noncapital and related financing activities	(25,576)

CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Direct financing lease receipts	20,649
Direct financing lease receipts – Snettisham	5,938
Investment in direct financing leases	(4)
Investment in development projects	(2,935)
Proceeds from capital debt	20,887
Proceeds from capital grants	1,903
Interest paid on capital debt	(15,059)
Principal paid on capital debt	(41,940)
Interest paid on capital debt – Snettisham	(4,857)
Principal paid on capital debt – Snettisham	(1,065)
	<hr/>
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(16,483)

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities	508,693
Purchases of investment securities	(439,622)
Receipts from notes receivable	850
Interest collected on investments	20,919
Net proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	1,986
Proceeds from return on equity investment	250
	<hr/>
Net cash provided by investing activities	93,076
	<hr/>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(14,245)

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<hr/> 40,380
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<hr/> \$ 26,135

>>

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(1) ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) is a component unit of the State of Alaska (State). AIDEA is the primary economic development financing agency of the State, financing economic development projects using existing assets, general obligation bonds or debt secured by project revenues. The Authority's mission is to promote, develop and advance the general prosperity of the people of Alaska, to relieve problems of unemployment and to create additional employment by providing various means of financing and facilitating the financing of industrial, manufacturing, export and business enterprises and other facilities within the State. AIDEA has various powers that support its economic development mission, including, but not limited to, the ability to adopt regulations, to acquire ownership interests in projects, to lease projects, to issue bonds and to acquire and manage projects. AIDEA conducts the majority of its business through the AIDEA Revolving Fund (Authority), established pursuant to legislation. The Authority has two main programs under which it transacts its business, as more fully described below under the headings "Enterprise Development Account" and "Economic Development Account". AIDEA has several smaller programs including a small business economic development loan program and a rural development initiative program that are not part of the Authority. The accompanying financial statements include only the activities of the Authority.

(a) Enterprise Development Account

A summary of programs available under the Enterprise Development Account follows:

- The loan participation program, under which the Authority purchases participations in loans made by financial institutions to their customers. The Authority's participation is limited to the lesser of 80% or \$10,000,000 of the permanent financing for qualifying facilities. The Authority currently has tax-exempt bonds outstanding under this program, which are general obligations of the Authority.
- The business and export assistance program, under which the Authority provides up to an 80% guarantee of the principal balance and a guarantee of interest to the financial institution making a qualifying loan. The maximum guarantee amount of any loan is \$1,000,000.

(b) Economic Development Account

Through the Economic Development Account, the Authority has the ability to own and operate facilities which will help to accomplish its mission. Current own-and-operate projects undertaken through the Economic Development Account are:

- DeLong Mountain Transportation System (Red Dog Project). This project consists of a road and port to serve regional needs and permit transportation of lead and zinc concentrates and other minerals from the Red Dog deposit, the largest zinc deposit in the world, located in the DeLong Mountains in northwestern Alaska. The Red Dog Project was financed with Authority funds and bond financings, including \$150,000,000 of general obligation bonds issued in May 1997, which refunded outstanding revenue bonds and provided construction funds.
- Skagway Ore Terminal (Skagway Terminal). This project is a public-use ore terminal port facility in Skagway, Alaska. The Skagway Terminal was financed by a \$25,000,000 bond issue completed in December 1990; all remaining outstanding bonds were called in April 2002. The purchase of a petroleum products tank farm and vehicle fueling facility was financed using Authority funds.
- Federal Express Project. This project consists of an aircraft hangar and maintenance facilities at the Anchorage International Airport. The Federal Express Project was partially financed by a \$28,000,000 bond issue completed in September 1992; the issue was refunded in June 2002.
- Healy Clean Coal Project (Healy Project). This project is a coal-fired power plant located near Healy, Alaska. The Authority received a \$25,000,000 state legislative appropriation and \$117,327,000 of funding from the U.S. Department of Energy, Clean Coal Technology III Demonstration Grant Program to assist in financing the Healy Project. In May 1998, \$85,000,000 of bonds were issued to refund \$85,000,000 of Variable Rate Revolving Fund Bonds originally issued in July 1996, the proceeds of which were used to finance a portion of the Healy Project.
- Seward Coal Load-Out Facility. In May 1995, the Authority purchased a 49% interest in a coal load-out facility in Seward, Alaska for approximately \$6,900,000. The purchase was subject to specific conditions and the execution of a demand note and repurchase agreement, and corporate guarantees by project participants. In September 2002, final coal shipments through the facility occurred; no new contract has been negotiated by the operator.
- Ketchikan Shipyard (Shipyard). Ownership of the Shipyard, located in Ketchikan, Alaska, was transferred to the Authority in July 1997, under an agreement between the Authority and the State Department of Transportation and

Public Facilities. In connection with the transfer, the City of Ketchikan and the Ketchikan Gateway Borough agreed to provide relief from real property taxes and favorable electric rates for the facility. The Borough agreed to provide ongoing funds for maintenance and repairs for the Shipyard. The Authority also agreed to provide funds for maintenance and repairs in an amount equal to the amount contributed by the Borough. The Authority is currently in discussions to sell the Shipyard to the City of Ketchikan or the Ketchikan Gateway Borough for the Authority's net cash investment.

