

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

FORM 10-KSB

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 0-26003

ALASKA PACIFIC BANCSHARES, INC.

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Alaska
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

92-0167101
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2094 Jordan Avenue, Juneau, Alaska 99801
(Address of principal executive offices)

99801
(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number (907) 789-4484

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share
(Title of Class)

Check whether the issuer is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES ☒ NO ☐

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendments to this Form 10-KSB. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☒

The issuer's revenues for the fiscal year were \$13.2 million.

As of March 15, 2007, there were issued and outstanding 639,809 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, which are traded on the over-the-counter market through the OTC "Electronic Bulletin Board" under the symbol "AKPB." Based on the closing price of the Common Stock on March 15, 2007, the aggregate value of the Common Stock outstanding held by nonaffiliates of the registrant was \$16.3 million (639,809 shares at \$25.40 per share). For purposes of this calculation, officers and directors of the registrant are considered nonaffiliates.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

1. Portions of the Annual Report to Stockholders for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006 (Parts I and II)
2. Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (Part III)

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one) Yes ☐ No ☒

PART I

Item 1. Description of Business

General

Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. ("Corporation"), an Alaska corporation, was organized on March 19, 1999 for the purpose of becoming the holding company for Alaska Pacific Bank ("Alaska Pacific" or the "Bank") upon the Bank's conversion from a federal mutual to a federal stock savings bank ("Conversion"). The Conversion was completed on July 1, 1999. At December 31, 2006, the Corporation had total assets of \$178.9 million, total deposits of \$145.2 million and stockholders' equity of \$17.7 million. The Corporation has not engaged in any significant activity other than holding the stock of the Bank. Accordingly, the information set forth in this report, including financial statements and related data, relates primarily to the Bank.

Alaska Pacific was founded as "Alaska Federal Savings and Loan Association of Juneau" in 1935 and changed its name to "Alaska Federal Savings Bank" in October 1993. In connection with the Conversion, Alaska Pacific changed its name from "Alaska Federal Savings Bank" to its current title. The Bank is regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision ("OTS") and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). The FDIC currently insures the Bank's deposits, which have been federally insured since 1937. The Bank has been a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") System since 1937.

Alaska Pacific operates as a community oriented financial institution and is devoted to serving the needs of its customers. The Bank's business consists primarily of attracting retail deposits from the general public and using those funds to originate one-to-four-family mortgage loans, commercial business loans, consumer loans, construction loans and commercial real estate loans.

Market Area

Alaska Pacific's primary market area includes the communities of Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka, Hoonah, and Yakutat. Alaska Pacific's market area covers 500 miles along the Pacific Ocean coastline from Yakutat in the north to Prince of Wales Island in the south, and encompasses approximately 35,000 square miles of land. The region is home to approximately 74,000 residents who reside in 14 communities. This area has similar economic characteristics; however, there is diversity in some unique industries. With its breathtaking scenery, abundant fishing and wildlife, and numerous recreational activities, Southeast Alaska is a popular tourist destination, and offers several ports of call for cruise ship passengers.

Alaska Pacific's main office and one other full service branch office are located in Juneau (population approximately 31,187), which is the capital of Alaska. The primary economic sources in Juneau are government, tourism, support services for logging and fish processing, mining and fishing. Juneau's historically active mining industry (primarily gold and silver) is again gaining importance after decades of decline. According to information provided by the Alaska Department of Labor, the largest employers in Juneau are the state, local and federal governments, Bartlett Regional Hospital and the University of Alaska.

Two full service offices of Alaska Pacific are located in Ketchikan (population approximately 13,320). Ketchikan is an industrial center and a major port of entry in Southeast Alaska with a diverse economy. A large fishing fleet, fish processing facilities, timber and wood products manufacturing, and tourism are Ketchikan's main economic support. The largest employers in the Ketchikan Gateway Borough include the city and state government, Ketchikan General Hospital, the Ketchikan Gateway School District, the Ketchikan Pulp Mill and the federal government.

One full service office of Alaska Pacific is located in Sitka (population approximately 8,876) located on the west coast of Baranof Island fronting the Pacific Ocean, on Sitka Sound. The primary economic sources in Sitka are fishing, fish processing, tourism, government, transportation, retail and health care services. The largest employers in Sitka include the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corp., the Sitka Borough School District, city, state and federal

governments and the Sitka Community Hospital. Other Sitka employers include the Alaska State Trooper Training Academy and numerous businesses involved in commercial and sport fishing and tourism.

In January 2006, Alaska Pacific's smallest offices, located in Hoonah (population approximately 860) and Yakutat (population approximately 808), were closed to reduce operating expenses, but Alaska Pacific continues to serve these communities through online banking and other remote services

Selected Financial Data

This information contained under the section captioned "Selected Consolidated Financial Information" is incorporated by reference from the 2006 Annual Report to Shareholders ("Annual Report") which is included as Exhibit 13 to this Form 10-KSB.

Market Risk Analysis

The information contained under the section captioned "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Asset and Liability Management and Market Risk" in the Corporation's Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

Average Balance Sheet

The information contained under the section captioned "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Average Balances, Interest and Average Yields/Cost" in the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

Rate/Volume Analysis

The information contained under the section captioned "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Rate/Volume Analysis" in the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

Yields Earned and Rates Paid

The information contained under the section captioned "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Rate/Volume Analysis" in the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

Lending Activities

General. At December 31, 2006, Alaska Pacific's loan portfolio (excluding loans held for sale) amounted to \$158.6 million, or 89% of total assets at that date. Alaska Pacific originates conventional mortgage loans, construction loans, commercial real estate loans, land loans, consumer loans and commercial business loans. Over 75% of Alaska Pacific's loan portfolio is secured by real estate, either as primary or secondary collateral, located in its primary market area.

Loan Portfolio Analysis. The following table sets forth the composition of Alaska Pacific's loan portfolio as of the dates indicated.

(dollars in thousands) December 31,	2006		2005	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Real estate:				
Permanent:				
One-to-four-family	\$44,072	27.79%	\$49,425	32.36%
Multifamily	1,304	0.82	1,261	0.83
Commercial nonresidential	45,212	28.51	45,874	30.04
Total permanent	90,588	57.11	96,560	63.23
Land	6,359	4.01	3,952	2.59
Construction:				
One-to-four-family	12,892	8.13	9,174	6.01
Multifamily	731	0.46	1,415	0.93
Commercial nonresidential	6,567	4.14	3,284	2.15
Total construction	20,190	12.73	13,873	9.09
Commercial business	18,268	11.52	19,134	12.53
Consumer:				
Home equity	16,836	10.62	13,454	8.81
Boat	4,663	2.94	3,914	2.56
Automobile	738	0.46	696	0.46
Other	955	0.60	1,139	0.75
Total consumer	23,192	14.63	19,203	12.56
Total loans	158,597	100.00%	152,722	100.00%
Less:				
Allowance for loan losses	1,666		1,448	
Loans, net	\$156,931		\$151,274	

One-to-four-family Real Estate Lending. Historically, Alaska Pacific has concentrated its lending activities on the origination of loans secured by first mortgages on existing one-to-four-family residences located in its primary market area. At December 31, 2006, \$44.1 million, or 27.8%, of Alaska Pacific's total loan portfolio consisted of these loans. Alaska Pacific originated \$25.0 million and \$20.6 million of one-to-four-family residential mortgage loans during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Generally, Alaska Pacific's fixed-rate one-to four-family mortgage loans have maturities of 15 and 30 years and are fully amortizing with monthly payments sufficient to repay the total amount of the loan with interest by the end of the loan term. Generally, Alaska Pacific originates these loans under terms, conditions and documentation which permit them to be sold to U.S. Government sponsored agencies such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation ("AHFC"), a state agency that provides affordable housing programs. Alaska Pacific's fixed-rate loans customarily include "due on sale" clauses, which gives the Bank the right to declare a loan immediately due and payable in the event the borrower sells or otherwise disposes of the real property subject to the mortgage and the loan is not paid.

Alaska Pacific offers adjustable rate mortgage loans at rates and terms competitive with market conditions. At December 31, 2006, \$2.2 million, or 5.0%, of Alaska Pacific's one-to-four-family residential loan portfolio consisted of adjustable rate mortgage loans. Demand for conventional adjustable rate mortgage loans has been very low in the Bank's market area, but have increased recently with the advent of "hybrid mortgages," which are adjustable rate loans with the interest rate fixed for an initial period of three to five years.

Alaska Pacific also originates one-to-four-family mortgage loans under Freddie Mac, the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans Administration, and AHFC programs. Alaska Pacific generally sells these loans in the

secondary market, with servicing retained. This means that Alaska Pacific retains the right to collect principal and interest payments on the loans and forward these payments to the purchaser of the loan, maintain escrow accounts for payment of taxes and insurance and perform other loan administration functions. See “-- Loan Originations, Sales and Purchases.”

