

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2002.

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 1-8957

ALASKA AIR GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

91-1292054
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

19300 Pacific Highway South, Seattle, Washington 98188
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (206) 431-7040

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 ☐

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

The registrant has 26,549,161 common shares, par value \$1.00, outstanding at July 31, 2002.

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Due to the restatement discussed in Note 2 and the additional work involved with this restatement, the Company's independent public accountants have not completed their review of the consolidated financial statements included in this filing in accordance with professional standards for conducting such reviews.

Upon completion of the review by the Company's independent accountants, if a change is required to the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements, the Company will amend this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to present the reviewed unaudited consolidated financial statements and a discussion of any material changes made.

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PART I. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ITEM 1. Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (unaudited)

Alaska Air Group, Inc.

ASSETS

(In Millions)	Restated December 31, 2001	June 30, 2002
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 490.3	\$ 269.9
Marketable securities	170.4	437.0
Receivables — net	83.5	97.8
Inventories and supplies — net	71.5	71.5
Prepaid expenses and other assets	109.7	136.8
Total Current Assets	925.4	1,013.0
Property and Equipment		
Flight equipment	2,002.8	2,007.2
Other property and equipment	395.5	419.4
Deposits for future flight equipment	112.4	87.9
	2,510.7	2,514.5
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	701.3	760.2
Total Property and Equipment — Net	1,809.4	1,754.3
Intangible Assets	51.4	51.4
Other Assets	157.0	169.5
Total Assets	\$ 2,943.2	\$2,988.2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (unaudited)

Alaska Air Group, Inc.

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In Millions Except Share Amounts)		Restated December 31, 2001	June 30, 2002
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable		\$ 122.0	\$ 127.4
Accrued aircraft rent		90.1	79.5
Accrued wages, vacation and payroll taxes		79.9	85.1
Other accrued liabilities		207.5	192.6
Air traffic liability		220.4	286.8
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations		43.2	45.7
Total Current Liabilities		763.1	817.1
Long-Term Debt and Capital Lease Obligations		847.9	852.1
Other Liabilities and Credits			
Deferred income taxes		177.6	162.7
Deferred revenue		176.6	179.5
Other liabilities		128.8	156.3
		483.0	498.5
Shareholders' Equity			
Common stock, \$1 par value			
Authorized: 100,000,000 shares			
Issued: 2001 - 29,268,869 shares			
2002 - 29,285,569 shares		29.3	29.3
Capital in excess of par value		482.5	482.9
Treasury stock, at cost: 2001 - 2,740,501 shares			
2002 - 2,736,408 shares		(62.6)	(62.5)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(3.9)	5.5
Retained earnings		403.9	365.3
		849.2	820.5
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		\$ 2,943.2	\$2,988.2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (unaudited)

Alaska Air Group, Inc.

Three Months Ended June 30
(In Millions Except Per Share Amounts)

	Restated 2001	2002
Operating Revenues		
Passenger	\$ 534.3	\$ 525.4
Freight and mail	24.1	21.3
Other — net	20.9	27.4
Total Operating Revenues	579.3	574.1
Operating Expenses		
Wages and benefits	193.0	212.4
Contracted services	20.7	22.3
Aircraft fuel	89.8	75.1
Aircraft maintenance	46.9	42.4
Aircraft rent	46.3	46.8
Food and beverage service	15.4	17.0
Commissions	16.3	11.5
Other selling expenses	32.8	33.5
Depreciation and amortization	32.3	34.2
Loss on sale of assets	0.4	0.0
Landing fees and other rentals	30.7	36.1
Other	44.4	49.6
Total Operating Expenses	569.0	580.9
Operating Income (Loss)	10.3	(6.8)
Nonoperating Income (Expense)		
Interest income	5.7	5.8
Interest expense	(10.6)	(11.6)
Interest capitalized	2.3	0.5
Other — net	(0.6)	5.6
	(3.2)	0.3
Income (loss) before income tax	7.1	(6.5)
Income tax expense (benefit)	3.2	(2.0)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 3.9	\$ (4.5)
Basic Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.17)
Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.17)
Shares used for computation:		
Basic	26.481	26.548
Diluted	26.526	26.548

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (unaudited)

Alaska Air Group, Inc.

Six Months Ended June 30
(In Millions Except Per Share Amounts)

	Restated 2001	2002
Operating Revenues		
Passenger	\$1,014.1	\$ 981.5
Freight and mail	44.7	38.4
Other — net	36.5	51.1
Total Operating Revenues	1,095.3	1,071.0
Operating Expenses		
Wages and benefits	383.8	415.8
Contracted services	41.4	45.0
Aircraft fuel	179.5	139.8
Aircraft maintenance	100.4	85.5
Aircraft rent	92.5	93.3
Food and beverage service	29.4	31.3
Commissions	31.8	23.9
Other selling expenses	64.6	63.7
Depreciation and amortization	62.8	66.8
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	1.2	(0.6)
Landing fees and other rentals	59.0	66.2
Other	90.8	98.2
Total Operating Expenses	1,137.2	1,128.9
Operating Loss	(41.9)	(57.9)
Nonoperating Income (Expense)		
Interest income	13.8	10.2
Interest expense	(22.7)	(23.5)
Interest capitalized	5.9	0.7
Other — net	(2.0)	11.0
	(5.0)	(1.6)
Loss before income tax	(46.9)	(59.5)
Income tax benefit	(16.1)	(20.9)
Net Loss	\$ (30.8)	\$ (38.6)
Basic Loss Per Share:	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.45)
Diluted Loss Per Share:	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.45)
Shares used for computation:		
Basic	26.476	26.540
Diluted	26.476	26.540

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (unaudited)

Alaska Air Group, Inc.

(In Millions)	<i>Common Shares Outstanding</i>	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Treasury Stock, at Cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances at December 31, 2001:							
As previously reported	26.528	\$ 29.3	\$ 482.5	\$(62.6)	\$ (3.9)	\$375.0	\$820.3
Prior period adjustment (see Note 2)						28.9	28.9
As restated	26.528	29.3	482.5	(62.6)	(3.9)	403.9	849.2
Net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2002						(38.6)	(38.6)
Other comprehensive income (loss):							
Related to fuel hedges:							
Change in fair value					22.4		
Reclassification to earnings					(8.6)		
Income tax effect					(5.4)		
					8.4		8.4
Related to marketable securities:							
Change in fair value					0.5		
Reclassification to earnings					0.6		
Income tax effect					(0.1)		
					1.0		1.0
Total comprehensive income (loss)							(29.2)
Treasury stock sales	0.005			0.1			0.1
Stock issued under stock plans	0.016		0.4				0.4
Balances at June 30, 2002	26.549	\$ 29.3	\$ 482.9	\$(62.5)	\$ 5.5	\$365.3	\$820.5

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)

Alaska Air Group, Inc.