- Snettisham Hydroelectric Project (Snettisham). This project was acquired in August 1998 when the Authority issued \$100,000,000 of revenue bonds to purchase the project, located in southeast Alaska near Juneau, from the Alaska Power Administration, a federal agency, and to provide funds for the purchase and installation of a submarine cable system, which has been completed. The Authority has agreements with Alaska Electric Light and Power (AEL&P), the sole Juneau electric utility. These agreements provide for the sale of the project's entire electrical capability to AEL&P, require AEL&P to provide the project's operations and maintenance, and provide an option for the purchase of the project at any time after five years from the issue date.
- Alaska Seafood International (ASI). The Authority initially loaned money for the construction of the ASI facility, which performs secondary processing for various types of seafood. An equity interest was purchased in November 1998. The project was completed in September 1999 and the Authority purchased the facility and underlying and associated real estate for \$48 million. In addition, the Authority acquired additional equity interests under a December 2000 restructuring.

Proposed own-and-operate projects for which the Legislature has authorized the issuance of bonds are:

- The Authority has \$55,000,000 of remaining authorization (from an original \$85,000,000 authorization) to issue bonds to finance the acquisition, design and construction of aircraft maintenance/air cargo/air transport support facilities located at Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport.
- The Authority has bonding authorization of \$50,000,000 for a bulk commodity loading and shipping terminal to be located within Cook Inlet to be owned by the Authority.
- The Authority has bonding authorization of \$50,000,000 for a facility to be constructed in Anchorage for the offloading, processing, storage and transloading of seafoods. The Authority purchased ASI in September 1999 and no issuance of bonds is anticipated.
- The Authority has bonding authorization of \$20,000,000 to finance the acquisition, design and construction of the Kodiak rocket launch complex and tracking station and the Fairbanks satellite ground station space park. The Authority does not currently anticipate that it will participate in financing the projects.
- The Authority has bonding authorization of \$80,000,000 to finance the expansion, improvement and modification of the existing Red Dog Project port facilities and to finance the construction of new related facilities to be owned by the Authority. The project is currently being reviewed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers for potential federal funding of a portion of the improvements.
- The Authority has bonding authorization of \$30,000,000 to finance the improvement and expansion of the Nome port facilities to be owned by the Authority. The Authority does not currently anticipate that it will participate in financing the project.
- The Authority has bonding authorization of \$28,000,000 to finance development of a railroad right-of-way within a railroad and utility corridor from near Healy to the eastern boundary of Denali National Park.
- The Authority has bonding authorization of \$15,000,000 to finance the construction and improvement of phase 1 of the proposed Hatcher Pass Ski Resort, located in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

Pursuant to legislation enacted in 1993, the members of the Board of Directors of the Authority also serve as the Board of Directors of the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA). The staff of the Authority serves as the staff of AEA. The Authority and AEA continue to exist as separate legal entities. Pursuant to legislation effective July 1, 1999, certain programs previously administered by the former Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Energy, were transferred to AEA for administration. There is no commingling of funds, assets or liabilities between the Authority and AEA and there is no responsibility of one for the debts or the obligations of the other. Consequently, the accounts of AEA are not included in the accompanying financial statements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(c) **Other**

The Authority has a stand-alone revenue bond program under which the Authority acts as a conduit to facilitate a financing transaction for facilities owned by third parties. Stand-alone revenue bonds issued by the Authority are not general obligations of the Authority. They are payable only out of revenues derived from the financing of projects or the private businesses for which the projects are financed. The Authority is specifically authorized to issue revenue bonds to finance the construction of power transmission interties to be owned by electric utilities in a collective amount not to exceed \$185,000,000; as of June 30, 2002, no bonds under this authorization have been issued. As of June 30, 2002, the Authority had issued revenue bonds for 299 projects (not including bonds issued to refund other bonds). The principal amount payable for revenue bonds issued after July 1, 1995 was \$97,766,000. The aggregate amount outstanding for the remaining revenue bonds, which were issued prior to July 1, 1995, could not be determined; however, their original issue amounts totaled \$616,000,000 (not including bonds issued to refund other bonds).