Alaska Pacific requires title insurance insuring the status of its lien on all loans where real estate is the primary source of security. Alaska Pacific also requires that fire and casualty insurance, and flood insurance where appropriate, be maintained in an amount at least equal to the outstanding loan balance.

One-to-four-family residential mortgage loans may be made up to 80% of the appraised value of the security property without private mortgage insurance. Pursuant to underwriting guidelines adopted by the Board of Directors, Alaska Pacific can lend up to 97% of the appraised value of the property securing a one-to-four-family residential loan; however, Alaska Pacific generally obtains private mortgage insurance on the portion of the principal amount that exceeds 80% of the appraised value of the security property.

To a lesser extent, Alaska Pacific originates loans secured by non-owner occupied residential properties that are sold to Freddie Mac.

Land Lending. Alaska Pacific also originates loans secured by first mortgages on residential building lots on which the borrower proposes to construct a primary residence. These loans generally have terms of up to five years and are fixed-rate, fully amortizing loans. Alaska Pacific also originates commercial land loans, which have floating rates that adjust annually. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, land loans amounted to \$6.4 million and \$4.0 million, respectively.

Loans secured by undeveloped land or improved lots involve greater risks than one-to-four-family residential mortgage loans because these loans are more difficult to evaluate. If the estimate of value proves to be inaccurate, in the event of default and foreclosure Alaska Pacific may be confronted with a property the value of which is insufficient to assure full repayment.

Construction Lending. At December 31, 2006, construction loans amounted to \$20.2 million, or 12.7% of total loans, most of which were secured by properties located in Alaska Pacific’s primary market area. This compares with \$13.9 million, or 9.1% of the total loan portfolio at December 31, 2005. The increase is attributable to a steady demand for construction loans, both residential and commercial.

Construction loans are made for a term of up to nine to 18 months. Construction loans are made at fixed or adjustable rates with interest payable monthly. Alaska Pacific originates construction loans to individuals who have a contract with a builder for the construction of their residence. Alaska Pacific typically requires that permanent financing with Alaska Pacific or some other lender be in place prior to closing any construction loan to an individual. Alaska Pacific generally underwrites these loans, which typically convert to a fully amortizing adjustable- or fixed-rate loan at the end of the construction term, according to the underwriting standards for a permanent loan.

Construction loans to builders, or speculative loans, are typically made with a maximum loan-to-value ratio of the lesser of 80% of the cost of construction or 75% of the appraised value. Construction loans made to home builders are termed “speculative” because the home builder does not have, at the time of loan origination, a signed contract with a home buyer who has a commitment for permanent financing with either Alaska Pacific or another lender for the finished home. The home buyer may be identified either during or after the construction period, with the risk that the builder will have to service the debt on the speculative construction loan and finance real estate taxes and other carrying costs of the completed home for a significant time after the completion of construction until the home buyer is identified.

Prior to making a commitment to fund a construction loan, Alaska Pacific requires an appraisal of the property by an independent state-licensed and qualified appraiser approved by the Board of Directors. Alaska Pacific’s staff also reviews and inspects projects prior to disbursement of funds during the term of the construction loan. Loan proceeds are generally disbursed after inspection of the project.

Although construction lending affords Alaska Pacific the opportunity to achieve higher interest rates and fees with shorter terms to maturity than one-to-four-family mortgage lending, construction lending is generally considered to involve a higher degree of risk than one-to-four-family mortgage lending. It is more difficult to evaluate construction loans than permanent loans. At the time the loan is made, the value of the collateral securing the loan must be estimated based on the projected selling price at the time the residence is completed, typically six to 12 months later, and on estimated building and other costs (including interest costs). Changes in the demand for new housing in the area and higher-than-anticipated building costs may cause actual results to vary significantly from those estimated. Accordingly, Alaska Pacific may be confronted, at the time the residence is completed, with a loan balance exceeding the value of the collateral. Because construction loans require active monitoring of the building process, including cost comparisons and on-site inspections, these loans are more difficult and costly to monitor. Increases in market rates of interest may have a more pronounced effect on construction loans by rapidly increasing the end-purchasers' borrowing costs, thereby reducing the overall demand for new housing. The fact that in-process homes are difficult to sell and typically must be completed in order to be successfully sold also complicates the process of working out problem construction loans. This may require Alaska Pacific to advance additional funds and/or contract with another builder to complete the residence. Furthermore, in the case of speculative construction loans, there is the added risk associated with identifying an end-purchaser for the finished home.

Alaska Pacific has attempted to minimize the foregoing risks by, among other things, limiting its construction lending, and especially speculative loans, to a small number of well-known local builders. One-to-four-family construction loans generally range in size from \$100,000 to \$600,000, while commercial nonresidential and multifamily construction loans have generally ranged from \$500,000 to \$2.5 million. At December 31, 2006, all construction loans were performing according to the loan terms; the largest, for approximately \$1.8 million, was for a residential development project.

Multifamily and Commercial Real Estate Lending. The multifamily residential loan portfolio consists primarily of loans secured by small apartment buildings and the commercial real estate loan portfolio consists primarily of loans secured by retail, office, warehouse, mini-storage facilities and other improved commercial properties. These loans generally range in size from \$100,000 to \$2.5 million and at December 31, 2006 the largest loan totaled \$2.7 million and was performing in accordance with its terms. At December 31, 2006, Alaska Pacific had \$1.3 million of multifamily residential and \$45.2 million of commercial real estate loans, or 0.8% and 28.5%, respectively, of the total loan portfolio at this date. Multifamily and commercial real estate loans are generally underwritten with loan-to-value ratios of up to 75% of the lesser of the appraised value or the purchase price of the property. These loans generally are made at interest rates based on the prime rate for 15 to 20 year terms, with adjustment periods of one, three or five years and they adjust at a rate equal to the prime rate plus a negotiated margin of 1% to 3%. While a majority of Alaska Pacific's multifamily and commercial real estate loans are secured by properties located within Alaska Pacific's primary market area, others are secured by properties elsewhere in Alaska as well as Washington, Oregon, and Utah.

Alaska Pacific is also an approved lender under the AHFC Multifamily Participation Program, which was introduced in 1998. The AHFC Multifamily Participation Program provides for up to 80% of the loan amount, which allows Alaska Pacific to pursue larger lending opportunities while mitigating its risk.

From time to time, Alaska Pacific purchases participations in multifamily and commercial real estate loans from other banks in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest, generally ranging from \$500,000 to \$2.5 million. Such loans are on similar terms and are subject to the same underwriting standards as loans originated by Alaska Pacific.

Multifamily residential and commercial real estate lending entails significant additional risks as compared with single-family residential property lending. Multifamily residential and commercial real estate loans typically involve large loan balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers. The payment experience on these loans typically is dependent on the successful operation of the real estate project. Supply and demand conditions in the market for office, retail and residential space can significantly affect these risks, and, as such, may be subject to a greater extent to adverse conditions in the economy generally. Alaska Pacific reviews all commercial real estate loans in excess of \$500,000 on an annual basis to ensure that the loan meets current underwriting standards.

Future growth of commercial real estate loans is restricted by regulation which generally limits such loans, under Alaska Pacific's federal thrift charter, to 400% of total capital for regulatory purposes, or approximately \$74 million at December 31, 2006.

Commercial Business Lending. At December 31, 2006, commercial business loans amounted to \$18.3 million, or 11.5% of total loans. Future growth of commercial business loans is restricted by regulation which generally limits such loans, under Alaska Pacific's federal thrift charter, to 20% of total assets, or approximately \$36 million at December 31, 2006.

Alaska Pacific originates commercial business loans to small sized businesses in its primary market area. Commercial business loans are generally made to finance the purchase of seasonal inventory needs, new or used equipment, and for short-term working capital. Security for these loans generally includes equipment, boats, accounts receivable and inventory, although commercial business loans are sometimes granted on an unsecured basis. Commercial business loans are made for terms of seven years or less, depending on the purpose of the loan and the collateral, with loans to finance operating lines made for one year or less renewed annually at an interest rate based on the prime rate plus a margin of between one half and three percentage points. Such loans generally are originated in principal amounts between \$100,000 and \$1 million. At December 31, 2006, the largest commercial business loan was for \$1.1 million and was secured by equipment and inventory. This loan was restructured in 2005 after the borrower encountered financial difficulties, but was performing according to the restructured terms at December 31, 2006.

Alaska Pacific originates guaranteed loans through the Small Business Administration, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority. Alaska Pacific has also worked with local municipal agencies, such as the Juneau Economic Development Council and the Cities of Sitka and Ketchikan in exploring participation or guaranty programs in each of these cities. Generally, Alaska Pacific receives guarantees of between 75% and 90% of the loan amount. In addition, Alaska Pacific has retained portions of commercial loans originated through participation programs with economic development agencies such as Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority.

