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HOLLY CORP  
Form 10-K/A  
November 04, 2003

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

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FORM 10-K/A  
AMENDMENT NO. 2

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2002

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-3876

HOLLY CORPORATION  
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

I.R.S. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. 75-1056913

100 CRESCENT COURT, SUITE 1600  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201-6927  
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (214) 871-3555

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:  
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value registered on the American Stock Exchange.

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO 12(g) OF THE ACT:  
None.

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 and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K/A or any amendment to this Form 10-K/A. [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes [X] No [ ]

On September 30, 2002, the aggregate market value of the Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share, held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$146,000,000. (This is not to be deemed an admission that any person whose shares were not included in the computation of the amount set forth in the preceding sentence necessarily is an "affiliate" of the registrant.)

15,522,928 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share, were outstanding on September 30, 2002.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE  
Portions of the registrant's proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders in December 2002, which proxy statement will be filed with the

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Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after July 31, 2002, are incorporated by reference in Part III.

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## PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT

Holly Corporation is filing this Amendment No. 2 to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2002, originally filed on October 11, 2002 and amended on Form 10-K/A on September 9, 2003, in response to comments received from the Securities and Exchange Commission in order to comply with Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K regarding the use of non-GAAP financial measures. This Amendment No 2 amends and restates in its entirety the original Form 10-K as amended, but continues to speak as of the date of the original filing of the original Form 10-K. Holly Corporation has not updated the disclosure in this Amendment No. 2 to speak as of a later date. All information contained in this amendment and the original Form 10-K as amended is subject to updating and supplementing as provided in the periodic reports filed subsequent to the original filing date with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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### GLOSSARY

Within this report, the following terms have these specific meanings:

"Alkylation" means the reaction of propylene or butylene (olefins) with isobutane to form an iso-paraffinic gasoline (inverse of cracking).

"Cracking" means the process of breaking down larger, heavier and more complex hydrogen molecules into simpler and lighter molecules.

"Crude distillation" means the process of distilling vapor from liquids, usually by heating, and condensing slightly above atmospheric pressure the vapor back to liquid in order to purify, fractionate or form the desired products.

"Fluid catalytic cracking" means the breaking down of large, complex hydrocarbon molecules into smaller, more useful ones by the application of heat, pressure and a chemical (catalyst) to speed the process.

"Hydrodesulfurization" means to remove sulfur and nitrogen compounds from oil or gas in the presence of hydrogen and a catalyst at relatively high temperatures.

"Isomerization" means a refinery process for converting C5/C6 gasoline compounds into their isomers, i.e., rearranging the structure of the molecules without changing their size or chemical composition.

"Refined product margins" means the difference between refined product sales prices and the costs for crude oil and other feedstocks exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization

"Reforming" means the process of converting gasoline type molecules into aromatic, higher octane gasoline blend stocks while producing hydrogen in the process.

"Sour crude oil" means crude oil containing appreciable quantities of hydrogen sulfide or other sulfur compounds.

"Vacuum distillation" means the process of distilling vapor from liquids, usually by heating, and condensing below atmospheric pressure the vapor back to liquid in order to purify, fractionate or form the desired products.

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### PART I

#### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K/A contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts included in this Form 10-K/A, including without limitation those under "Business and Properties" under

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Items 1 and 2, "Legal Proceedings" under Item 3 and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Additional Factors that May Affect Future Results" under Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," are forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to risks and uncertainties with respect to the actions of actual or potential competitive suppliers of refined petroleum products in the Company's markets, the demand for and supply of crude oil and refined products, the spread between market prices for refined products and market prices for crude oil, the possibility of constraints on the transportation of refined products, the possibility of inefficiencies or shutdowns in refinery operations or pipelines, effects of governmental regulations and policies, the availability and cost of financing to the Company, the effectiveness of the Company's capital investments and marketing strategies, the Company's efficiency in carrying out construction projects, the costs of defense and the risk of an adverse decision in the Longhorn Pipeline litigation, and general economic conditions. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties, among others as set forth in this Form 10-K/A, materialize, actual results may vary materially from those estimated, anticipated or projected. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected by such forward-looking statements are reasonable based on information currently available to the Company, no assurances can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectations are set forth in this Form 10-K/A, including without limitation in conjunction with the forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K/A that are referred to above. All forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K/A and all subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, other than as required by law, and the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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### ITEMS 1 AND 2. BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

Holly Corporation, including its consolidated and wholly-owned subsidiaries, herein referred to as the "Company" unless the context otherwise indicates, is principally an independent petroleum refiner, which produces high value light products such as gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel. The Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1947 and maintains its principal corporate offices at 100 Crescent Court, Suite 1600, Dallas, Texas 75201-6927. The telephone number of the Company is 214-871-3555, and its internet website address is [www.hollycorp.com](http://www.hollycorp.com). The information contained on the website does not constitute part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A. The Company also maintains executive offices in Artesia, New Mexico.

The Company:

- owns and operates two refineries, a high conversion petroleum refinery in Artesia, New Mexico which is operated in conjunction with crude vacuum distillation and other facilities situated 65 miles away in Lovington, New Mexico (collectively known as the "Navajo Refinery"), and one refinery in Great Falls, Montana;
- owns and operates seven refined product terminals in Artesia, Roswell, Moriarty, Bloomfield and Lovington, New Mexico, El

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Paso, Texas, and in Mountain Home, Idaho;

- owns interest in two product storage facilities in Albuquerque, New Mexico and Tucson, Arizona; and
- owns and operates approximately 2,000 miles of pipeline located in west Texas and New Mexico.

Navajo Refining Company, L.P. ("Navajo"), one of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, owns the Navajo Refinery, which has a crude capacity of 60,000 barrels-per-day ("BPD"), can process a variety of sour (high sulfur) crude oils and serves markets in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. The Company also owns Montana Refining Company, a Partnership ("MRC"), which owns a 7,000 BPD petroleum refinery in Great Falls, Montana ("Montana Refinery"), which can process a variety of sour crude oils and which primarily serves markets in Montana. In conjunction with the refining operations, the Company owns and operates approximately 2,000 miles of pipelines of which 1,400 miles are part of the supply and distribution network for the Company's refineries and the remaining 600 miles are used in the Company's pipeline transportation business.

In recent years, the Company has made an effort to develop and expand a pipeline transportation business generating revenues from unaffiliated parties. The pipeline transportation business segment operations include approximately 1,000 miles of the Company's 2,000 miles of pipelines, of which approximately 400 miles are also used as part of the supply and distribution network of the Navajo Refinery. Additionally, the Company owns a 25% interest in Rio Grande Pipeline Company, which provides transportation of liquid petroleum gases ("LPG") to northern Mexico, and a 49% interest in NK Asphalt Partners, which manufactures and markets asphalt and asphalt products in Arizona and New Mexico. In addition to its refining and pipeline transportation operations, the Company also conducts a small-scale oil and gas exploration and production program and has a small investment in a joint venture conducting a retail gasoline station and convenience store business in Montana.

The Company's operations are currently organized into two business divisions, which are Refining, including the Navajo Refinery and the Montana Refinery and the Company's interest in the NK Asphalt Partners joint venture, and Pipeline Transportation. Operations of the Company that are not included in either the Refining or Pipeline Transportation business divisions include the operations of Holly Corporation, the parent company, as well as oil and gas operations and an investment in a Montana retail gasoline business. The accompanying discussion of the Company's business and properties reflects this organizational structure.

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### REFINERY OPERATIONS

The Company's refinery operations include the Navajo Refinery and the Montana Refinery.

The following tables set forth certain information about the combined refinery operations of the Company during the last three fiscal years:

YEARS

-----  
2002  
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(in thousands except

Crude charge (BPD) (1) .....	60,200	
Refinery utilization (2) .....	89.9% (3)	
Refinery production (BPD) (4) .....	66,400	
Sales of refined products (BPD) (5) .....	76,400	
Average sales price per sales barrel .....	\$ 31.12	\$
Sales of produced refined products (BPD) .....	67,000	
Average sales price per produced barrel .....	\$ 30.95	\$
Reconciliation to Sales and other revenues in Consolidated Financial Statements (Also see Note 14 to Consolidated Financial Statements)		
Sales of refined product (BPD) .....	76,400	
Average sales price per sales barrel .....	\$ 31.12	\$
Refinery segment sales and other revenues (6) .....	\$ 868,730	\$
Pipeline transportation segment sales and other revenues .	\$ 18,588	\$
Corporate and other sales and other revenues .....	\$ 1,588	\$
	-----	-----
Consolidated Sales and other revenues .....	\$ 888,906	\$
	=====	=====

- (1) Crude charge represents the barrels per day of crude oil processed through the crude units at the Company's refineries.
- (2) Crude charge divided by total crude capacity of 67,000 BPD.
- (3) Refinery utilization rate for fiscal 2002 reflects a 29-day turnaround for major maintenance at the Navajo Refinery in November-December 2001.
- (4) Refinery production represents the barrels per day of refined products yielded from processing crude and other refinery feedstocks through the crude units and other conversion units at the Company's refineries.
- (5) Includes refined products purchased for resale representing 9,400 BPD, 7,900 BPD, and 7,200 BPD in fiscal years ended July 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively.
- (6) In addition to revenues from sales of refined products, the refining segment includes other miscellaneous revenues amounting to \$918, \$1,107, and \$729 in fiscal years ended July 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000 respectively.

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	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,					
	2002		2001		2000	
	BPD	%	BPD	%	BPD	
Sales of produced refined products (1)						
Gasolines.....	37,700	56.3%	38,700	56.1%	40,100	
Diesel fuels.....	14,000	20.9%	15,100	21.8%	15,400	

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Jet fuels.....	7,100	10.6%	7,400	10.8%	7,300
Asphalt.....	5,800	8.6%	5,300	7.6%	5,100
LPG and other.....	2,400	3.6%	2,600	3.7%	2,500
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	67,000	100.0%	69,100	100.0%	70,400
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) Excludes refined products purchased for resale.

NAVAJO REFINERY

FACILITIES

The crude oil capacity of the Navajo Refinery is 60,000 BPD and it has the ability to process a variety of sour crude oils into high value light products (such as gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel).

For the last three fiscal years, sour crude oils have represented approximately 83% of the crude oils processed by the Navajo Refinery. The Navajo Refinery's processing capabilities enable management to vary its crude supply mix to take advantage of changes in raw material prices and to respond to fluctuations in the availability of crude oil supplies. The Navajo Refinery converts approximately 91% of its raw materials throughput into high value light products. For fiscal 2002, gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel (excluding volumes purchased for resale) represented 58.2%, 21.6%, and 11.0%, respectively, of Navajo's sales volume.

The following table sets forth certain information about the operations of the Navajo Refinery during the last three fiscal years:

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Crude charge (BPD) (1).....	53,600	57,800
Refinery production (BPD) (2).....	59,400	63,200
Sales of produced refined products (BPD).....	59,800	62,600
Sales of refined products (BPD) (3).....	68,900	70,200
Refinery utilization (4).....	89.3%(5)	96.3%

(1) Crude charge represent the barrels per day of crude oil processed through the crude units at the Company's refineries.

(2) Refinery production represents the barrels per day of refined products yielded from processing crude and other refinery feedstocks through the crude units and other conversion units at the Company's refineries.

(3) Includes refined products purchased for resale representing 9,100 BPD, 7,600 BPD, and 6,600 BPD, respectively.

(4) Crude charge divided by total crude capacity of 60,000 BPD.

(5) Refinery utilization rate for fiscal 2002 reflects a 29-day turnaround for major maintenance in November- December 2001.

Navajo's Artesia facility is located on a 300-acre site and has fully integrated

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crude, fluid catalytic cracking ("FCC"), vacuum distillation, alkylation, hydrodesulfurization, isomerization and reforming units, and approximately 1.5 million barrels of feedstock and product tank storage, as well as other supporting units and office buildings at the

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site. The operating units at the Artesia facility include newly constructed units, older units that have been relocated from other facilities and re-erected in Artesia, and units that have been operating as part of the Artesia facility (with periodic major maintenance) for many years, in some cases since before 1970. The Artesia facilities are operated in conjunction with integrated refining facilities located in Lovington, New Mexico, approximately 65 miles east of Artesia. The principal equipment at Lovington consists of a crude unit and an associated vacuum unit. The Lovington facility processes crude oil into intermediate products, which are transported to Artesia by means of two Company-owned pipelines, and which are then upgraded into finished products at the Artesia facility.

The Company has approximately 500 miles of crude gathering pipelines transporting crude oil to the Artesia and Lovington facilities from various points in southeastern New Mexico. In addition, the Company operates crude oil gathering systems in West Texas. These systems include approximately 600 miles of pipelines and over 600,000 barrels of tankage and are being used to provide crude oil transportation services to third parties as well as to transport West Texas crude oil that may be exchanged for crude oil used in the Navajo Refinery.

The Company distributes refined products from the Navajo Refinery to its principal markets primarily through two Company-owned pipelines which extend from Artesia to El Paso. In addition, the Company uses a leased pipeline to transport petroleum products to markets in Northwest New Mexico and to Moriarty, New Mexico, near Albuquerque. The Company has product storage at terminals in El Paso, Texas, Tucson, Arizona, and Albuquerque, Artesia, Moriarty and Bloomfield, New Mexico.

Prior to July 2000, Navajo Western Asphalt Company ("Navajo Western"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, owned and operated an asphalt terminal and blending and modification facility near Phoenix. Navajo Western marketed asphalt produced at the Navajo Refinery and asphalt produced by third parties. In July 2000, Navajo Western and a subsidiary of Koch Materials Company ("Koch") formed a joint venture, NK Asphalt Partners, to manufacture and market asphalt and asphalt products in Arizona and New Mexico under the name "Koch Asphalt Solutions - Southwest." Navajo Western contributed all of its assets to NK Asphalt Partners and Koch contributed its New Mexico and Arizona asphalt manufacturing and marketing assets to NK Asphalt Partners. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company sold a 1% equity interest to the other joint venture partner thereby reducing the Company's equity interest from 50% to 49%. All asphalt produced at the Navajo Refinery is sold at market prices to the joint venture under a supply agreement.

### MARKETS AND COMPETITION

The Navajo Refinery primarily serves the growing southwestern United States market, including El Paso, Texas; Albuquerque, Moriarty and Bloomfield, New Mexico; Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona; and the northern Mexico market. The Company's products are shipped by pipeline from El Paso to Albuquerque and from El Paso to Mexico via products pipeline systems owned by Chevron Pipeline Company and from El Paso to Tucson and Phoenix via a products pipeline system owned by Kinder Morgan's SFPP, L.P. ("SFPP"). In addition, the Company began in late 1999 transportation of petroleum products to markets in Northwest New



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Mexico and to Moriarty, New Mexico, near Albuquerque, via a pipeline from Chaves County to San Juan County, New Mexico, leased by the Company from Mid-America Pipeline Company.

The petroleum refining business is highly competitive. Among the Company's competitors are some of the world's largest integrated petroleum companies, which have their own crude oil supplies and distribution and marketing systems. The Company competes with independent refiners as well. Competition in particular geographic areas is affected primarily by the amounts of refined products produced by refineries located in such areas and by the availability of refined products and the cost of transportation to such areas from refineries located outside those areas.

### THE EL PASO MARKET

Most of the light products of the Company's Navajo Refinery (i.e. products other than asphalt, LPGs and carbon black oil) are currently shipped to El Paso on pipelines owned and operated by the Company. Of the products shipped to El Paso, most are subsequently shipped (either by the Company or by purchasers of the products from the Company) via common carrier pipeline to Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona, Albuquerque, New Mexico and markets in northern Mexico; the remaining products shipped to El Paso are sold to wholesale customers primarily for ultimate retail sale in the El Paso area. The Company expanded its capacity to supply El Paso in 1996 when the Company

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replaced an 8-inch pipeline from Orla to El Paso, Texas with a new 12-inch line, a portion of which has been leased to Alon USA LP ("Alon"), formerly Fina, Inc., to transport refined products from the Alon refinery in Big Spring, Texas to El Paso, Texas. Holly receives monthly payments from Alon in the amount of \$523,000 with respect to the lease of the pipeline, subject to period rent adjustments.

The El Paso market for refined products is currently supplied by a number of refiners located either in El Paso or that have pipeline access to El Paso. Historically, the Company accounted for approximately 15% of the refined products consumed in the El Paso market. Since 1995, the volume of refined products transported by various suppliers via pipeline to El Paso has substantially expanded, in part as a result of the Company's own 12-inch pipeline expansion described above and primarily as a result of the completion in November 1995 of the Valero Energy Corporation ("Valero" - formerly Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corporation ("UDS")) 10-inch pipeline running 408 miles from the UDS refinery near Dumas, Texas to El Paso. The capacity of this pipeline (in which ConocoPhillips now has a 1/3 interest) is currently 60,000 BPD after an expansion completed in 1999. In August 2000, UDS (now Valero) announced that it is studying a potential expansion of this pipeline to 80,000 BPD.

Until 1998, the El Paso market and markets served from El Paso were generally not supplied by refined products produced by the large refineries on the Texas Gulf Coast. While wholesale prices of refined products on the Gulf Coast have historically been lower than prices in El Paso, distances from the Gulf Coast to El Paso (more than 700 miles if the most direct route were used) have made transportation by truck unfeasible and have discouraged the substantial investment required for development of refined products pipelines from the Gulf Coast to El Paso.

In 1998, a Texaco, Inc. subsidiary completed a 16-inch refined products pipeline running from the Gulf Coast to Midland, Texas along a northern route (through Corsicana, Texas). This pipeline, now owned by Shell Pipeline Company, LP ("Shell"), is linked to a 6-inch pipeline, also owned by Shell, that is

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currently being used to transport to El Paso approximately 16,000 to 18,000 BPD of refined products that are produced on the Texas Gulf Coast (this volume replaces a similar volume that had been produced in the Shell Oil Company refinery in Odessa, Texas, which was shut down in 1998). The Shell pipeline from the Gulf Coast to Midland has the potential to be linked to existing or new pipelines running from the Midland, Texas area to El Paso with the result that substantial additional volumes of refined products could be transported from the Gulf Coast to El Paso.

### THE PROPOSED LONGHORN PIPELINE

An additional potential source of pipeline transportation from Gulf Coast refineries to El Paso is the proposed Longhorn Pipeline. This pipeline is proposed to run approximately 700 miles from the Houston area of the Gulf Coast to El Paso, utilizing a direct route. The owner of the Longhorn Pipeline, Longhorn Partners Pipeline, L.P. ("Longhorn Partners"), is a Delaware limited partnership that includes affiliates of ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, BP Pipeline (North America), Inc., Williams Pipe Line Company, and the Beacon Group Energy Investment Fund, L.P. and Chisholm Holdings as limited partners. Longhorn Partners has proposed to use the pipeline initially to transport approximately 72,000 BPD of refined products from the Gulf Coast to El Paso and markets served from El Paso, with an ultimate maximum capacity of 225,000 BPD. A critical feature of this proposed petroleum products pipeline is that it would utilize, for approximately 450 miles (including areas overlying the environmentally sensitive Edwards Aquifer and Edwards-Trinity Aquifer and heavily populated areas in the southern part of Austin, Texas) an existing pipeline (previously owned by Exxon Pipeline Company) that was constructed in about 1950 for the shipment of crude oil from West Texas to the Houston area. At the date of this report, the Longhorn Pipeline has not begun operations. The Longhorn Pipeline did not operate in the period from late 1998 through July 2002 because of a federal court injunction in August 1998 and a settlement agreement in March 1999 entered into by Longhorn Partners, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and Department of Transportation ("DOT"), and the other parties to the federal lawsuit that had resulted in the injunction and settlement. Additionally, the Longhorn Pipeline did not operate through July 2002 because it lacked valid easements from the Texas General Land Office for crossing certain stream and river beds and state-owned lands. Since July 2002 the Longhorn Pipeline has not been operating because Longhorn Partners has not completed certain agreed improvement projects and pre-start-up steps.

The March 1999 settlement agreement in the federal lawsuit that resulted in an injunction against operation of the Longhorn Pipeline required the preparation of an Environmental Assessment under the authority of the EPA and the DOT while the federal court retained jurisdiction. A final Environmental Assessment (the "Final EA") on the Longhorn Pipeline was released in November 2000. The Final EA was accompanied by a Finding of No Significant

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Impact that was conditioned on the implementation by Longhorn Partners of a proposed mitigation plan developed by Longhorn Partners which contained 40 mitigation measures, including the replacement of approximately 19 miles of pipe in the Austin area with new thick-walled pipe protected by a concrete barrier. Some elements of the proposed mitigation plan were required to be completed before the Longhorn Pipeline would be allowed to operate, with the remainder required to be completed later or to be implemented for as long as operations continued. The plaintiffs in the federal court lawsuit that resulted in the Environmental Assessment of the Longhorn Pipeline challenged the Final EA in further federal court proceedings that began in January 2001. One of the intervenor plaintiffs in the federal court lawsuit, the Lower Colorado River

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Authority ("LCRA"), entered into a settlement agreement with Longhorn Partners in 2001 under the terms of which Longhorn Partners agreed to implement specified additional mitigation measures relating to water supplies in certain areas of Central Texas and the LCRA agreed to dismiss with prejudice its participation as an intervenor in the federal court lawsuit. In July 2002, the federal court in Austin ruled that Longhorn's compliance with the Final EA would suffice under the federal National Environmental Policy Act to allow the Longhorn Pipeline to begin operation. The court also subsequently ruled that the parties that had brought the challenge to the Longhorn Pipeline in federal court were the "prevailing parties" and that therefore Longhorn Partners and the federal government defendants should pay certain costs relating to the federal court litigation. The parties that were plaintiffs in the federal litigation, other than the LCRA, are taking an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (the "Fifth Circuit") of the district court's ruling on the adequacy of the Final EA. In addition, the Federal Government defendants in the federal court lawsuit are cross-appealing to the Fifth Circuit the trial court's ruling concerning payment of certain costs. At the date of this report, it is not possible to predict the outcome of these appeals.

Prior to the federal court's ruling on the adequacy of the Final EA, in December 2001 Longhorn Partners began construction to implement mitigation measures required by the Final EA and the settlement with the LCRA. Published reports indicate that this construction continued until late July 2002, when the construction activities were halted before completion of the project. The latest public statements from Longhorn Partners indicate that Longhorn Partners is seeking additional financing to complete the project and that the project will not begin operations until after December 2002.