(d) **Small Business Economic Development and Rural Development Initiative Fund Loan Programs**

AIDEA's Small Business Economic Development Loan Program provides financing to eligible applicants under the United States Economic Development Administration Long-Term Economic Deterioration program and the Sudden and Severe Economic Dislocation program. The Small Business Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund was created to receive loan fund grants from the United States Economic Development Administration.

AIDEA's Rural Development Initiative Fund Loan Program is designed to create job opportunities in rural Alaska by providing small Alaskan businesses with needed capital that may not be available in conventional markets. Businesses must be Alaskan owned and located in a community of 2,500 or less on the road system or off-road communities of 5,000 or less.

(2) **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

On July 2001, the Authority adopted three new accounting statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

- Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments*;
- Statement No. 37, *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments: Omnibus*; and
- Statement No. 38, *Certain Financial Statement Disclosures*

GASB Statement No. 34 (as amended by GASB Statement No. 37) resulted in modifications in the financial reporting model used by the Authority. Modifications include presentation of management's discussion and analysis (as required supplementary information), cash flow statement using the direct method and reclassification of net assets according to certain criteria. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 34 had no cumulative effect on net assets.

GASB Statement No. 38 requires certain disclosures to be made in the notes to the financial statements concurrent with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34. While this Statement does not affect amounts reported in the financial statements of the Authority, certain note disclosures have been added and or amended.

(a) **Basis of Accounting – Enterprise Fund Accounting**

The accounts of the Authority are organized as an Enterprise Fund. Accordingly, the financial activities of the Authority are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when goods or services are received or the related liability is incurred.

GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*, provides two options for reporting proprietary fund activities. The Authority has elected to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements and all FASB Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless they conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

(b) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, short term commercial paper and repurchase agreements, whether unrestricted or restricted as to their use.

(c) **Investments**

The Authority's marketable securities are reported at fair value in the financial statements. Unrealized gains and losses are reported as components of the change in fund net assets. Fair values are obtained from independent sources for marketable securities.

(d) Loans and Related Interest Income

Loans are primarily secured by first deeds of trust on real estate located in Alaska and are generally carried at amounts advanced less principal payments collected. Interest income is accrued as earned. Accrual of interest is discontinued whenever the payment of interest or principal is more than ninety days past due or when the loan terms are restructured. The Authority considers lending activities to be part of its principal ongoing operations and classifies it as operating in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets. Loans are considered program loans for the purposes of cash flow presentation.

(e) Net Investment in Direct Financing Leases

The Authority leases various projects pursuant to certain agreements (as more fully described in note 7) which are recorded in the accompanying financial statements as direct financing leases. Interest income related to direct financing leases is recognized using the effective interest method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the outstanding investment in the lease. The Authority considers such activity to be part of its principal ongoing operations and classifies it as operating in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets.

(f) Development Projects

The Authority's development projects are carried at cost, adjusted for permanent impairments of value. The Authority recognizes impairment losses for long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances result in the carrying amount of the assets exceeding the sum of the expected future cash flows associated with such assets. The Authority considers development project activity, including impairments, if any, to be part of its principal ongoing operations and classifies it as operating in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets.

(g) Notes Receivable

The Authority owns a partial interest in a facility that is accounted for as a note. Interest income is recognized when it is earned. Interest is calculated using a rate of 7.5%.

(h) Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses represents management's judgment as to the amount required to absorb potential losses in the loan portfolio. The factors used by management to determine the allowance required include historical loss experience, individual loan delinquencies, collateral values, economic conditions and other factors. Management's opinion is that the allowance is currently adequate to absorb known losses and inherent risks in the portfolio.

(i) Allowance for Lease Receivables

The allowance for lease receivables represents management's judgment as to the amount required to absorb potential unrealizable direct financing lease receivables. The factors used by management to determine the allowance required include individual lease delinquencies, property values, economic conditions and other factors. Management's opinion is that no allowance for lease receivables is required at June 30, 2002.

(j) Environmental Issues

The Authority's policy relating to environmental issues is to record a liability when the likelihood of Authority responsibility for clean-up is probable and the costs are reasonably estimable. At June 30, 2002, there were no environmental issues which met both of these criteria and, accordingly, no provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for any potential liability which may result.

(k) Appropriations and Grants

The Authority recognizes grant revenue under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*, whereby, revenue is recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements are met.