Alaska Pacific also makes commercial loans secured by commercial charter boats and commercial fishing boats. These loans have ten- to 15-year terms with an interest rate that adjusts based on the prime interest rate. In connection with the loans on these boats, Alaska Pacific receives a ship's preferred marine mortgage to protect its interest in the collateral. Alaska Pacific has also granted a flooring line to one boat dealer for the purchase of boats and other related marine equipment.

Commercial business lending generally involves greater risk than residential mortgage lending and involves risks that are different from those associated with residential, commercial and multifamily real estate lending. Real estate lending is generally considered to be collateral based lending with loan amounts based on predetermined loan to collateral values and liquidation of the underlying real estate collateral is viewed as the primary source of repayment in the event of borrower default. Although commercial business loans often have equipment, inventory, accounts receivable or other business assets as collateral, the liquidation of collateral in the event of a borrower default is often not a sufficient source of repayment because accounts receivable may be uncollectible and inventories and equipment may be obsolete or of limited use, among other things. Accordingly, the repayment of a commercial business loan depends primarily on the creditworthiness of the borrower (and any guarantors), while liquidation of collateral is a secondary and often insufficient source of repayment.

Consumer Lending. At December 31, 2006, consumer loans totaled \$23.2 million, or 14.6% of total loans. Consumer loans generally have shorter terms to maturity or repricing and higher interest rates than long-term, fixed-rate mortgage loans. In addition to home equity, boat loans and automobile loans, Alaska Pacific's consumer loans consist of loans secured by airplanes, deposit accounts, and unsecured loans for personal or household purposes.

The largest category of Alaska Pacific's consumer loan portfolio is home equity loans that are made on the security of residences. At December 31, 2006, home equity loans totaled \$16.8 million, or 10.6% of the total loan portfolio, compared to \$13.5 million, or 8.8% of the total loan portfolio at December 31, 2005. Home equity loans generally do not exceed 95% of the appraised value of the residence or 100% of the tax assessment, less the outstanding

principal of the first mortgage. Closed-end loans are generally fixed-rate and have terms of up to 15 years requiring monthly payments of principal and interest. Home equity lines of credit generally have adjustable interest rates.

At December 31, 2006, consumer boat loans amounted to \$4.7 million, or 2.9%, of the total loan portfolio compared to \$3.9 million, or 2.6% of the total loan portfolio at December 31, 2005. Alaska Pacific offers boat loans with maturities of between five and 15 years, which generally range in principal amounts from \$15,000 to \$350,000 and are secured by new and used boats. Alaska Pacific makes boat loans of less than \$50,000 at fixed rates of interest and loans over \$50,000 are made at an interest rate that is adjustable based on the prime lending rate. Alaska Pacific generally makes boat loans on new boats of up to 85% of the value and 75% on used boats, but in certain instances it will loan up to 100% of the value.

At December 31, 2006, automobile loans amounted to \$738,000, or 0.5%, of the total loan portfolio compared to \$696,000, or 0.5% of the total loan portfolio at December 31, 2005. Alaska Pacific offers automobile loans with maturities of up to six years with fixed rates of interest. The origination of auto loans has declined in recent years as a result of dealer financing offered at below-market rates.

Other consumer loans include loans collateralized by deposit accounts and other types of collateral, and by unsecured loans to qualified individuals. These loans amounted to \$1.0 million, or 0.6%, of total loans at December 31, 2006, compared to \$1.1 million, or 0.7% of total loans at December 31, 2005.

Alaska Pacific also requires title, fire and casualty insurance on secured consumer loans. The only title exception is for home equity loans under \$50,000 where a property profile, obtained from a title company, indicates there are no liens or encumbrances not previously disclosed.

Consumer loans entail greater risk than do residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans which are unsecured or secured by rapidly depreciating assets such as automobiles or boats and particularly used automobiles. In these cases, any repossessed collateral for a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance as a result of the greater likelihood of damage, loss or depreciation. The remaining deficiency often does not warrant further substantial collection efforts against the borrower beyond obtaining a deficiency judgment. In addition, consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount which can be recovered on these loans. These loans may also give rise to claims and defenses by a consumer loan borrower against an assignee of these loans such as Alaska Pacific, and a borrower may be able to assert against this assignee claims and defenses that it has against the seller of the underlying collateral.

Loan Maturity and Repricing. The following table sets forth certain information at December 31, 2006 regarding the dollar amount of loans maturing in Alaska Pacific's portfolio based on their contractual terms to final maturity, but does not include scheduled payments or potential prepayments. Demand loans, loans having no stated schedule of repayments and no stated maturity, and overdrafts are reported as due in one year or less. Loan balances are net of undisbursed loan proceeds and unearned discounts, and do not include loans held for sale.

(in thousands) December 31, 2006	Within 1 Year	After 1 Year	After 3 Years	After 5 Years	Beyond 10 Years	Total	After 1 Year	
		Through 3 Years	Through 5 Years	Through 10 Years			Fixed Rates	Adjust- able Rates
Real estate:								
Permanent:								
One-to-four-family	\$ 3,059	\$ 265	\$ 1,467	\$ 1,101	\$38,180	\$44,072	\$38,788	\$ 2,225
Multifamily	-	565	227	-	512	1,304	536	768
Commercial nonresidential	895	2,817	1,372	6,404	33,724	45,212	1,923	42,394
Land	633	1,945	2,868	616	297	6,359	3,020	2,706
Construction:								
One-to-four-family	9,222	3,670	-	-	-	12,892	-	3,670
Multifamily	-	-	-	731	-	731	731	-
Commercial nonresidential	2,690	1,160	1,489	-	1,228	6,567	-	3,877
Commercial business	1,833	2,255	2,846	5,451	5,883	18,268	2,220	14,215
Consumer:								
Home equity	405	130	765	5,067	10,469	16,836	13,682	2,749
Boat	473	62	240	1,493	2,395	4,663	3,053	1,137
Automobile	6	230	390	112	-	738	732	-
Other	106	108	157	122	462	955	618	231
Total	\$19,322	\$13,207	\$11,821	\$21,097	\$93,150	\$158,597	\$65,303	\$73,972

Loan Solicitation and Processing. Alaska Pacific obtains its loan applicants from walk-in traffic, which is generated through media advertising and referrals from existing customers, from on-line loan applications through its web site, and through officer business development calls and activities. Local real estate agents refer a portion of Alaska Pacific's mortgage loan applicants, and dealers refer some consumer loans, such as boat loans. Alaska Pacific requires title insurance on all of its mortgage loans. All mortgage loans require fire and extended coverage on appurtenant structures and flood insurance, if applicable.

Loan approval authority varies based on loan type. The Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Credit Officer, and the Chief Lending Officer each have authority to approve all residential mortgage loans up to and including \$300,000 that are originated for Alaska Pacific's portfolio and up to the agency limit if the loan is to be sold in the secondary market, multifamily and commercial real estate loans up to and including \$300,000, commercial business loans up to and including \$300,000 (\$100,000 if unsecured), and consumer loans up to and including \$300,000 (\$100,000 if unsecured). Alaska Pacific's Senior Loan Committee, consisting of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Credit Officer, Chief Lending Officer and a senior lending officer, must approve loans in excess of these amounts up to and including \$750,000. The Directors' Loan Committee must approve all loans in excess of the Senior Loan Committee's approval authority up to 75% of Alaska Pacific's legal lending limit. The Board of Directors must approve all loans in excess of the Directors' Loan Committee's approval authority.

Upon receipt of a loan application from a prospective borrower, a credit report and other data are obtained to verify specific information relating to the loan applicant's employment, income and credit standing. An independent appraiser approved by Alaska Pacific and licensed or certified by the State of Alaska undertakes an appraisal of any real estate offered as collateral. Alaska Pacific promptly notifies applicants of the decision. Interest rates are subject to change if the approved loan is not closed within the time of the commitment.

Alaska Pacific has an automated underwriting system for consumer loans, enabling expedited approval of consumer loans at any branch location. This system also enables processing of online loan applications from customers. In addition, Alaska Pacific also has a system for online loan applications for mortgage loans.

Pursuant to OTS regulations, loans to one borrower cannot exceed 15% of Alaska Pacific's unimpaired capital and surplus. At December 31, 2006, the loans-to-one-borrower limitation for Alaska Pacific was \$2.8 million and Alaska Pacific had no loans in excess of this limitation except where guaranteed by a government agency.

Loan Originations, Sales and Purchases. Alaska Pacific's lending activities include the origination of one-to-four-family residential mortgage loans, construction and land loans, loans to businesses, and consumer loans.