The Company supported the initial plaintiffs in the federal district court lawsuit that ultimately resulted in the Final EA and is supporting such plaintiffs in the appeal to the Fifth Circuit of the federal district court's July 2002 decision. In addition, the Company provided financial support for the preparation of expert analyses of the Final EA and of the earlier draft Environmental Assessment and for certain groups and individuals who have wished to express their concerns about the Longhorn Pipeline. The Company believes that the Longhorn Pipeline, as originally proposed to operate beginning in the fall of 1998, would have improperly avoided the substantial capital expenditures required to comply with environmental and safety standards that are normally imposed on major pipeline projects involving environmentally sensitive areas. The Company's belief in this regard was based in part on the fact that, in 1987, a proposed new crude oil pipeline (the All American Pipeline) over essentially the proposed route for the Longhorn Pipeline was found unacceptable, after an environmental impact study, because of serious potential dangers to the environmentally sensitive aquifers over which that proposed pipeline would have operated.

If the Longhorn Pipeline is allowed to operate as currently proposed, the substantially lower requirement for capital investment permitted by the direct route through Austin, Texas and over the Edwards Aquifers would permit Longhorn Partners to give its shippers a cost advantage through lower tariffs that could, at least for a period, result in significant downward pressure on wholesale refined products prices and refined products

s in El Paso and related markets; any effects on the Company's markets in Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona and Albuquerque, New Mexico would be expected to be limited in the next few years because current common carrier pipelines from El Paso to these markets are now running at capacity and proration policies of these pipelines allocate only limited capacity to new shippers. Although some current suppliers in the market might not compete in such a climate, the Company's analyses indicate that, because of location, recent capital improvements, and on-going enhancements to operational efficiency, the Company's position in El Paso and markets served from El Paso could withstand such a period of lower

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prices and refined product margins. However, the Company's results of operations could be adversely impacted if the Longhorn Pipeline were allowed to operate as currently proposed. It is not possible to predict whether and, if so, under what conditions, the Longhorn Pipeline will ultimately be operated, nor is it possible to predict the consequences for the Company of Longhorn Pipeline's operations if they occur.

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In August 1998, a lawsuit (the "El Paso Lawsuit") was filed by Longhorn Partners in state district court in El Paso, Texas against the Company and two of its subsidiaries (along with an Austin, Texas law firm which was subsequently dropped from the case). The suit, as most recently amended by Longhorn Partners in September 2000, seeks damages alleged to total up to \$1,050,000,000 (after trebling) based on claims of violations of the Texas Free Enterprise and Antitrust Act, unlawful interference with existing and prospective contractual relations, and conspiracy to abuse process. The specific actions of the Company complained of in the El Paso Lawsuit, as currently amended, are alleged solicitation of and support for allegedly baseless lawsuits brought by Texas ranchers in federal and state courts to challenge the proposed Longhorn Pipeline project, support of allegedly fraudulent public relations activities against the proposed Longhorn Pipeline project, entry into a contractual "alliance" with Fina Oil and Chemical Company, threatening litigation against certain partners in Longhorn Partners, and alleged interference with the federal court settlement agreement that provided for the Environmental Assessment of the Longhorn Pipeline. The Company believes that the El Paso Lawsuit is wholly without merit and plans to continue to defend itself vigorously. However, because of the size of the damages claimed and in spite of the apparent lack of merit in the claims asserted, the El Paso Lawsuit has created problems for the Company, including the exclusion of the Company from the possibility of certain types of major corporate transactions, an adverse impact on the cost and availability of debt financing for Company operations, and what appears to be a continuing adverse effect on the market price of the Company's common stock. In August 2002, the Company filed a lawsuit in New Mexico state court in Carlsbad, New Mexico (the "Carlsbad Lawsuit") against Longhorn Partners and its major owners concerning the El Paso Lawsuit; the Carlsbad Lawsuit seeks actual and punitive damages for tortious interference with existing business relations, malicious abuse of process, unfair competition, prima facie tort and conspiracy. For additional information on the El Paso Lawsuit and the Carlsbad Lawsuit, see Item 3, "Legal Proceedings."

### ARIZONA AND ALBUQUERQUE MARKETS

The common carrier pipelines used by the Company to serve the Arizona and Albuquerque markets are currently operated at or near capacity and are subject to proration. As a result, the volumes of refined products that the Company and other shippers have been able to deliver to these markets have been limited. The flow of additional products into El Paso for shipment to Arizona, either as a result of operation of the Longhorn Pipeline or otherwise, could further exacerbate such constraints on deliveries to Arizona. No assurances can be given that the Company will not experience future constraints on its ability to deliver its products through the common carrier pipeline to Arizona. Any future constraints on the Company's ability to transport its refined products to Arizona could, if sustained, adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition. SFPP, the owner of the common carrier pipelines running from El Paso to Tucson and Phoenix, has recently proposed to expand the capacity of these pipelines by approximately 54,000 BPD. Under the announced schedule, the expansion would be completed by early 2005. According to a September 2002 filing by SFPP with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commissions ("FERC"), this project is contingent on obtaining a favorable ruling from FERC

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concerning tariff rates to be allowed on the pipelines after completion of the expansion. For the Company, the proposed expansion would permit the shipment of additional refined products to markets in Arizona, but pipeline tariffs would likely be higher and the expansion would also permit additional shipments by competing suppliers. The ultimate effects of the proposed pipeline expansion on the Company cannot presently be estimated.

In the case of the Albuquerque market, the common carrier pipeline used by the Company to serve this market currently operates at or near capacity with resulting limitations on the amount of refined products that the Company and other shippers can deliver. The Company has entered into a Lease Agreement (the "Lease Agreement") for a pipeline between Artesia and the Albuquerque vicinity and Bloomfield, New Mexico with Mid-America Pipeline Company. The Company owns and operates a 12" pipeline from the Navajo Refinery to the Leased Pipeline as well as terminalling facilities in Bloomfield, New Mexico, which is located in the northwest corner of New Mexico, and in Moriarty, which is 40 miles east of Albuquerque. Transportation of petroleum products to markets in northwest New Mexico and diesel fuels to Moriarty began at the end calendar 1999. In December 2001, the Company completed its expansion of the Moriarty terminal and its pumping capacity on the Leased Pipelines. The terminal expansion included the addition of gasoline and jet fuel to the existing diesel fuel delivery capabilities, thus permitting the Company to provide a full slate of light products to the growing Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico areas. The enhanced pumping capabilities on the Company's leased pipeline extending from the Artesia refinery through Moriarty to Bloomfield will permit the Company to deliver a total of over 45,000 BPD of light products to these locations. If needed, additional pump stations could further increase the pipeline's capabilities.

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An additional factor that could affect some of the Company's markets is excess pipeline capacity from the West Coast into the Company's Arizona markets after the elimination of bottlenecks in 2000 on the pipeline from the West Coast to Phoenix. If refined products become available on the West Coast in excess of demand in that market, additional products could be shipped into the Company's Arizona markets with resulting possible downward pressure on refined product prices in these markets. The availability of refined products on the West Coast for shipment to Phoenix may however be reduced by the effects on West Coast gasoline supplies of the scheduled ban in California on the use of MTBE as a constituent of gasoline after 2003.

In March 2000, Equilon Pipeline Company, LLC (whose successor is Shell Pipeline Company, LP) announced a 500-mile pipeline, called the "New Mexico Products Pipeline System" to carry gasoline and other refined fuels from the Odessa, Texas area to Bloomfield, New Mexico. It was announced that the pipeline would have a capacity of 40,000 BPD and that shipments would begin in 2001. In addition to the pipeline, a product terminal would be built in Moriarty, New Mexico. This system would have access to products manufactured at Gulf Coast refineries and could result in an increase in the supply of products to some of the Company's markets. This project has been delayed because of the requirement announced in August 2000 that an environmental impact study must be completed on the proposed project.

### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING MARKETS AND COMPETITION

In addition to the projects described above, other projects have been explored from time to time by refiners and other entities, which projects, if consummated, could result in a further increase in the supply of products to some or all of the Company's markets.

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In recent years, there have been several refining and marketing consolidations or acquisitions between entities competing in the Company's geographic market. These transactions could increase future competitive pressures on the Company.

### CRUDE OIL AND FEEDSTOCK SUPPLIES

The Navajo Refinery is situated near the Permian Basin in an area which historically has had abundant supplies of crude oil available both for regional users, such as the Company, and for export to other areas. The Company purchases crude oil from producers in nearby southeastern New Mexico and West Texas and from major oil companies. Crude oil is gathered both through the Company's pipelines and tank trucks and through third party crude oil pipeline systems. Crude oil acquired in locations distant from the refinery is exchanged for crude oil that is transportable to the refinery. In recent years the Company's access to crude oil has expanded, primarily as a result of acquisitions in 1998 and 1999 of crude oil gathering, transportation and storage assets in West Texas.

Approximately 4,000 BPD of isobutane used in the Navajo Refinery's operations is purchased from other refineries in the region and is shipped to the Artesia refining facilities on a Company-owned 65-mile pipeline running from Lovington to Artesia.

### PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS AND MARKETS

The Navajo Refinery converts approximately 91% of its raw materials throughput into high value light products.

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Set forth below is certain information regarding the principal products of Navajo during the last three fiscal years:

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,				
	2002		2001		BPD
	BPD	%	BPD	%	
Sales of produced refined products (1)					
Gasolines.....	34,800	58.2%	36,000	57.5%	37,500
Diesel fuels.....	12,900	21.6%	13,800	22.0%	14,200
Jet fuels.....	6,600	11.0%	7,000	11.2%	6,800
Asphalt.....	3,400	5.7%	3,500	5.6%	3,600
LPG and other.....	2,100	3.5%	2,300	3.7%	2,200
Total.....	59,800	100.0%	62,600	100.0%	64,300
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) Excludes refined products purchased for resale.

Light products are shipped by product pipelines or are made available at various points by exchanges with others. Light products are also made available to customers through truck loading facilities at the refinery and at terminals.

Navajo's principal customers for gasoline include other refiners, convenience store chains, independent marketers, an affiliate of PEMEX (the government-owned

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energy company of Mexico) and retailers. Navajo's gasoline is marketed in the southwestern United States, including the metropolitan areas of El Paso, Phoenix, Albuquerque, Bloomfield, and Tucson, and in portions of northern Mexico. The composition of gasoline differs, because of local regulatory requirements, depending on the area in which gasoline is to be sold; under current standards, MTBE is a constituent of gasolines exported by the Company to northern Mexico and some grades of gasoline marketed in Phoenix during certain times of the year. Diesel fuel is sold to other refiners, truck stop chains, wholesalers, and railroads. Jet fuel is sold primarily for military use. Military jet fuel is sold to the Defense Energy Support Center (the "DESC") under a series of one-year contracts that can vary significantly from year to year. Navajo sold approximately 6,800 BPD of jet fuel to the DESC in its 2002 fiscal year and has a contract to supply up to 8,500 BPD to the DESC for the year ending September 30, 2003. Since the formation of NK Asphalt Partners in July 2000, all asphalt is sold to NK Asphalt Partners. Carbon black oil is sold for further processing, and LPGs are sold to LPG wholesalers and LPG retailers.

Approximately 5% of the Company's revenues for fiscal 2002 resulted from the sale for export of gasoline and diesel fuel to an affiliate of PEMEX. Approximately 9% of the Company's revenues for fiscal 2002 resulted from the sale of military jet fuel to the United States Government. The Company has had a military jet fuel supply contract with the United States Government for each of the last 33 years. The Company's size in terms of employees and refining capacity allows the Company to bid for military jet fuel sales contracts under a small business set-aside program; a pending proposal would significantly increase the maximum refining capacity that would qualify for this program from the current level of 75,000 BPD. The loss of Navajo's military jet fuel contract with the United States Government could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations to the extent alternate commercial jet fuel or additional diesel fuel sales could not be secured. In addition to the United States Government and PEMEX, other significant sales were made to two petroleum companies. Arco Products Company, which in April 2000 was acquired by BP p.l.c., is a purchaser of gasoline that supplies Arco's retail network and accounted for approximately 15% of the Company's revenues in fiscal 2002. Tosco Corporation and affiliates, which in September 2001 was acquired by Phillips Petroleum Company, (now "ConocoPhillips"), is a purchaser of gasoline and diesel fuel that supplies Tosco's retail network and accounted for approximately 13% of the Company's revenues in fiscal 2002. Loss of, or reduction in amounts purchased by, major current purchasers for retail sales could have a material adverse effect on the Company to the extent that, because of market limitations or transportation constraints, the Company was not able to correspondingly increase sales to other purchasers. The Company believes that its recently expanded pipeline transportation system to the Albuquerque area and northern New Mexico gives the Company increased flexibility in the event of the loss of a major current purchaser of products for retail sales.

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### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

The Company has invested significant amounts in capital expenditures in recent years to enhance the Navajo Refinery and expand its supply and distribution network. In December 2001, the Company received the necessary permitting for the construction of a new gas oil hydrotreater unit and for the expansion of the crude refining capacity from 60,000 BPD to an estimated 70,000 BPD. The Company expects that the hydrotreater and the expansion to an estimated 70,000 BPD will be completed by December 2003. The total cost of the gas oil hydrotreater project and the expansion is estimated to be \$56 million, of which \$20.4 million has already been spent. In November 1997, the Company purchased a hydrotreater unit for \$5.1 million from a closed refinery. During the last three years, the

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Company has spent approximately \$15.3 million on relocation, engineering and equipment fabrication related to the hydrotreater project. The remaining costs to complete the hydrotreater and expansion projects are estimated to be approximately \$35.6 million. Additionally, Navajo Refining has budgeted \$7 million in fiscal 2003 for other projects, principally refining and pipeline projects.

The hydrotreater will enhance higher value light product yields and expand the Company's ability to produce additional quantities of gasolines meeting the present California Air Resources Board ("CARB") standards, which were adopted in the Company's Phoenix market for winter months beginning in late 2000, and enable the Company to meet the recently adopted EPA nationwide Low-Sulfur Gasoline requirements scheduled to become effective in 2004 on all of the Company's gasolines. Based on the current configuration of the Navajo Refinery, the Company can produce sufficient volumes under the present Phoenix CARB standards to supply the Phoenix market in the winter months at the Company's historic levels without increasing beyond normal levels the Company's purchases of such gasoline from other refiners. Additionally, in fiscal 2001 the Company completed the construction of a new additional sulfur recovery unit, which is currently utilized to enhance sour crude processing capabilities and will provide sufficient capacity to recover the additional extracted sulfur that will result from operations of the hydrotreater.

Contemporaneous with the hydrotreater project, Navajo will be making necessary modifications to several of the Artesia processing units for the first phase of Navajo's expansion, which will increase crude oil refining capacity from 60,000 BPD to an estimated 70,000 BPD. The first phase of the expansion is expected to be completed by December 2003. Certain additional permits will be required to implement needed modifications at Navajo's Lovington, New Mexico refining facility which is operated in conjunction with the Artesia facility. It is envisioned that these necessary modifications to the Lovington facility would also be completed by December 2003. The permits received by Navajo to date for the Artesia facility, subject to possible minor modifications, should also permit a second phase expansion of Navajo's crude oil capacity from an estimated 70,000 BPD to an estimated 80,000 BPD, but a schedule for such additional expansion has not been determined.

The Company leases from Mid-America Pipeline Company more than 300 miles of 8" pipeline running from Chaves County to San Juan County, New Mexico (the "Leased Pipeline"). The Company owns and operates a 12" pipeline from the Navajo Refinery to the Leased Pipeline as well as terminalling facilities in Bloomfield, New Mexico, which is located in the northwest corner of New Mexico and in Moriarty, which is 40 miles east of Albuquerque. Transportation of petroleum products to markets in northwest New Mexico and diesel fuels to Moriarty began at the end of calendar 1999. In December 2001, the Company completed an expansion of the Moriarty terminal and the pumping capacity on the Leased Pipeline. The terminal expansion included the addition of gasoline and jet fuel to the existing diesel fuel delivery capabilities, thus permitting the Company to provide a full slate of light products to the growing Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico areas. The enhanced pumping capabilities on the Company's leased pipeline extending from the Artesia refinery through Moriarty to Bloomfield will permit the Company to deliver a total of over 45,000 BPD of light products to these locations. If needed, additional pump stations could further increase the pipeline's capabilities.

The additional pipeline capacities resulting from the new pipelines constructed in conjunction with the Rio Grande joint venture (discussed under "Pipeline Transportation") and from the Leased Pipeline have reduced pipeline operating expenses at existing throughputs. In addition, the new pipeline capacity will allow the Company to increase volumes, through refinery expansion or otherwise, that are shipped into existing and new markets and



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would allow the Company to shift volumes among markets in response to any future increased competition in particular markets.

MONTANA REFINERY

MRC owns a 7,000 BPD petroleum refinery in Great Falls, Montana, which can process a wide range of crude oils and primarily serves markets in Montana. For the last three fiscal years, excluding downtime for scheduled maintenance and turnarounds, the Montana Refinery has operated at an average annual crude capacity utilization rate of approximately 89%.

The following table sets forth certain information about the operations of the Montana Refinery during the last three fiscal years:

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
Crude charge (BPD) (1).....	6,600	6,200	5,900
Refinery production (BPD) (2).....	7,000	6,400	6,200
Sales of produced refined products (BPD).....	7,200	6,500	6,100
Sales of refined products (BPD) (3).....	7,500	6,800	6,600
Refinery utilization (4).....	94.3%	88.6%	84.3%

- (1) Crude charge represents the barrels per day of crude oil processed through the crude unit at each of the Company's refineries.
- (2) Refinery production represents the barrels per day of refined products yielded from processing crude and other refinery feedstocks through the crude units and other conversion units at each of the Company's refineries.
- (3) Includes refined products purchased for resale representing 300 BPD, 300 BPD, and 500 BPD, respectively.
- (4) Crude charge divided by total crude capacity of 7,000 BPD.

The Montana Refinery currently obtains its supply of crude oil primarily from suppliers in Canada via a common carrier pipeline, which runs from the Canadian border to the refinery. The Montana Refinery's principal markets include Great Falls, Helena, Bozeman and Billings, Montana. MRC competes principally with three other Montana refineries.

Set forth below is certain information regarding the principal products of Montana Refinery during the last three fiscal years:

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YEARS ENDED JULY 31,

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	2002		2001		BP
	BPD	%	BPD	%	
Sales of produced refined products (1)					
Gasolines.....	2,900	40.3%	2,700	41.5%	2,6
Diesel fuels.....	1,100	15.3%	1,300	20.0%	1,2
Jet fuels.....	500	6.9%	400	6.2%	5
Asphalt.....	2,400	33.3%	1,800	27.7%	1,5
LPG and other.....	300	4.2%	300	4.6%	3
Total.....	7,200	100.0%	6,500	100.0%	6,1

(1) Excludes refined products purchased for resale.

For the 2003 fiscal year, MRC's capital budget totals \$800,000, most of which is for various improvements at the Montana Refinery.

PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS

PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS

In recent years, the Company developed and expanded a pipeline transportation business generating revenues from unaffiliated parties. The pipeline transportation operations include approximately 1,000 miles of the 2,000 miles of pipeline that the Company owns and operates, of which approximately 400 miles are part of the supply and distribution network of the Navajo Refinery. Additionally, the Company has a 25% investment in Rio Grande Pipeline Company, described below. For fiscal 2003, the Company did not budget any significant amount for capital expenditures that will be used for the pipeline transportation business.

The Company has a 25% interest in Rio Grande Pipeline Company ("Rio Grande"), a pipeline joint venture with subsidiaries of The Williams Companies, Inc. and BP p.l.c. to transport liquid petroleum gases to Mexico. Deliveries by the joint venture began in April 1997.

In October 1996, the Company completed a new 12" refined products pipeline from Orla to El Paso, Texas, which replaced a portion of an 8" pipeline previously used by Navajo that was transferred to Rio Grande.

In 1998, the Company implemented an alliance with FINA, Inc. ("FINA") to create a comprehensive supply network that can increase substantially the supplies of gasoline and diesel fuel in the West Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona markets to meet expected increasing demand in the future. FINA constructed a 50-mile pipeline which connected an existing FINA pipeline system to the Company's 12" pipeline between Orla, Texas and El Paso, Texas pursuant to a long-term lease of certain capacity of the Company's 12" pipeline. In August 1998, FINA began transporting to El Paso gasoline and diesel fuel from its Big Spring, Texas refinery, and the Company began to realize pipeline rental and terminalling revenues from FINA under these agreements. In August 2000, Alon USA LP, a subsidiary of an Israeli petroleum refining and marketing company, succeeded to FINA's interest in this alliance. Effective from February 2002, Alon may transport up to 20,000 BPD to El Paso on this interconnected system.

The Company operates a crude oil gathering system in West Texas purchased from Fina Oil and Chemical Company in 1998. The assets purchased include approximately 500 miles of pipelines and over 350,000 barrels of tankage.

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Approximately 27,000 barrels per day of crude oil are gathered on these systems. These assets generate a relatively stable source of transportation service income and give Navajo the ability to purchase additional crude oil at the lease in new areas, thus potentially enhancing the stability of crude oil supply and refined product margins for the Navajo Refinery.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 1999, the Company completed a new 65-mile 10" pipeline between Lovington and Artesia, New Mexico, to permit the delivery of isobutane (and/or other LPGs) to an unrelated refinery in El Paso as well as to increase the Company's ability to access additional raw materials for the Navajo Refinery.

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In the second quarter of fiscal 2000, the Company acquired certain pipeline transportation and storage assets located in West Texas and New Mexico in an asset exchange with ARCO Pipeline Company. The acquired assets, including 100 miles of pipelines and over 250,000 barrels of tankage, allow the Company to transport crude oil for unaffiliated companies and increase the Company's ability to access additional crude oil for the Navajo Refinery.

### ADDITIONAL OPERATIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION

#### CORPORATE OFFICES

The Company leases its principal corporate offices in Dallas, Texas. The Company's lease for its principal corporate offices expires April 30, 2006, requires lease payments of \$32,951 per month, plus certain operating expenses, and provides for no option to renew. The operations of Holly Corporation, the parent company, are performed at this location. Functions performed by the parent company include overall corporate management, planning and strategy, legal support, treasury management and tax reporting.

#### EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION

The Company conducts a small-scale oil and gas exploration and production program. For fiscal 2003, the Company has budgeted approximately \$600,000 for capital expenditures related to oil and gas exploration activities.