(l) Income Taxes

The Internal Revenue Code provides that gross income for tax purposes does not include income accruing to a state or territory, or any political subdivision thereof, which is derived from the exercise of any essential governmental function or from any public utility. The Authority is a political subdivision of the State performing an essential governmental function and is therefore exempt from Federal and State income taxes.

(m) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to operations by use of the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of depreciable assets, ranging from 10 to 35 years.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(n) Transfers

Transfers out to other State agencies are recorded when the liability has been incurred and the amount is reasonably estimable.

(o) Segment Information

For purposes of segment reporting, activity related to Snettisham is considered to be a separate segment. The financial statements disclose all information required by the Authority's Snettisham bond resolution.

(p) Estimates

In preparing the financial statements, management of the Authority is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenue and expenses for the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(3) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At June 30, 2002 the Authority's carrying amount of deposits was \$26,135,000 (\$11,720,000 was restricted) and the bank balance was \$26,482,000. All of the bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the Authority's agent in the Authority's name.

(4) INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Major components of investment securities, the maturity distribution and carrying value at June 30, 2002 follows (stated in thousands):

U.S. Treasury securities maturity:	
Within one year	\$ 72,233
After one but within five years	49,875
After five but within ten years	14,507
Thereafter	31,710
	168,325
U.S. Government agencies maturity:	
Within one year	20,280
After one but within five years	40,218
After five but within ten years	28,342
Thereafter	1,598
	90,438
Corporate securities maturity:	
After one but within five years	40,411
After five but within ten years	42,416
Thereafter	13,305
	96,132
	\$ 354,895

All cash, investments and collateral for the repurchase agreements are registered in the Authority's name and are held by the Authority or its custodian. This arrangement results in Category 1 safekeeping risk, the lowest safekeeping risk classification as defined by GASB Statement No. 3 and Technical Bulletin No. 87-1.

Certain investment securities, repurchase agreements and cash are restricted by the terms of the Authority's bond resolutions or other agreements. A summary of restricted amounts at June 30, 2002 follows (stated in thousands):

	Allowable usage	
Capital reserve funds	Secure debt service payments – bonds	\$ 2,494
Debt service and loan prepayment accounts	Funds held for future debt service – bonds	817
Red Dog Project		
Sustaining Capital Fund	Project costs	11,644
Snettisham Hydroelectric Project Funds	Various costs relating to the project	9,486
		\$ 24,441

(5) LOANS

The Authority participates with regulated financial institutions in secured commercial real estate and other loans to businesses throughout the State. Although the Authority has a diversified loan portfolio, the Authority's ability to collect on loans is generally contingent upon economic conditions in the State.

Loans outstanding at June 30, 2002 are classified as follows (dollar amounts stated in thousands):

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Appropriated	265	\$ 8,035
Loan participation:		
Bonds outstanding	34	7,994
Bonds retired	48	15,565
Internally funded	159	173,072
OREO sale financing	28	10,346
Other	18	478
	<u>552</u>	<u>215,490</u>
Less current portion		(10,225)
		<u>\$ 205,265</u>

The aging of loans at June 30, 2002 follows (dollar amounts stated in thousands):

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Current	97.69%	\$ 210,505
Past due:		
31-60 days	1.92%	4,134
61-90 days	0.24%	521
Over 90 days	0.15%	330
	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 215,490</u>

Loans which are more than 90 days past due, excluding restructured loans, on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued amounted to \$330,000 at June 30, 2002. Gross interest income which would have been received on these loans amounted to \$32,000 for the year ended June 30, 2002. The amount of interest income collected and included in the change in net assets was \$27,000 for the year ended June 30, 2002.

Loans on which the terms have been restructured amounted to \$3,583,000 at June 30, 2002. Gross interest income which would have been received on these loans amounted to \$306,000 for the year ended June 30, 2002. The amount of interest income collected and included in the change in net assets was \$210,000 for the year ended June 30, 2002.

(6) ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

An analysis of changes in the allowance for loan losses for the year ended June 30, 2002 follows (stated in thousands):

Balance at beginning of year	\$ 12,197
Recoveries of loans charged off	40
Loans charged off	(207)
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 12,030</u>

(7) NET INVESTMENT IN DIRECT FINANCING LEASES, NOTES AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**(a) Direct Financing Leases**

- The Authority leases the Federal Express Project under an agreement which is recorded as a direct financing lease, expiring twenty years after the facility was placed in service in March 1995. Minimum lease payments under the agreement will return the cost of the Federal Express Project plus 7.55% interest and are expected to be sufficient to pay the debt service on the \$20,475,000 Revolving Fund Refunding Bonds issued June 20, 2002.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

- Minimum annual toll fees for usage of the DeLong Mountain Transportation System return the cost of the initial Red Dog Project, which went into service in 1990, to the Authority over 50 years at an interest rate of 6.5%. Toll fees for the expansion to the Red Dog Project return the cost of the expansion from the in-service date through the end of the term of the agreement at a rate based on bonds issued to finance the expansion.
- The Authority leases the Alaska Seafood International project under an agreement which is recorded as a direct financing lease with an initial term of 30 years. Monthly minimum lease payments range from \$360,000 to \$370,000 with several larger payments scheduled during the lease term. During an initial operating term, lease payments may be deferred if certain performance benchmarks are not satisfied. Additional information regarding this project is described below.