Six Months Ended June 30 (In Millions)	Restated 2001	2002
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (30.8)	\$ (38.6)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	62.8	66.8
Amortization of airframe and engine overhauls	43.0	31.1
Changes in Derivative Fair Values	2.5	(8.6)
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	1.2	(0.6)
Decrease in deferred income taxes	(12.3)	(18.4)
Increase in accounts receivable — net	(38.0)	(14.3)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	12.0	(14.8)
Increase in air traffic liability	83.0	66.4
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	2.0	(8.5)
Increase in deferred revenue and other-net	1.4	21.1
Net cash provided by operating activities	126.8	81.6
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from disposition of assets	0.4	2.1
Purchases of marketable securities	(239.4)	(358.5)
Sales and maturities of marketable securities	265.0	93.0
Property and equipment additions:		
Flight equipment, including advance deposits	(214.5)	22.3
Capitalized overhauls	(31.1)	(31.7)
Other flight equipment	(36.9)	(9.9)
Other property	(24.6)	(19.9)
Restricted deposits and other	(0.5)	(6.6)
Net cash used in investing activities	(281.6)	(309.2)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	136.5	25.5
Long-term debt and capital lease payments	(47.7)	(18.8)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	0.6	0.5
Net cash provided by financing activities	89.4	7.2
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(65.4)	(220.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	101.1	490.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 35.7	\$ 269.9
Supplemental disclosure of cash paid (refunded) during the period for:		
Interest (net of amount capitalized)	\$ 22.7	\$ 23.0
Income taxes	(0.1)	(20.8)
Noncash investing and financing activities	None	None

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

Alaska Air Group, Inc.

Note 1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Alaska Air Group, Inc. (the Company) include the accounts of its principal subsidiaries, Alaska Airlines, Inc. (Alaska) and Horizon Air Industries, Inc. (Horizon). These statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001. They include all adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. Except for the restatement of the prior year's financial statements as described below, the adjustments made were of a normal recurring nature. Certain reclassifications have been made in the prior year's financial statements to conform to the 2002 presentation.

As further discussed in Note 2, the Company is restating its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001 and its unaudited consolidated financial statements for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2002 and for all quarterly periods during the year ended December 31, 2001. The Company expects to amend its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". Under this Statement the Company's goodwill will no longer be amortized, but instead will be tested for impairment on a minimum of an annual basis. The impact of discontinuing amortization of existing goodwill has resulted in an increase of net income of \$1.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002. During the second quarter of 2002, the Company completed the first step of its impairment test related to its \$51.4 million of goodwill. The test was performed using Alaska and Horizon as separate reporting units. Results of the test indicate that there may be an impairment in each reporting unit as it was determined that the net book value of each reporting unit exceeded its fair value. As a result, the Company is in the process of completing the second step of the impairment test to determine the amount of impairment, if any. The Company is unable to estimate the amount of the possible impairment, but is expected to complete the second step of the impairment test during the fourth quarter of 2002. If an impairment charge is made, it would not be reflected in the results of operations, but would be reflected as a cumulative effect of an accounting change in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (effective for the Company on January 1, 2003). This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. The Company expects that adoption of SFAS No. 143 will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". This Statement supersedes SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" and APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations — Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions". Adoption of this Statement, in the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2002, did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections". This Statement requires that only certain debt extinguishment transactions be classified as an extraordinary item. Additionally, under this Statement, capital leases that are modified so that the resulting agreement is an operating lease, shall be accounted for under the sale-leaseback provisions of SFAS No. 98. The Statement also includes minor modifications to existing U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) literature. Provisions of the Statement are effective for the Company commencing in May 2002 through January 2003.

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In June 2002 the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities". This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies EITF Issue No. 94-3 "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)". The Statement requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. The Statement is effective for the Company on January 1, 2003.

We do not expect a significant impact on our financial position or results of operations from adoption of SFAS No. 145 or 146.

Note 2. Restatement of Quarterly Financial Statements

In June 2002, the Company changed its accounting policies relating to the accrual for certain lease return costs and the capitalization of software development costs, and restated its previously issued financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001, including the interim periods within that year and the quarter ended March 31, 2002 to reflect these changes. The effect of these changes is as shown below, but in summary, they result in an increase in shareholders' equity of \$28.9 million as of December 31, 2001. Additionally, the Company changed its accounting for aircraft purchase commitments assumed by a third party, and made a reclassification of deferred income taxes, neither of which impact equity or earnings. These changes are more fully described below. Because the former methods are not considered to be in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, the financial statements have been restated to give retroactive effect to these changes.

Leased Aircraft Return Costs

The Company leases many of its aircraft under relatively long-term operating lease agreements. These aircraft are subject to periodic airframe and engine overhauls based on the Company's maintenance program. The Company's previous policy was to capitalize these overhauls and amortize the costs over the estimated lives of the overhauls. Separately, many of the Company's lease agreements contain provisions which require that at the end of the lease, either certain minimum times remain until the next overhaul, or the Company make a cash payment to the lessor. At the inception of the lease, the Company does not know the balance between actual time remaining to the next overhaul and cash payments that will be used to satisfy its return commitments. Under the previous method, the Company accrued the costs of returning leased aircraft, including any cash payments due to lessors and any unamortized overhauls, on a straight-line basis over the lives of the leases. Airframe and engine overhauls will now be capitalized and amortized over the remaining lease term, if shorter than the life of the overhaul. Additionally, under our new method, since the amount of cash payments by themselves cannot be reasonably predicted at the inception of the lease, the Company will be accruing cash payments expected to be made to lessors over the last few years of the lease when probable and estimable, versus over the entire lease term.

Internally Developed Software

The Company also revised its accounting practices for certain costs of internally developed software. These costs were previously charged to expense as they were incurred, and they will now be capitalized and amortized over the estimated lives of the software.

Aircraft Purchase Commitments

The Company has a purchase commitment that may trigger a liability under certain events of default. The Company previously recognized a portion of this commitment which was funded by a third party as a liability, and related aircraft purchase deposits, on its balance sheet. Since the executory contract for the previous commitment is not an obligation of the Company until the aircraft is delivered, this commitment is now disclosed as a purchase commitment and not included in long-term debt or deposits for future flight equipment.