Alaska Pacific generally sells loans without recourse and with servicing retained. By retaining the servicing, Alaska Pacific receives fees for performing the traditional services of processing payments, accounting for loan funds, and collecting and paying real estate taxes, hazard insurance and other loan-related items, such as private mortgage insurance. At December 31, 2006, Alaska Pacific's servicing portfolio was \$102.6 million. For the year ended December 31, 2006, loan servicing fees totaled \$260,000 before amortization of servicing rights.

The value of the loans that are serviced for others is significantly affected by interest rates. In general, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage loans prepay at faster rates and the value of the mortgage servicing declines. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of the servicing rights generally increases as a result of slower rates of prepayment. Alaska Pacific may be required to recognize a decrease in value by taking a charge against earnings, which would cause its profits to decrease.

In addition, Alaska Pacific retains certain amounts in escrow for the benefit of investors. Alaska Pacific is able to invest these funds but is not required to pay interest on them. At December 31, 2006, these escrow balances totaled \$740,000.

The following table shows total loans originated, purchased, sold and repaid during the periods indicated.

<i>(in thousands)</i> Year ended December 31,	2006	2005
Loans originated:		
Real estate:		
Permanent:		
One-to-four-family	\$24,950	\$ 20,603
Multifamily	560	-
Commercial nonresidential	8,017	22,206
Land	4,313	2,986
Construction:		
One-to-four-family	12,628	13,792
Multifamily	273	2,894
Commercial nonresidential	5,333	597
Commercial business	14,258	17,604
Consumer:		
Home equity	7,443	4,377
Boat	1,204	673
Automobile	381	570
Other	3,302	3,347
Total loans originated	82,662	89,649
Loans purchased	7,055	3,205
Loans sold	(18,534)	(10,648)
Foreclosed loans	(25)	(101)
Principal repayments and other changes	(65,283)	(66,422)
Net increase in loans and loans held for sale	\$ 5,875	\$15,683

A portion of Alaska Pacific's originations in 2006 and 2005 represent refinancing of loans originally made by Alaska Pacific and other lenders.

Loan Commitments. Occasionally, Alaska Pacific issues, without charge, commitments for fixed- and adjustable-rate single-family residential mortgage loans conditioned upon the occurrence of certain events. These commitments are made in writing on specified terms and conditions and are honored for up to 60 days. Commercial commitments issued by Alaska Pacific include commitments for fixed-term loans as well as business lines of credit; letters of credit are not offered. At December 31, 2006, Alaska Pacific had \$19.5 million of outstanding net loan commitments, including unused portions on commercial business lines of credit and undisbursed funds on construction loans. For additional information on loan commitments, see Note 13 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Annual Report.

Loan Origination and Other Fees. Alaska Pacific often receives loan origination fees and discount "points." Loan fees and points are a percentage of the principal amount of the loan that are charged to the borrower for funding the loan. The amount of fees and points charged by Alaska Pacific varies, though the range generally is between one half and two points. Accounting standards require fees received (net of certain loan origination costs) for originating loans to be deferred and amortized into interest income over the contractual life of the loan. Net deferred fees associated with loans that are prepaid are recognized as income at the time of prepayment. Alaska Pacific had \$935,000 of net deferred loan fees at December 31, 2006.

Nonperforming Assets and Delinquencies. Alaska Pacific utilizes one loan collector to monitor the loan portfolio and communicate with customers concerning past due payments. The size of the portfolio and historically low delinquency rates allow one individual to manage consumer, commercial and residential loans, including those loans serviced for other investors. When a borrower fails to make a required payment, Alaska Pacific institutes collection procedures. The process for monitoring consumer, commercial and residential loans is the same for each type of loan

until foreclosure or repossession of the collateral. Depending on the value or nature of the collateral, the loan servicing manager, senior lender or senior management directs any further action.

Customers who miss a payment are mailed a computer-generated notice 15 days after the payment due date. If the customer does not pay promptly, the collector telephones the customer 20 days after the payment due date. After 30 days, the collector sends a letter, which begins the demand process. Follow-up contacts are made between the 30th and 60th day, after which the collector sends a demand letter that specifies the action Alaska Pacific will take and the deadline for resolving the delinquency. While most delinquencies are cured promptly, the collector initiates foreclosure or repossession, according to the terms of the security instrument and applicable law, if the deadline in the 60-day letter is not met.

Residential loans have a highly structured process for foreclosure. In addition to Alaska Pacific's residential loan portfolio, Alaska Pacific services real estate loans for other investors who in turn have their own requirements that must be followed. Alaska Pacific evaluates consumer and commercial business loans individually depending on the nature and value of the collateral.

Alaska Pacific places all loans that are past due 90 days or more on nonaccrual status and all previously accrued interest income is reversed. Alaska Pacific charges off consumer loans when it is determined they are no longer collectible.

Alaska Pacific's Board of Directors is informed monthly as to the status of all mortgage, commercial and consumer loans that are delinquent 30 days or more, the status on all loans currently in foreclosure, and the status of all foreclosed and repossessed property owned by Alaska Pacific.

The following table sets forth information with respect to Alaska Pacific's nonperforming assets at the dates indicated. It is the policy of Alaska Pacific to cease accruing interest on loans 90 days or more past due.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i> December 31,	2006	2005
Loans accounted for on a nonaccrual basis:		
Commercial business	\$ -	\$1,288
Consumer	-	11
Total	-	1,299
Accruing loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more	-	-
Total of nonaccrual and 90 days past due loans	-	1,299
Reposessed assets	-	101
Total nonperforming assets	\$ -	\$1,400
Nonaccrual and 90 days or more past due loans as a percentage of loans	-	0.85%
Nonaccrual and 90 days or more past due loans as a percentage of total assets	-	0.73%
Nonperforming assets as a percentage of total assets	-	0.79%

Gross interest income that would have been recorded for the year ended December 31, 2006 if nonaccrual loans had been current according to their original terms and had been outstanding throughout the year was approximately \$78,000, and the amount of interest income on these loans that was included in net income for the year was \$76,000.

Reposessed Assets. Alaska Pacific classifies real estate acquired as a result of foreclosure and other reposessed collateral as reposessed assets until sold. When Alaska Pacific acquires collateral, it is recorded at the lower of its cost,

which is the unpaid principal balance of the related loan plus acquisition costs, or fair value. Subsequent to acquisition, the property is carried at the lower of the acquisition amount or fair value. At December 31, 2006, Alaska Pacific had no repossessed assets.

Asset Classification. The OTS has adopted various regulations regarding problem assets of savings institutions. The regulations require that each insured institution review and classify its assets on a regular basis. In addition, in connection with examinations of insured institutions, OTS examiners have authority to identify problem assets and, if appropriate, require them to be classified. There are three classifications for problem assets: substandard, doubtful and loss. Substandard assets must have one or more defined weaknesses and are characterized by the distinct possibility that the insured institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Doubtful assets have the weaknesses of substandard assets with the additional characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values questionable, and there is a high possibility of loss. An asset classified loss is considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuance as an asset of the institution is not warranted. The regulations have also created a special mention category, described as assets which do not currently expose an insured institution to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant classification but do possess credit deficiencies or potential weaknesses deserving management's close attention. If an asset or portion thereof is classified loss, the loss amount is charged off.

Alaska Pacific monitors its asset quality through the use of an Asset Classification Committee, which is comprised of senior lenders and executive officers. The committee meets quarterly to review the loan portfolio, with specific attention given to assets with an identified weakness, as well as reviewing the local, state and national economic trends and the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the aggregate amounts of Alaska Pacific's classified and special mention assets (as determined by Alaska Pacific), were as follows:

<i>(in thousands)</i> December 31,	2006	2005
Loss	\$ -	\$ -
Doubtful	450	365
Substandard assets	2,770	3,040
Special mention	1,282	774

At December 31, 2006 assets classified as substandard, doubtful or loss totaled \$3.2 million compared to \$3.4 million at December 31, 2005. Substandard and doubtful assets as of December 31, 2006 consisted of two commercial business loans totaling \$1.3 million and three commercial real estate loans for \$1.9 million. Management has estimated potential impairment of \$450,000 for these loans in its assessment of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2006. The largest loan in the substandard classification at December 31, 2006 was a \$1.1 million commercial business loan that was restructured in 2005 after the borrower encountered financial difficulties, but was performing according to the restructured terms at December 31, 2006. Also in the substandard classification at December 31, 2006 was a \$1.1 million commercial real estate loan to the same borrower; this loan is well collateralized and paying as agreed. The largest component of classified assets at December 31, 2005 was \$1.9 million in commercial real estate loans.

Special mention loans of \$1.3 million at December 31, 2006 consisted primarily of two commercial business loans totaling \$1.1 million and four other loans totaling \$228,000. Alaska Pacific believes these loans are adequately secured, but are being monitored carefully.