The components of the Authority's net investment in direct financing leases at June 30, 2002 are (stated in thousands):

Minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 824,645
Less unearned income	(495,031)
Less impairment loss	(25,600)
Net investment in direct financing leases	<u>\$ 304,014</u>

At June 30, 2002, future minimum lease payments receivable for each of the five succeeding fiscal years are (stated in thousands):

<u>Year ending June 30:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2003	\$ 20,650
2004	22,900
2005	23,650
2006	24,730
2007	25,090

The components of the Authority's net investment in direct financing leases by project at June 30, 2002 are (stated in thousands):

Alaska Seafood International	\$ 22,400
Federal Express Project	24,537
Red Dog Project	257,077
	<u>\$ 304,014</u>

The Authority provided construction financing and, upon substantial completion in 1999, acquired the ASI facility and underlying and associated real estate for \$48 million. The Authority entered into a long-term lease of the facilities, with rent payments scheduled to commence in October 2000. Initially, private U.S. investors and a Taiwan investment company comprised the ownership of the operator of the facility. In February 2000, following a change in political control in Taiwan, the Taiwan investment company was directed to return to Taiwan, and the project encountered financial difficulties. In April 2001, Sunrise Capital Partners of New York (Sunrise) purchased a 51% interest in ASI. Concurrent with the purchase by Sunrise, the Authority, a secured lender, the other owners and ASI signed an agreement to restructure approximately \$25 million of debt, to provide new operating capital and to make the Authority and the secured lender equity owners of ASI. The Authority converted accrued and prospective payments due under the lease agreement and an equity contribution of \$2.5 million for a 29% equity interest in ASI. Operations at the plant resumed in 2001. After the restructuring, Sunrise and other equity owners contributed additional equity, so that the Authority's interest in ASI dropped to approximately 20%.

In the third quarter of 2002, the company again ran into financial difficulties and operations became virtually dormant. Another restructuring by the equity owners was completed subsequent to year end. The Authority's ownership interest decreased to approximately 8% as a result. As part of the restructuring, the Authority purchased from ASI land adjacent to the ASI facility for \$2 million and agreed, under certain conditions, to contribute, for additional equity in ASI, up to

\$500,000 more to be used for facility related expenses. The Authority received land with an estimated market value at least equal to the amount paid for the land. Other participants contributed additional equity of approximately \$1,350,000, and further agreed to other deferrals and concessions which effectively provide ASI additional working capital. The restructuring provided ASI with necessary working capital to continue operations. Certain organizational changes also took place, including the appointment of a new president and CEO of ASI.

The Authority recognized an impairment loss of \$25,600,000 on its investment in the ASI facility during the year ended June 30, 2002 in response to the operating problems incurred by ASI. The facility was valued at its estimated fair value in the event that ASI operations cease (based upon an appraisal).

(b) Notes Receivable

The Authority receives user fees in consideration of its interest in the Seward Coal Load-Out facility. The user continues to operate the facility at its sole expense. The Authority accounts for this transaction as a note receivable.

(c) Development Projects

- The Skagway Terminal is currently vacant. The Authority is attempting to locate potential new users, however low world base metal prices have precluded new mineral development in the areas that the Skagway Terminal services.
- See note 11 for information relating to the Healy Project.
- The Authority entered into an operations and maintenance agreement for the Shipyard with Alaska Ship and Drydock (ASD). Under that agreement, the Authority is paid a minimum \$1,500 per month for certain uses of the facility and is also paid a percentage of net profits resulting from ASD's activities at the Shipyard. The Authority is currently negotiating to sell the Shipyard and has reduced the carrying value of its investment to estimated net realizable value.