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The effect of the restatement for the three months ended March 31, 2002 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2002	
	Reported	Restated
	(in millions, except per share)	
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 548.3	\$ 548.0
Net Loss	\$ (34.4)	\$ (34.1)
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share	\$ (1.30)	\$ (1.29)

The effect of the restatement for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2001 is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2001		Six Months Ended June 30, 2001	
	Reported	Restated	Reported	Restated
	(in millions, except per share)			
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 568.0	\$ 569.0	\$1,133.5	\$1,137.2
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 4.7	\$ 3.9	\$ (28.4)	\$ (30.8)
Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) per Share	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.15	\$ (1.07)	\$ (1.16)

The effect of the restatement on selected balance sheet items is as follows:

	December 31, 2001		March 31, 2002	
	Reported	Restated	Reported	Restated
	(in millions)			
Current Assets	\$ 900.4	\$ 925.4	\$ 920.4	\$ 945.4
Property and Equipment-Net	\$1,825.0	\$1,809.4	\$1,792.1	\$1,767.7
Current Liabilities	\$ 756.2	\$ 763.1	\$ 759.3	\$ 766.3
Long-Term Debt	\$ 863.3	\$ 847.9	\$ 862.5	\$ 839.8
Shareholders' Equity	\$ 820.3	\$ 849.2	\$ 797.3	\$ 826.5

Note 3. Frequent Flyer Program

Alaska's Mileage Plan liabilities are included under the following balance sheet captions.

	December 31, 2001	June 30, 2002
	(In millions)	
Current Liabilities:		
Other accrued liabilities	\$ 67.3	\$ 69.9
Other Liabilities and Credits:		
Deferred revenue	123.0	126.0
Other liabilities	58.0	80.0
Total	\$ 248.3	\$ 275.9

Note 4. Other Assets

At December 31, 2001 and June 30, 2002, other assets included prepaid pension cost of \$98.4 million and \$101.4 million, respectively.

Note 5. Earnings per Share

Earnings per share (EPS) calculations were as follows (in millions except per share amounts). Stock options excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS for the three and six month periods because they are antidilutive, represented 2.4 million and 3.2 million shares, respectively, in 2001 and 2002.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	Restated 2001	2002	Restated 2001	2002
Basic				
Net income (loss)	\$ 3.9	\$ (4.5)	\$ (30.8)	\$ (38.6)
Average shares outstanding	26.481	26.548	26.476	26.540
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.17)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.45)
Diluted				
Net income (loss)	\$ 3.9	\$ (4.5)	\$ (30.8)	\$ (38.6)
Average shares outstanding	26.481	26.548	26.476	26.540
Assumed exercise of stock options	.045	—	—	—
Diluted EPS shares	26.526	26.548	26.476	26.540
Earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.17)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.45)

Note 6. Operating Segment Information

Operating segment information for Alaska and Horizon was as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	Restated 2001	2002	Restated 2001	2002
Operating revenues:				
Alaska	\$ 471.3	\$ 476.9	\$ 889.4	\$ 885.8
Horizon	113.9	103.1	215.9	196.3
Elimination of intercompany revenues	(5.9)	(5.9)	(10.0)	(11.1)
Consolidated	579.3	574.1	1,095.3	1,071.0
Income (loss) before income tax:				
Alaska	8.7	(2.7)	(28.4)	(45.2)
Horizon	(0.8)	(3.0)	(17.1)	(13.0)
Other	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(1.3)
Consolidated	7.1	(6.5)	(46.9)	(59.5)
Total assets at end of period:				
Alaska	2,468.1	2,807.3	2,468.1	2,807.3
Horizon	259.7	252.5	259.7	252.5
Other	876.7	834.8	876.7	834.8
Elimination of intercompany accounts	(929.5)	(906.4)	(929.5)	(906.4)
Consolidated	\$ 2,675.0	\$ 2,988.2	\$ 2,675.0	\$ 2,988.2

Note 7. U.S. Government Compensation

In September 2001, the U.S. Government passed the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (the Act) to compensate the airlines for direct and incremental losses as a result of the September 11 terrorist attacks. Alaska estimates that it is eligible for up to \$85 million, and it has recognized as income the \$71.6 million received through June 30, 2002. In the second quarter of 2002, Alaska submitted its final application to the Department of Transportation (DOT), and is in the process of preparing responses to inquiries from the DOT regarding the final application. The Company expects final resolution of the application during the third quarter of 2002. The ultimate amount of compensation to be received may be higher or lower than the amount of cash that has been received to date.

Horizon estimates that its share of the compensation is \$9.8 million, and through December 31, 2001, it had received \$8.3 million. During the

second quarter of 2002, Horizon submitted its final application to the DOT, and received a payment of \$1.0 million in July 2002 in response to the final application. Under the Act, the remaining 5% of the eligible compensation will be dispensed upon completion of DOT review procedures.

Alaska Airlines Financial and Statistical Data

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
Financial Data (in millions):	Restated 2001	2002	% Change	Restated 2001	2002	% Change
Operating Revenues:						
Passenger	\$ 434.7	\$ 433.6	(0.3)	\$ 819.8	\$ 807.8	(1.5)
Freight and mail	21.4	20.0	(6.5)	39.7	35.9	(9.6)
Other — net	15.2	23.3	53.3	29.9	42.1	40.8
Total Operating Revenues	471.3	476.9	1.2	889.4	885.8	(0.4)
Operating Expenses:						
Wages and benefits	156.4	175.2	12.0	310.5	341.3	9.9
Contracted services	18.0	19.2	6.7	35.7	39.0	9.2
Aircraft fuel	74.1	64.2	(13.4)	148.1	119.4	(19.4)
Aircraft maintenance	32.2	36.1	12.1	67.5	71.7	6.2
Aircraft rent	35.0	31.8	(9.1)	70.3	63.6	(9.5)
Food and beverage service	14.7	16.2	10.2	27.9	30.1	7.9
Commissions	18.2	14.2	(22.0)	34.1	28.5	(16.4)
Other selling expenses	26.6	27.8	4.5	52.6	52.7	0.2
Depreciation and amortization	25.3	28.8	13.8	49.0	57.3	16.9
Loss on sale of assets	0.3	0.1	NM	1.2	0.2	NM
Landing fees and other rentals	23.3	28.4	21.9	44.8	52.1	16.3
Other	35.7	37.1	3.9	72.1	72.5	0.6
Total Operating Expenses	459.8	479.1	4.2	913.8	928.4	1.6
Operating Income (Loss)	11.5	(2.2)	NM	(24.4)	(42.6)	74.6
Interest income	6.8	6.1		16.3	11.1	
Interest expense	(10.6)	(11.6)		(22.7)	(23.5)	
Interest capitalized	1.2	0.4		3.8	0.5	
Other — net	(0.2)	4.6		(1.4)	9.3	
	(2.8)	(0.5)		(4.0)	(2.6)	
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax	\$ 8.7	\$ (2.7)	NM	\$ (28.4)	\$ (45.2)	59.2
Operating Statistics:						
Revenue passengers (000)	3,698	3,616	(2.2)	6,896	6,809	(1.3)
RPMs (000,000)	3,290	3,372	2.5	6,185	6,349	2.7
ASMs (000,000)	4,683	4,929	5.2	9,111	9,396	3.1
Passenger load factor	70.3%	68.4%	(1.9)pts	67.9%	67.6%	(0.3)pts
Breakeven load factor	69.9%	70.0%	0.1 pts	71.9%	72.9%	1.0 pts
Yield per passenger mile	13.21¢	12.86¢	(2.7)	13.25¢	12.72¢	(4.0)
Operating revenue per ASM	10.06¢	9.68¢	(3.8)	9.76¢	9.43¢	(3.4)
Operating expenses per ASM	9.82¢	9.72¢	(1.0)	10.03¢	9.88¢	(1.5)
Expense per ASM excluding fuel	8.23¢	8.42¢	2.2	8.40¢	8.61¢	2.5
Fuel cost per gallon	92.3¢	78.0¢	(15.5)	94.6¢	75.9¢	(19.8)
Fuel gallons (000,000)	80.3	82.3	2.5	156.5	157.3	0.5
Average number of employees	10,201	10,222	0.2	10,202	10,019	(1.8)
Aircraft utilization (blk hrs/day)	11.1	10.8	(2.5)	11.0	10.4	(5.4)
Operating fleet at period-end	100	102	2.0	100	102	2.0