#### JET FUEL TERMINAL

The Company owns and operates a 120,000-barrel-capacity jet fuel terminal near Mountain Home, Idaho, which serves as a terminalling facility for jet fuel sold by unaffiliated producers to the Mountain Home United States Air Force Base.

#### OTHER INVESTMENTS

In fiscal 1998, the Company invested and advanced a total of \$2 million to a joint venture operating retail service stations and convenience stores in Montana. The Company has a 49% interest in the joint venture and accounts for earnings using the equity method. The Company has reserved approximately \$800,000 related to the collectability of advances and related accrued interest to this joint venture.

#### EMPLOYEES AND LABOR RELATIONS

As of September 30, 2002, the Company had approximately 560 employees of which approximately 210 are covered by collective bargaining agreements ("Covered Employees"). Contracts relating to the Covered Employees at all facilities will expire during 2006. The Company considers its employee relations to be good.

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### REGULATION

Refinery and pipeline operations are subject to federal, state and local laws regulating the discharge of matter into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. Permits are required under these laws for the operation of our refineries, pipelines and related operations, and these permits are subject to revocation, modification and renewal. Over the years, there have been and continue to be ongoing communications, including notices of violations, and discussions about environmental matters between the Company and federal and state authorities, some of which have resulted or will result in changes of operating procedures and in capital expenditures by the Company. Compliance with applicable environmental laws, regulations and permits will continue to have an impact on the Company's operations, results of operations and capital requirements. The Company believes that its current operations are in substantial compliance with existing environmental laws, regulations and permits.

The Company's operations and many of the products it manufactures are specifically subject to certain requirements of the federal Clean Air Act ("CAA") and related state and local regulations. The CAA contains provisions that will require capital expenditures for the installation of certain air pollution control devices at the Company's refineries during the next several years. Subsequent rule making authorized by the CAA or similar laws or new agency interpretations of existing rules, may necessitate additional expenditures in future years. In December 2001, following discussions initiated by the Company, the Company entered into Consent Decree with the EPA, the New Mexico Environment Department and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality with respect to a global settlement of issues concerning the application of air quality requirements to past and future operations of the Company's refineries. The Consent Decree was entered by the federal court in New Mexico in March 2002 and

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requires investments by the Company expected to total between \$15 million and \$20 million over a number of years as well as changes in operational practices at the Navajo and Montana refineries. See the discussion of the Consent Decree below and under Item 3, "Legal Proceedings."

The CAA may authorize the EPA to require modifications in the formulation of the refined transportation fuel products the Company manufactures in order to limit the emissions associated with their final use. For example, on December 21, 1999, the EPA promulgated national regulations limiting the amount of sulfur that is to be allowed in gasoline. The EPA believes such limits are necessary to protect new automobile emission control systems that may be inhibited by sulfur in the fuel. The new regulations require the phase-in of gasoline sulfur standards beginning in 2004 and continuing until 2008, with special provisions for refiners serving those Western states exhibiting lesser air quality problems and for small business refiners, such as the Company.

The EPA recently promulgated regulations that will limit the sulfur content of highway diesel fuel beginning in 2006 to 15 parts per million. The current standard is 500 parts-per-million. As a small business refiner, the Company may, on a refinery by refinery basis, choose to comply with the 2006 program and extend its interim gasoline standard by three years (until 2011) or delay the diesel standard by four years (until 2010) and keep its original gasoline sulfur program timing.

The EPA has recently stated its intent to propose new regulations that will

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limit emissions from diesel fuel powered engines used in off-road activities such as mining, construction and agriculture. The EPA has also stated its intent to simultaneously limit the sulfur content of diesel fuel used in these engines to facilitate compliance with the new emission standards. The EPA expects to propose the new off-road diesel engine emissions and related fuel sulfur standards early in 2003.

Additionally, effective January 1, 1995, certain cities in the United States were required to use only reformulated gasoline ("RFG"), a cleaner burning fuel. Phoenix is the only principal market of the Company that currently requires the equivalent of RFG (or an alternative clean burning gasoline formula), although this requirement could be implemented in other markets over time. Phoenix adopted the even more rigorous California Air Resources Board ("CARB") fuel specifications for winter months beginning in late 2000. This new requirement, the recently adopted low-sulfur gasoline and diesel requirements described above, and other requirements of the CAA, could cause the Company to expend substantial amounts to permit the Company's refineries to produce products that meet applicable requirements. The Company believes that the completion of the hydrotreater project described above under "Capital Improvement Projects" will allow the Company to meet announced future gasoline requirements.

The Company is aware of public concern regarding possible groundwater contamination resulting from the use of MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) as a source of required oxygen in gasolines sold in specified areas of the country. Gasoline containing a specified amount of oxygen is required by the EPA to be used in those regions that exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for either ozone or carbon monoxide. That oxygen requirement may be satisfied by adding to gasoline any one of many oxygen-containing materials including, among others, MTBE and also ethanol, an oxygen containing compound that is manufactured primarily from "renewable" agricultural products and that has not been shown to exhibit the environmental concerns associated with MTBE. Ethanol serves as an oxygenate, an octane booster and as an extender of gasoline.

The Company's operations are also subject to the federal Clean Water Act ("CWA"), the federal Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA") and comparable state and local requirements. The CWA, the SDWA and analogous laws prohibit any discharge into surface waters, ground waters and publicly-owned treatment works except in strict conformance with permits, such as pre-treatment permits and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permits, issued by federal, state and local governmental agencies. NPDES permits and analogous water discharge permits are valid for a maximum of five years and must be renewed.

The Company generates wastes that may be subject to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA") and comparable state and local requirements. The EPA and various state agencies have limited the approved methods of disposal for certain hazardous and non hazardous wastes.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), also known as "Superfund," imposes liability, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of

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persons who are considered to be responsible for the release of a "hazardous substance" into the environment. These persons include the owner or operator of the disposal site or sites where the release occurred and companies that disposed or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances. Under CERCLA, such persons may be subject to joint and several liabilities for the costs of cleaning up the hazardous substances that have been released into the environment, for damages to natural resources and for the costs of certain health studies. It is not uncommon for neighboring landowners and other third

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parties to file claims for personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by hazardous substances or other pollutants released into the environment. Analogous state laws impose similar responsibilities and liabilities on responsible parties. In the course of our historical operations, as well as in our current ordinary operations, we have generated waste, some of which falls within the statutory definition of a "hazardous substance" and some of which may have been disposed of at sites that may require cleanup under Superfund.

As is the case with all companies engaged in industries similar to ours, we face potential exposure to future claims and lawsuits involving environmental matters. The matters include soil and water contamination, air pollution, personal injury and property damage allegedly caused by substances which we manufactured, handled, used, released or disposed of.

The Company is and has been the subject of various state, federal and private proceedings relating to environmental regulations, conditions and inquiries, including the Consent Decree discussed above and below in Item 3, "Legal Proceedings." Current and future environmental regulations are expected to require additional expenditures, including expenditures for investigation and remediation, which may be significant, at the New Mexico and Montana refineries and at pipeline transportation facilities. The extent of future expenditures for these purposes cannot presently be determined.

The Company's operations are also subject to various laws and regulations relating to occupational health and safety. The Company maintains safety, training and maintenance programs as part of its ongoing efforts to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with applicable health and safety laws and regulations has required and continues to require substantial expenditures.

The Company cannot predict what additional health and environmental legislation or regulations will be enacted or become effective in the future or how existing or future laws or regulations will be administered or interpreted with respect to the Company's operations. Compliance with more stringent laws or regulations or more vigorous enforcement policies of regulatory agencies could have an adverse effect on the financial position and the results of operations of the Company and could require substantial expenditures by the Company for the installation and operation of systems and equipment not currently possessed by the Company.

### INSURANCE

The Company's operations are subject to normal hazards of operations, including fire, explosion and weather-related perils. The Company maintains various insurance coverages, including business interruption insurance, subject to certain deductibles. The Company is not fully insured against certain risks because such risks are not fully insurable, coverage is unavailable, or premium costs, in the judgment of the Company, do not justify such expenditures. At the current time the Company is not fully insured for terrorism since, in the judgment of the Company, premium costs in the current insurance market do not justify such expenditures. Shortly after the events of September 11, 2001, the Company completed a security assessment of its principal facilities. Several security measures identified in the assessment have been implemented and other security measures are in the process of being implemented. Because of recent changes in insurance markets, insurance coverages available to the Company are becoming more costly and in some cases less available. So long as this current trend continues, the Company expects to incur higher insurance costs and anticipates that, in some cases, it will be necessary to reduce somewhat the extent of insurance coverages because of reduced insurance availability at acceptable premium costs.

### COST REDUCTION AND PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

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In May 2000, the Company announced a cost reduction and production efficiency program. The cost reduction and production efficiency program included productivity enhancements and a reduction in workforce. By the end of fiscal 2002, implementation of the program and other initiatives has achieved approximately \$20 million in annual pre-tax improvements. As part of the implementation of cost reductions, the Company offered a voluntary early retirement program to eligible employees, under which 55 employees retired by July 31, 2001. The pre-tax cost of

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the voluntary early retirement program was \$6.8 million and was reflected in the Company's earnings for the quarter ended July 31, 2000.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In August 1998, a lawsuit (the "El Paso Lawsuit") was filed in state district court in El Paso, Texas against the Company and two of its subsidiaries (along with an Austin, Texas law firm which was subsequently dropped from the case). The suit was filed by Longhorn Partners Pipeline, L.P. ("Longhorn Partners"), a Delaware limited partnership composed of Longhorn Partners GP, L.L.C. as general partner and affiliates of ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, BP Pipeline (North America), Inc., Williams Pipe Line Company, and the Beacon Group Energy Investment Fund, L.P. and Chisholm Holdings as limited partners. The suit, as most recently amended by Longhorn Partners in September 2000, seeks damages alleged to total up to \$1,050,000,000 (after trebling) based on claims of violations of the Texas Free Enterprise and Antitrust Act, unlawful interference with existing and prospective contractual relations, and conspiracy to abuse process. The specific actions of the Company complained of in the El Paso Lawsuit, as currently amended, are alleged solicitation of and support for allegedly baseless lawsuits brought by Texas ranchers in federal and state courts to challenge the proposed Longhorn Pipeline project, support of allegedly fraudulent public relations activities against the proposed Longhorn Pipeline project, entry into a contractual "alliance" with Fina Oil and Chemical Company, threatening litigation against certain partners in Longhorn Partners, and alleged interference with the federal court settlement agreement that provided for an Environmental Assessment of the Longhorn Pipeline. In April 2002, the state district court in El Paso denied the Company's motion for summary judgment which had been pending for more than a year and which sought a court ruling that would have terminated the litigation. The Company filed an appeal seeking review by the state appeals court in El Paso of the district court's denial of summary judgment; in late August 2002, the state appeals court in El Paso issued an order dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction. In early October 2002 the Company filed a petition seeking review by the Texas Supreme Court of the decision of the state appeals court. In the trial court, a motion filed by the Company to transfer the venue for trial of the case from the El Paso trial court to another Texas court has been pending since May 2000, and no hearing on this motion is currently scheduled. The Company believes that the El Paso Lawsuit is wholly without merit and plans to continue to defend itself vigorously. In August 2002, the Company filed a lawsuit in New Mexico state court in Carlsbad, New Mexico (the "Carlsbad Lawsuit") against Longhorn Partners and its major owners concerning the El Paso Lawsuit; the Carlsbad Lawsuit seeks actual and punitive damages for tortious interference with existing business relations, malicious abuse of process, unfair competition, prima facie tort and conspiracy. The Company and the other parties in the El Paso Lawsuit and the Carlsbad Lawsuit have agreed to suspend temporarily further proceedings in these lawsuits to permit voluntary mediation in November 2002 concerning issues involved in the two lawsuits.

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In December 2001, with the consent of the Company, a Consent Decree (the "Consent Decree") was filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico in the case of United States of America v. Navajo Refining Company, L.P. and Montana Refining Company. The Consent Decree resulted from negotiations which were initiated by the Company and which began in July 2001 involving representatives of the Company, the EPA, the New Mexico Environment Department, and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality with respect to a possible settlement of issues concerning the application of federal and state air quality requirements to past and future operations of the Company's refineries. The Consent Decree was approved and entered by the Court in March 2002. The Consent Decree requires investments by the Company expected to total between \$15 million and \$20 million over a number of years at the Company's New Mexico and Montana refineries for the installation of certain state of the art pollution control equipment and requires changes in operational practices at these refineries that go beyond current regulatory requirements to reduce air emissions. In addition, the Consent Decree provides to the Company and its subsidiaries releases from liability for enforcement actions with respect to a number of possible issues relating to the application of air quality regulations to the Company's refineries. The Consent Decree also provides for payment by the Company of penalties to Federal, New Mexico and Montana regulatory authorities in the total amount of \$750,000 and expenditures of approximately \$1.5 million for environmentally beneficial projects and provides for the payment by the Company of agreed monetary penalties in the event of noncompliance with specified requirements of the Consent Decree. The Company is currently implementing provisions of the Consent Decree applicable to current operations and is preparing to implement those Consent Decree provisions that require future capital investments or operational changes.

In September 2002, the Company filed suit against the Federal Government in the United States Court of Federal

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Claims (the "Federal Claims Lawsuit") with respect to claims which total approximately \$210 million relating to jet fuel sales by the Company to the Defense Fuel Supply Center in the years 1982 through 1995; these claims had been filed by the Company in May and June 2001 and were denied by the Department of Defense in November 2001. Also in September 2002, the Company filed additional claims with the Department of Defense under the Contract Disputes Act asserting that additional amounts totaling approximately \$88 million are due to the Company with respect to jet fuel sales to the Defense Fuel Supply Center in the years 1995 through 1999 (the "1995-99 Jet Fuel Claims"). While the Company believes that the positions asserted by the Company in the Federal Claims Lawsuit and in the 1995-99 Jet Fuel Claims are justified under applicable law, the Company believes that the Federal Claims Lawsuit will be vigorously contested by the Federal Government and that, as to the 1995-99 Jet Fuel Claims, these claims will initially not be allowed by the Department of Defense and any recovery with respect to these claims would require further proceedings. It is not possible at the date of this report to predict what amount, if any, will ultimately be payable to the Company with respect to the Federal Claims Lawsuit and the 1995-99 Jet Fuel Claims.

In September 2002, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") issued an order (the "Order") in proceedings brought by the Company and other parties against SFPP relating to tariffs of common carrier pipelines, which are owned and operated by SFPP, for shipments of refined products in the period from 1993 through July 2000 from El Paso, Texas to Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona and from points in California to points in Arizona. The Company is one of several refiners that regularly utilize an SFPP pipeline to ship refined products from El Paso, Texas to Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona. The Order appears to resolve most



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remaining issues relating to SFPP's tariffs on the pipelines to points in Arizona from 1993 through July 2000 and is expected to be followed by a final FERC ruling after completion of computations based on the guidance provided by the Order. Based on prior preliminary computations and the rulings made in the Order, the Company expects that the final FERC ruling for the years at issue would result in a refund to the Company of approximately \$15 million. The final FERC decision on this matter will be subject to judicial review by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. At the date of this Report, it is not possible to predict when amounts may be payable to the Company under the anticipated final FERC decision on this matter, whether a final settlement may be reached with SFPP based on the Order, or what may be the result of judicial review proceedings on this matter in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The Company is a party to various other litigation and proceedings which it believes, based on advice of counsel, will not have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the Company's 2002 fiscal year.

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF REGISTRANT

The executive officers of the Company as of October 10, 2002 are as follows:

NAME ----	AGE ---	POSITION -----	EXECUTIVE OFFICER -----
Lamar Norsworthy	56	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	1971
Matthew P. Clifton	51	President and Director	1988
W. John Glancy	60	Senior Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary and Director	1998
David G. Blair	44	Vice President, Marketing Asphalt and LPG	1994
Leland J. M. Griffin	54	Vice President, Montana Operations	1999
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Thomas D. Guercio	33	Vice President, Information Technology	2001
Randall R. Howes	45	Vice President, Technical Support and Planning	1997
John A. Knorr	52	Vice President, Crude Oil	1988

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### Supply and Trading

Stephen J. McDonnell	51	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2000
Mike Mirbagheri	63	Vice President, International Crude Oil and Refined Products	1982
Bruce R. Shaw	35	Vice President, Corporate Development	2001
Scott C. Surplus	43	Vice President, Treasury and Tax	2000
James G. Townsend	47	Vice President, Pipelines and Terminals	1997
Kathryn H. Walker	52	Vice President, Accounting	1999
Gregory A. White	45	Vice President, Marketing Light Oils	1994

In addition to the persons listed above, James E. Resinger has served as refinery manager of the Navajo Refinery since late July 2002. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Resinger served from June 1997 to October 2000 as FCC Complex Manager and from October 2000 to July 2002 as Director of Refinery Operations for Hess Oil, Virgin Islands.

All officers of the Company are elected annually to serve until their successors have been elected. Mr. Glancy held the office of Senior Vice President, Legal from December 1998 through September 1999, when his title was changed to Senior Vice President and General Counsel; he has held the additional office of Secretary since April 1999; prior to December 1998, Mr. Glancy had been outside counsel to the Company on various matters for over 10 years. Mr. Knorr is also President of one of the partners of MRC and serves as the General Manager of MRC. Mr. Griffin and Ms. Walker have served in their respective positions since September 1999. Mr. Griffin has served as the Refinery Manager of the Montana Refinery since 1989. Ms. Walker has served as the Controller of Navajo since 1993. Mr. McDonnell held the office of Vice President, Finance and Corporate Development from August 2000 to September 2001, when his title was changed to Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. McDonnell was with Central and South West Corporation as a Vice President in the mergers and acquisitions area from 1996 to June 2000. Mr. Shaw was Vice President of Brierley & Partners, specializing in early stage investments, from 2000 to 2001 and from 1997 to 1999 was Director of Corporate Development for Holly Corporation. Mr. Surplus has served in his current position since June 2000. Mr. Surplus previously served as Assistant Treasurer of the Company from 1990 to March 2000. From April 2000 to June 2000, Mr. Surplus was not with the Company and was the Vice President, Finance of e.io, inc., a data storage service company. Mr. Guercio has served in his current position since September 2001 and has served as the Company's Chief Information Officer since May 2001, when he joined the Company. Mr. Guercio served as a Managing Director for an energy based technology company, Delinea Corporation, from September 2000 to May 2001, and was the Chief Information Officer and Director of Operations from October 1998 to September 2000 for Toni&Guy and TIGI Linea, an international retailer, distributor and manufacturing company. From 1992 to October 1998, Mr. Guercio was with KPMG in the business consulting and assurance practices area.

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## PART II

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The Company's common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "HOC". The following table sets forth the range of the daily high and low sales prices per share of common stock, dividends paid per share and the trading volume of common stock for the periods indicated:

FISCAL YEARS ENDED JULY 31, -----	HIGH ----	LOW ---	DIVIDENDS -----	TOTAL VOLUME -----
2001				
First Quarter .....	\$ 6.63	\$ 5.97	\$ .09	651,200
Second Quarter .....	\$ 9.75	\$ 6.25	\$ .09	1,509,200
Third Quarter .....	\$ 18.40	\$ 8.95	\$ .09	3,647,800
Fourth Quarter .....	\$ 25.07	\$ 15.00	\$ .10	10,746,000
2002				
First Quarter .....	\$ 21.07	\$ 13.76	\$ .10	2,504,300
Second Quarter .....	\$ 20.24	\$ 14.97	\$ .10	2,677,400
Third Quarter .....	\$ 20.54	\$ 15.95	\$ .10	2,418,500
Fourth Quarter .....	\$ 18.12	\$ 14.15	\$ .11	3,039,700

In June 2001, the Board of Directors declared a two-for-one stock split, effected in the form of a 100-percent stock dividend which was distributed in July 2001. All references to the number of shares (other than common stock on the Consolidated Balance Sheet) and per share amounts in this Form 10-K/A Annual Report have been adjusted to reflect the split on a retroactive basis.

As of September 30, 2002, the Company had approximately 1,600 stockholders of record.

On September 20, 2002, the Company's Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend in the amount of \$.11 per share payable on October 7, 2002. The Company intends to consider the declaration of a dividend on a quarterly basis, although there is no assurance as to future dividends since they are dependent upon future earnings, capital requirements, the financial condition of the Company and other factors. The Senior Notes and Credit Agreement limit the payment of dividends. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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### ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table shows selected financial information for the Company as of the dates or for the periods indicated. This table should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Company and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-K/A.

YEARS ENDED JULY 31, -----	2002	2001	2000
(In thousands, except per			

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### FINANCIAL DATA

For the year

Sales and other revenues .....	\$ 888,906	\$ 1,142,130	\$ 965,94
Income before income taxes .....	\$ 50,896	\$ 121,895	\$ 18,63
Income tax provision .....	\$ 18,867	\$ 48,445	\$ 7,18
	-----	-----	-----
Net income .....	\$ 32,029	\$ 73,450	\$ 11,44
	=====	=====	=====
Net income per common share - basic .....	\$ 2.06	\$ 4.84	\$ 0.7
Net income per common share - diluted .....	\$ 2.01	\$ 4.77	\$ 0.7
Cash dividends declared per common share .....	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.3
Average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic .....	15,560	15,187	16,13
Diluted .....	15,971	15,387	16,13
At end of year			
Working capital .....	\$ 59,873	\$ 57,731	\$ 36
Total assets .....	\$ 502,306	\$ 490,429	\$ 464,36
Long-term debt (including current portion) .....	\$ 34,285	\$ 42,857	\$ 56,59
Stockholders' equity .....	\$ 228,556	\$ 201,734	\$ 129,58
Net cash provided by operating activities .....	\$ 41,847	\$ 105,641	\$ 46,80
Net cash used for financing activities .....	\$ (14,104)	\$ (14,677)	\$ (27,22)
Net cash used for investing activities .....	\$ (21,953)	\$ (28,752)	\$ (20,14)

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### ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Item 7, including but not limited to the sections on "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Additional Factors that May Affect Future Results," contains "forward-looking" statements. See "Forward-Looking Statements" at the beginning of Part I.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company considers the following policies to be the most critical to understanding the judgments that are involved and the uncertainties that could impact its results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. For additional information, also see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements "Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies".