The components of the Authority's net investment in development projects at June 30, 2002 are (stated in thousands):

Skagway Terminal	\$ 1,982
Healy Clean Coal Project	56,000
Ketchikan Shipyard	3,047
	<u>\$ 61,029</u>

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2002 follows (stated in thousands):

	<u>Balance at June 30, 2001</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Losses and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance at June 30, 2002</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Development projects	\$ 2,128	1,915	1,736	2,307
Land	600	—	—	600
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 2,728</u>	<u>1,915</u>	<u>1,736</u>	<u>2,907</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Development projects	\$ 134,394	4	65,746	68,652
Other capital assets	2,698	—	—	2,698
Total capital assets being depreciated	137,092	4	65,746	71,350
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Development projects	6,030	3,900	—	9,930
Other capital assets	79	135	—	214
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>6,109</u>	<u>4,035</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10,144</u>
Capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ 130,983</u>	<u>(4,031)</u>	<u>65,746</u>	<u>61,206</u>

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(d) Restricted Direct Financing Lease

During 1999, the Authority purchased the Snettisham Hydroelectric Project from the federal government. Under the terms of various agreements, the project is operated by and all power from the project is sold to AEL&P. The project provides the majority of the Juneau-Douglas area electrical energy.

(8) FOUR DAM POOL POWER AGENCY LOAN

The Four Dam Pool loan is an up to \$82,100,000 purchase-money financing the Authority provided to the Four Dam Pool Power Agency, a joint action agency (Agency) on January 31, 2002, to acquire the Four Dam Pool Project from AEA.

The project consists of the generation and transmission facilities and other property associated with the Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project (providing power to Ketchikan), the Lake Tyee Hydroelectric Project (providing power to Wrangell and Petersburg), the Solomon Gulch Hydroelectric Project (providing power to Valdez and Glennallen), and the Terror Lake Hydroelectric Project (providing power to Kodiak) (collectively, "the Four Dam Pool Project"). At the present time, none of the individual projects or the communities they serve are interconnected. Since the Four Dam Pool Project's inception, power from the projects has been sold pursuant to a Long Term Power Sales Agreement (PSA) entered into between AEA and the City of Ketchikan dba Ketchikan Public Utilities, the City of Wrangell dba Wrangell Municipal Light and Power, the City of Petersburg dba Petersburg Municipal Power and Light, Copper Valley Electric Association, Inc. and Kodiak Electric Association, Inc. ("Purchasing Utilities"). With certain limited exceptions, the Purchasing Utilities are obligated to purchase their power requirements from the Four Dam Pool Project to the extent the power is available. Power is sold to the Purchasing Utilities at a uniform rate. The Loan Agreement provides that the PSA may not be amended without the Authority's consent.

On January 31, 2002, AEA sold the Four Dam Pool Project to the Agency. The Agency's membership is composed solely of the Purchasing Utilities. Under the terms of the sale, the Agency was assigned all of AEA's interest and assumed all of AEA's obligations in the Four Dam Pool Project and the PSA.

The Authority loaned \$77,100,000 to the Agency for the purchase, closing costs and initial funding of reserves related to the Agency's acquisition of the Four Dam Pool Project. The Authority further agreed to lend to the Agency up to an additional \$5,000,000 no later than April 30, 2010, if the Agency meets certain conditions related to construction of an intertie between the Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project and the Lake Tyee Hydroelectric Project or if the Agency owes a purchase credit to AEA because the Agency fails to make timely progress on the Swan-Tyee Intertie project.

The Four Dam Pool Loan, comprising both the initial and potential loan, with interest at 6.5% per annum, is payable in installments over no more than 25 years from revenues generated by the sale of power pursuant to the PSA. The Authority's interests in the Four Dam Pool Loan are secured under a trust agreement and a deed of trust and security agreement. Under the loan agreement with the Authority, the Agency is required to deposit the entire debt service component of the power rate into a dedicated account which is then available to make the required deposits to the trustee for debt service and required reserve account deposits. The trustee under the trust agreement holds and administers various accounts and assets of the trust estate. Assets that secure the Four Dam Pool Loan include the Four Dam Pool Project, project reserve funds and dedicated accounts, the PSA and other associated tangible and intangible assets.

(9) BONDS PAYABLE

The composition of bonds outstanding issued under the Authority's Revolving Fund Bond Resolution (Revolving Fund Bonds) at June 30, 2002 follows (interest rate and maturity date information is as of June 30, 2002. Dollar amounts are stated in thousands):