NM = Not Meaningful

Horizon Air Financial and Statistical Data

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	Restated 2001	2002	% Change	Restated 2001	2002	% Change
Financial Data (in millions):						
Operating Revenues:						
Passenger	\$ 104.4	\$ 96.4	(7.7)	\$ 202.6	\$ 182.7	(9.8)
Freight and mail	2.6	1.2	(53.8)	4.9	2.4	(51.0)
Other — net	6.9	5.5	(20.3)	8.4	11.2	33.3
Total Operating Revenues	113.9	103.1	(9.5)	215.9	196.3	(9.1)
Operating Expenses:						
Wages and benefits	36.6	37.2	1.6	73.3	74.5	1.6
Contracted services	3.4	4.2	23.5	7.1	8.1	14.1
Aircraft fuel	15.7	11.0	(29.9)	31.4	20.5	(34.7)
Aircraft maintenance	14.7	6.2	(57.8)	32.9	13.8	(58.1)
Aircraft rent	11.3	14.9	31.9	22.3	29.7	33.2
Food and beverage service	0.7	0.8	14.3	1.5	1.2	(20.0)
Commissions	3.1	2.1	(32.3)	6.0	4.4	(26.7)
Other selling expenses	6.3	5.7	(9.5)	12.1	11.0	(9.1)
Depreciation and amortization	6.7	5.1	(23.9)	13.1	9.0	(31.3)
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	0.1	(0.1)	NM	0.0	(0.7)	NM
Landing fees and other rentals	7.3	7.8	6.8	14.2	14.2	0.0
Other	8.7	12.3	41.4	18.6	25.0	34.4
Total Operating Expenses	114.6	107.2	(6.5)	232.5	210.7	(9.4)
Operating Loss	(0.7)	(4.1)	NM	(16.6)	(14.4)	(13.3)
Interest expense	(1.0)	(0.5)		(2.1)	(1.0)	
Interest capitalized	1.0	0.1		2.1	0.3	
Other — net	(0.1)	1.5		(0.5)	2.1	
	(0.1)	1.1		(0.5)	1.4	
Loss Before Income Tax	\$ (0.8)	\$ (3.0)	NM	\$ (17.1)	\$ (13.0)	(24.0)
Operating Statistics:						
Revenue passengers (000)	1,250	1,192	(4.6)	2,427	2,287	(5.8)
RPMs (000,000)	358	374	4.6	693	703	1.4
ASMs (000,000)	575	607	5.5	1,119	1,138	1.7
Passenger load factor	62.2%	61.7%	(0.5)pts	62.0%	61.8%	(0.2)pts
Breakeven load factor	62.6%	64.0%	1.4 pts	67.6%	67.0%	(0.6)pts
Yield per passenger mile	29.19¢	25.79¢	(11.7)	29.21¢	25.98¢	(11.1)
Operating revenue per ASM	19.79¢	16.97¢	(14.3)	19.30¢	17.25¢	(10.6)
Operating expenses per ASM	19.90¢	17.65¢	(11.3)	20.78¢	18.51¢	(10.9)
Expense per ASM excluding fuel	17.17¢	15.84¢	(7.8)	17.97¢	16.71¢	(7.0)
Fuel cost per gallon	98.4¢	80.8¢	(17.9)	99.2¢	79.1¢	(20.3)
Fuel gallons (000,000)	16.0	13.6	(15.0)	31.6	25.9	(18.0)
Average number of employees	3,786	3,417	(9.7)	3,855	3,435	(10.9)
Aircraft utilization (blk hrs/day)	8.1	7.5	(6.6)	8.1	7.3	(9.6)
Operating fleet at period-end	63	62	(1.6)	63	62	(1.6)

NM = Not Meaningful

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition

Forward-Looking Information

This report may contain forward-looking statements that are based on the best information currently available to management. These forward-looking statements are intended to be subject to the safe harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements are indicated by phrases such as "will", "should", "the Company believes", "we expect" or any other language indicating a prediction of future events. There can be no assurance that actual developments will be those anticipated by the Company. Actual results could differ materially from those projected as a result of a number of factors, some of which the Company cannot predict or control. For a discussion of these factors, please see Item 1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, in June 2002 the Company restated its financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001 and the interim periods within that year. The accompanying management's discussion and analysis gives effect to the restatement.

Results of Operations

Second Quarter 2002 Compared with Second Quarter 2001

Our consolidated net loss for the second quarter of 2002 was \$4.5 million, or \$0.17 per share, compared with net income of \$3.9 million, or \$0.15 per share, in 2001. Our consolidated operating loss for the second quarter of 2002 was \$6.8 million compared with operating income of \$10.3 million for 2001. Financial and statistical data for Alaska and Horizon is shown on pages 12 and 13. A discussion of this data follows.

Alaska Airlines

Our capacity increased 5.2% due to our service to new markets (Seattle to Washington D.C., Boston and Denver; Los Angeles to Cancun and Calgary), partially offset by reduced service in existing markets, especially the Pacific Northwest to Southern California and the Pacific Northwest to Northern California. Traffic grew by 2.5%, and our passenger load factor decreased 1.9 percentage points. The new Washington D.C., Boston and Denver markets experienced load factors exceeding the system average. Virtually all other markets experienced reductions in load factor. Passenger yields were down 2.7% due to a combination of fewer business passengers, a drop off in demand due to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the slowing economy, and fare sales offered to stimulate demand. Yields were down in all major markets except the Pacific Northwest to Southern California market. The lower yield combined with the lower load factor resulted in a 3.8% decrease in revenue per available seat mile (ASM). The higher traffic combined with the lower yield resulted in a 0.3% decrease in passenger revenue.

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Freight and mail revenues decreased 6.5% primarily due to lower freight volumes attributable to increased security restrictions. Other-net revenues increased 53.3%, due to increased revenue related to the sale of miles in Alaska's frequent flyer program, new security fee reimbursement revenue and higher essential air service subsidy rates.