Allowance for Loan Losses. Alaska Pacific maintains an allowance for loan losses sufficient to absorb losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Alaska Pacific has established a systematic methodology to ensure that the allowance is adequate. The *Asset Classification Policy* requires an ongoing quarterly assessment of the probable estimated losses in the portfolios. The Asset Classification Committee reviews the following information:

- *All loans classified during the previous analysis.* Current information as to payment history, or actions taken to correct the deficiency are reviewed, and if justified, the loan is no longer classified. If conditions have not improved, the loan classification is reviewed to ensure that the appropriate action is being taken to mitigate loss.
- *Past due loans.* The committee reviews loans that are past due 30 days or more, taking into consideration the borrower, nature of the collateral and its value, the circumstances that have caused the delinquency, and the likelihood of the borrower correcting the conditions that have resulted in the delinquent status. The committee may recommend more aggressive collection activity, inspection of the collateral, or no change in its classification.
- *Reports from Alaska Pacific's managers.* Lending managers may be aware of a borrower's circumstances that have not yet resulted in any past due payments but has the potential for problems in the future. Each lending manager reviews their respective lending unit's loans and identifies any that may have developing weaknesses. This "self identification" process is an important component of maintaining credit quality, as each lender is accountable for monitoring as well as originating loans.
- *Current economic conditions.* Alaska Pacific takes into consideration economic conditions in its market area, the state's economy, and national economic factors that could influence the quality of the loan portfolio in general. The unique, isolated geography of Alaska Pacific's market area of Southeast Alaska requires that each community's economic activity be reviewed.
- *Trends in Alaska Pacific's delinquencies.* Alaska Pacific's market area has seasonal trends and as a result, the portfolio tends to have similar fluctuations. Prior period statistics are reviewed and evaluated to determine if the current conditions exceed expected trends.

The amount that is to be added to allowance for loan losses is based upon a variety of factors. An important component is a loss percentage set for each major category of loan that is based upon Alaska Pacific's past loss experience. In certain instances, Alaska Pacific's own loss experience has been minimal, and the related loss factor is modified based on consideration of published national loan loss data. The loss percentages are also influenced by economic factors as well as management experience.

Each individual loan, previously classified by management or newly classified during the quarterly review, is evaluated for loss potential, and any specific estimates of impairment are added to the overall required reserve amount. As a result of the size of the institution, the size of the portfolio, and the relatively small number of classified loans, most members of the asset classification committee are often directly familiar with the borrower, the collateral or the circumstances giving rise to the concerns. For the remaining portion of the portfolio, comprised of "pass" loans, the loss percentages discussed above are applied to each loan category.

The calculated amount is compared to the actual amount recorded in the allowance at the end of each quarter and a determination is made as to whether the allowance is adequate or needs to be increased. Management increases the amount of the allowance for loan losses by charges to income and decreases it by loans charged off (net of recoveries).

Alaska Pacific's loan categories that it considers in evaluating risk may be broadly described as residential, commercial and consumer. The following comments represent management's view of the risks inherent in several component portfolio categories.

- *One-to-four-family Residential* - Alaska Pacific's market area is comprised primarily of a population with above-average incomes and market conditions that have, over the long term, supported a stable or increasing market value of real estate. Absent an overall economic downturn in the economy, experience in this portfolio indicates that losses are minimal provided the property is reasonably maintained, and marketing time to resell the property is relatively short.

- *Multifamily Residential* - There have been minimal losses taken in this segment of the portfolio, however, the rental market is very susceptible to the effects of an economic downturn. While Alaska Pacific monitors loan-to-value ratios, the conditions that would create a default and foreclosure would carry through to a new owner, which may require that Alaska Pacific discount the property or hold it until conditions improve.
- *Commercial Real Estate* - As with multifamily loans, the classification of commercial real estate loans closely corresponds to economic conditions which will limit the marketability of the property, resulting in higher risk than a loan secured by a single-family residence.
- *Construction Loans (Residential and Commercial)* - There are a variety of risks in construction lending, increased in Alaska by a short building season, difficult building sites and construction delays attributable to delivery of materials. While Alaska Pacific has established construction loan policies and underwriting guidelines designed to mitigate the risk, there is still a higher risk of loss with these loans.
- *Commercial Business Loans* - These types of loans carry the highest degree of risk, relying on the ongoing success of the business to repay the loan. Collateral for commercial credits is often difficult to secure, and even more difficult to liquidate in the event of a default.
- *Consumer Loans* - The consumer loan portfolio has a wide range of factors, determined primarily by the nature of the collateral and the credit history and capacity of the borrower. These loans tend to be smaller in principal amount and secured by second deeds of trust, automobiles, and pleasure boats. Loans for automobiles and pleasure boats generally experience higher than average wear in the Alaskan environment and hold a higher degree of risk of loss in the event of repossession.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2006 was adequate at that date. Although management believes that it uses the best information available to make these determinations, future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary and results of operations could be significantly and adversely affected if circumstances differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the determinations.

While Alaska Pacific believes it has established its existing allowance for loan losses in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, there can be no assurance that regulators, in reviewing Alaska Pacific's loan portfolio, will not request Alaska Pacific to increase significantly its allowance for loan losses. In addition, because future events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, there can be no assurance that the existing allowance for loan losses will be adequate or that substantial increases will not be necessary should the quality of any loans deteriorate as a result of the factors discussed above. Any material increase in the allowance for loan losses may adversely affect Alaska Pacific's financial condition and results of operations.

The following table sets forth an analysis of the changes in the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i> Year ended December 31,	2006	2005
Allowance at beginning of period	\$1,448	\$1,380
Provision for loan losses	250	120
Charge-offs:		
One- to- four family residential	-	-
Commercial business		(21)
Consumer:		
Home equity	(11)	-
Boat	(24)	(43)
Total charge-offs	(35)	(64)
Recoveries:		
Commercial business	1	-
Consumer:		
Boat	2	10
Automobile	-	2
Total recoveries	3	12
Net charge-offs	(32)	(52)
Balance at end of period	\$1,666	\$1,448
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of loans outstanding at the end of the period	1.05%	0.95%
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans outstanding during the period	0.02	0.04
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of nonperforming loans at end of period	NA	111.47

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the allowance for loan losses by loan category for the dates indicated.

December 31,	2006			2005		
		As a % of Outstanding Loans in Category	% of Loans in Category to Total Loans	Amount	As a % of Outstanding Loans in Category	% of Loans in Category to Total Loans
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount			Amount		
Real estate:						
Permanent:						
One-to-four-family	\$ 57	0.13%	27.79%	\$ 57	0.12%	32.36%
Multifamily	3	0.26	0.82	5	0.40	0.83
Commercial nonresidential	328	0.73	28.51	267	0.58	30.04
Land	23	0.36	4.01	9	0.23	2.59
Construction:						
One-to-four-family	7	0.05	8.13	6	0.07	6.01
Multifamily	1	0.05	0.46	1	0.07	0.93
Commercial nonresidential	3	0.05	4.14	2	0.06	2.15
Commercial	990	5.42	11.52	900	4.70	12.53
Consumer:						
Home equity	106	0.63	10.62	98	0.73	8.81
Boat	145	3.10	2.94	94	2.40	2.56
Automobile	1	0.10	0.46	3	0.43	0.45
Other	2	0.22	0.60	6	0.53	0.74
Total allowance for loan losses	\$1,666	1.05%	100.00%	\$1,448	0.95%	100.00%

Investment Activities

Federal law permits Alaska Pacific to invest in various types of liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury obligations, securities of various federal agencies and of state and municipal governments, deposits at the FHLB of Seattle, certificates of deposit of federally insured institutions, certain bankers' acceptances and federal funds. Subject to various restrictions, Alaska Pacific may also invest a portion of its assets in commercial paper and corporate debt securities. Alaska Pacific must also maintain an investment in FHLB stock as a condition of membership in the FHLB of Seattle.

Investment securities provide liquidity for funding loan originations and deposit withdrawals and enable Alaska Pacific to improve the match between the maturities and repricing of its interest-rate sensitive assets and liabilities. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations -- Liquidity and Capital Resources" in the Annual Report and "Regulation" herein.

Alaska Pacific's Asset Liability Management Committee determines appropriate investments in accordance with the Board of Directors' approved investment policies and procedures. Alaska Pacific's policies generally limit investments to U.S. Government and agency securities and mortgage-backed securities issued and guaranteed by Freddie Mac, the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") and the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"). Alaska Pacific's policies provide that investment purchases be ratified at monthly Board of Directors meetings. Certain considerations, which include the interest rate, yield, settlement date and maturity of the investment, Alaska Pacific's liquidity position, and anticipated cash needs and sources (which in turn include outstanding commitments, upcoming maturities, estimated deposits and anticipated loan amortization and repayments) affect the making of investments. The effect that the proposed investment would have on Alaska Pacific's credit and interest rate risk, and risk-based capital is also considered. From time to time, investment levels may be increased or decreased depending upon the yields on investment alternatives and upon management's judgment as to the attractiveness of the yields then available in relation to other opportunities and its expectation of the level of yield that will be available in the

future, as well as management's projections as to the short-term demand for funds to be used in Alaska Pacific's loan origination and other activities.