#### INVENTORY VALUATION

The Company's crude oil and refined product inventories are stated at the lower

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of cost or market. Cost is determined using the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") inventory valuation methodology and market is determined using current estimated selling prices. Under the LIFO method, the most recently incurred costs are charged to cost of sales and inventories are valued at the earliest acquisition costs. In periods of rapidly declining prices, LIFO inventories may have to be written down to market due to the higher costs assigned to LIFO layers in prior periods. In addition, the use of the LIFO inventory method may result in increases or decreases to cost of sales in years that inventory volumes decline as the result of charging cost of sales with LIFO inventory costs generated in prior periods. As of July 31, 2002, the Company's LIFO inventory layers were valued at historical costs that were established in years when price levels were much lower; therefore, the Company is less sensitive to current market price impairment. As of July 31, 2002, the excess of current cost over the LIFO value of the Company's crude oil and refined product inventories was approximately \$30.1 million.

### DEFERRED MAINTENANCE COSTS

The Company's refinery units require routine maintenance and repairs which are commonly referred to as "turnarounds". Catalysts used in certain refinery processes also require routine "change-outs". The required frequency of the maintenance varies by unit and by catalyst, but generally is every two to five years. In order to minimize downtime during turnarounds, the Company utilizes contract labor as well as its maintenance personnel on a continuous 24 hour basis. Whenever possible, turnarounds are scheduled so that some units continue to operate while others are down for maintenance. The Company records the costs of turnarounds as deferred charges and then amortizes the deferred costs over the expected periods of benefit. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has issued an Exposure Draft for a Proposed Statement of Position, "Accounting for Certain Costs and Activities Related to Property, Plant, and Equipment", which would require the Company to expense the turnaround costs as they are incurred. If this proposed statement had been adopted in its current form as of July 31, 2002, the Company would have been required to expense, as of July 31, 2002, \$13.8 million of deferred maintenance costs and would be required to expense all future turnaround costs as incurred.

### LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company calculates depreciation and amortization based on estimated useful lives and salvage values of its assets. When assets are placed into service, the Company makes estimates with respect to their useful lives that the Company believes are reasonable. However, factors such as competition, regulation or environmental matters could cause the Company to change its estimates, thus impacting the future calculation of depreciation and amortization. The Company evaluates long-lived assets for potential impairment by identifying whether indicators of impairment exist and, if so, assessing whether the long-lived assets are recoverable from estimated future undiscounted cash flows. The actual amount of impairment loss, if any, to be recorded is equal to the amount by which a long-lived asset's carrying value exceeds its fair value. Estimates of future discounted cash flows and fair value of assets require subjective assumptions with regard to future operating results and actual results could differ from those

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estimates. No impairments of long-lived assets were recorded during the fiscal years ended July 31 2002, 2001, and 2000.

### CONTINGENCIES

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The Company is subject to proceedings, lawsuits and other claims related to environmental, labor, product and other matters. The Company is required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters as well as potential ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these contingencies is made after careful analysis of each individual issue. The required reserves may change in the future due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach such as a change in settlement strategy in dealing with these matters.

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### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### FINANCIAL DATA

	YE ----- 2002 ----- (In thousa
Sales and other revenues .....	\$ 888,906
Operating costs and expenses	
Cost of products sold (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization)....	698,245
Operating expenses (exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization) .....	96,289
Selling, general and administrative expenses (exclusive of depreciation, depletion, and amortization) .....	22,248
Depreciation, depletion and amortization .....	27,699
Exploration expenses, including dry holes .....	1,379
Voluntary early retirement costs .....	-
Total operating costs and expenses .....	845,860
Income from operations .....	43,046
Other income (expense)	
Equity in earnings of joint ventures .....	7,753
Interest expense, net .....	(1,425)
Other income .....	1,522
Income before income taxes .....	50,896
Income tax provision .....	18,867
Net income .....	\$ 32,029
Net income per common share - basic (1) .....	\$ 2.06
Net income per common share - diluted (1) .....	\$ 2.01
Cash dividends declared per common share .....	\$ 0.41
Weighted average number of shares (1)	
Basic .....	15,560
Diluted .....	15,971
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 71,630
Working capital .....	\$ 59,873

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Total assets .....	\$ 502,306
Total debt, including current maturities .....	\$ 34,285
Stockholders' equity .....	\$ 228,556
Total debt to capitalization ratio .....	13.0
Sales and other revenues (2)	
Refining .....	\$ 868,730
Pipeline Transportation .....	18,588
Corporate and other .....	1,588
	-----
Consolidated .....	\$ 888,906
	=====

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FINANCIAL DATA (CONTINUED)

	-----	Y
	2002	-----
Income (loss) from operations (2)		
Refining .....	\$ 42,725	
Pipeline Transportation .....	10,621	
Corporate and other .....	(10,300)	
	-----	
Consolidated .....	\$ 43,046	=====
Cash flow from operating activites .....		
	\$ 41,847	
Cash flow used for financing activites .....		
	\$ (14,104)	
Cash flow used for investing activites .....		
	\$ (21,953)	
Capital expenditures .....		
	\$ 35,313	
EBITDA (3) .....		
	\$ 80,020	

(1) In June 2001, the Board of Directors declared a two-for-one stock split, effected in the form of a 100-percent stock dividend which was distributed in July 2001. All references to the number of shares and per share amounts have been adjusted to reflect the split on a retroactive basis.

(2) The Refining segment includes the Company's principal refinery in Artesia, New Mexico, which is operated in conjunction with refining facilities in Lovington, New Mexico (collectively, the Navajo Refinery) and the Company's refinery near Great Falls, Montana. The petroleum products produced by the Refining segment are marketed in the southwestern United States, Montana and northern Mexico. Costs associated with pipelines and terminals operated in conjunction with the Refining segment as part of the supply and distribution networks of the refineries are included in the Refining segment. The Pipeline Transportation segment includes approximately 1,000 miles of the Company's pipeline assets in Texas and New Mexico. Revenues from the Pipeline Transportation segment are earned through transactions with unaffiliated parties for pipeline transportation, rental and terminalling operations. Pipeline Transportation segment revenues do not include any amount relating to pipeline

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transportation services provided for the Company's refining operations. The charge in the 2000 fiscal year for the voluntary early retirement program is included in Corporate and other.

(3) Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization - EBITDA is calculated as net income plus (i) interest expense net of interest income, (ii) income tax provision, and (iii) depreciation, depletion and amortization. EBITDA is not a calculation based upon generally accepted accounting principles; however, the amounts included in the EBITDA calculation are derived from amounts included in the consolidated financial statements of Holly. EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income or operating income, as an indication of operating performance of Holly or as an alternative to operating cash flow as a measure of liquidity. EBITDA is not necessarily comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. EBITDA is presented here because it enhances an investor's understanding of Holly's ability to satisfy principal and interest obligations with respect to Holly's indebtedness and to use cash for other purposes, including capital expenditures. EBITDA is also used by Holly management for internal analysis and as a basis for financial covenants. Our EBITDA presented above is reconciled to net income as follows:

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		Y ----- 2002 -----
Net Income.....	\$	32,029
Add provision for income tax.....		18,867
Add interest expense.....		2,953
Subtract interest expense.....		(1,528)
Add depreciation and amortization.....		27,699
		-----
EBITDA.....	\$	80,020 =====

### 2002 COMPARED TO 2001

Net income for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2002 was \$32.0 million (\$2.06 per basic share and \$2.01 per diluted share) compared to net income of \$73.5 million (\$4.84 per basic share and \$4.77 per diluted share) for the year ended July 31, 2001 primarily as a result of lower refined product margins, which the Company defines and the difference between refined product sales prices and the costs for crude oil and other feedstocks exclusive of depreciation, depletion and amortization, and to a lesser extent, lower production of refined products due to maintenance turnarounds at the Navajo Refinery, including an extended 29-day turnaround in November-December 2001. During fiscal 2002, the Company, along with the refining industry as a whole, experienced substantially lower refined product margins compared to the very favorable refined product margins that prevailed in the prior year. The Company's refined product margins began to decline after the first fiscal quarter of 2001 and remained lower throughout the rest of the fiscal year.

The Company's revenues decreased by \$253.2 million to \$888.9 million in fiscal 2002 as compared to \$1.1 billion in fiscal 2001 primarily as a result of lower sales prices. The average sales price per sales barrel in fiscal 2002 was



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\$31.12, approximately 22% less than the average sales price per sales barrel of \$39.82 in fiscal 2001. Cost of products sold also decreased by \$173.1 million to \$698.2 million in fiscal 2002 as compared to \$871.3 million in fiscal 2001 due principally to lower costs of purchased crude oil. The Company's average cost of crude in fiscal 2002 was \$22.33 per barrel, approximately 19% less than the average cost of crude in fiscal 2001. Additionally, production of refined products was reduced by approximately 5% during the year ended July 31, 2002 as a result of two planned maintenance turnarounds at the Company's Navajo Refinery, the first in August 2001 and a second 29-day extended turnaround in November and December 2001. The Company's refined product margins for fiscal 2002 were well below the refined product margins for fiscal 2001,

The Company's operating expenses were \$4.1 million lower for fiscal 2002 compared to fiscal 2001 principally as a result of lower cost for utilities, principally purchased natural gas. Selling, general and administrative costs were \$875,000 lower due to decreased costs associated with legal proceedings and decreased compensation expense.

Interest expense declined by \$2.0 million during fiscal 2002 from fiscal 2001 primarily due to reduced interest costs as the Company has made required principal payments on term debt. The reduction in interest expense was partially offset by a \$1.0 million decrease in interest income for fiscal 2002 as compared to fiscal 2001, primarily due to lower interest rates on invested funds. The Company realized additional income of \$2.5 million in fiscal 2002 from the Company's investments in joint ventures, primarily due to record performance by NK Asphalt Partners, an asphalt joint venture.

The Company's 2002 income tax provision was approximately 37.1% of income before income taxes as compared to 39.7% in 2001. This decrease is primarily due to lower state tax expense and additional utilization of limited net operating loss carryforwards.

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### 2001 COMPARED TO 2000

Net income for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2001 was \$73.5 million (\$4.84 per basic share and \$4.77 per diluted share), as compared to \$11.4 million (\$.71 per basic and diluted share) for the prior year. Earnings for the fourth quarter of the 2000 fiscal year had been reduced by a one-time \$6.8 million pre-tax charge for voluntary early retirement costs associated with the Company's cost reduction and efficiency program.

Significantly higher refined product margins were the principal factor in the favorable change in net income as compared to the prior year. Refined product margins increased above fiscal 2000 refined product margins due to very strong refined product margins for refined products in markets served by the Company's refineries. Both revenues and cost of products sold were higher in fiscal 2001 as compared to fiscal 2000, due principally to the increased cost of purchased crude oil and, with respect to revenues, higher refined product margins.

Favorably impacting earnings for fiscal 2001 was the realization of significant benefits from the cost reduction and production efficiency program announced in May 2000. The benefits realized in fiscal 2001 by the cost reduction initiatives somewhat mitigated the impact on the Company of increased utilities costs experienced by the Company and other petroleum refining and transportation companies during much of the year. Also contributing to income in fiscal 2001 was the Company's \$4.3 million share of earnings in an asphalt joint venture formed in July 2000 with a subsidiary of Koch Industries, Inc., an increase in pipeline transportation income of \$3.3 million, and lower net interest expense

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of \$2.7 million due to higher levels of short-term investments in the current fiscal year. The Company's income in fiscal 2001 also included \$1.1 million resulting from the settlement of certain contractual issues relating to the crude oil gathering system purchased in 1998, as compared to other income of \$2.2 million in fiscal 2000 resulting from the termination of a long-term sulfur recovery agreement with a third party. General and administrative expenses increased in fiscal 2001 due to increased accrued compensation.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$5.8 million to \$71.6 million during the year ended July 31, 2002. The cash flow generated from operations of \$41.8 million exceeded the cash required for financing activities of \$14.1 million and investing activities of \$22.0 million. Working capital increased during the year ended July 31, 2002 by \$2.1 million to \$59.9 million.

On October 30, 2001, the Company announced plans to repurchase up to \$20 million of the Company's common stock. Such repurchases are expected to be made from time to time in open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions, subject to price and availability. An amendment to the Company's Credit Agreement was made to allow for the repurchases. During fiscal 2002, 98,500 shares were repurchased for approximately \$1.6 million or \$16.26 per share. In fiscal 2003, an additional 63,500 shares were repurchased through September 19, 2002 for approximately \$1.1 million or \$16.66 per share.

In December 2001, an agreement was reached among the Company, the EPA, the New Mexico Environment Department, and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality with respect to a global settlement of issues concerning the application of air quality requirements to past and future operations of the Company's refineries. The Consent Decree implementing this agreement requires investments by the Company expected to total between \$15 million and \$20 million over a number of years for the installation of certain state of the art pollution control equipment at the Company's New Mexico and Montana refineries. See Part I, Item 3, "Legal Proceedings" for additional information.

In August 2002, the Company entered into an agreement with a group of banks led by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce to extend its Revolving Credit Agreement and reduce the commitment from \$90 million to \$75 million. If there is a satisfactory resolution in the Longhorn Partners Pipeline lawsuit prior to October 10, 2003, the expiration date will be October 10, 2004, and if there is not a satisfactory resolution of this lawsuit, the expiration date will be October 10, 2003. Under the current agreement, the Company will have access to \$75 million of commitments for both revolving credit loans and letters of credit. Up to \$37.5 million of this facility may be used

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for revolving credit loans. At July 31, 2002 the Company had letters of credit outstanding under the facility of \$19.2 million and had no borrowings outstanding.

The Company believes its internally generated cash flow together with its Credit Agreement provide sufficient resources to fund planned capital projects, scheduled repayments of the Senior Notes, planned stock repurchases, continued payment of dividends (although dividend payments must be approved by the Board of Directors and cannot be guaranteed) and the Company's liquidity needs.

### CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$41.8 million in fiscal

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2002, compared to \$105.6 million in fiscal 2001 and \$46.8 million in fiscal 2000. Comparing fiscal 2002 to fiscal 2001, the \$63.8 million decrease in cash provided by operations was primarily the result of a \$41.4 million decrease in net income, a \$9.1 million increase in expenditures on turnarounds and changes in working capital items. Comparing fiscal 2001 to fiscal 2000, the \$58.8 million increase in cash provided by operations was primarily the result of a \$62.0 million increase in net income.

### CASH FLOWS FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash flows used for financing activities amounted to \$14.1 million in fiscal 2002, compared to \$14.7 million in fiscal 2001 and \$27.2 million in fiscal 2000. During fiscal 2002, the Company repaid \$8.6 million of its fixed rate term debt, received proceeds of \$2.4 million for common stock issued upon exercise of stock options (179,300 shares), paid \$1.6 million, or \$16.26 per share, to repurchase 98,500 shares of its common stock and paid \$6.4 million in dividends. The Company had no bank borrowings during the 2002 fiscal year. During fiscal 2001, the Company repaid \$13.7 million of its fixed rate term debt, received proceeds of \$5.5 million for common stock issued upon exercise of stock options (379,000 shares), and paid \$5.6 million in dividends. During fiscal 2000, the Company repaid \$13.7 million of its fixed rate term debt, repurchased 8.5% of its outstanding common stock from an institutional stockholder for \$7.2 million and paid \$5.5 million in dividends.

See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of the terms and conditions of the Senior Notes and of the Credit Agreement.

### CASH FLOWS FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES AND CAPITAL PROJECTS

Cash flows used for investing activities totaled \$70.8 million over the last three years, \$22.0 million in 2002, \$28.8 million in 2001, and \$20.1 million in 2000. All of these amounts were expended on capital projects except for investments and working capital advances, of \$3.3 million in fiscal 2002, \$5.8 million in fiscal 2001 and \$3.3 million in fiscal 2000, to a joint venture created to manufacture and market asphalt products. The net negative cash flow for investing activities was offset by distributions to the Company from the Rio Grande Pipeline Company joint venture of \$3.2 million in fiscal 2002, \$0.1 million in fiscal 2001, and \$2.4 million in fiscal 2000 and from distributions and working capital advance repayments from the asphalt joint venture of \$8.5 million in fiscal 2002 and \$5.6 million in fiscal 2001. The Company realized, during fiscal 2002, \$4.5 million in proceeds from the sale of marketable equity securities.

The Company's capital budget adopted for 2003 totals \$14.8 million - \$6.5 million for additional costs relating to the hydrotreater project and refinery expansion, \$3.2 million for other refinery improvements, \$3.0 million for pipeline transportation projects, \$.6 million for oil and gas exploration and production, and \$1.5 million for information technology and other. The 2003 capital budget includes authorizations for some expenditures that are expected to be made after the close of the 2003 fiscal year. The Company expects to expend approximately \$40 million in fiscal 2003 for capital improvements, which amount includes amounts authorized in previous fiscal years. This amount is expected to be allocated approximately \$30 million for the hydrotreater project and the refinery expansion to an estimated 70,000 BPD described below, approximately \$6 million for other refinery improvements, approximately \$2 million for pipeline and transportation projects, and approximately \$2 million for other projects, including information technology projects and oil and gas exploration and development. These expenditures include projects authorized in the Company's 2003 capital budget as well as expenditures authorized in prior capital budgets but expected to be carried out in fiscal 2003.

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In November 1997, the Company purchased a hydrotreater unit for \$5.1 million from a closed refinery. This purchase gave the Company the ability to reconstruct the unit at the Navajo Refinery at an estimated savings of approximately \$20.0 million as compared to the purchase cost of a new unit. During the last three years, the Company spent approximately \$15.3 million on relocation, engineering and equipment fabrication related to the hydrotreater project. The remaining costs to complete the hydrotreater project and the expansion project are estimated to be approximately \$35.6 million. The Company expects that the hydrotreater project will be completed by December 2003. The hydrotreater will enhance higher value light product yields and expand the Company's ability to produce additional quantities of gasolines meeting the present California Air Resources Board ("CARB") standards, which have been adopted in the Company's Phoenix market for winter months beginning in late 2000, and to meet the recently adopted EPA nationwide Low-Sulfur Gasoline requirements scheduled to begin in 2004. In fiscal 2001 the Company completed the construction of a new additional sulfur recovery unit, which is currently utilized to enhance sour crude processing capabilities and will provide sufficient capacity to recover the additional extracted sulfur that will result from operation of the hydrotreater.

Contemporaneous with the hydrotreater project, Navajo will be making necessary modifications to several of the Artesia processing units for the first phase of Navajo's expansion, which will increase crude oil refining capacity from 60,000 BPD to an estimated 70,000 BPD. The first phase of the expansion is expected to be completed by December 2003. Additional air emission permits will be required to implement needed modifications at Navajo's Lovington, New Mexico refining facility which is operated in conjunction with the Artesia facility. It is envisioned that these necessary modifications to the Lovington facility would also be completed by December 2003. The permits received by Navajo to date for the Artesia facility, subject to possible minor modifications, should also permit a second phase expansion of Navajo's crude oil capacity from an estimated 70,000 BPD to an estimated 80,000 BPD, but a schedule for such additional expansion has not been determined. The total cost of the hydrotreater and expansion project to an estimated 70,000 BPD is expected to be approximately \$56.0 million.

The Company leases from Mid-America Pipeline Company more than 300 miles of 8" pipeline running from Chaves County to San Juan County, New Mexico (the "Leased Pipeline"). The Company owns and operates a 12" pipeline from the Navajo Refinery to the Leased Pipeline as well as terminalling facilities in Bloomfield, New Mexico, which is located in the northwest corner of New Mexico and in Moriarty, which is 40 miles east of Albuquerque. Transportation of petroleum products to markets in northwest New Mexico and diesel fuels to Moriarty began in the last months of calendar 1999. In December 2001, the Company completed its expansion of the Moriarty terminal and its pumping capacity on the Leased Pipeline. The terminal expansion included the addition of gasoline and jet fuel to the existing diesel fuel delivery capabilities, thus permitting the Company to provide a full slate of light products to the growing Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico areas. The enhanced pumping capabilities on the Company's leased pipeline extending from the Artesia refinery through Moriarty to Bloomfield will permit the Company to deliver a total of over 45,000 BPD of light products to these locations. If needed, additional pump stations could further increase the pipeline's capabilities.

### CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

The following table presents long-term contractual obligations of the Company in total and by period due. These items include the Company's long-term debt based on maturity dates and the Company's operating lease commitments. The Company's

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operating leases contain renewal options that are not reflected in the table below and that are likely to be exercised.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL	PAYMENTS DUE BY	
		LESS THAN 1 YEAR	2-3 YEARS
			(In thousands)
Long-term debt (stated maturities) .....	\$ 34,285	\$ 8,571	\$ 25,714
Operating leases .....	\$ 29,020	\$ 6,091	\$ 11,976

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In July 2000, Navajo Western Asphalt Company ("Navajo Western"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and a subsidiary of Koch Materials Company ("Koch") formed a joint venture, NK Asphalt Partners, to manufacture and market asphalt and asphalt products in Arizona and New Mexico under the name "Koch Asphalt Solutions - Southwest." Navajo Western contributed all of its assets to NK Asphalt Partners and Koch contributed its New Mexico and Arizona asphalt and manufacturing assets to NK Asphalt Partners. Effective January 2002, the Company sold a 1% equity interest to the other joint venture partner, thereby reducing the Company's interest from 50% to 49%. All asphalt produced at the Navajo Refinery is sold at market prices to the joint venture under a supply agreement. The Company is required to make additional contributions to the joint venture of up to \$3,250,000 for each of the next eight years contingent on the earnings level of the joint venture. The Company expects to finance such contributions from its share of cash flows of the joint venture. In the event that Holly fails to make the required contributions, Holly may lose its voting rights during such default and the other partner could cause the partnership to bring a proceeding to collect the unpaid contributions plus interest at the prime rate plus 2%.

As part of the Consent Decree filed December 2001 implementing an agreement reached among the Company, the EPA, the New Mexico Environment Department, and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, the Company is required to make investments at the Company's New Mexico and Montana refineries for the installation of certain state of the art pollution control equipment expected to total between \$15 million and \$20 million over a period expected to end in 2009.

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### ADDITIONAL FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

The Company's operating results have been, and will continue to be, affected by a wide variety of factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, that could have adverse effects on profitability during any particular period. Among these factors is the demand for crude oil and refined products, which is largely driven by the conditions of local and worldwide economies as well as by weather patterns and the taxation of these products relative to other energy sources. Governmental regulations and policies, particularly in the areas of taxation, energy and the environment, also have a significant impact on the Company's activities. Operating results can be affected by these industry factors, by competition in the particular geographic areas that the Company serves and by factors that are specific to the Company, such as the success of particular

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marketing programs and the efficiency of the Company's refinery operations.