Total operating expenses increased 4.2% compared to 2001, while our cost per ASM decreased by 1.0%. Our cost per ASM excluding fuel increased by 2.2%. Explanations of significant year-over-year changes in the components of operating expenses are as follows:

- Wages and benefits increased 12.0% due to an 11.8% increase in average wages and benefits per employee combined with a 0.2% increase in the number of employees. Average wages and benefits per employee increased due to pilot pay increases (11% effective in June 2001 plus 5% effective in May 2002), scale and step increases for union employees, annual merit raises for management employees, and higher pension and health insurance costs for all employees.
- Fuel expense decreased 13.4% due to a 15.5% decrease in the cost per gallon of fuel combined with a 2.5% increase in gallons consumed. The lower fuel prices saved \$11.8 million.
- Maintenance expense increased 12.1%, largely due to increased airframe overhaul expenses. A total of 10 "C" checks (annual airframe inspections) were performed at outside contractors in 2002 compared to three in 2001.
- Aircraft rent decreased 9.1%, due to lower lease rates on several aircraft and reduced spare parts rental costs.
- Commission expense decreased 22.0%, much more than the 0.3% decrease in passenger revenue, due to a commission cap we instituted in November 2001 and the continuing shift to direct sales channels. In 2002, 57.8% of the Company's ticket sales were made through travel agents, versus 61.4% in 2001. In 2002, 20.4% of total ticket sales were made through Alaska's Internet web site versus 15.9% in 2001. In June 2002, the Company changed its travel agent commissions program to eliminate base commissions and move to a 100% incentive-based program. This change had no material impact on commissions expense in the second quarter of 2002, but is expected to reduce commission expense by approximately \$17 million for the remainder of 2002, as compared to 2001.
- Depreciation and amortization increased 13.8%, primarily because we owned an average of four more aircraft in 2002.
- Landing fees and other rentals increased 21.9%, primarily due to higher rates. The higher rates are attributable to airport construction projects and the effects of increased security and other costs resulting from the events of September 11.
- Other expense increased 3.9% due to higher insurance costs, offset by lower costs for legal, personnel, professional services and supplies.

Horizon Air

At Horizon, our capacity increased 5.5% due to service in new markets (San Jose and Portland to Tucson, Sacramento and Portland to Palm Springs, Boise and Portland to Denver, Boise to San Francisco and San Diego). Our traffic grew by 4.6%, and our passenger load factor decreased 0.5 percentage points. Passenger yields were down 11.7% due to a combination of fewer business passengers, a drop off in demand due to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, an increase in long-haul flying, and fare sales offered to stimulate demand. The lower traffic combined with the lower yield resulted in a 7.7% decrease in passenger revenue.

Freight and mail revenues decreased 53.8%. In June 2001, Horizon ceased carrying general freight in order to focus on carrying higher-yield small packages. This change, along with the impact of the September 11 terrorist attacks, led to the decline in revenues. Other-net revenues decreased \$1.4 million, primarily due to lower levels of manufacturer support received as compensation for delays in delivery of new aircraft.

Operating expenses decreased by \$7.4 million, or 6.5%, primarily due to a decrease in maintenance and fuel expenses. Horizon's transition to its new fleet, as well as decreases in fuel prices, contributed to the decrease in these expenses. Our cost per ASM decreased by 11.3%, while our cost per ASM excluding fuel decreased by 7.8%. Explanations of significant year-over-year changes in the components of operating expenses are as follows:

- Wages and benefits increased 1.6% due to a 12.6% increase in average wages and benefits per employee, offset by a 9.7% reduction in the number of employees. Employee reductions were in line with a 7.9% reduction in block hours. Average wages and benefits per employee increased due to a pilot pay increase that was effective in September 2001, scale and step increases for union employees, annual merit raises for management employees, and higher health insurance costs for all employees.
- Contracted services increased 23.5% due to increased airport security screening costs at all airports and ground handling costs at new airports served.
- Fuel expense decreased 29.9% due to a 17.9% decrease in the cost per gallon of fuel and a 15.0% decrease in gallons consumed. The fuel consumption rate decreased 7.3% due to the use of more fuel-efficient Dash 8-400 and CRJ 700 aircraft. The lower fuel prices saved \$2.4 million.
- Aircraft maintenance expense decreased 57.8% due to a 7.9% decrease in aircraft block hours, the greater use of new aircraft in 2002, and higher expenses in 2001 related to the phasing out of the Fokker F-28 jet aircraft.
- Aircraft rent increased 31.9% due to higher rental rates incurred on new Dash 8-400 and CRJ 700 aircraft commencing in mid-2001 through mid-2002.
- Depreciation and amortization expense decreased 23.9%, primarily due to higher expenses in 2001 related to the phasing out of the Fokker F-28 jet aircraft.

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- Other expense increased 41.4%, primarily due to higher expenditures for insurance and property taxes, partly offset by lower legal, passenger remuneration and utility costs.

Consolidated Nonoperating Income (Expense)

Net nonoperating items were \$0.3 million income in 2002 compared to \$3.2 million expense in 2001. The \$3.5 million change was primarily due to a \$5.5 million gain due to the increase in value of fuel hedging contracts in 2002 (compared with a \$0.8 million loss on such contracts in 2001), offset by higher interest expense (net of capitalized interest) resulting from new debt incurred in the past year and much lower levels of capitalization.

Six Months 2002 Compared with Six Months 2001

The consolidated net loss for the six months ended June 30, 2002 was \$38.6 million, or \$1.45 per share compared with a loss of \$30.8 million, or \$1.16 per share in 2001. The consolidated operating loss for the first six months of 2002 was \$57.9 million compared with an operating loss of \$41.9 million for 2001. A discussion of operating results for the two airlines follows.

Alaska Airlines

The operating loss widened by \$18.2 million to \$42.6 million in 2002. Capacity increased 3.1% for the first six months of 2002 compared to 2001. This increase is attributable to service to new markets which commenced in late 2001 (Seattle to Washington D.C. and Los Angeles to Cancun), the first quarter of 2002 (Los Angeles to Calgary), and in April 2002 (Seattle to Denver and Boston). The increase was partially offset by reduced service in existing markets, primarily the Pacific Northwest to Southern and Northern California markets. Traffic increased by 2.7% compared to 2001, and our passenger load factor decreased 0.3 percentage points. The new Washington D.C., Boston and Denver markets have experienced load factors which exceed the system average for the year. Passenger yields decreased 4.0% compared to 2001, due to a combination of fewer business passengers, a drop off in demand due to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the slowing economy and fare sales offered to stimulate demand. The lower yield combined with the lower load factor resulted in a 3.4% decrease in revenue per ASM. The higher traffic combined with the lower yield resulted in a 1.5% decrease in passenger revenue. Freight and mail revenue decreased 9.6% due to lower freight volumes attributable to increased security restrictions as a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Other — net revenues increased by 40.8% due primarily to increased revenue related to the sale of miles in Alaska's frequent flyer program.