The following table sets forth the composition of Alaska Pacific's investment and mortgage-backed securities portfolios at the dates indicated.

December 31,	2006			2005		
(dollars in thousands)	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Percent of Portfolio	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Percent of Portfolio
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Fannie Mae	\$4,141	\$4,224	79.3%	\$5,980	\$6,079	80.1%
Freddie Mac	454	471	8.8	613	641	8.2
Ginnie Mae	558	500	9.4	731	639	9.8
U.S. agencies and corporations:						
Small Business Administration pools	135	134	2.5	140	141	1.9
Total investment securities available for sale	\$5,288	\$5,329	100.0%	\$7,464	\$7,500	100.0%

While management has no specific plans to sell any security, the entire portfolio has been designated as "available-for-sale" at December 31, 2006 and 2005, to allow flexibility in managing the portfolio.

At December 31, 2006, the portfolio of U.S. Government and agency securities had an aggregate estimated fair value of \$135,000 and the portfolio of mortgage-backed securities had an estimated fair value of \$5.2 million.

At December 31, 2006, mortgage-backed securities consisted of Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae issues with an amortized cost of \$5.2 million. The mortgage-backed securities portfolio had coupon rates ranging from 4.4% to 9.0% and had a weighted average yield of 5.2% at December 31, 2006.

Mortgage-backed securities, which also are known as mortgage participation certificates or pass-through certificates, typically represent interests in pools of single-family or multifamily mortgages in which payments of both principal and interest on the securities are generally made monthly. The principal and interest payments on these mortgages are passed from the mortgage originators, through intermediaries, generally U.S. Government agencies and government sponsored enterprises, that pool and resell the participation interests in the form of securities, to investors such as Alaska Pacific. These U.S. Government agencies and government-sponsored enterprises, which guarantee the payment of principal and interest to investors, primarily include the Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and the Ginnie Mae. Mortgage-backed securities typically are issued with stated principal amounts, and the securities are backed by pools of mortgages that have loans with interest rates that fall within a specific range and have varying maturities. Mortgage-backed securities generally yield less than the loans that underlie these securities because of the cost of payment guarantees and credit enhancements. In addition, mortgage-backed securities are usually more liquid than individual mortgage loans and may be used to collateralize certain liabilities and obligations of Alaska Pacific. These types of securities also permit Alaska Pacific to optimize its regulatory capital because they have low risk weighting.

The actual maturity of a mortgage-backed security may be less than its stated maturity due to prepayments of the underlying mortgages. Prepayments that are faster than anticipated may shorten the life of the security and may result in a loss of any premiums paid and thereby reduce the net yield on these securities. Although prepayments of underlying mortgages depend on many factors, including the type of mortgages, the coupon rate, the age of mortgages, the geographical location of the underlying real estate collateralizing the mortgages and general levels of market interest rates, the difference between the interest rates on the underlying mortgages and the prevailing mortgage interest rates generally is the most significant determinant of the rate of prepayments. During periods of declining mortgage interest rates, if the coupon rate of the underlying mortgages exceeds the prevailing market interest rates offered for mortgage loans, refinancing generally increases and accelerates the prepayment of the underlying mortgages and the related

security. Under these circumstances, Alaska Pacific may be subject to reinvestment risk because, to the extent that Alaska Pacific's mortgage-backed securities amortize or prepay faster than anticipated, Alaska Pacific may not be able to reinvest the proceeds of these repayments and prepayments at a comparable rate.

The table below sets forth certain information regarding the carrying value, weighted average yields and maturities or periods to repricing of Alaska Pacific's investment and mortgage-backed securities at December 31, 2006.

(dollars in thousands)	Final Maturity or Repricing within:							
	One Year or Less		After One Through Five Years		Over Ten Years		Total	
	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield
Mortgage-backed securities:								
Fannie Mae	\$1,671	5.1%	\$535	3.8%	\$2,018	4.5%	\$4,224	4.6%
Freddie Mac	471	3.8	-	-	-	-	471	3.8
Ginnie Mae	50	3.6	-	-	450	12.2	500	11.3
U.S. agencies and corporations:								
Small Business Administration pools	134	6.4	-	-	-	-	134	6.4
Total investment securities available for sale	\$2,326	4.9%	\$535	3.8%	\$2,468	5.9%	\$5,329	5.2%

Alaska Pacific's investment policy permits investment in "off balance sheet" derivative instruments such as "forwards," "futures," "options" and "swaps" used as hedges; however, Alaska Pacific has not utilized such instruments.

As a member of the FHLB of Seattle, the Bank is required to own capital stock in the FHLB of Seattle. The minimum amount of stock held is based on percentages specified by the FHLB of Seattle outstanding advances. The carrying value of FHLB of Seattle stock totaled \$1.8 million at December 31, 2006. The redemption of any excess stock held by the Bank is at the discretion of the FHLB of Seattle, and under present policies may take up to five years. The yield on the FHLB of Seattle stock is normally paid through stock dividends that are subject to the discretion of the board of directors of the FHLB of Seattle. However, the FHLB of Seattle suspended the payment of dividends during the fourth quarter of 2004, and no dividends were paid during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. Dividend payments have resumed, however, during the first quarter of 2007. Stock ownership in the FHLB of Seattle is expected to remain stable or increase in response to the Bank's borrowing needs.

At December 31, 2006, Alaska Pacific's investment in the common stock of the FHLB of Seattle (carrying and fair values of \$1.8 million) had an aggregate book value in excess of 10% of Alaska Pacific's total equity.

Alaska Pacific had no securities (other than U.S. Government and agency securities and mutual funds which invest exclusively in such securities), which had an aggregate book value in excess of 10% of shareholders' equity at December 31, 2006.

Deposit Activities and Other Sources of Funds

General. Deposits and loan repayments are the major sources of Alaska Pacific's funds for lending and other investment purposes. Scheduled loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while general interest rates and money market conditions significantly influence deposit inflows and outflows and loan prepayments. Alaska Pacific may use borrowings on a short-term basis to compensate for reductions in the availability of funds from other sources. Alaska Pacific may also use borrowings on a longer-term basis for general business purposes.

Deposit Accounts. Alaska Pacific attracts deposits from within Alaska Pacific's primary market area through the offering of a broad selection of deposits as set forth in the following table. In determining the terms of its deposit accounts, Alaska Pacific considers current market interest rates, profitability to Alaska Pacific, matching deposit and loan products and its customer preferences and concerns. Alaska Pacific's deposit mix and pricing is generally reviewed weekly. Deposits from municipalities and other public entities were approximately \$5 million at December 31, 2006.

Alaska Pacific had approximately \$6.0 million of brokered deposits at December 31, 2006 issued through the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service ("CDARS"). CDARS deposits range in maturities from one month to three years, and carry interest rates that are generally higher than locally obtained time deposits. As such, Alaska Pacific utilizes such deposits as an alternative supplemental funding source in addition to advances from the FHLB of Seattle.

In the unlikely event Alaska Pacific is liquidated, depositors will be entitled to full payment of their deposit accounts prior to any payment being made to the Corporation, as the sole stockholder of the Bank. Substantially all of the Bank's depositors are residents of the State of Alaska.

The following table sets forth information concerning Alaska Pacific's time deposits and other interest-bearing deposits at December 31, 2006.

Weighted Average Interest Rate	Original Term	Category	Amount (in thou- sands)	Minimum Balance	Percentage of Total Deposits
0.00%	N/A	Noninterest-bearing	\$25,010	\$ 100	17.22%
0.35	N/A	Interest-bearing demand	30,629	100	21.09
3.09	N/A	Money market deposit accounts	23,738	100	16.35
0.75	N/A	Savings accounts	18,387	100	12.66
<u>Certificates of Deposit</u>					
1.66	Seven days	Fixed-rate	125	2,000	0.09
1.64	One month	Fixed-rate	13	2,000	0.01
1.98	Two months	Fixed-rate	1	2,000	0.01
4.15	Three months	Fixed-rate	2,974	2,000	2.05
3.78	Six months	Fixed-rate	3,591	2,000	2.47
3.67	Nine months	Fixed-rate	87	2,000	0.06
4.35	One year	Fixed-rate	13,554	2,000	9.33
3.99	18 months	Fixed-rate	875	2,000	0.60
4.05	Two years	Fixed-rate	4,457	2,000	3.07
4.57	Three years	Fixed-rate	1,833	2,000	1.26
3.10	Four years	Fixed-rate	242	2,000	0.17
4.02	Five years	Fixed-rate	4,498	2,000	3.10
5.19	Various specials	Fixed-rate	8,494	5,000	5.85
4.18	Gold minor one year	Fixed-rate	2,046	500	1.41
8.00	Deferred Comp one year	Fixed-rate	1,090	2,000	0.75
3.96	One year	Variable-rate	938	2,000	0.65
3.97	2-1/2 years	Variable-rate	2,619	2,000	1.80
2.13%		TOTAL	\$145,201		100.00%

The following table indicates the amount of Alaska Pacific's jumbo certificates of deposit by time remaining until maturity as of December 31, 2006. Jumbo certificates of deposit are certificates in amounts of \$100,000 or more.