In addition, the Company's profitability depends largely on the spread between market prices for refined petroleum products and crude oil prices. This margin is continually changing and may fluctuate significantly from time to time. Crude oil and refined products are commodities whose price levels are determined by market forces beyond the control of the Company. Additionally, due to the seasonality of refined products markets and refinery maintenance schedules, results of operations for any particular quarter of a fiscal year are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. In general, prices for refined products are influenced by the price of crude oil. Although an increase or decrease in the price for crude oil generally results in a similar increase or decrease in prices for refined products, there is normally a time lag in the realization of the similar increase or decrease in prices for refined products. The effect of changes in crude oil prices on operating results therefore depends in part on how quickly refined product prices adjust to reflect these changes. A substantial or prolonged increase in crude oil prices without a corresponding increase in refined product prices, a substantial or prolonged decrease in refined product prices without a corresponding decrease in crude oil prices, or a substantial or prolonged decrease in demand for refined products could have a significant negative effect on the Company's earnings and cash flows.

The Company is dependent on the production and sale of quantities of refined products at refined product margins sufficient to cover operating costs, including any increases in costs resulting from future inflationary pressures. The refining business is characterized by high fixed costs resulting from the significant capital outlays associated with refineries, terminals, pipelines and related facilities. Furthermore, future regulatory requirements or competitive pressures could result in additional capital expenditures, which may or may not produce the results intended. Such capital expenditures may require significant financial resources that may be contingent on the Company's access to capital markets and commercial bank loans. Additionally, other matters, such as regulatory requirements or legal actions, may restrict the Company's access to funds for capital expenditures.

Until 1998, the El Paso market and markets served from El Paso were generally not supplied by refined products produced by the large refineries on the Texas Gulf Coast. While wholesale prices of refined products on the Gulf Coast have historically been lower than prices in El Paso, distances from the Gulf Coast to El Paso (more than 700 miles if the most direct route were used) have made transportation by truck unfeasible and have discouraged the substantial investment required for development of refined products pipelines from the Gulf Coast to El Paso.

In 1998, a Texaco, Inc. subsidiary completed a 16-inch refined products pipeline running from the Gulf Coast to Midland, Texas along a northern route (through Corsicana, Texas). This pipeline, now owned by Shell Pipeline Company, LP ("Shell"), is linked to a 6-inch pipeline, also owned by Shell, that is currently being used to transport to El Paso approximately 16,000 to 18,000 BPD of refined products that are produced on the Texas Gulf Coast (this volume replaces a similar volume produced in the Shell Oil Company refinery in Odessa, Texas, which was shut down in 1998). The Shell pipeline from the Gulf Coast to Midland has the potential to be linked to existing or new pipelines running from the Midland, Texas area to El Paso with the result that substantial additional volumes of refined products could be transported from the Gulf Coast to El Paso.

An additional potential source of pipeline transportation from Gulf Coast refineries to El Paso is the proposed Longhorn Pipeline. This pipeline is proposed to run approximately 700 miles from the Houston area of the Gulf Coast to El Paso, utilizing a direct route. The owner of the Longhorn Pipeline, Longhorn Partners Pipeline, L.P. ("Longhorn Partners"), is a Delaware limited partnership that includes affiliates of ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, BP Pipeline

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(North America), Inc., Williams Pipe Line Company, and the Beacon Group Energy Investment Fund, L.P. and Chisholm Holdings as limited partners. Longhorn Partners has proposed to use the pipeline initially to

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transport approximately 72,000 BPD of refined products from the Gulf Coast to El Paso and markets served from El Paso, with an ultimate maximum capacity of 225,000 BPD. A critical feature of this proposed petroleum products pipeline is that it would utilize, for approximately 450 miles (including areas overlying the environmentally sensitive Edwards Aquifer and Edwards-Trinity Aquifer and heavily populated areas in the southern part of Austin, Texas) an existing pipeline (previously owned by Exxon Pipeline Company) that was constructed in about 1950 for the shipment of crude oil from West Texas to the Houston area. At the date of this report, the Longhorn Pipeline has not begun operations. The Longhorn Pipeline did not operate in the period from late 1998 through July 2002 because of a federal court injunction in August 1998 and a settlement agreement in March 1999 entered into by Longhorn Partners, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the Department of Transportation ("DOT"), and the other parties to the federal lawsuit that had resulted in the injunction and settlement. Additionally, the Longhorn Pipeline did not operate through July 2002 because it lacked valid easements from the Texas General Land Office for crossing certain stream and river beds and state-owned lands. Since July 2002 the Longhorn Pipeline has not been operating because Longhorn Partners has not completed certain agreed improvement projects and pre-start-up steps.

The March 1999 settlement agreement in the federal lawsuit that resulted in an injunction against operation of the Longhorn Pipeline required the preparation of an Environmental Assessment under the authority of the EPA and the DOT while the federal court retained jurisdiction. A final Environmental Assessment (the "Final EA") on the Longhorn Pipeline was released in November 2000. The Final EA was accompanied by a Finding of No Significant Impact that was conditioned on the implementation by Longhorn Partners of a proposed mitigation plan developed by Longhorn Partners which contained 40 mitigation measures, including the replacement of approximately 19 miles of pipe in the Austin area with new thick-walled pipe protected by a concrete barrier. Some elements of the proposed mitigation plan were required to be completed before the Longhorn Pipeline would be allowed to operate, with the remainder required to be completed later or to be implemented for as long as operations continued. The plaintiffs in the federal court lawsuit that resulted in the Environmental Assessment of the Longhorn Pipeline challenged the Final EA in further federal court proceedings that began in January 2001. One of the intervenor plaintiffs in the federal court lawsuit, the Lower Colorado River Authority ("LCRA"), entered into a settlement agreement with Longhorn Partners in 2001 under the terms of which Longhorn Partners agreed to implement specified additional mitigation measures relating to water supplies in certain areas of Central Texas and the LCRA agreed to dismiss with prejudice its participation as an intervenor in the federal court lawsuit. In July 2002, the federal court in Austin ruled that Longhorn's compliance with the Final EA would suffice under the federal National Environmental Policy Act law to allow the Longhorn Pipeline to begin operation. The court also subsequently ruled that the parties that had brought the challenge to the Longhorn Pipeline in federal court were the "prevailing parties" and that therefore Longhorn Partners and the federal government defendants should pay certain costs relating to the federal court litigation. The parties that were plaintiffs in the federal litigation, other than the LCRA, are taking an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (the "Fifth Circuit") of the district court's ruling on the adequacy of the Final EA. In addition, the federal government defendants in the federal court lawsuit are cross-appealing to the Fifth Circuit the trial court's ruling concerning payment of certain costs. At the date of this report, it is not

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possible to predict the outcome of these appeals.

In December 2001, prior to the federal court's ruling on the adequacy of the Final EA, Longhorn Partners began construction to implement mitigation measures required by the Final EA and the settlement with the LCRA. Published reports indicate that this construction continued until late July 2002, when the construction activities were halted before completion of the project. The latest public statements from Longhorn Partners indicate that Longhorn Partners is seeking additional financing to complete the project and that the project will not begin operations until after December 2002.

If the Longhorn Pipeline is allowed to operate as currently proposed, the substantially lower requirement for capital investment permitted by the direct route through Austin, Texas and over the Edwards Aquifers would permit Longhorn Partners to give its shippers a cost advantage through lower tariffs that could, at least for a period, result in significant downward pressure on wholesale refined products prices and refined products margins in El Paso and related markets; any effects on the Company's markets in Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona and Albuquerque, New Mexico would be expected to be limited in the next few years because current common carrier pipelines from El Paso to these markets are now running at capacity and proration policies of these pipelines allocate only limited capacity to new shippers. Although some current suppliers in the market might not compete in such a climate, the Company's analyses indicate that, because of location, recent capital improvements, and on-going enhancements to

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operational efficiency, the Company's position in El Paso and markets served from El Paso could withstand such a period of lower prices and refined product margins. However, the Company's results of operations could be adversely impacted if the Longhorn Pipeline were allowed to operate as currently proposed. It is not possible to predict whether and, if so, under what conditions, the Longhorn Pipeline will ultimately be operated, nor is it possible to predict the consequences for the Company of Longhorn Pipeline's operations if they occur.

In August 1998, a lawsuit (the "El Paso Lawsuit") was filed by Longhorn Partners in state district court in El Paso, Texas against the Company and two of its subsidiaries (along with an Austin, Texas law firm which was subsequently dropped from the case). The suit, as most recently amended by Longhorn Partners in September 2000, seeks damages alleged to total up to \$1,050,000,000 (after trebling) based on claims of violations of the Texas Free Enterprise and Antitrust Act, unlawful interference with existing and prospective contractual relations, and conspiracy to abuse process. The specific actions of the Company complained of in the El Paso Lawsuit, as currently amended, are alleged solicitation of and support for allegedly baseless lawsuits brought by Texas ranchers in federal and state courts to challenge the proposed Longhorn Pipeline project, support of allegedly fraudulent public relations activities against the proposed Longhorn Pipeline project, entry into a contractual "alliance" with Fina Oil and Chemical Company, threatening litigation against certain partners in Longhorn Partners, and alleged interference with the federal court settlement agreement that provided for the Environmental Assessment of the Longhorn Pipeline. The Company believes that the El Paso Lawsuit is wholly without merit and plans to continue to defend itself vigorously. However, because of the size of the damages claimed and in spite of the apparent lack of merit in the claims asserted, the El Paso Lawsuit has created problems for the Company, including the exclusion of the Company from the possibility of certain types of major corporate transactions, an adverse impact on the cost and availability of debt financing for Company operations, and what appears to be a continuing adverse effect on the market price of the Company's common stock. In August 2002, the Company filed a lawsuit in New Mexico state court in Carlsbad, New Mexico (the



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"Carlsbad Lawsuit") against Longhorn Partners and its major owners concerning the El Paso Lawsuit; the Carlsbad Lawsuit seeks actual and punitive damages for tortious interference with existing business relations, malicious abuse of process, unfair competition, prima facie tort and conspiracy. For additional information on the El Paso Lawsuit and the Carlsbad Lawsuit, see Item 3, "Legal Proceedings."

Other legal proceedings that could affect future results are described in Item 3, "Legal Proceedings."

In March 2000, Equilon Pipeline Company, LLC (whose successor is Shell Pipeline Company, LP) announced a 500-mile pipeline, called the "New Mexico Products Pipeline System" to carry gasoline and other refined fuels from the Odessa, Texas area to Bloomfield, New Mexico. It was announced that the pipeline would have a capacity of 40,000 BPD and shipments would begin in 2001. In addition to the pipeline, a product terminal would be built in Moriarty, New Mexico. This system would have access to products manufactured at Gulf Coast refineries and could result in an increase in the supply of products to some of the Company's markets. This project has been delayed because of the requirement announced in August 2000 that an environmental impact study be completed on the proposed project.

An additional factor that could affect some of the Company's markets is excess pipeline capacity from the West Coast into the Company's Arizona markets after the expansion in 1999 of the pipeline from the West Coast to Phoenix. If refined products become available on the West Coast in excess of demand in that market, additional products may be shipped into the Company's Arizona markets with resulting possible downward pressure on refined product prices in these markets. The availability of refined products on the West Coast for shipment to Phoenix may however be reduced by the effects on West Coast gasoline supplies of the scheduled ban in California on the use of MTBE as a constituent of gasoline after 2003.

In addition to the projects described above, other projects have been explored from time to time by refiners and other entities, which projects, if consummated, could result in a further increase in the supply of products to some or all of the Company's markets.

In recent years there have been several refining and marketing consolidations or acquisitions between entities competing in the Company's geographic market. These transactions could increase the future competitive pressures on the Company.

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The common carrier pipelines used by the Company to serve the Arizona and Albuquerque markets are currently operated at or near capacity and are subject to proration. As a result, the volumes of refined products that the Company and other shippers have been able to deliver to these markets have been limited. The flow of additional products into El Paso for shipment to Arizona, either as a result of the Longhorn Pipeline or otherwise, could further exacerbate such constraints on deliveries to Arizona. No assurances can be given that the Company will not experience future constraints on its ability to deliver its products through the common carrier pipeline to Arizona. Any future constraints on the Company's ability to transport its refined products to Arizona could, if sustained, adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition. Kinder Morgan's SFPP, L.P. ("SFPP"), the owner of the common carrier pipelines running from El Paso to Tucson and Phoenix, has recently proposed to expand the capacity of these pipelines by approximately 54,000 BPD. Under the announced schedule, the expansion would be completed by early 2005. According to

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a September 2002 filing by SFPP with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commissions ("FERC"), this project is contingent on obtaining a favorable ruling from FERC concerning tariff rates to be allowed on the pipelines after completion of the expansion. For the Company, the proposed expansion would permit the shipment of additional refined products to markets in Arizona, but pipeline tariffs would likely be higher and the expansion would also permit additional shipments by competing suppliers. The ultimate effects of the proposed pipeline expansion on the Company cannot presently be estimated.

In the case of the Albuquerque market, the common carrier pipeline used by the Company to serve this market currently operates at or near capacity with resulting limitations on the amount of refined products that the Company and other shippers can deliver. As described above under "Cash Flows for Investing Activities and Capital Projects," the Company has leased from Mid-America Pipeline Company a pipeline running from near the Navajo Refinery to the Albuquerque vicinity and Bloomfield, New Mexico. The Company operates a 12" pipeline from the Navajo Refinery to the Leased Pipeline as well as terminaling facilities in Bloomfield, NM, which is located in the northwest corner of New Mexico, and in Moriarty, which is 40 miles east of Albuquerque. Transportation of petroleum products to markets in northwest New Mexico and diesel fuels to Moriarty began at the end of calendar 1999. In December 2001, the Company completed its expansion of the Moriarty terminal and its pumping capacity on the Lease Pipelines. The terminal expansion included the addition of gasoline and jet fuel to the existing diesel fuel delivery capabilities, thus permitting the Company to provide a full slate of light products to the growing Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico area. The enhanced pumping capabilities on the Company's leased pipeline extending from the Artesia refinery through Moriarty to Bloomfield will permit the Company to deliver a total of over 45,000 BPD of light products to these locations. If needed, additional pump stations could further increase the pipeline's capabilities. Completion of this project at Moriarty allows the Company to transport gasoline and jet fuel directly to the Albuquerque area on the leased pipeline, thereby eliminating third party tariff expenses and the risk of future pipeline constraints on shipments to Albuquerque. Any future constraints on the Company's ability to transport its refined products to Arizona or Albuquerque could, if sustained, adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Effective January 1, 1995, certain cities in the country were required to use only reformulated gasoline ("RFG"), a cleaner burning fuel. Phoenix is the only principal market of the Company that currently requires the equivalent of RFG (or an alternative clean burning gasoline formula), although this requirement could be implemented in other markets over time. Phoenix adopted the even more rigorous California Air Resources Board ("CARB") fuel specifications for winter months beginning in late 2000. Completion of the hydrotreater project, described above under "Cash Flows for Investing Activities and Capital Projects," will enhance higher value light product yields and expand the Company's ability to produce more gasoline which meets the present CARB standards in the Company's Phoenix market and meets the recently proposed EPA nationwide Low-Sulfur Gasoline requirements that become effective in 2004. These new requirements, other requirements of the federal Clean Air Act, or other presently existing or future environmental regulations could cause the Company to expend substantial amounts to permit the Company's refineries to produce products that meet applicable requirements.

### RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company uses certain strategies to reduce some commodity price and operational risks. The Company does not attempt to eliminate all market risk exposures when the Company believes the exposure relating to such risk would not be significant to the Company's future earnings, financial position, capital resources or liquidity or that the cost of eliminating the exposure would outweigh the benefit.

The Company's profitability depends largely on the spread between market prices for refined products and market prices for crude oil. A substantial or prolonged decrease in this spread could have a significant negative effect on the Company's earnings, financial condition and cash flows. At times, the Company utilizes petroleum commodity futures contracts to minimize a portion of its exposure to price fluctuations associated with crude oil and refined products. In the quarter ended January 31, 2001, the Company entered into energy commodity futures contracts to hedge certain commitments to purchase crude oil and deliver gasoline in March 2001. The hedge was intended to help protect the Company from the risk that refined product margins with respect to the hedged gasoline sales would decline.

During the year ended July 31, 2001, the Company entered into commodity price swaps and collar options to help manage the exposure to price volatility relating to forecasted purchases of natural gas in March 2001 and from May 2001 to May 2002. These transactions were designated as cash flow hedges related to the purchase of 1.2 million MMBtu, approximately 50% of the forecasted natural gas purchases for the Navajo Refinery. The price swaps and collar options effectively established minimum and maximum prices to be paid for the portion of natural gas hedged of \$5.29 and \$5.63 per MMBtu, respectively. At July 31, 2001, included in comprehensive income, was a loss of \$2.1 million, as the values of the outstanding hedges were marked to the current fair value. In fiscal 2002, the Company recorded net adjustments of \$2.1 million to comprehensive income, which included actual losses of approximately \$3.3 million that were reclassified from comprehensive income to operating expenses as the transactions occurred under the swap and collar arrangements. At July 31, 2002, there were no commodity price swaps or collar options outstanding.

At July 31, 2002, the Company had outstanding unsecured debt of \$34.3 million and had no borrowings outstanding under its Credit Agreement. The Company does not have significant exposure to changing interest rates on its unsecured debt because the interest rates are fixed, the average maturity is approximately two years and such debt represents less than 15% of the Company's total capitalization. As the interest rates on the Company's bank borrowings are reset frequently based on either the bank's daily effective prime rate, or the LIBOR rate, interest rate market risk is very low. There were no bank borrowings during fiscal 2002 or fiscal 2001. Additionally, the Company invests any available cash only in investment grade, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less and hence the interest rate market risk implicit in these cash investments is low. A ten percent change in the market interest rate over the next year would not materially impact the Company's earnings or cash flow since the interest rates on the Company's long-term debt are fixed and the Company's borrowings under the Credit Agreement, if any, and cash investments are at short-term market rates and such interest has historically not been significant as compared to the total operations of the Company. A ten percent change in the market interest rate over the next year would not materially impact the Company's financial condition since the average maturity of the Company's long-term debt is approximately two years, such debt represents less than 15% of the Company's total capitalization, and the Company's borrowings under the Credit Agreement and cash investments are at short-term market rates.

The Company's operations are subject to normal hazards of operations, including fire, explosion and weather-related perils. The Company maintains various insurance coverages, including business interruption insurance, subject to certain deductibles. The Company is not fully insured against certain risks because such risks are not fully insurable, coverage is unavailable, or premium

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costs, in the judgment of the Company, do not justify such expenditures. At the current time the Company is not fully insured for terrorism since in the judgment of the Company, premium costs in the current insurance market do not justify such expenditures. Shortly after the events of September 11, 2001, the Company completed a security assessment of its principal facilities. Several security measures identified in the assessment have been implemented and others are in the process of being implemented. Because of recent changes in insurance markets, insurance coverages available to the Company are becoming more costly and in some cases less available. So long as this current trend continues, the Company expects to incur higher insurance costs and anticipates that, in some cases, it will be necessary to reduce somewhat the extent of insurance coverages because of reduced insurance availability at acceptable premium costs.

### NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

#### SFAS No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." This statement changes how goodwill and

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other intangible assets are accounted for subsequent to their initial recognition. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, with early adoption permitted; however, all goodwill and intangible assets acquired after June 30, 2001, are immediately subject to the provisions of this statement. The Company will adopt the standard effective August 1, 2002 and believes that there will be no material effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

#### SFAS No. 143 "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations"

In June 2001, FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." This statement requires that the fair value for an asset retirement obligation be capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. SFAS No. 143 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with early adoption permitted. The Company will adopt the standard effective August 1, 2002 and believes that there will be no material effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

#### SFAS No. 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets"

In August 2001, 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", but carries over the key guidance from SFAS No. 121 in establishing the framework for the recognition and measurement of long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale and addresses significant implementation issues. SFAS No. 144 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, with early adoption permitted. The Company will adopt the standard effective August 1, 2002 and believes that there will be no material effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

#### SFAS No. 146 "Accounting for Certain Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities"

In June 2002, FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Certain Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities" which nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 94-3 and requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred and establishes fair value as the objective for initial measurement of liabilities. This differs from EITF 94-3 which stated that liabilities for exit costs were to be recognized as of the date of an entity's commitment to an exit plan. SFAS No.

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146 is effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, though early adoption is permitted. The Company does not believe the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows upon adoption.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has issued an Exposure Draft for a Proposed Statement of Position, "Accounting for Certain Costs and Activities Related to Property, Plant and Equipment" which would require major maintenance activities to be expensed as costs are incurred. As of July 31, 2002, the Company had approximately \$13.8 million of deferred maintenance costs which are being amortized at a rate of approximately \$691,000 per month. If this proposed Statement of Position had been adopted in its current form, as of July 31, 2002, the Company would have been required to expense, as of July 31, 2002, \$13.8 million of deferred maintenance costs and would be required to expense all future turnaround costs as incurred.

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### ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See "Risk Management" under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

#### Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Independent Auditors .....	
Consolidated Balance Sheet at July 31, 2002 and 2001 .....	
Consolidated Statement of Income for the years ended July 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 .....	
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended July 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 .....	
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended July 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000..	
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended July 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000.	
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements .....	

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### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Directors  
and Stockholders of Holly Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Holly Corporation at July 31, 2002 and 2001, and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income for each of the three years in the period ended July 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an

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opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. 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 audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Holly Corporation at July 31, 2002 and 2001, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Dallas, Texas  
September 19, 2002

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### HOLLY CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	JULY 31,	
	2002	2001
	(In thousand)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 71,630	\$ 135,395
Accounts receivable (Notes 3 and 7) .....	135,395	45,308
Inventories (Notes 4 and 7) .....	45,308	8,699
Income taxes receivable .....	8,699	17,812
Prepayments and other .....	17,812	-----
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS .....</b>	<b>278,844</b>	<b>200,114</b>
Properties, plants and equipment, net (Note 5) .....	199,461	1,000
Investments in and advances to joint ventures (Note 6) .....	15,732	-----
Other assets .....	8,269	-----
<b>TOTAL ASSETS .....</b>	<b>\$ 502,306</b>	<b>\$ 4,114</b>
	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable (Note 3) .....	\$ 185,058	\$ 1,000
Accrued liabilities (Notes 10 and 13) .....	25,342	-----

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Income taxes payable .....	-	
Current maturities of long-term debt (Note 7) .....	8,571	
	-----	----
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES .....	218,971	2
Deferred income taxes (Note 8) .....	29,065	
Long-term debt, less current maturities (Note 7) .....	25,714	
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 12 and 13)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Notes 7 and 9)		
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value - 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued .....	-	
Common stock, \$.01 par value - 20,000,000 shares authorized; 16,759,396 and 16,580,096 shares issued as of July 31, 2002 and 2001 ....	168	
Additional capital .....	14,013	
Retained earnings .....	223,770	1
	-----	----
	237,951	2
Common stock held in treasury, at cost - 1,197,968 and 1,099,468 shares as of July 31, 2002 and 2001	(9,395)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss .....	-	
	-----	----
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY .....	228,556	2
	-----	----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY .....	\$ 502,306	\$ 4
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes.