Explanations of significant year-over-year changes in the components of operating expenses are as follows:

- Wages and benefits increased 9.9% due to an 11.9% increase in average wages and benefits per employee combined with a 1.8% decrease in the number of employees. Average wages and benefits per employee increased due to pilot pay increases (11% effective in June 2001 plus 5% effective in May 2002), scale and step increases for union employees, annual merit raises for management employees, and higher pension and health insurance costs for all employees.
- Fuel expense decreased 19.4% due to a 19.8% decrease in the cost per gallon of fuel combined with a 0.5% increase in gallons consumed. The lower fuel prices saved \$29.5 million.

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- Commission expense decreased 16.4%, much more than the 1.5% decrease in passenger revenue, due to a commission cap we instituted in November 2001 and the continuing shift to direct sales channels. In 2002, 58.2% of Air Group ticket sales were made through travel agents, versus 61.5% in 2001. In 2002, 19.6% of total ticket sales were made through Alaska's Internet web site versus 15.4% in 2001. In June 2002, the Company changed its travel agent commissions program to eliminate base commissions and move to a 100% incentive-based program. This change had no material impact on commissions expense in the second quarter of 2002, but is expected to reduce commission expense by approximately \$17 million for the remainder of 2002, as compared to 2001.
- Depreciation and amortization increased 16.9%, primarily because we owned an average of five more aircraft in 2002.
- Landing fees and other rentals increased 16.3%, primarily due to higher rates. The higher rates are attributable to airport construction projects and the effects of increased security and other costs resulting from the events of September 11.

Horizon Air

The operating loss narrowed by \$2.2 million to \$14.4 million in 2002. Changes in passenger and freight and mail revenues are generally due to the same reasons stated above in the second quarter comparison. Other-net revenues increased \$2.8 million, primarily due to higher levels of manufacturer support received as compensation for delays in delivery of new aircraft during the first quarter of 2002. Explanations of significant year-over-year changes in the components of operating expenses are as follows:

- Fuel expense decreased 34.7% due to a 20.3% decrease in the cost per gallon of fuel and an 18.0% decrease in gallons consumed. The fuel consumption rate decreased 7.8% due to the use of more fuel-efficient Dash 8-400 and CRJ 700 aircraft. The lower fuel prices saved \$5.2 million.
- Aircraft maintenance expense decreased 58.1% due to a 11.0% decrease in aircraft block hours, the greater use of new aircraft in 2002, and higher expenses in 2001 related to the phasing out of the Fokker F-28 jet aircraft.
- Aircraft rent increased 33.2% due to higher rental rates incurred on new Dash 8-400 and CRJ 700 aircraft commencing in mid-2001 through mid-2002.
- Other expense increased 34.4%, primarily due to higher expenditures for insurance, property taxes and legal fees, partly offset by lower passenger remuneration, supplies and communication costs.

Consolidated Nonoperating Income (Expense) Net nonoperating items were \$1.6 million expense in 2002 compared to \$5.0 million expense in 2001. The \$3.4 million net change was primarily as a result of a \$8.6 million gain due to the increase in value of fuel hedging contracts in 2002 (compared with a \$2.5 million loss on such contracts in 2001), offset by lower interest income and higher interest

expense (net of capitalized interest) resulting from new debt incurred in the past year and much lower levels of capitalization.

Consolidated Income Tax Benefit Accounting standards require us to provide for income taxes each quarter based on our estimate of the effective tax rate for the full year. The volatility of air fares and fuel prices and the seasonality of our business make it difficult to accurately forecast full-year pretax results. In addition, a relatively small change in pretax results can cause a significant change in the effective tax rate due to the magnitude of nondeductible expenses, such as employee per diem costs. In estimating the 35.1% tax rate for the first half of 2002, we considered a variety of factors, including the U.S. federal rate of 35%, estimates of nondeductible expenses and state income taxes, and our forecast of pretax income for the full year. We evaluate this rate each quarter and make adjustments if necessary.

Critical Accounting Policies

During the second Quarter of 2002, the Company revised its accounting practices with respect to aircraft lease return costs. This change is more fully described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The table below presents the major indicators of financial condition and liquidity.

	December 31, 2001 Restated	June 30, 2002	Change
	(In millions, except debt-to-capital and per-share amounts)		
Cash and marketable securities	\$ 660.7	\$ 706.9	\$ 46.2
Working capital	162.3	195.9	33.6
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	847.9	852.1	4.2
Shareholders' equity	849.2	820.5	(28.7)
Book value per common share	\$ 32.01	\$ 30.90	\$(1.11)
Debt-to-capital	50%:50%	51%:49%	NA
Debt-to-capital assuming aircraft operating leases are capitalized at seven times annualized rent	72%:28%	72%:28%	NA

The Company's cash and marketable securities portfolio increased \$46.2 million during the first six months of 2002. Operating activities provided \$81.6 million of cash during this period. Additional cash was provided by the issuance of \$25.5 million of new debt. Cash was used for \$39.2 million of capital expenditures, including flight equipment deposits, the purchase of spare parts, airframe and engine overhauls, and for \$18.8 million of debt repayment.

Shareholders' equity decreased \$28.7 million primarily due to the net loss of \$38.6 million.

Financing Activities — During the first six months of 2002, Horizon added three Dash 8-400 and five CRJ 700 aircraft to its operating fleet. The aircraft were financed with a combination of U.S. leveraged leases and single investor leases with terms of approximately 16.5 years. The aggregate future minimum lease payments under these eight new leases will be \$195.7 million. Because these aircraft were financed at delivery, they are not included in the capital expenditures amount stated above.

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Commitments — At June 30, 2002, the Company had firm orders for 26 aircraft requiring aggregate payments of approximately \$721 million, as set forth below. In addition, Alaska has options to acquire 24 more B737s, and Horizon has options to acquire 15 Dash 8-400s and 25 CRJ 700s. Alaska expects to finance the new planes with leases, long-term debt or internally generated cash. Horizon expects to finance its new aircraft with operating leases.

Aircraft	Delivery Period — Firm Orders				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Boeing 737-700	—	3	—	—	3
Boeing 737-900	1	3	3	—	7
Bombardier CRJ 700	2	2	6	6	16
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	8	9	6	26
	—	—	—	—	—
Payments (Millions)	\$184	\$235	\$195	\$107	\$721
	—	—	—	—	—

New Accounting Standards — In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (effective for the Company on January 1, 2003). This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. The Company expects that adoption of SFAS No. 143 will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". This Statement supersedes SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" and APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations — Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions". Adoption of this Statement, in the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2002, did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections". This Statement requires that only certain debt extinguishment transactions be classified as an extraordinary item. Additionally, under this Statement, capital leases that are modified so that the resulting agreement is an operating lease, shall be accounted for under the sale-leaseback provisions of SFAS No. 98. The Statement also includes minor modifications to existing GAAP literature. Provisions of the Statement are effective for the Company commencing in May 2002 through January 2003.