	Balance at June 30, 2001	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2002	Amounts due within one year
Revolving Fund Bonds:					
Series 1990A – issued December 13, 1990, called April 2002	\$ 14,285	—	14,285	—	—
Series 1992A – issued September 30, 1992, defeased June 20, 2002	21,665	—	21,665	—	—
Series 1995A – 5.85% to 6.0%, issued May 17, 1995, maturing through 2005	3,165	—	495	2,670	825
Series 1997A – 5.5% to 6.125%, issued March 27, 1997, maturing through 2027	136,115	—	3,940	132,175	4,160
Revolving Fund Refunding Bonds:					
Series 1993A – 5.6% to 6.2%, issued June 3, 1993, maturing through 2010	7,605	—	1,720	5,885	605
Series 1994A – 5.6% to 5.9%, issued March 30, 1994, maturing through 2006	3,330	—	970	2,360	525
Series 1995B – 5.7% to 5.85%, issued May 17, 1995, maturing through 2005	5,325	—	2,835	2,490	615
Series 1998A – 4.5% to 5.25%, issued May 14, 1998, maturing through 2023	79,575	—	2,050	77,525	2,140
Series 2002A – 4.0% to 5.5%, issued June 20, 2002, maturing through 2014	—	20,475	—	20,475	1,545
	<u>\$ 271,065</u>	<u>20,475</u>	<u>47,960</u>	<u>243,580</u>	<u>10,415</u>

At June 30, 2002, all Revolving Fund Bonds are secured by the general assets and future revenues of the Authority. Various bonds are further secured by loan proceeds and capital reserve funds established pursuant to terms of the bond resolutions (note 4). Various bonds are further secured by bond insurance.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

In June 2002, the Authority issued \$20,475,000 of Revolving Fund Refunding Bonds for purposes of refunding and defeasing \$20,540,000 of Series 1992A Revolving Fund Bonds. The refunded Series 1992A bonds were called in July 2002. The refunding resulted in aggregate debt service payments over the next twelve years in a total amount approximately \$2,500,000 less than the debt service payments which would have been due on the refunded bonds. There was an economic gain of approximately \$1,576,000, which is calculated as the net difference between the present value of the old debt service requirements and the present value of the new debt service requirements, discounted at the effective interest rate and adjusted for additional cash paid.

The minimum payments related to all Revolving Fund Bonds for the years subsequent to June 30, 2002 are as follows (stated in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003	\$ 10,415	13,410	23,825
2004	10,870	13,094	23,964
2005	11,880	12,510	24,390
2006	10,175	11,856	22,031
2007	10,110	11,286	21,396
2008-2012	57,195	47,416	104,611
2013-2017	64,635	30,511	95,146
2018-2022	41,070	15,216	56,286
2023-2027	27,230	4,390	31,620
	<u>\$ 243,580</u>	<u>159,689</u>	<u>403,269</u>

Revolving Fund Bond resolution covenants effective June 30, 2002 preclude the Authority from incurring any general obligation indebtedness unless future estimated net income (as defined in the Revolving Fund Bond Resolution) equals not less than 150% of the general obligation annual debt service requirement in each year or from taking any action to cause its unrestricted surplus (as defined in the Revolving Fund Bond Resolution) to be less than the lesser of \$200,000,000 or the amount of general obligation indebtedness outstanding, and in no event less than \$100,000,000. At June 30, 2002, the Authority has estimated that projected future coverage for each future year exceeds 150%, giving effect only to existing projects at that date, including the projected effect of completion of all current projects, and excluding the effect of proposed projects. At June 30, 2002, unrestricted surplus was approximately \$738,000,000. The Authority is also required by Revolving Fund Bond covenants to maintain 25% of the unrestricted surplus requirement described above in cash and U.S. Treasury securities maturing within one year. At June 30, 2002, the liquidity requirement was \$50,000,000.

The Authority also issued \$100,000,000 of Power Revenue Bonds to finance the purchase of Snettisham. The bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 4.75% to 6.0%, mature at varying dates through 2034 and are payable solely from project revenues, currently received from AEL&P pursuant to a power sales agreement, and from other project funds. Certain of the bonds are insured by Ambac Assurance Corporation. In December 1999, the Authority defeased \$6,865,000 of the bonds using funds on hand. The minimum payments related to the Power Revenue Bonds for the years subsequent to June 30, 2002 are as follows (stated in thousands):

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003	\$ 1,115	4,806	5,921
2004	1,170	4,753	5,923
2005	1,230	4,692	5,922
2006	1,295	4,627	5,922
2007	1,360	4,559	5,919
2008-2012	7,990	21,629	29,619
2013-2017	10,540	19,056	29,596
2018-2022	13,810	15,792	29,602
2023-2027	17,765	11,834	29,599
2028-2032	22,850	6,756	29,606
2033-2034	10,950	891	11,841
	<u>\$ 90,075</u>	<u>99,395</u>	<u>189,470</u>

(10) RETIREMENT PLAN**(a) Plan Description**

The Authority contributes to the State of Alaska Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), a defined benefit, agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system which was established and is administered by the State to provide pension, postemployment healthcare, death and disability benefits to eligible employees. All full-time Authority employees are eligible to participate in PERS. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by State law and may be amended only by the State Legislature.