Maturity Period	Certificates of Deposit (in thousands)
Three months or less	\$4,629
Over three through six months	2,126
Over six through twelve months	2,694
Over twelve months	2,632
Total	\$12,081

The following table sets forth the balances and changes in dollar amounts of deposits in the various types of accounts offered by Alaska Pacific at the dates indicated.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i> December 31,	2006			2005	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Increase (Decrease)	Amount	Percent of Total
Noninterest-bearing demand accounts	\$ 25,010	17.22%	\$ (806)	\$ 25,816	17.60%
Interest-bearing demand accounts	30,629	21.09	482	30,147	20.56
Money market deposit accounts	23,738	16.35	(3,710)	27,448	18.72
Savings accounts	18,387	12.66	(2,199)	20,586	14.04
Fixed-rate certificates which mature :					
Within 1 year	32,863	22.63	3,201	29,662	20.23
After 1 year, but within 2 years	5,295	3.65	867	4,428	3.02
After 2 years, but within 5 years	4,632	3.19	(304)	4,936	3.37
Variable-rate certificates which mature:					
Within 1 year	2,267	1.56	324	1,943	1.32
After 1 year, but within 2 years	1,043	0.72	(261)	1,304	0.89
After 2 years, but within 5 years	1,337	0.93	957	380	0.25
Total	\$145,201	100.00%	\$(1,449)	\$146,650	100.00%

Time Deposits by Rates

The following table sets forth the time deposits in Alaska Pacific classified by rates at the dates indicated.

<i>(In thousands)</i> December 31,	2006	2005
1.00 - 1.99%	\$ 150	\$ 3,837
2.00 - 2.99%	1,291	11,510
3.00 - 3.99%	16,313	14,981
4.00 - 4.99%	14,918	10,688
5.00 - 5.99%	13,550	517
6.00 - 6.99%	125	76
7.00% and over	1,090	1,044
Total	\$47,437	\$42,653

Time Deposits by Maturities

The following table sets forth the amount and maturities of time deposits at December 31, 2006.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount Due					Total
	Less Than 1 Year	Over 1 And Less Than 2 Years	Over 2 And Less Than 3 Years	Over 3 And Less Than 4 Years	Over 4 Years	
1.00 - 1.99%	\$ 150	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150
2.00 - 2.99%	1,129	162	-	-	-	1,291
3.00 - 3.99%	13,063	2,303	947	-	-	16,313
4.00 - 4.99%	10,309	2,032	1,158	1,171	248	14,918
5.00 - 5.99%	10,354	1,841	806	-	549	13,550
6.00 - 6.99%	125	-	-	-	-	125
7.00% and over	-	-	-	-	1,090	1,090
Total	\$35,130	\$6,338	\$2,911	\$1,171	\$1,887	\$47,437

Deposit Activities and Other Sources of Funds

The following table sets forth the deposit activities of Alaska Pacific for the periods indicated.

<i>(in thousands)</i> Year ended December 31,	2006	2005
Beginning balance	\$146,650	\$137,784
Net deposits (withdrawals) before interest credited	(4,107)	7,260
Interest credited	2,658	1,606
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	(1,449)	8,866
Ending balance	\$145,201	\$146,650

Borrowings. Deposits and loan repayments are the primary source of funds for Alaska Pacific's lending and investment activities. However, Alaska Pacific may rely upon advances from the FHLB of Seattle to supplement its supply of lendable funds and to meet deposit withdrawal requirements. The FHLB of Seattle functions as a central reserve bank providing credit for thrift institutions and many other member financial institutions. The FHLB of Seattle requires Alaska Pacific, as a member, to own capital stock in the FHLB of Seattle and authorizes it to apply for advances on the security of this stock and certain of its mortgage loans and other assets (principally securities which are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. Government) provided certain creditworthiness standards have been met. Advances are made pursuant to several different credit programs. Each credit program has its own interest rate and range of maturities. Depending on the program, limitations on the amount of advances are based on the financial condition of the member institution and the adequacy of collateral pledged to secure the credit. At December 31, 2006, Alaska Pacific had a borrowing capacity of approximately \$44.7 million with the FHLB of Seattle, of which \$30.7 million was unused compared with \$44.3 million and \$32.3 million, respectively, at December 31, 2005.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding Alaska Pacific's advances from the FHLB of Seattle at the end of and during the periods indicated:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i> Year ended December 31,	2006	2005
Advances:		
Maximum amount of borrowings outstanding during the year at any month end	\$18,952	\$14,095
Average outstanding during the year	13,729	10,393
Balance outstanding at end of year	14,062	12,048
Approximate weighted average rate paid:		
Average during the year	5.27%	4.84%
At end of year	5.43	4.87

REGULATION

General

The Bank, as a federally-chartered savings institution, is subject to federal regulation and oversight by the OTS extending to all aspects of its operations. The Bank also is subject to regulation and examination by the FDIC, which insures the deposits of The Bank to the maximum extent permitted by law, and requirements established by the Federal Reserve Board. Federally chartered savings institutions are required to file periodic reports with the OTS and are subject to periodic examinations by the OTS and the FDIC. The investment and lending authority of savings institutions are prescribed by federal laws and regulations, and these institutions are prohibited from engaging in any activities not

permitted by the laws and regulations. This regulation and supervision primarily is intended for the protection of depositors and not for the purpose of protecting stockholders.

The OTS regularly examines the Bank and prepares reports for the consideration of the Bank's Board of Directors on any deficiencies that it may find in the Bank's operations. The FDIC also has the authority to examine the Bank in its roles as the administrator of the Deposit Insurance Fund. The Bank's relationship with its depositors and borrowers also is regulated to a great extent by both federal and state laws, especially in matters such as the ownership of savings accounts and the form and content of the Bank's mortgage requirements. Any change in these regulations, whether by the FDIC, the OTS or Congress, could have a material adverse impact on the Bank and its operations

Regulation and Supervision of Savings Institutions

Office of Thrift Supervision. The OTS has extensive authority over the operations of savings institutions. As part of this authority, the Bank is required to file periodic reports with the OTS and is subject to periodic examinations by the OTS and the FDIC. All savings institutions are subject to a semi-annual assessment, based upon the institution's total assets, to fund the operations of the OTS. The OTS also has extensive enforcement authority over all savings institutions and their holding companies, including the Bank and the Corporation. This enforcement authority includes, among other things, the ability to assess civil money penalties, to issue cease-and-desist or removal orders and to initiate injunctive actions. In general, these enforcement actions may be initiated for violations of laws and regulations and unsafe or unsound practices. Other actions or inactions may provide the basis for enforcement action, including misleading or untimely reports filed with the OTS. Except under certain circumstances, public disclosure of final enforcement actions by the OTS is required.

In addition, the investment, lending and branching authority of the Bank is prescribed by federal laws and it is prohibited from engaging in any activities not permitted by these laws. For example, no savings institution may invest in non-investment grade corporate debt securities. In addition, the permissible level of investment by federal institutions in loans secured by non-residential real property may not exceed 400% of total capital, except with approval of the OTS. Federal savings institutions are also generally authorized to branch nationwide. The Bank is in compliance with the noted restrictions.

The Bank's general permissible lending limit for loans-to-one-borrower is equal to the greater of \$500,000 or 15% of unimpaired capital and surplus (except for loans fully secured by certain readily marketable collateral, in which case this limit is increased to 25% of unimpaired capital and surplus). At December 31, 2006, the Bank's lending limit under this restriction was \$2.8 million and, at that date, the Bank had no loans to one borrower exceeding this amount.

The OTS, as well as the other federal banking agencies, has adopted guidelines establishing safety and soundness standards on such matters as loan underwriting and documentation, asset quality, earnings standards, internal controls and audit systems, interest rate risk exposure and compensation and other employee benefits. Any institution that fails to comply with these standards must submit a compliance plan.

All savings institutions are required to pay assessments to the OTS to fund the agency's operations. The general assessments, paid on a semi-annual basis, are determined based on the institution's total assets, including consolidated subsidiaries. The Bank's OTS assessment for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$59,000.