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HOLLY CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

	YEARS ENDED JU	
	2002	2001
	-----	
	(In thousands, except pe	
SALES AND OTHER REVENUES (Note 15) .....	\$ 888,906	\$ 1,142,130
OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Cost of products sold (exclusive of depreciation,depletion and amortization) .....	698,245	871,321
Operating expenses (exclusive of depreciation,depletion and amortization) .....	96,289	100,410
Selling, general and administrative expenses (exclusive of depreciation,depletion, and amortization) .....	22,248	23,123
Depreciation, depletion and amortization .....	27,699	27,327
Exploration expenses, including dry holes .....	1,379	2,042
Voluntary early retirement costs (Note 10) .....	-	-
	-----	-----
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS AND EXPENSES .....	845,860	1,024,223

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INCOME FROM OPERATIONS .....	43,046	117,907
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Equity in earnings of joint ventures .....	7,753	5,302
Interest income .....	1,528	2,513
Interest expense (Note 7) .....	(2,953)	(4,980)
Other income (Note 16) .....	1,522	1,153
	7,850	3,988
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES .....	50,896	121,895
Income tax provision (benefit) (Note 8)		
Current .....	14,533	44,577
Deferred .....	4,334	3,868
	18,867	48,445
NET INCOME .....	\$ 32,029	\$ 73,450
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE - BASIC .....	\$ 2.06	\$ 4.84
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE - DILUTED .....	\$ 2.01	\$ 4.77
CASH DIVIDENDS DECLARED PER COMMON SHARE .....	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.37
AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING		
Basic .....	15,560	15,187
Diluted .....	15,971	15,387

See accompanying notes.

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HOLLY CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(In thousands)		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income .....	\$ 32,029	\$ 73,450	\$ 11,4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization .....	27,699	27,327	27,4
Deferred income taxes .....	4,334	3,868	(4,1
Equity in earnings of joint ventures .....	(7,753)	(5,302)	(1,5
Dry hole costs and leasehold impairment .....	289	955	6



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(Increase) decrease in current assets			
Accounts receivable .....	10,107	44,821	(66,4
Inventories .....	4,828	6,463	(2,6
Income taxes receivable .....	(5,185)	(3,514)	
Prepayments and other .....	(4,186)	(378)	
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities			
Accounts payable .....	3,876	(42,688)	79,5
Accrued liabilities .....	(4,630)	6,967	8,2
Income taxes payable .....	(4,661)	(1,516)	(2,0
Turnaround expenditures .....	(13,931)	(4,820)	(3,2
Other, net .....	(969)	8	(6
	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES .....	41,847	105,641	46,8
 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of long-term debt .....	(8,572)	(13,738)	(13,7
Debt issuance costs .....	-	(829)	(7
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options ....	2,447	5,515	
Purchase of treasury stock .....	(1,602)	-	(7,2
Cash dividends .....	(6,377)	(5,625)	(5,4
	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH USED FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES .....	(14,104)	(14,677)	(27,2
 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to properties, plants and equipment .....	(35,313)	(28,571)	(19,2
Investments and advances to joint ventures .....	(3,250)	(5,874)	(3,2
Distributions and repayments from joint ventures .....	11,650	5,693	2,4
Proceeds from sale of marketable equity securities .....	4,500	-	
Other .....	460	-	
	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH USED FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES .....	(21,953)	(28,752)	(20,1
	-----	-----	-----
 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
INCREASE (DECREASE) FOR THE YEAR .....	5,790	62,212	(5
Beginning of year .....	65,840	3,628	4,1
	-----	-----	-----
END OF YEAR .....	\$ 71,630	\$ 65,840	\$ 3,6
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes.

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HOLLY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

COMMON STOCK	ADDITIONAL CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	TREASURY STOCK
-----	-----	-----	-----

(In thou

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BALANCE AT JULY 31, 1999 .....	\$ 87	\$ 6,132	\$ 124,341	\$
Net income .....	-	-	11,445	
Dividends paid .....	-	-	(5,493)	
Other comprehensive income .....	-	-	-	
Purchase of treasury stock .....	-	-	-	(7)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT JULY 31, 2000 .....	87	6,132	130,293	(7)
Net income .....	-	-	73,450	
Dividends paid .....	-	-	(5,625)	
Other comprehensive loss .....	-	-	-	
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options ....	1	5,514	-	
Two-for-one stock split .....	78	(78)	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT JULY 31, 2001 .....	166	11,568	198,118	(7)
Net income .....	-	-	32,029	
Dividends paid .....	-	-	(6,377)	
Other comprehensive income .....	-	-	-	
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options ....	2	2,445	-	
Purchase of treasury stock .....	-	-	-	(1)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AT JULY 31, 2002 .....	\$ 168	\$ 14,013	\$ 223,770	\$ (9)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes

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HOLLY CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
	(In thousands)		
NET INCOME .....	\$ 32,029	\$ 73,450	\$11,445
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Unrealized income on securities available for sale .....	-	88	3,281
Reclassification adjustment to net income on sale of equity securities .....	(1,522)	-	-
Derivative instruments qualifying as cash flow hedging instruments			
Change in fair value of derivative instruments .....	(1,188)	(2,669)	-
Reclassification adjustment into net income .....	3,250	607	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total gain (loss) on cash flow hedges .....	2,062	(2,062)	-
	-----	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (loss) before income taxes ....	540	(1,974)	3,281
Income tax provision (benefit) .....	215	(787)	1,308
	-----	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (loss) .....	325	(1,187)	1,973
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME .....	\$ 32,354	\$ 72,263	\$13,418
	=====	=====	=====

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See accompanying notes.

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### HOLLY CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

##### NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS:** Holly Corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries, herein referred to as the "Company" unless the context otherwise indicates, is principally an independent petroleum refiner, which produces high value refined products such as gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel. Navajo Refining Company, L.P., ("Navajo"), one of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries, owns a high-conversion petroleum refinery in Artesia, New Mexico, which Navajo operates in conjunction with crude, vacuum distillation and other facilities situated 65 miles away in Lovington, New Mexico (collectively, the "Navajo Refinery"). The Navajo Refinery has a crude capacity of 60,000 barrels-per-day ("BPD"), can process a variety of sour (high sulfur) crude oils and serves markets in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. The Company also owns Montana Refining Company, a Partnership ("MRC"), which owns a 7,000 BPD petroleum refinery in Great Falls, Montana ("Montana Refinery"), which can process a variety of sour crude oils and which primarily serves markets in Montana. In conjunction with its refining operations, the Company operates approximately 1,400 miles of pipelines as part of the supply and distribution network of the refineries. In recent years, the Company has made an effort to develop and expand a pipeline transportation segment which generates revenues from unaffiliated parties. The pipeline transportation operations include approximately 1,000 miles of pipelines, of which approximately 400 miles are also used as part of the supply and distribution network of the Navajo Refinery. Additionally, the Company has a 25% interest in Rio Grande Pipeline Company, which provides transportation of liquid petroleum gases ("LPG") to northern Mexico, and a 49% interest (50% prior to January 1, 2002) in NK Asphalt Partners, which manufactures and markets asphalt and asphalt products in Arizona and New Mexico. The Company also conducts a small-scale oil and gas exploration and production program and has a small investment in a joint venture operating retail gasoline stations and convenience stores in Montana.

**PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION:** The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary corporations, partnerships and limited liability companies. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

**USE OF ESTIMATES:** The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**RECLASSIFICATIONS:** Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2001 notes to consolidated financial statements to conform to the classifications used in 2002.

**CASH EQUIVALENTS:** For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

**ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:** The majority of the accounts receivable are due from companies in the petroleum industry. Credit is extended based on evaluation of

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the customer's financial condition and in certain circumstances, collateral, such as letters of credit or guarantees, is required. Credit losses are charged to income when accounts are deemed uncollectible and consistently have been minimal.

**INVENTORIES:** Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, using the last-in, first-out ("LIFO") method for crude oil and refined products and the average cost method for materials and supplies, or market.

**LONG-LIVED ASSETS:** The Company evaluates long-lived assets for potential impairment by identifying whether indicators of impairment exist and, if so, assessing whether the long-lived assets are recoverable from estimated future undiscounted cash flows. The actual amount of impairment loss, if any, to be recorded is equal to the amount by which a long-lived asset's carrying value exceeds its fair value. No impairments of long-lived assets were recorded during the fiscal years ended July 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000.

**INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES:** The Company accounts for investments in and earnings from joint ventures where it has ownership of 50% or less using the equity method.

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### HOLLY CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY SECURITIES:** Investments in equity securities are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value with unrealized gains or losses, net of tax, recorded as other comprehensive income.

**REVENUE RECOGNITION:** Refined product sales and related cost of sales are recognized when products are shipped and title has passed to customers. Pipeline transportation revenues are recognized as products are shipped through Company operated pipelines. Crude oil buy/sell exchanges are customarily used in association with operation of the pipelines, with only the net differential of such transactions reflected as revenues. Additional pipeline transportation revenues result from the lease of an interest in the capacity of a Company operated pipeline. All revenues are reported inclusive of shipping and handling costs billed and exclusive of excise taxes. Shipping and handling costs incurred are reported in cost of goods sold. Intercompany sales are eliminated in consolidation and were insignificant.

**COST CLASSIFICATIONS:** Costs of products sold include the cost of crude oil, other feedstocks, blendstocks and purchased finished products, inclusive of transportation costs. Operating expenses include direct costs of labor, maintenance materials and services, utilities, and other direct operating costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses include compensation, marketing expense, professional services and other support costs.

**DEPRECIATION:** Depreciation is provided by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, primarily 10 to 16 years for refining and pipeline terminal facilities, 23 to 33 years for certain regulated pipelines and 3 to 10 years for corporate and other assets.

**TURNAROUND COSTS:** Turnarounds consist of preventive maintenance on major processing units as well as the shutdown and restart of all units, and generally are scheduled at two to five year intervals. Turnaround costs are deferred and amortized over the period until the next scheduled turnaround.

**ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS:** Environmental costs are expensed if they relate to an

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existing condition caused by past operations and do not contribute to current or future revenue generation. Liabilities are recorded when site restoration and environmental remediation and cleanup obligations are either known or considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. Recoveries of environmental costs through insurance, indemnification arrangements or other sources are included in other assets to the extent such recoveries are considered probable.

**OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT:** The Company accounts for the acquisition, exploration, development and production costs of its oil and gas activities using the successful efforts method of accounting. Lease acquisition costs are capitalized; undeveloped leases are written down when determined to be impaired and written off upon expiration or surrender. Geological and geophysical costs and delay rentals are expensed as incurred. Exploratory well costs are initially capitalized, but if the effort is unsuccessful, the costs are charged against earnings. Development costs, whether or not successful, are capitalized. Productive properties are stated at the lower of amortized cost or estimated realizable value of underlying proved oil and gas reserves. Depreciation, depletion and amortization of such properties is computed by the units-of-production method. At July 31, 2002, the Company did not own a material amount of proven reserves.

**INCOME TAXES:** Provisions for income taxes include deferred taxes resulting from temporary differences in income for financial and tax purposes, using the liability method of accounting for income taxes. The liability method requires the effect of tax rate changes on current and accumulated deferred income taxes to be reflected in the period in which the rate change was enacted. The liability method also requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance unless it is more likely than not that the assets will be realized.

**STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION:** Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" encourages companies to adopt a fair value approach to valuing stock options that would require compensation cost to be recognized based on the fair value of stock options granted. The Company has elected, as permitted by the standard, to continue to follow its intrinsic value based method of accounting for stock options consistent with Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock issued to Employees." Under the intrinsic value method, compensation cost for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the Company's stock at the measurement date over the exercise price.

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HOLLY CORPORATION

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS:** Effective as of August 1, 2000, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended. This Statement established accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities. It requires that all derivative instruments be recognized as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and be measured at their fair value. The Statement requires that changes in the derivative instrument's fair value be recognized currently in earnings unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. See Note 11 for additional information on derivative instruments and hedging activities.

#### NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

SFAS No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets"  
In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No.

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142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." This statement changes how goodwill and other intangible assets are accounted for subsequent to their initial recognition. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, with early adoption permitted; however, all goodwill and intangible assets acquired after June 30, 2001, are immediately subject to the provisions of this statement. The Company will adopt the standard effective August 1, 2002 and believes that this statement will have no material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

### SFAS No. 143 "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations"

In June 2001, FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." This statement requires that the fair value for an asset retirement obligation be capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. SFAS No. 143 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with early adoption permitted. The Company will adopt the standard effective August 1, 2002 and believes that this statement will have no material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

### SFAS No. 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets"

In August 2001, 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", but carries over the key guidance from SFAS No. 121 in establishing the framework for the recognition and measurement of long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale and addresses significant implementation issues. SFAS No. 144 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, with early adoption permitted. The Company will adopt the standard effective August 1, 2002 and believes that this statement will have no material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

### SFAS No. 146 "Accounting for Certain Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities"

In June 2002, FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities" which nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 94-3 and requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred and establishes fair value as the objective for initial measurement of liabilities. This differs from EITF 94-3 which stated that liabilities for exit costs were to be recognized as of the date of an entity's commitment to an exit plan. SFAS No. 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002, though early adoption is permitted. The Company does not believe the adoption of this standard will have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows upon adoption.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has issued an Exposure Draft for a Proposed Statement of Position, "Accounting for Certain Costs and Activities Related to Property, Plant and Equipment" which would require major maintenance activities to be expensed as costs are incurred. As of July 31, 2002, the Company had approximately \$13.8 million of deferred maintenance costs which are being amortized at a rate of approximately \$691,000 per month. If this proposed Statement of Position had been adopted in its current form as of July 31, 2002, the Company would have been required to expense, as of July 31, 2002, \$13.8 million of deferred maintenance costs and would be required to expense all future turnaround costs as incurred.

NOTE 2: EARNINGS PER SHARE

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Basic income per share is calculated as net income divided by average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted income per share assumes, when dilutive, issuance of the net incremental shares from stock options. Income per share amounts reflect the two-for-one stock split in July 2001. In 2000 options to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock were not included in computing diluted income per share because their effects were antidilutive. The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted per share computations for income:

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----		
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Net income .....	\$ 32,029	\$ 73,450	\$ 11,445
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding .....	15,560	15,187	16,131
Effect of dilutive stock options .....	411	200	-
	-----	-----	-----
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding assuming dilution .....	15,971	15,387	16,131
	=====	=====	=====
Income per share - basic .....	\$ 2.06	\$ 4.84	\$ 0.71
	=====	=====	=====
Income per share - diluted .....	\$ 2.01	\$ 4.77	\$ 0.71
	=====	=====	=====

On October 30, 2001, the Company announced plans to repurchase up to \$20 million of the Company's common stock. During fiscal 2002, 98,500 shares were repurchased for approximately \$1,602,000 or \$16.26 per share. In fiscal 2003, an additional 63,500 shares were repurchased through September 19, 2002 for approximately \$1,058,000 or \$16.66 per share.

### NOTE 3: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	JULY 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	
	(In thousands)	
Product and transportation .....	\$ 46,929	\$ 50,364
Crude oil resales .....	88,466	95,710
	-----	-----
	\$ 135,395	\$ 146,074
	=====	=====

Crude oil resales accounts receivable represent the sell side of reciprocal crude oil buy/sell exchange arrangements, with an approximate like amount reflected in accounts payable. The net differential of these crude oil buy/sell

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exchanges involved in supplying crude oil to the refineries is reflected in cost of sales and results principally from crude oil type and location differences. The net differential of crude oil buy/sell exchanges involved in pipeline transportation is reflected in revenue since the exchanges were entered into as a means of compensation for pipeline services.

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### HOLLY CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

##### NOTE 4: INVENTORIES

	JULY 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
	(In thousands)	
Crude Oil .....	\$ 5,431	\$ 8,050
Other raw materials and unfinished products (1) .....	5,706	3,671
Finished products (2) .....	23,983	28,323
Process chemicals (3) .....	3,986	4,161
Repairs and maintenance supplies and other .....	6,202	5,931
	-----	-----
	\$45,308	\$50,136
	=====	=====

- (1) Other raw materials and unfinished products include feedstocks and blendstocks, other than crude. The carrying value includes the cost of the raw material and transportation.
- (2) Finished products include gasolines, jet fuels, diesels, asphalts, LPGs and residual fuels. The inventory carrying value includes the cost of raw materials including transportation and direct production costs.
- (3) Process chemicals include catalysts, additives and other chemicals. The inventory carrying value includes the cost of the purchased chemicals and related freight.

The excess of current cost over the LIFO value of inventory was \$30,148,000 at July 31, 2002 and \$28,861,000 at July 31, 2001. The Company recognized \$2,253,000 and \$3,796,000 in income in 2002 and 2001 respectively resulting from liquidations of certain LIFO inventory quantities that were carried at lower costs as compared to current costs in 2002 and 2001.

##### NOTE 5: PROPERTIES, PLANTS AND EQUIPMENT

	JULY 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
	(In thousands)	
Land, buildings and improvements .....	\$ 15,082	\$ 14,101



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Refining facilities .....	210,806	207,004
Pipelines and terminals .....	119,581	104,314
Transportation vehicles .....	16,595	10,898
Oil and gas exploration and development .....	14,729	21,708
Other fixed assets .....	9,244	8,040
Construction in progress .....	24,950	18,718
	-----	-----
	410,987	384,783
Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization .....	(211,526)	(200,628)
	-----	-----
	\$ 199,461	\$ 184,155
	=====	=====

During fiscal years ended July 31, 2002 and 2001, the Company capitalized \$1,138,000 and \$894,000 respectively of interest related to major construction projects.

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HOLLY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6: INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

In fiscal 1996, the Company entered into a joint venture to transport liquid petroleum gas to Mexico. The Company has a 25% interest in the joint venture and accounts for earnings using the equity method.

In fiscal 1998, the Company invested in a joint venture (a limited liability company) to operate retail service stations and convenience stores in Montana. The Company has a 49% interest in the joint venture and accounts for earnings using the equity method. The Company has reserved approximately \$800,000 related to the collectability of advances of \$1,755,000 associated with this joint venture.

In fiscal 2000, the Company entered into a joint venture to manufacture and market asphalt products from various terminals in Arizona and New Mexico. The Company currently has a 49% interest in the joint venture and accounts for earnings using the equity method. In fiscal 2000, the Company contributed cash of \$2,182,000, inventories with a net book value of \$928,000 and properties with a net book value of \$4,311,000 for a 50% ownership interest in the joint venture. Effective January 2002, the Company sold 1% of its 50% equity interest to the other joint venture partner. The Company is required to make additional contributions to the joint venture of up to \$3,250,000 for each of the next eight years contingent on the earnings level of the joint venture.

The Company's Navajo Refinery sells at market prices all of its produced asphalt to the NK Partners joint venture. Sales to the joint venture during the fiscal years ended July 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 were \$22.6 million, \$25.3 million and \$1.4 million, respectively.

NK Asphalt Partners Joint Venture (Unaudited):

JULY 31,	
-----	-----
2002	2001
----	----

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(In thousands)

Current assets .....	\$24,631	\$28,866
Other assets .....	13,263	14,468
	-----	-----
Total .....	\$37,894	\$43,334
	=====	=====
Current liabilities .....	\$ 8,878	\$13,969
Long-term liabilities ....	51	75
Equity .....	28,965	29,290
	-----	-----
Total .....	\$37,894	\$43,334
	=====	=====
Sales (net) .....	\$86,596	\$92,775
	=====	=====
Gross Profit .....	\$22,618	\$20,551
	=====	=====
Income from operations ...	\$13,217	\$ 9,264
	=====	=====
Net income before taxes ..	\$13,425	\$ 9,184
	=====	=====

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HOLLY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7: DEBT

	JULY 31,	
	-----	-----
	2002	2001
	----	----
	(In thousands)	
Senior Notes		
Series C .....	\$ 22,285	\$ 27,857
Series D .....	12,000	15,000
	-----	-----
	34,285	42,857
Current maturities of long-term debt ..	(8,571)	(8,571)
	-----	-----
	\$ 25,714	\$ 34,286
	=====	=====

SENIOR NOTES: In November 1995, the Company completed the funding from a group of insurance companies of a new private placement of Senior Notes in the amount of \$39 million and the extension of \$21 million of previously outstanding Senior Notes. The \$39 million Series C Notes have a 10-year life, require equal annual principal payments beginning December 15, 1999, and bear interest at 7.62%. The

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\$21 million Series D Notes, have a 10-year life, require equal annual principal payments beginning December 15, 1999, and bear interest at an initial rate of 10.16%, with reductions to 7.82% for the periods subsequent to June 15, 2001. The Senior Notes are unsecured and the note agreements impose certain restrictive covenants, including limitations on liens, additional indebtedness, sales of assets, investments, business combinations and dividends, which collectively are less restrictive than the terms of the bank Credit Agreement.