Each fiscal year, PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Retirement and Benefits, P.O. Box 110203, Juneau, Alaska, 99811-0203 or by calling (907) 465-4460.

(b) Funding Policy and Annual Pension Cost

Employee contribution rates are 6.75% for employees, as required by State statute. The funding policy for PERS provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as a percentage of annual covered payroll, are sufficient to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

Contribution rates:	
Employee	6.75%
Employer	7.20%
Annual pension cost	\$402,000
Contributions made	\$402,000
Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 1997
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization method	Level dollar, open
Amortization period	Rolling 25 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market
Actuarial assumptions:	
Inflation rate	4.00%
Investment return	8.25%
Projected salary increase:	
Inflation	4.00%
Productivity and merit	1.50%
Health cost trend	5.50%

In the current year, the Authority determined, in accordance with provisions of GASB Statement No. 27, that no pension liability (asset) existed to PERS and there was no previously reported liability (asset) to PERS.

(11) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**(a) Commitments**

At June 30, 2002, the Authority held approximately \$147,000 of borrower and participating lender money which had not yet been remitted or applied. Additionally, the Authority held approximately \$87,001,000 of investments in trust for the construction of two intertie projects. The Authority held approximately \$24,410,000 of investments in trust for others under various agreements. The moneys and related liability are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

(b) Healy Clean Coal Project

A Power Sales Agreement between Golden Valley Electric Association (GVEA) and the Authority for the Healy Project was originally entered into in 1991. In 1998, GVEA initiated litigation alleging that the Authority had breached the Healy Project Power Sales Agreement, among other allegations.

On March 9, 2000, GVEA and the Authority entered into a settlement agreement regarding the Healy Project litigation. The settlement agreement provided for the interim shutdown of the Healy Project, which is now maintained in custodial status by the Authority. The settlement agreement further provided terms of partial financial assistance under which GVEA, if it elected to proceed, could either retrofit the plant to conventional combustor technology or operate the Healy Project under existing systems.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

GVEA has declined the financing option provided under the settlement agreement for either retrofit option. GVEA continues to seek federal funding for the retrofit of the Healy Project to conventional combustor technology. To date, no federal participation has been authorized.

The Authority continues to also explore options to operate the Healy Project under existing systems. The Authority has applied for a grant through the U.S. Department of Energy to assist in costs associated with such a start-up. The Authority has also retained Capital Energy, an affiliate of American Electric Power Inc., to provide further technical evaluation of the Healy Project and to assist in negotiation of a Power Sales Agreement.

During 2002, the Authority determined that the carrying value of the project was impaired, and wrote it down by approximately \$66,000,000 to its estimated fair value of \$56,000,000. The estimated fair value was determined based upon a future cash flow analysis discounted at the risk free rate.

(c) Dividend

Pursuant to Alaska statutes the Authority's Board is required to annually determine the amount of a dividend to be made available for appropriation by the legislature. The dividend made available by the Board is to be not less than 25% and not more than 50% of the Authority's audited "net income", as defined in statute, for the fiscal year two years before the fiscal year in which the dividend is to be made. In no event, however, may the dividend exceed unrestricted "net income". The Authority's Board has authorized a \$20,149,500 dividend to be paid during the year ending June 30, 2003.

(d) Other Commitments and Contingencies

The Authority from time to time may be a defendant in legal proceedings and contract disputes related to the conduct of its business. In the normal course of business, it also has various commitments and contingent liabilities, such as commitments for the extension of credit and guarantees, which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. At June 30, 2002, the Authority had extended loan commitments for loans of \$29,338,000 and loan guarantees of \$2,015,000. In the opinion of management, the financial position of the Authority will not be affected materially by the final outcome of any present legal proceedings or other contingent liabilities and commitments.

End of Financial Statements

Exemption from taxation

The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority is a political subdivision of the State of Alaska performing an essential governmental function and as such is not subject to federal or state income taxation. In accordance with AS 44.88.140 (a), the Authority submits the following information describing the nature and extent of the tax exemption of the Authority's property: All furniture, fixtures and equipment utilized by Authority personnel and real property occupied by the Authority offices within the Municipality of Anchorage are exempt from Municipality of Anchorage property taxes. All real and personal property associated with or part of projects developed, originally owned or operated under the Economic Development account located within cities, municipalities and/or boroughs are exempt from any respective real and personal property taxes.