In June 2002 the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities". This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies EITF Issue No. 94-3 "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)". The Statement requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. The Statement is effective for the Company on January 1, 2003.

We do not expect a significant impact on our financial position or results of operations from adoption of SFAS No. 145 or 146.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

At June 30, 2002, the Company had swap agreements for crude oil contracts in place to hedge approximately 40% of its 2002 and 35% of its 2003 expected jet fuel requirements. At June 30, 2002, these contracts had unrealized pretax gains of \$7.6 million.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings****Flight 261 Litigation**

Alaska is a defendant in a number of lawsuits relating to the loss of Flight 261 on January 31, 2000. Representatives of all 88 passengers and crew on board have filed cases against Alaska, the Boeing Company, and others. The suits seek unspecified compensatory and punitive damages. In May 2001, the judge presiding over the majority of the cases ruled that punitive damages are not available against Alaska. Alaska has settled a number of these cases and continues in its efforts to settle the remaining ones. Consistent with industry standards, the Company maintains insurance against aircraft accidents.

Management believes the ultimate disposition of this matter is not likely to materially affect the Company's financial position or results of operations. This forward-looking statement is based on management's current understanding of the relevant law and facts; it is subject to various contingencies, including the potential costs and risks associated with litigation and the actions of judges and juries.

The Company is also a party to other ordinary routine litigation incidental to its business and with respect to which no material liability is expected.

ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The Company's annual meeting of stockholders was held on May 30, 2002.

A stockholder proposal to recommend simple majority voting was approved with 16,010,206 votes for, 2,535,032 votes against, and 176,534 votes abstaining.

A company-sponsored proposal to amend the 1999 Long-Term Incentive Equity Plan was approved with 14,076,815 votes for, 4,498,989 votes against, and 145,969 votes abstaining.

A company-sponsored proposal to establish a new employee stock purchase plan was approved with 14,050,177 votes for, 4,607,801 votes against, and 63,796 votes abstaining.

Four directors were elected with the following results:

Director	Votes For	Votes Against or Withheld	Broker Non-Votes
P. J. Campbell	20,057,341	2,065,052	0
M. R. Hamilton	19,861,283	2,261,110	0
B. I. Mallott	19,843,647	2,278,746	0
R. A. Wein	19,863,064	2,259,329	0

ITEM 5. Other Information

Employees

Alaska has two major labor contracts becoming amendable in 2002. Negotiations have begun with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers regarding the Clerical, Office and Passenger Service (COPS) employee group. The COPS contract is amendable October 29, 2002. During the third quarter of 2002, negotiations are expected to begin with the Aircraft Mechanics Fraternal Association (AMFA) regarding the mechanics, inspectors and cleaners employee group. The AMFA contract is amendable December 25, 2002.

Horizon has begun negotiations with the Association of Flight Attendants regarding the flight attendant employee group, whose contract is amendable January 28, 2003. During the third quarter of 2002, negotiations are expected to begin with AMFA (that recently replaced the Transport Workers Union) regarding the mechanics and related classifications employee group, whose contract is amendable December 15, 2002.

ITEM 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Exhibit 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of Alaska Air Group, Inc., as amended, filed herein

Exhibit 3.2 Bylaws of Alaska Air Group, Inc., (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) to Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on May 10, 2000.)

Exhibit 99.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350

Exhibit 99.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350

On April 3, 2002, April 12, 2002, May 7, 2002 and June 6, 2002, reports on Form 8-K were filed discussing estimated financial results under regulation FD disclosure. On May 28, 2002, a report on Form 8-K was filed disclosing a change in the registrant's certifying accountant.

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.

ALASKA AIR GROUP, INC.

Registrant

Date: August 14, 2002

/s/ Bradley D. Tilden

Bradley D. Tilden
Executive Vice President/Finance and Chief Financial Officer

/s/ Terri K. Maupin

Terri K. Maupin
Staff Vice President/Finance and Controller

RESTATED CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF
ALASKA AIR GROUP, INC.

ARTICLE 1. NAME

The name of this corporation is Alaska Air Group, Inc.

ARTICLE 2. REGISTERED OFFICE AND AGENT

The address of the initial registered office of this corporation is Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, County of New Castle, Delaware 19801, and the name of its initial registered agent at such address is The Corporation Trust Company.

ARTICLE 3. PURPOSES

The purpose of this corporation is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

ARTICLE 4. SHARES

4.1 Authorized Capital. The total number of shares of all classes of stock which this corporation shall have authority to issue is 35,000,000 shares, of which 5,000,000 shares shall be preferred stock having a par value of \$1.00 per share and 30,000,000 shares shall be common stock having a par value of \$1.00 per share.

4.2 Issuance of Preferred Stock in Series. The Board of Directors of this corporation (the "Board of Directors") is expressly authorized to adopt, from time to time, a resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of preferred stock in one or more series, to fix the number of shares in each such series and to fix the designations and the powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, and the qualifications, limitations and restrictions, of each such series, including, but not limited to, dividend rates, conversion rights, rights and terms of redemption (including sinking fund provisions), the redemption price or prices and liquidation preferences. Any of the voting powers, designations, preferences, rights and qualifications, limitations or restrictions of any such series may be made dependent upon facts ascertainable outside of this Certificate of Incorporation or of any amendment hereto, or outside the resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of such series adopted by the Board of Directors, provided that the manner in which such facts shall operate upon the voting powers, designations, preferences, rights and qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such series is clearly and expressly set forth in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of such series adopted by the Board of Directors.

4.3 Dividends. Subject to any preferential rights granted for any series of preferred stock, the holders of shares of the common stock shall be entitled to receive dividends, out of the funds of this corporation legally available therefor, at such rates and at such times as may be determined by the Board of Directors. The holders of shares of the preferred stock shall be entitled to receive dividends to the extent determined by the Board of Directors in designating the particular series of preferred stock.

4.4 Voting. The holders of shares of the common stock, on the basis of one vote per share, shall have the right to vote for the election of members of the Board of Directors and the right to vote on all other matters, except those matters in which a separate class of stockholders vote by class or series. To the extent provided in a resolution of the Board of Directors authorizing the issue of a series of preferred stock, the holders of each such series shall have

the right to vote for the election of members of the Board of Directors and the right to vote on all other matters, except those matters in which a separate class of stockholders vote by class or series.

ARTICLE 5. INCORPORATOR

The name and mailing address of the incorporator is:

Jan David Blais
19300 Pacific Highway South
Seattle, Washington 98188

ARTICLE 6. DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall be composed of no less than nine and no more than fifteen Directors, the specific number to be set by resolution of the Board of Directors; provided, that the Board of Directors may be less than nine until vacancies are filled. The Board of Directors shall be divided into three classes, with said classes to be as equal in number as may be possible. The term of office of each class shall initially be as follows:

Class -----	Term -----
Class 1	Until the 1986 annual meeting of stockholders
Class 2	Until the 1987 annual meeting of stockholders
Class 3	Until the 1988 annual meeting of stockholders

Subsequent to the expiration of the initial term, a Director's term shall be three years, and each Director shall serve for the term for which he was elected or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, whichever is later, or until his death, resignation or removal from office.