CREDIT AGREEMENT: In April 2000, the Company and its subsidiaries entered into a credit agreement ("Credit Agreement") with a group of banks. The Credit Agreement was scheduled to expire on October 10, 2001, however the Company and the banks entered into an amendment to the Credit Agreement in April 2001, to extend the expiration date. The expiration date of the Credit Agreement was to be October 10, 2003 if there was a satisfactory resolution in the Longhorn Suit (see Note 13) prior to October 10, 2002 and October 10, 2002 if there was not such a satisfactory resolution by October 10, 2002. In August 2002, the Company and the banks entered into an amendment to the Credit Agreement reducing their commitment from \$90 million to \$75 million and extending the expiration date. The expiration of the Credit Agreement will be October 10, 2004 if there is a satisfactory resolution of the Longhorn suit prior to October 10, 2003 and will be October 10, 2003 if there is not a satisfactory resolution by October 10, 2003. The Credit Agreement now provides a \$75 million facility for letters of credit or for direct borrowings of \$37.5 million. Interest on borrowings is based upon, at the Company's option, (i) the higher of the agent bank's prime rate plus a margin ranging from .25% to 1% or the Federal funds rate plus .50% per annum; or (ii) the London interbank offered rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin ranging from 1.25% to 2.5%. A fee ranging from 1.25% to 2.5% per annum is payable on the outstanding balance of all letters of credit and a commitment fee ranging from .30% to .50% per annum is payable on the unused portion of the facility. Such interest rate margins and fees are determined based on a quarterly calculation of the ratio of cash flow to debt of the Company. Until there is a satisfactory resolution of the Longhorn Suit, the minimum interest rate margins and fees will be near the highest amounts indicated. The borrowing base, which secures the facility, consists of accounts receivable and inventory, and at the option of the Company, cash and cash equivalents. The Credit Agreement imposes certain requirements, including: (i) a prohibition of other indebtedness in excess of \$5 million with exceptions for, among other things, indebtedness under the Company's Senior Notes; (ii) maintenance of certain levels of net worth, working capital and a cash-flow-to-debt ratio; (iii) limitations on investments, capital expenditures and dividends; and (iv) a prohibition of changes in controlling ownership.

At July 31, 2002, the Company had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$19,185,000, and no borrowings outstanding. At that level of usage, the unused commitment under the current Credit Agreement would be \$55,815,000, which could be used for letters of credit or for additional direct borrowings of \$37,500,000.

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### HOLLY CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The average and maximum amounts outstanding and the effective average interest rate for borrowings under the Company's current and prior credit agreements were as follows:

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	YEARS ENDED JULY, 31		
	2002	2001	2000
	(In thousands)		
Average amount outstanding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 784
Maximum balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,000
Effective average interest rate	-	-	9.5%

The Senior Notes and Credit Agreement restrict investments and distributions, including dividends. Under the most restrictive of these covenants, at July 31, 2002 approximately \$43.5 million was available for the payment of dividends, subject to a maximum of \$10 million per fiscal year which is permitted under the current Credit Agreement.

Maturities of long-term debt for the next five fiscal years are as follows: 2003 - \$8,571,000; 2004 - \$8,571,000; 2005 - \$8,571,000; 2006 - \$8,571,000 and 2007 - none.

The Company made interest payments of \$3,765,501 in 2002, \$5,552,000 in 2001, and \$6,192,000 in 2000.

Based on the borrowing rates that the Company believes would be available for replacement loans with similar terms and maturities of the debt of the Company now outstanding, the Company estimates fair value of long-term debt including current maturities to be approximately equal to the amount currently on the balance sheet of \$34.3 million at July 31, 2002.

NOTE 8: INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is comprised of the following:

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	(In thousands)		
Current			
Federal .....	\$12,317	\$36,337	\$ 9,166
State .....	2,216	8,240	2,153
Deferred			
Federal .....	4,072	3,184	(3,302)
State .....	262	684	(828)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$18,867	\$48,445	\$ 7,189
	=====	=====	=====

HOLLY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statutory federal income tax rate applied to pre-tax book income reconciles

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to income tax expense as follows:

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
		(In thousands)	
Tax computed at statutory rate .....	\$ 17,814	\$ 42,663	\$
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit .....	1,985	5,942	
Other .....	(932)	(160)	
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 18,867	\$ 48,445	\$
	=====	=====	=====

Prior to the acquisition of MRC by the Company, operations of the corporation that was the sole limited partner of MRC resulted in unused net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$9,000,000, which are expected to be available to the Company to a limited extent each year through 2006. As of July 31, 2002, approximately \$2,100,000 of these net operating loss carryforwards remain available to offset future income. In fiscal 2002, the Company recognized a benefit of approximately \$455,000 associated with these net operating loss carryforwards for losses it believes are more likely than not to be realized by the Company in future years. For financial reporting purposes, the unrecognized portion of the benefit of these net operating loss carryforwards is being offset against contingent future payments of up to \$95,000 per year through 2005 relating to the acquisition of such corporation.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amount used for income tax purposes. The Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of July 31, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

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HOLLY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	JULY 31, 2002		
	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	TOTAL
		(In thousands)	
Deferred taxes			
Accrued employee benefits .....	\$ 2,016	\$ (755)	\$
Accrued postretirement benefits .....	1,820	-	
Inventory valuation reserve .....	712	-	
Deferred turnaround costs .....	-	(2,828)	(
Pipeline lease .....	746	-	
Prepayments and other .....	550	(2,311)	(
	-----	-----	-----
Total current .....	5,844	(5,894)	
Properties, plants and equipment (due primarily to tax in excess of book depreciation) .....	-	(25,563)	(2

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Deferred turnaround costs .....	-	(2,504)	(
Investments in joint ventures .....	-	(1,638)	(
Other .....	1,282	(642)	
	-----	-----	----
Total noncurrent .....	1,282	(30,347)	(2
	-----	-----	----
Total .....	\$ 7,126	\$ (36,241)	\$ (2
	=====	=====	=====

	JULY 31, 2001	
	ASSETS	LIABILITIES
	-----	-----
	(In thousands)	
Deferred taxes		
Accrued employee benefits .....	\$ 2,262	\$ -
Accrued postretirement benefits .....	1,965	-
Inventory valuation reserve .....	936	-
Deferred turnaround costs .....	-	(1,710)
Pipeline lease .....	920	-
Investments in equity securities .....	-	(607)
Prepayments and other .....	1,549	(1,870)
	-----	-----
Total current .....	7,632	(4,187)
Properties, plants and equipment (due primarily to tax in excess of book depreciation) .....	-	(24,978)
Deferred oil and gas costs .....	813	-
Deferred turnaround costs .....	-	(1,347)
Investments in joint ventures .....	140	(1,947)
Other .....	489	(1,180)
	-----	-----
Total noncurrent .....	1,442	(29,452)
	-----	-----
Total .....	\$ 9,074	\$ (33,639)
	=====	=====

The Company made income tax payments of \$24,135,000 in fiscal 2002, \$48,356,000 in fiscal 2001, and \$13,301,000 in fiscal 2000.

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HOLLY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 9: STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

STOCK SPLIT: In June 2001, the Board of Directors declared a two-for-one stock split, effected in the form of a 100-percent stock dividend which was distributed in July 2001. All references to the number of shares (other than common stock on the Consolidated Balance Sheet) and per share amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements have been adjusted to reflect the split on a retroactive basis. Previously awarded stock options, and all other compensation arrangements based on the market value of the Company's common stock have been adjusted to

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reflect the split.

STOCK OPTION PLANS: The Company has stock option plans under which certain officers and employees have been granted options. All of the options have been granted at prices equal to the market value of the shares at the time of grant and expire on the tenth anniversary of the grant date. The options are subject to forfeiture with vesting for all options outstanding at July 31, 1999 of 20% at the time of grant and 20% in each of the four years thereafter and vesting for all options granted subsequent to July 31, 1999 of 20% at the end of each of the five years after the grant date. At July 31, 2002 and 2001, 944,000 and 994,000 shares of common stock were reserved for future grants under the current stock option plan.

The following summarizes stock option transactions:

	SHARES -----	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE -----
Balance at July 31, 1999 .....	680,000	\$ 13.38
Granted .....	790,000	6.95
Forfeited .....	(104,000)	9.08
	-----	-----
Balance at July 31, 2000 .....	1,366,000	9.99
Granted .....	642,000	11.05
Forfeited .....	(6,000)	13.38
Exercised .....	(379,000)	11.57
	-----	-----
Balance at July 31, 2001 .....	1,623,000	10.02
Granted .....	50,000	19.80
Forfeited .....	-	-
Exercised .....	(179,300)	11.11
	-----	-----
Balance at July 31, 2002 .....	1,493,700	\$ 10.22
	=====	=====
Options exercisable at July 31,		
2002 .....	513,700	\$ 11.12
2001 .....	315,000	\$ 11.96
2000 .....	390,000	\$ 13.38

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HOLLY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding at July 31, 2002:

OPTIONS OUTSTANDING	OPTIONS EXERCISAB
-----	-----
WEIGHTED	

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RANGE OF EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER OUTSTANDING	AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE (YRS)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER EXERCISABLE	WEIG AVE EXER PRI
\$5.06 - \$8.63.....	690,400	7.38	\$ 7.11	165,200	\$
\$11.90 - \$13.38.....	753,300	7.52	12.43	348,500	1
\$19.80.....	50,000	9.41	19.80	-	
	-----	----	-----	-----	----
\$5.06 - \$19.80.....	1,493,700	7.52	\$ 10.22	513,700	\$ 1
	=====	====	=====	=====	=====

As required by SFAS No. 123, the Company has determined pro-forma information as if it had accounted for stock options granted under the fair value method of SFAS No. 123. The weighted-average fair value of options granted was \$4.25 per share in 2002 and \$3.17 per share in 2001. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of options at the respective grant date with the following weighted-average assumptions:

NOTE 9 - STOCK OPTION PLAN

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
Risk-free interest rates .....	4.8%	4.9%	6.0%
Dividend yield .....	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Expected common stock market price voliatility factor...	49.6%	32.0%	27.0%
Weighted-average expected life of options .....	6 years	6 years	6 years

The pro-forma effect of these options on net income and basic and diluted income per share is as follows:

	YEARS
	2002
	(In thousand)
Net income	
As reported.....	\$ 32,029
Pro forma.....	\$ 31,564
Net income per share - basic	
As reported.....	\$ 2.06
Pro forma.....	\$ 2.03
Net income per share - diluted	
As reported.....	\$ 2.01
Pro forma.....	\$ 1.98

COMMON STOCK REPURCHASE: On April 18, 2000, the Company repurchased 1,405,400 shares of its outstanding common stock, for \$7,224,000, or approximately \$5.14 per share. The repurchase, which was made from an institutional shareholder, was funded from existing working capital. On October 30, 2001, the Company announced



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plans to repurchase up to \$20 million of the Company's common stock. Such repurchases are expected to be made from time to time in open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions, subject to price and availability. An amendment to the Company's Credit Agreement was made to allow for the repurchases. During fiscal 2002,

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### HOLLY CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

98,500 shares were repurchased for approximately \$1,602,000 or \$16.26 per share. In fiscal 2003, an additional 63,500 shares were repurchased through September 19, 2002 for approximately \$1,058,000 or \$16.66 per share.

#### NOTE 10: RETIREMENT PLANS

RETIREMENT PLAN: The Company has a non-contributory defined benefit retirement plan that covers substantially all employees. The Company's policy is to make contributions annually of not less than the minimum funding requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. Benefits are based on the employee's years of service and compensation.

The following table sets forth the changes in the benefit obligation and plan assets of the Company's retirement plan for the years ended July 31, 2002 and 2001:

	JULY 31,	
	2002	2001
	(In thousands)	
Change in plan's benefit obligation		
Pension plan's benefit obligation - beginning of year...	\$ 33,402	\$ 38,346
Service cost.....	1,458	1,297
Interest cost.....	2,448	2,558
Benefits paid.....	(2,785)	(4,529)
Early retirement lump sum cash settlements.....	-	(10,013)
Actuarial (gain) loss.....	2,361	5,743
Plan amendments.....	3,904	-
	40,788	33,402
Change in pension plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets - beginning of year.....	25,451	34,269
Actual return (loss) on plan assets.....	(3,140)	3,983
Benefits paid.....	(2,785)	(4,529)
Early retirement lump sum cash settlements.....	-	(10,013)
Employer contributions.....	4,500	1,741
	24,026	25,451
Reconciliation of funded status		
Under-funded balance.....	(16,762)	(7,951)
Unrecognized prior service cost.....	3,904	-
Unrecognized net loss (gain).....	10,298	2,593

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Accrued pension liability (net amount recognized).....	----- \$ (2,560) =====	----- \$ (5,358) =====
Amounts recognized in consolidated balance sheet		
Intangible asset.....	\$ 3,386	\$ -
Accrued pension liability.....	(5,946)	(5,358)
Accrued pension liability (net amount recognized).....	----- \$ (2,560) =====	----- \$ (5,358) =====

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HOLLY CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net periodic pension expense consisted of the following components:

	YEARS ENDED JULY 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
	(In thousands)		
Service cost - benefit earned during the year.....	\$ 1,458	1,297	\$ 1,297
Interest cost on projected benefit obligations.....	2,448	2,558	2,558
Expected return on plan assets.....	(2,203)	(2,321)	(3,000)
Recognized actuarial gain.....	-	-	-
Amortization of transition asset.....	-	(115)	-
Net periodic pension expense.....	----- \$ 1,703 =====	----- 1,419 =====	----- \$ 1,419 =====

The principal actuarial assumptions as of July 31 were:

	YEARS ENDED	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Discount rate.....	7.25%	7.50%
Rate of future compensation increases.....	5.00%	5.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets.....	8.50%	8.50%

Pension costs are determined using assumptions as of the beginning of the year. The funded status is determined using the assumptions as of the end of the year.

At July 31, 2002, approximately 64% of plan assets is invested in equity securities and 36% is invested in fixed income securities and other instruments.

During fiscal 2001, the Company amended its defined retirement plan to include the option for participants to elect a lump-sum payout upon retirement.

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**VOLUNTARY EARLY RETIREMENT PROGRAM:** As part of the Company's cost reduction and production efficiency program initiated in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2000, a voluntary early retirement package was offered to eligible employees. Prior to July 31, 2000, a total of 55 employees elected to retire under this program, all of whom retired in fiscal 2001. The Company recorded a charge in 2000 of \$6,783,000 relating to the voluntary early retirement program. The charge was based on estimates of the cost for the early retirement program, consisting of an enhancement to the Company's Retirement Plan and the Company's agreement to allow employees retiring under the program to continue coverage at a reduced cost under Company group medical plans until normal retirement age.

**RETIREMENT RESTORATION PLAN:** The Company has adopted an unfunded retirement restoration plan that provides for additional payments from the Company so that total retirement plan benefits for certain executives will be maintained at the levels provided in the retirement plan before the application of Internal Revenue Code limitations. The Company expensed \$347,000 in 2002, \$357,000 in 2001, and \$311,000 in 2000 in connection with this plan. The accrued liability reflected in the consolidated balance sheet was \$2,047,000 at July 31, 2002 and \$2,170,000 at July 31, 2001. As of July 31, 2002, the projected benefit obligation under this plan was \$2,928,000.

**DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS:** The Company has defined contribution ("401(k)") plans that cover substantially all employees. Company contributions are based on employee's compensation and partially match employee contributions. The Company has expensed \$1,106,000 in 2002, \$1,158,000 in 2001, and \$1,224,000 in 2000 in connection with these plans.

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### HOLLY CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**POSTRETIREMENT MEDICAL PLAN:** The Company has adopted an unfunded postretirement medical plan as part of the voluntary early retirement program offered to eligible employees in fiscal 2000. As part of the early retirement program, the Company agreed to allow retiring employees to continue coverage at a reduced cost under Company group medical plans until normal retirement age. In fiscal 2000, the Company recorded a charge of \$2,860,000 in connection with this plan. The accrued liability reflected in the consolidated balance sheet was \$2,974,000 at July 31, 2002 and \$2,991,000 at July 31, 2001 related to this plan.

Additionally, the Company maintains an unfunded postretirement medical plan whereby certain retirees between the ages of 62 and 65 can receive company paid benefits. Periodic costs under this plan have historically been insignificant. As of July 31, 2002, the total accumulated postretirement benefit obligation under the Company's postretirement medical plans was \$4,732,000.

#### NOTE 11: DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company periodically utilizes petroleum commodity futures contracts to reduce its exposure to the price fluctuations associated with crude oil and refined products. Such contracts historically have been used principally to help manage the price risk inherent in purchasing crude oil in advance of the delivery date and as a hedge for fixed-price sales contracts of refined products. No such contracts were outstanding at July 31, 2002. The Company has also utilized commodity price swaps and collar options to help manage the exposure to price volatility relating to forecasted purchases of natural gas. No commodity price swaps or collar options were outstanding at July 31, 2002. The Company regularly utilizes contracts that provide for the purchase of crude oil

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and other feedstocks and for the sale of refined products. Certain of these contracts may meet the definition of a derivative instrument in accordance with SFAS No. 133, as amended. The Company believes these contracts qualify for the normal purchases and normal sales exception under SFAS No. 133, as amended, because deliveries under the contracts will be in quantities expected to be used or sold over a reasonable period of time in the normal course of business. Accordingly, these contracts are designated as normal purchases and normal sales contracts and are not required to be recorded as derivative instruments under SFAS No. 133, as amended.

In fiscal 2001, the Company entered into energy commodity futures contracts to hedge certain commitments to purchase crude oil and deliver gasoline in March 2001. The purpose of the hedge was to help protect the Company from the risk that the refined product margins with respect to the hedged gasoline sales would decline. Due to the strict requirements of SFAS No. 133 in measuring effectiveness of hedges, this particular hedge transaction did not qualify for hedge accounting. The energy commodity futures contracts entered into resulted in a loss of \$161,000 for the year ended July 31, 2001, which was included in cost of products sold.

In fiscal 2001, the Company entered into commodity price swaps and collar options to help manage the exposure to price volatility relating to forecasted purchases of natural gas in March 2001 and from May 2001 to May 2002. These transactions were designated as cash flow hedges of forecasted purchases. As of July 31, 2001, approximately \$2.1 million of net losses were recorded to comprehensive income as the Company marked the value of the outstanding hedges to fair value. In fiscal 2002, the Company recorded net adjustments of \$2.1 million to equity, which included actual losses of approximately \$3.3 million that were reclassified from equity to operating expenses as the transactions occurred under the swap and collar arrangements. There were no commodity price swaps or collar options outstanding at July 31, 2002.

### NOTE 12: LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Company leases certain facilities, pipelines and equipment under operating leases, most of which contain renewal options. At July 31, 2002, the minimum future rental commitments under operating leases having noncancellable lease terms in excess of one year total in the aggregate \$29,020,000, of which the following amounts are payable over the next five years: 2003 -- \$6,091,000; 2004 -- \$6,087,000; 2005 -- \$5,889,000; 2006 -- \$5,721,000 and 2007 -- \$4,945,000. Rental expense charged to operations was \$6,894,000 in 2002, \$6,359,000 in 2001, and \$7,131,000 in 2000.

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## HOLLY CORPORATION

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### NOTE 13: CONTINGENCIES

In August 1998, a lawsuit (the "El Paso Lawsuit") was filed in state district court in El Paso, Texas against the Company and two of its subsidiaries (along with an Austin, Texas law firm which was subsequently dropped from the case). The suit was filed by Longhorn Partners Pipeline, L.P. ("Longhorn Partners"), a Delaware limited partnership composed of Longhorn Partners GP, L.L.C. as general partner and affiliates of ExxonMobil Pipeline Company, BP Pipeline (North America), Inc., Williams Pipe Line Company, and the Beacon Group Energy Investment Fund, L.P. and Chisholm Holdings as limited partners. The suit, as most recently amended by Longhorn Partners in September 2000, seeks damages

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alleged to total up to \$1,050,000,000 (after trebling) based on claims of violations of the Texas Free Enterprise and Antitrust Act, unlawful interference with existing and prospective contractual relations, and conspiracy to abuse process. The specific actions of the Company complained of in the El Paso Lawsuit, as currently amended, are alleged solicitation of and support for allegedly baseless lawsuits brought by Texas ranchers in federal and state courts to challenge the proposed Longhorn Pipeline project, support of allegedly fraudulent public relations activities against the proposed Longhorn Pipeline project, entry into a contractual "alliance" with Fina Oil and Chemical Company, threatening litigation against certain partners in Longhorn Partners, and alleged interference with the federal court settlement agreement that provided for an Environmental Assessment of the Longhorn Pipeline. In April 2002, the state district court in El Paso denied the Company's motion for summary judgment which had been pending for more than a year and which sought a court ruling that would have terminated the litigation. The Company filed an appeal seeking review by the state appeals court in El Paso of the district court's denial of summary judgment; in late August 2002, the state appeals court in El Paso issued an order dismissing the appeal for want of jurisdiction. In early October 2002 the Company filed a petition seeking review by the Texas Supreme Court of the decision of the state appeals court. In the trial court, a motion filed by the Company to transfer the venue for trial of the case from the El Paso trial court to another Texas court has been pending since May 2000, and no hearing on this motion is currently scheduled. The Company believes that the El Paso Lawsuit is wholly without merit and plans to continue to defend itself vigorously. In August 2002, the Company filed a lawsuit in New Mexico state court in Carlsbad, New Mexico (the "Carlsbad Lawsuit") against Longhorn Partners and its major owners concerning the El Paso Lawsuit; the Carlsbad Lawsuit seeks actual and punitive damages for tortious interference with existing business relations, malicious abuse of process, unfair competition, prima facie tort and conspiracy.

In December 2001, with the consent of the Company, a Consent Decree (the "Consent Decree") was filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico in the case of United States of America v. Navajo Refining Company, L.P. and Montana Refining Company. The Consent Decree resulted from negotiations which were initiated by the Company and which began in July 2001 involving representatives of the Company, the Environmental Protection Agency, the New Mexico Environment Department, and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality with respect to a possible settlement of issues concerning the application of federal and state air quality requirements to past and future operations of the Company's refineries. The Consent Decree was approved and entered by the Court in March 2002. The Consent Decree requires investments by the Company expected to total between \$15 million and \$20 million over a number of years at the Company's New Mexico and Montana refineries for the installation of certain state of the art pollution control equipment and requires changes in operational practices at these refineries that go beyond current regulatory requirements to reduce air emissions. In addition, the Consent Decree provides to the Company and its subsidiaries releases from liability for enforcement actions with respect to a number of possible issues relating to the application of air quality regulations to the Company's refineries. The Consent Decree also provides for payment by the Company of penalties to Federal, New Mexico and Montana regulatory authorities in the total amount of \$750,000 and expenditures of approximately \$1.5 million for environmentally beneficial projects and provides for the payment by the Company of agreed monetary penalties in the event of noncompliance with specified requirements of the Consent Decree. The Company is currently implementing provisions of the Consent Decree applicable to current operations and is preparing to implement those Consent Decree provisions that require future capital investments or operational changes.