ARTICLE 7. INITIAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The powers of the incorporator shall terminate upon the filing of this Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware. The names, mailing addresses and classifications of the persons who are to serve as Directors until the annual meeting of stockholders at which their term expires or until their successors are elected and qualify are:

Name ----	Mailing Address -----	Class -----
William H. Clapp	19300 Pacific Highway South Seattle, Washington 98188	1

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Charles Q. Conway Seattle, Washington 98188	19300 Pacific Highway South	1
Ronald F. Cosgrave	19300 Pacific Highway South	1

	Seattle, Washington 98188	
Richard A. Wien	19300 Pacific Highway South Seattle, Washington 98188	2
Byron I. Mallott	19300 Pacific Highway South Seattle, Washington 98188	2
Robert L. Parker, Jr.	19300 Pacific Highway South Seattle, Washington 98188	2
Bruce R. Kennedy	19300 Pacific Highway South Seattle, Washington 98188	3
O. F. Benecke	19300 Pacific Highway South Seattle, Washington 98188	3
Mary Jane Fate	19300 Pacific Highway South Seattle, Washington 98188	3

ARTICLE 8. BYLAWS

The Board of Directors shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal the Bylaws for this corporation, at a duly called meeting or by written consent in accordance with Article 9, subject to the power of the stockholders to adopt, amend or repeal such Bylaws, and, to the extent, if any, provided by resolution of the Board of Directors providing for the issue of a series of preferred stock, by the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than a majority of the outstanding shares of each such series entitled to vote thereon.

ARTICLE 9. ACTION BY STOCKHOLDERS WITHOUT A MEETING

Any action which could be taken at any annual or special meeting of the stockholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a written consent setting forth the action so taken is signed by all stockholders entitled to vote with respect to the subject matter thereof.

ARTICLE 10. SPECIAL VOTING

If this corporation has a "controlling stockholder", the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than 80% of the outstanding shares of voting stock shall be required for this corporation to (a) consolidate with, or merge with any other corporation, (b) convey to any corporation or other person or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its assets, or (c) dispose of by any means all of substantially all of the stock or assets of any major subsidiary. For purposes of this Article, a controlling stockholder is a person who, including associates of such person, is the

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beneficial owner of more than 15% of the voting power of this corporation. This voting requirement shall not be applicable if 80% of the disinterested members (not representing or being associated with the controlling stockholder) of this corporation's full Board of Directors have voted in favor of the proposed consolidation, merger, conveyance, or disposition.

If there is a controlling stockholder, this Article 10 can be amended only by the affirmative vote of 80% of the voting power of this corporation. Any determination made by the Board of Directors, on the basis of information at the time available to it, as to whether any person is an associate of a controlling stockholder, shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes of this Article 10.

The Board of Directors, when evaluating any offer of another party to (a) make a tender or exchange offer for any equity security of this corporation, (b) merge or consolidate this corporation with another corporation, or (c) purchase or otherwise acquire all or substantially all of the properties and assets of this corporation, shall, in connection with the exercise of its judgment in determining what is in the best interests of this corporation and its stockholders, give due consideration to all relevant factors, including,

without limitation, the social and economic effects on the employees, customers and other constituents of this corporation.

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ARTICLE 11. LIMITATION OF DIRECTOR LIABILITY

To the full extent that the Delaware General Corporation Law, as it exists on the date hereof or may hereafter be amended, permits the limitation or elimination of the liability of directors, a Director of the corporation shall not be liable to the corporation or it's stockholders for monetary damages for conduct as a Director. Any amendment to or repeal of this Article 11 shall not adversely affect any right or protection of a Director of the corporation for or with respect to any acts or omissions of such Director occurring prior to such amendment or repeal.

Terms of the masculine gender used for convenience in this Certificate of Incorporation should be understood in the feminine gender where appropriate.

I, Jan David Blais, being the incorporator hereinbefore named for the purpose of forming a corporation pursuant to the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, do make this certificate, hereby declaring and certifying that this is my act and deed and the facts herein stated are true, and accordingly I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of March, 1985.

Jan David Blais, Incorporator

Jan David Blais, Incorporator

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Alaska Air Group, Inc. has caused this certificate to be signed by its Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President, and attested by its Secretary this 29th day of June, 1987.

Alaska Air Group, Inc.

By /S/

Bruce R. Kennedy
Chairman, Chief Executive
Officer and President

ATTEST:

By /S/

Marjorie E. Laws, Secretary

Exhibit 1

CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENT
OF
RESTATED CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF
ALASKA AIR GROUP, INC.

ALASKA AIR GROUP, INC., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, does hereby certify:

That at a meeting of the Board of Directors of Alaska Air Group, Inc., a resolution was duly adopted setting forth a proposed amendment to the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of said corporation, declaring said amendment to be advisable and calling a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation for consideration thereof. The resolution setting forth the proposed amendment is as follows:

RESOLVED, that Section 4.1 of Article IV of the Company's

Certificate of Incorporation be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows, effective upon approval by the stockholders of the corporation and upon filing and recording pursuant to the laws of the state of Delaware:

"The total number of shares of all classes of stock which this corporation shall have authority to issue is 105,000,000 shares, of which 5,000,000 shares shall be preferred stock having a par value of \$1 per share and 100,000,000 shares shall be common stock having a par value of \$1 per share."

That thereafter, pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation was duly called and held on May 18, 1999, upon notice in accordance with Section 222 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware at which meeting the necessary number of shares as required by statute were voted in favor of the amendment.

That said amendment was duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 242 of the General Corporate Law of the State of Delaware.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, said Alaska Air Group, Inc. has caused this certificate to be signed by Keith Loveless, its Corporate Secretary and Associate General Counsel, this 19th day of May, 1999.

Alaska Air Group, Inc.

BY /S/

Keith Loveless
Corporate Secretary and
Associate General Counsel

EXHIBIT 99.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Alaska Air Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2002 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, John F. Kelly, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except that, for the reasons described in the Report, the Company's new independent public accountants have not completed their review of the unaudited financial statements included in the Report as required by Rule 10-01(d) of Regulation S-X; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company

/s/ John F. Kelly

John F. Kelly
Chief Executive Officer
August 14, 2002

EXHIBIT 99.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Alaska Air Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2002 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Bradley D. Tilden, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except that, for the reasons described in the Report, the Company's new independent public accountants have not completed their review of the unaudited financial statements included in the Report as required by Rule 10-01(d) of Regulation S-X; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company

/s/ Bradley D. Tilden

Bradley D. Tilden
Chief Financial Officer
August 14, 2002