In September 2002, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") issued an order (the "Order") in proceedings brought by the Company and other parties against SFPP, L.P. ("SFPP") relating to tariffs of common carrier pipelines, which are owned and operated by SFPP, for shipments of refined products in the

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period from 1993 through July 2000 from El Paso, Texas to Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona and from points in California to points in

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### HOLLY CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Arizona. The Company is one of several refiners that regularly utilize an SFPP pipeline to ship refined products from El Paso, Texas to Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona. The Order appears to resolve most remaining issues relating to SFPP's tariffs on the pipelines to points in Arizona from 1993 through July 2000 and is expected to be followed by a final FERC ruling after completion of computations based on the guidance provided by the Order. Based on prior preliminary computations and the rulings made in the Order, the Company expects that the final FERC ruling for the years at issue would result in a refund to the Company of approximately \$15 million. The final FERC decision on this matter will be subject to judicial review by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. At the date of this Report, it is not possible to predict when amounts may be payable to the Company under the anticipated final FERC decision on this matter, whether a final settlement may be reached with SFPP based on the Order, or what may be the result of judicial review proceedings on this matter in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The Company is a party to various other litigation and proceedings which it believes, based on advice of counsel, will not have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

#### NOTE 14: SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has two major business segments: Refining and Pipeline Transportation. The Refining segment involves the refining of crude oil and wholesale marketing of refined products, such as gasoline, diesel fuel and jet fuel, and includes the Company's Navajo Refinery and Montana Refinery. The petroleum products produced by the Refining segment are marketed in the southwestern United States, Montana and northern Mexico. Certain pipelines and terminals operate in conjunction with the Refining segment as part of the supply and distribution networks of the refineries. The Refining segment also includes the equity earnings from the Company's 49% (50% prior to January 1, 2002) interest in NK Asphalt Partners, which manufactures and markets asphalt and asphalt products in Arizona and New Mexico. The Pipeline Transportation segment includes approximately 1,000 miles of the Company's pipeline assets in Texas and New Mexico. Revenues from the Pipeline Transportation segment are earned through transactions with unaffiliated parties for pipeline transportation, rental and terminalling operations. Pipeline Transportation segment revenues do not include any amount relating to pipeline transportation services provided for the Company's refining operations. The Pipeline Transportation segment also includes the equity earnings from the Company's 25% interest in Rio Grande Pipeline Company, which provides petroleum products transportation. Operations of the Company that are not included in the two reportable segments are included in Corporate and other, which includes costs of Holly Corporation, the parent company, consisting primarily of general and administrative expenses and interest charges, as well as a small-scale oil and gas exploration and production program, a small equity investment in retail gasoline stations and convenience stores and the voluntary early retirement charge in fiscal 2000.

The accounting policies for the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Company evaluates performance based on earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization

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(EBITDA). The Company's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services.

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### HOLLY CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	REFINING	PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION	TOTAL FOR REPORTABLE SEGMENTS	CORPORATE & OTHER
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(In thousands)			
YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2002				
Sales and other revenues.....	\$ 868,730	\$ 18,588	\$ 887,318	\$ 1,588
Depreciation and amortization.....	\$ 24,789	\$ 1,394	\$ 26,183	\$ 1,511
Income (loss) from operations.....	\$ 42,725	\$ 10,621	\$ 53,346	\$ (10,300)
Income (loss) before income taxes.....	\$ 48,597	\$ 12,220	\$ 60,817	\$ (9,920)
Total assets.....	\$ 391,635	\$ 22,109	\$ 413,744	\$ 88,560
YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2001				
Sales and other revenues.....	\$1,120,248	\$ 18,454	\$1,138,702	\$ 3,420
Depreciation and amortization.....	\$ 24,818	\$ 1,487	\$ 26,305	\$ 1,020
Income (loss) from operations.....	\$ 116,218	\$ 10,243	\$ 126,461	\$ (8,550)
Income (loss) before income taxes.....	\$ 119,563	\$ 12,551	\$ 132,114	\$ (10,210)
Total assets.....	\$ 384,844	\$ 22,516	\$ 407,360	\$ 83,060
YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2000				
Sales and other revenues.....	\$ 947,317	\$ 14,861	\$ 962,178	\$ 3,760
Depreciation and amortization.....	\$ 24,542	\$ 1,251	\$ 25,793	\$ 1,700
Income (loss) from operations.....	\$ 25,480	\$ 7,859	\$ 33,339	\$ (13,330)
Income (loss) before income taxes.....	\$ 27,487	\$ 9,210	\$ 36,697	\$ (18,060)
Total assets.....	\$ 426,394	\$ 20,941	\$ 447,335	\$ 17,020

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### HOLLY CORPORATION

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

##### NOTE 15: SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS

All revenues were domestic revenues, except for sales of gasoline and diesel fuel for export into Mexico by the Refining segment. The export sales were to an affiliate of PEMEX (the government-owned energy company of Mexico) and accounted for approximately \$45,000,000 (5%) of the Company's revenues for 2002, \$97,000,000 (8%) of revenues for fiscal 2001, and \$100,000,000 (10%) of revenues for fiscal 2000. Sales of military jet fuel to the United States Government by the Refining segment accounted for approximately \$78,000,000 (9%) of the Company's revenues for 2002, \$113,000,000 (10%) of revenues for fiscal 2001, and \$90,000,000 (9%) of revenues for fiscal 2000. In addition to the United States Government and PEMEX, other significant sales by the Refining segment were made to two petroleum companies, one of which accounted for approximately

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\$131,000,000 (15%) of the Company's revenues in fiscal 2002, \$184,000,000 (16%) of revenues in fiscal 2001, and \$143,000,000 (15%) of the revenues in fiscal 2000, and the other accounted for \$116,000,000 (13%) of the Company's revenues in fiscal 2002, \$147,000,000 (13%) of revenues in fiscal 2001, \$109,000,000 (11%) of revenues for fiscal 2000.

### NOTE 16: OTHER INCOME

In fiscal 2002, the Company realized a \$1,522,000 million gain on the sale of marketable equity securities held for investment.

In fiscal 2001, the Company agreed to a settlement of all claims relating to the Company's purchase of certain pipeline assets in fiscal 1998. The Company recognized \$1,153,000 as income in fiscal 2001 relating to this settlement.

In fiscal 2000, the Company agreed to terminate a long-term sulfur recovery agreement with an unaffiliated party. As compensation for the termination of the agreement, the Company recognized \$2,200,000 as income in fiscal 2000.

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## HOLLY CORPORATION

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 17: QUARTERLY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

	FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(In thousands, except share data)				
<b>YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2002</b>					
Sales and other revenues.....	\$ 257,947	\$ 166,754	\$ 210,327	\$ 253,878	\$
Operating costs and expenses.....	\$ 228,890	\$ 169,473	\$ 201,685	\$ 245,812	\$
Income (loss) from operations.....	\$ 29,057	\$ (2,719)	\$ 8,642	\$ 8,066	\$
Income (loss) before income taxes....	\$ 33,069	\$ (792)	\$ 9,808	\$ 8,811	\$
Net income (loss).....	\$ 20,222	\$ (485)	\$ 6,199	\$ 6,093	\$
Net income (loss) per common share - basic.....	\$ 1.30	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.39	\$
Net income (loss) per common share - diluted.....	\$ 1.27	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.38	\$
Dividends per common share.....	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.11	\$
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding					
Basic.....	15,508	15,559	15,581	15,593	
Diluted.....	15,944	15,996	16,016	15,947	
<b>YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2001</b>					
Sales and other revenues.....	\$ 325,963	\$ 283,140	\$ 268,190	\$ 264,837	\$1
Operating costs and expenses.....	\$ 292,376	\$ 262,764	\$ 233,796	\$ 235,287	\$1
Income from operations.....	\$ 33,587	\$ 20,376	\$ 34,394	\$ 29,550	\$
Income before income taxes.....	\$ 33,794	\$ 20,765	\$ 34,585	\$ 32,751	\$
Net income.....	\$ 20,412	\$ 12,542	\$ 20,889	\$ 19,607	\$
Net income per common share - basic.....	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.83	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.27	\$
Net income per common share - diluted.....	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.83	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.24	\$



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Dividends per common share.....	\$	0.09	\$	0.09	\$	0.09	\$	0.10	\$
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding									
Basic.....		15,102		15,102		15,124		15,418	
Diluted.....		15,102		15,102		15,333		15,829	

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

The Company has had no change in, or disagreement with, its independent certified public accountants on matters involving accounting and financial disclosure.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Set forth below is certain information about each director of the Company, including principal occupations for at least five years. Offices with the Company have been held for at least five years, unless otherwise indicated. Membership on certain committees of the Board of Directors is indicated by (A) for Audit Committee, by (C) for Compensation Committee, by (P) for Public Policy Committee and by (E) for Executive Committee:

Matthew P. Clifton, 51, a director since 1995, has been with the Company in various positions for over twenty years and has been President of the Company since 1995. (E)

W. John Glancy, 60, a director from 1975 to 1995 and since September 1999, is Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the Company. From December 1998 to September 1999, he was Senior Vice President, Legal of the Company and he has held the office of Secretary since April 1999. From 1997 through March 1999, he practiced law in the Law Offices of W. John Glancy in Dallas, Texas. (E)

William J. Gray, 61, a director since September 1996, was a consultant to the Company from October 1999 through September 2001. From 1981 until October 1999, Mr. Gray was Senior Vice President, Marketing and Supply of the Company. (P)

Marcus R. Hickerson, 76, a director since 1960, was a consultant to Centex Development Company, a full-service real estate company, from 1987 to 1999 and has been President of Waxahachie Community Development Corporation, a city-owned corporation operating and maintaining a civic center and recreational complex in Waxahachie, Texas, since October 1999. (A) (C) (P)

Thomas K. Matthews, II, 76, a director since 1978, has been a private financial consultant since 1989. Robert G. McKenzie, 64, a director since 1992, has been a private consultant since August 1999. From January 1990 to August 1999, he was Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Brown Brothers Harriman Trust Company of Texas, a company that provides corporate and individual trust services. (A) (C) (P)

Lamar Norsworthy, 56, a director since 1967, is Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Mr. Norsworthy is also a director of Cooper Cameron Corporation, a petroleum and industrial equipment company. (E)

Jack P. Reid, 66, a director since 1977, was a consultant to the Company on

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engineering and operational matters from August 1999 through March 2003. From 1976 until August 1999, Mr. Reid was Executive Vice President, Refining, of the Company. (E) (P)

Paul T. Stoffel, 68, a director since 2001, has since 1986 been Chairman of Triple S Capital Corp. and of Paul Stoffel Investments, both of which are engaged in public and private equity investments. Mr. Stoffel is also a director of Centex Corporation, a nationwide home building and mortgage banking company. (A)

All other required information regarding the directors of the Company is incorporated herein by this reference to information set forth under the caption "Election of Directors" in the Company's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in December 2002 which will be filed within 120 days of July 31, 2002 (the "Proxy Statement").

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The required information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is incorporated herein by this reference to information set forth under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Proxy Statement.

The required information regarding the executive officers of the Company is included herein in Part I, Item 4.

### ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

#### SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

NAME AND PRINCIPAL POSITION -----	FISCAL YEAR -----	ANNUAL COMPENSATION (1)		LONG-TERM COMPENSATION AWARDS OPTIONS (#) -----
		SALARY	BONUS	
Lamar Norsworthy.....	2002	\$510,000	\$ 280,500	--
Chairman of the Board and	2001	\$490,576	\$ 765,000	120,000 (
Chief Executive Officer	2000	\$471,668	\$ 131,000	200,000 (
Matthew P. Clifton.....	2002	\$422,004	\$ 198,342	--
President	2001	\$405,600	\$ 632,000	106,000 (
	2000	\$390,000	\$ 109,000	80,000 (
W. John Glancy.....	2002	\$221,004	\$ 87,518	--
Senior Vice President, General	2001	\$210,160	\$ 211,000	56,000 (
Counsel and Secretary	2000	\$203,680	\$ 70,000	50,000 (
Stephen J. McDonnell.....	2002	\$207,800	\$ 62,500	--
Vice President and	2001	\$193,302	\$ 100,000	60,000 (
Chief Financial Officer				
John A. Knorr.....	2002	\$176,640	\$ 50,000	--
Vice President, Crude Oil	2001	\$168,340	\$ 95,000	24,000 (
Supply and Trading	2000	\$161,370	\$ 38,000	40,000 (

(1) Any perquisites or other personal benefits received from the Company by any of the named executives were substantially less than the reporting

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thresholds established by the SEC (the lesser of \$50,000 or 10% of the individual's total annual salary and bonus).

- (2) All Other Compensation - details for fiscal 2002:

NAME ----	DIVIDENDS ON PHANTOM SHARES -----	COMPANY MATCHING THRIFT PLAN -----	OTHER -----	TOT -----
Lamar Norsworthy.....	\$ 8,111	\$ 6,400	--	\$ 14
Matthew P. Clifton.....	\$ 1,099	\$ 6,400	--	\$ 7
W. John Glancy.....	\$ --	\$ 6,634	--	\$ 6
Stephen J. McDonnell.....	\$ --	\$ 7,979	--	\$ 7
John A. Knorr.....	\$ 319	\$ 6,592	--	\$ 6

- (3) Options expire on March 9, 2011 and have an exercise price of \$11.90 per share.

- (4) Options expire on September 24, 2009 and have an exercise price of \$7.00 per share.

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- (5) Options to purchase 80,000 shares of the Company's common stock expire on September 24, 2009 and have an exercise price of \$7.00 per share. Options to purchase 26,000 shares of Company common stock expire on December 20, 2010 and have an exercise price of \$8.625 per share.

- (6) Options expire on March 9, 2011 and have an exercise price of \$11.90 per share.

- (7) Options to purchase 16,000 shares of the Company's common stock expire on December 20, 2010 and have an exercise price of \$8.625 per share. Options to purchase 40,000 shares of the Company's common stock expire on March 9, 2011 and have an exercise price of \$11.90 per share.

- (8) Options expire on September 24, 2009 and have an exercise price of \$7.00 per share.

- (9) Options to purchase 40,000 shares of the Company's common stock expire on August 14, 2010 and have an exercise price of \$6.09375 per share. Options to purchase 20,000 shares of the Company's common stock expire on March 9, 2011 and have an exercise price of \$11.90 per share.

- (10) Options to purchase 4,000 shares of the Company's common stock expire on December 20, 2010 and have an exercise price of \$8.625 per share. Options to purchase 20,000 shares of the Company's common stock expire on March 9, 2011 and have an exercise price of \$11.90 per share.

- (11) Options expire on September 24, 2009 and have an exercise price of \$7.00 per share.

All other information regarding executive compensation is incorporated herein by this reference to information set forth under the captions "Executive Compensation and Other Information" and "Compensation Committee Report on

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Executive Compensation" in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information concerning all equity compensation plans previously approved by stockholders and all equity compensation plans not previously approved by stockholders as of July 31, 2002.

Equity Compensation Plan Information as of July 31, 2002

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of shares available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding shares already included in the table)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders ....	1,493,700	\$ 10.22	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders ....	N/A	N/A	
	1,493,700	\$ 10.22	

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated herein by this reference to information set forth under the captions "Ownership of Securities" and "Election of Directors" in the Proxy Statement.

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ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated herein by this reference to information set forth under the caption "Election of Directors" in the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Documents filed as part of this report

- (1) Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Page in Form 10-K/A -----
Report of Independent Auditors .....	42
Consolidated Balance Sheet at	

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July 31, 2002 and 2001.....	43
Consolidated Statement of Income for the years ended July 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000 .....	44
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended July 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000 .....	45
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended July 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000.....	46
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the years ended July 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 .....	47
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....	48

(2) Index to Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules are omitted since the required information is not present or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits

See Index to Exhibits on pages 75 to 77.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

No reports on Form 8-K were filed during the Company's fourth quarter that ended July 31, 2002.

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SIGNATURES

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 13 OR 15(d) 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.

HOLLY CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

/s/ Stephen J. McDonnell

-----  
Stephen J. McDonnell  
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

/s/ Kathryn H. Walker

-----  
Kathryn H. Walker  
Vice President, Accounting (Principal  
Accounting Officer)

Date: November 3, 2003

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### CERTIFICATION

I, Lamar Norsworthy, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Holly Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K/A of Holly Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report.
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
  - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
  - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
  - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

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Date: November 3, 2003

/s/ C. Lamar Norsworthy

-----  
C. Lamar Norsworthy  
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

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### CERTIFICATION

I, Stephen J. McDonnell, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Holly Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K/A of Holly Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this annual report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this annual report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this annual report.
4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and we have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this annual report is being prepared;
  - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this annual report (the "Evaluation Date"); and
  - c) presented in this annual report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
  - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
  - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves

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management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this annual report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: November 3, 2003 /s/ Stephen J. McDonnell  
-----  
Stephen J. McDonnell  
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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HOLLY CORPORATION

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

(Exhibits are numbered to correspond to the exhibit table in Item 601 of Regulation S-K)

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a), of Amendment No. 1 dated December 13, 1988 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 1988, File No. 1-3876).
3.2	By-Laws of Holly Corporation as amended and restated March 9, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its quarterly period ended January 31, 2001, File No. 1-3876).
10.1	7.62% Series C Senior Note of Holly Corporation, dated as of November 21, 1995, to John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, with schedule attached thereto of five other substantially identical Notes which differ only in the respects set forth in such schedule (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended October 31, 1995, File No. 1-3876).
10.2	Series D Senior Note of Holly Corporation, dated as of November 21, 1995, to John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, with schedule attached thereto of three other substantially identical Notes which differ only in the respects set forth in such schedule (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended October 31, 1995, File No. 1-3876).
10.3	Note Agreement of Holly Corporation, dated as of November 15, 1995, to John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, with schedule attached thereto of five other substantially identical Note Agreements which differ only in the respects set forth in such schedule (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended October 31, 1995, File No. 1-3876).



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10.4 Guaranty, dated as of November 15, 1995, of Navajo Refining Company, Navajo Pipeline Company, Lea Refining Company, Navajo Holdings, Inc., Navajo Western Asphalt Company and Navajo Crude Oil Marketing Company in favor of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, John Hancock Variable Life Insurance Company, Alexander Hamilton Life Insurance Company of America, The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, AIG Life Insurance Company and Pan-American Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended October 31, 1995, File No. 1-3876).

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### EXHIBIT

NUMBER DESCRIPTION

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- | EXHIBIT<br>NUMBER<br>----- | DESCRIPTION<br>-----  |
|----------------------------|---|
| 10.5                       | Guaranty, dated as of October 10, 1997, of Navajo Corp., Navajo Southern, Inc., Navajo Crude Oil Purchasing, Inc. and Lorefco, Inc in favor of the Holders to the Note Agreements dated as of November 15, 1995 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.29 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 1997, File No. 1-3876).  |
| 10.6                       | Letter of Consent, Waiver and Amendment, dated as of November 15, 1995, among Holly Corporation, and New York Life Insurance Company, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, John Hancock Variable Life Insurance Company, Confederation Life Insurance Company, The Penn Insurance and Annuity Company, The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, The Union Central Life Insurance Company, Safeco Life Insurance Company, American International Life Assurance Company of New York, Pan-American Life Insurance Company and Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended October 31, 1995, File No. 1-3876).   |
| 10.7                       | The First Amendment to Note Agreement, dated as of July 31, 2001, by Holly Corporation, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company and each other Purchaser to that Note Agreement, dated as of November 15, 1995, between the Company, John Hancock and the Other Purchasers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 2001, File No. 1-3876).  |
| 10.8                       | \$100,000,000 Amended and Restated Credit and Reimbursement Agreement, dated as of April 14, 2000, among Holly Corporation, Navajo Refining Company, Black Eagle, Inc., Navajo Corp., Navajo Southern, Inc., Navajo Northern, Inc., Lorefco, Inc., Navajo Crude Oil Purchasing, Inc., Navajo Holdings, Inc., Holly Petroleum, Inc., Navajo Pipeline Co., Lea Refining Company, Navajo Western Asphalt Company and Montana Refining Company, A Partnership, as Borrowers and Guarantors, the Banks listed herein, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, as Administrative Agent, CIBC Inc., as Collateral Agent, Fleet National Bank, as Collateral Monitor and Documentation Agent and CIBC World Markets Corp., as sole Lead Arranger and Bookrunner, with schedules and exhibits (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its quarterly period ended April 30, 2000, File No. 1-3876). |

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- 10.9 Amendment No. 1 dated as of July 14, 2000, of Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 14, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 2000, File No. 1-3876).
- 10.10 Agreement of Increased Commitment as of August 2, 2000, of Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 14, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.14 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 2000, File No. 1-3876).
- 10.11 Letter Agreement as of August 2, 2000, with respect to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 14, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.15 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 2000, File No. 1-3876).

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### EXHIBIT NUMBER

### DESCRIPTION

- 10.12 Amendment No. 2 dated as of April 4, 2001 of Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 14, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its quarterly period ended April 30, 2001, File No. 1-3876).
- 10.13 Amendment No. 3 dated as of August 7, 2001 of Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 14, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 2001, File No. 1-3876).
- 10.14 Amendment No. 4 dated as of September 26, 2001 of Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 14, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 2001, File No. 1-3876).
- 10.15 Holly Corporation Stock Option Plan - As adopted at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Holly Corporation on December 13, 1990 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(i) of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 1991, File No. 1-3876).
- 10.16 Holly Corporation 2000 Stock Option Plan - As adopted at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Holly Corporation on December 14, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for its quarterly period ended October 31, 2000, File No. 1-3876).
- 10.17\* Supplemental Payment Agreement, dated as of July 8, 1993, between Lamar Norsworthy and Holly Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 1993, File No. 1-3876).
- 10.18\* Supplemental Payment Agreement, dated as of July 8, 1993, between Jack P. Reid and Holly Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended July 31, 1993, File No. 1-3876).

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- 10.19\* Holly Corporation - Supplemental Payment Agreement for 2001 Service as Director
- 10.20\* Holly Corporation - Supplemental Payment Agreement for 2002 Service as Director
- 10.21 Amendment No. 5 dated May 6, 2002, of Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 14, 2000.
- 10.22 Amendment No. 6 dated August 6, 2002, of Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of April 14, 2000.
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of Registrant
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Auditors
- 99.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 99.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

\* Constitute management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.