FHLB System. The Bank is a member of the FHLB of Seattle, which is one of 12 regional FHLBs that administer the home financing credit function of savings institutions. Each FHLB serves as a reserve or central bank for its members within its assigned region. It is funded primarily from proceeds derived from the sale of consolidated obligations of the FHLB System. It makes loans or advances to members in accordance with policies and procedures, established by the Board of Directors of the FHLB, which are subject to the oversight of the Federal Housing Finance Board. All advances from the FHLB are required to be fully secured by sufficient collateral as determined by the FHLB. In addition, all long-term advances are required to provide funds for residential home financing.

As a member, the Bank is required to purchase and maintain stock in the FHLB of Seattle. At December 31, 2006, the Bank had \$1.8 million in FHLB stock, which was in compliance with this requirement. In past years, the Bank has received substantial dividends on its FHLB stock until such dividends were suspended late in 2004. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, Alaska Pacific received no dividends, although dividend payments have resumed in the first quarter of 2007.

Under federal law, the Federal Home Loan Banks are required to provide funds for the resolution of troubled savings institutions and to contribute to low- and moderately-priced housing programs through direct loans or interest subsidies on advances targeted for community investment and low- and moderate-income housing projects. These contributions have affected adversely the level of FHLB dividends paid and could continue to do so in the future. These contributions could also have an adverse effect on the value of FHLB stock in the future. A reduction in value of the Bank's FHLB stock may result in a corresponding reduction in the Bank's capital.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Bank is a member of the Deposit Insurance Fund, which is administered by the FDIC. Deposits are insured up to the applicable limits by the FDIC and this insurance is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

As insurer, the FDIC imposes deposit insurance premiums and is authorized to conduct examinations of and to require reporting by FDIC-insured institutions. It also may prohibit any FDIC-insured institution from engaging in any activity the FDIC determines by regulation or order to pose a serious risk to the SAIF. The FDIC also has the authority to initiate enforcement actions against savings institutions, after giving the OTS an opportunity to take such action, and may terminate the deposit insurance if it determines that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices or is in an unsafe or unsound condition.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 (the "Reform Act"), which was enacted in 2006, revised the laws governing the federal deposit insurance system. The Reform Act merged the Bank Insurance Fund and the Savings Association Insurance Fund to form the Deposit Insurance Fund, eliminated any disparities in bank and thrift risk-based premium assessments, reduced the administrative burden of maintaining and operating two separate funds and established certain new insurance coverage limits and a mechanism for possible periodic increases. The legislation also gave the FDIC greater discretion to identify the relative risks all institutions present to the Deposit Insurance Fund and set risk-based premiums.

Major provisions in the legislation include:

- merging the Savings Association Insurance Fund and Bank Insurance Fund, which became effective March 31, 2006;
- maintaining basic deposit and municipal account insurance coverage at \$100,000 but providing for a new basic insurance coverage for retirement accounts of \$250,000. Insurance coverage for basic deposit and retirement accounts could be increased for inflation every five years in \$10,000 increments beginning in 2011;
- providing the FDIC with the ability to set the designated reserve ratio within a range of between 1.15% and 1.50%, rather than maintaining 1.25% at all times regardless of prevailing economic conditions;
- providing a one-time assessment credit of \$4.7 billion to banks and savings associations in existence on December 31, 1996, which may be used to offset future premiums with certain limitations;
- requiring the payment of dividends of 100% of the amount that the insurance fund exceeds 1.5% of the estimated insured deposits and the payment of 50% of the amount that the insurance fund exceeds 1.35% of the estimated insured deposits (when the reserve is greater than 1.35% but no more than 1.5%); and
- Provides for a new risk-based assessment system and allows the FDIC to establish separate risk-based

assessment systems for large and small members of the Deposit Insurance Fund.

On November 2, 2006, the FDIC set the designated reserve ratio for the deposit insurance fund at 1.25% of estimated insured deposits, and adopted final regulations to implement the risk-based deposit insurance assessment system mandated by the Reform Act, which is intended to more closely tie each bank's deposit insurance assessments to the risk it poses to the deposit insurance fund. Under the new risk-based assessment system, the FDIC will evaluate each institution's risk based on three primary factors – supervisory ratings for all insured institutions, financial ratios for most institutions, and long-term debt issuer ratings for large institutions that have them. An institution's assessment rate will depend upon the level of risk it poses to the deposit insurance system as measured by these factors. The new rates for most institutions will vary between 5 and 7 cents for every \$100 of domestic insurable deposits. Applying this range of assessments to the Bank's deposits at December 31, 2006 results in an annual assessment of approximately \$73,000 to \$102,000.

The new assessment rates were effective at the beginning of 2007. However, the Reform Act provides credits to institutions that paid high premiums in the past to bolster the FDIC's insurance reserves, as a result of which the FDIC has announced that a majority of banks will have assessment credits to initially offset all of their premiums in 2007. Management does not believe it is possible at this time to reliably estimate the net assessment cost, if any, that may be imposed on the Bank. There are a number of uncertain factors that could affect the assessment rate that the FDIC will decide to apply to the Bank and the actual assessment credit that will be available to the Bank in 2007.

Capital Requirements. Federally insured savings institutions, such as Alaska Pacific, are required to maintain a minimum level of regulatory capital. The OTS has established capital standards, including a tangible capital requirement, a leverage ratio (or core capital) requirement and a risk-based capital requirement applicable to such savings institutions. These capital requirements must be generally as stringent as the comparable capital requirements for national banks. The OTS is also authorized to impose capital requirements in excess of these standards on individual institutions on a case-by-case basis.

The capital regulations require tangible capital of at least 1.5% of adjusted total assets (as defined by regulation). Tangible capital generally includes common stockholders' equity and retained income, and certain noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related income. In addition, all intangible assets must be deducted from tangible capital for calculating compliance with the requirement. At December 31, 2006, the Bank had tangible capital of \$17.2 million, or 9.66% of adjusted total assets, which is approximately \$14.5 million above the minimum requirement of 1.5% of adjusted total assets in effect on that date.

The capital standards also require core capital equal to at least 4% of adjusted total assets unless an institution's supervisory condition is such to allow it to maintain a 3.0% ratio. Core capital generally consists of tangible capital plus certain intangible assets, including a limited amount of purchased credit card relationships. At December 31, 2006, the Bank had core capital equal to \$17.2 million, or 9.66% of adjusted total assets, which is \$10.1 million above the minimum requirement of 4% in effect on that date.

The OTS also requires savings institutions to have core capital equal to 4% of risk-weighted assets ("Tier 1 risk-based"). At December 31, 2006, the Bank had Tier 1 risk-based capital of \$17.2 million, or 12.44% of risk-weighted assets, which is approximately \$11.7 million above the minimum on that date. The OTS risk-based requirement requires savings institutions to have total capital of at least 8% of risk-weighted assets. Total capital consists of core capital, as defined above, and supplementary capital. Supplementary capital consists of certain permanent and maturing capital instruments that do not qualify as core capital and general valuation loan and lease loss allowances up to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets. Supplementary capital may be used to satisfy the risk-based requirement only to the extent of core capital. The OTS is also authorized to require a savings institution to maintain an additional amount of total capital to account for concentration of credit risk and the risk of non-traditional activities.

In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet items, are multiplied by a risk weight, ranging from 0% to 100%, based on the risk inherent in the type of asset. For example, the OTS has assigned a risk weight of 50% for prudently underwritten permanent one- to- four family first lien mortgage

loans not more than 90 days delinquent and having a loan-to-value ratio of not more than 80% at origination unless insured to such ratio by an insurer approved by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

On December 31, 2006, the Bank had total risk-based capital of \$18.4 million and risk-weighted assets of \$138.4 million, or total capital of 13.32% of risk-weighted assets. This amount was \$7.4 million above the 8% requirement in effect on that date.

The OTS and the FDIC are authorized and, under certain circumstances, required to take certain actions against savings institutions that fail to meet their capital requirements. The OTS is generally required to take action to restrict the activities of an “undercapitalized institution,” which is an institution with less than either a 4.0% core capital ratio, a 4.0% Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio, or an 8.0% risk-based capital ratio. Any such institution must submit a capital restoration plan and until the plan is approved by the OTS, may not increase its assets, acquire another institution, establish a branch or engage in any new activities, and generally may not make capital distributions. The OTS is authorized to impose the additional restrictions that are applicable to significantly undercapitalized institutions. As a condition to the approval of the capital restoration plan, any company controlling an undercapitalized institution must agree that it will enter into a limited capital maintenance guarantee with respect to the institution’s achievement of its capital requirements.

Any savings institution that fails to comply with its capital plan or has Tier 1 risk-based or core capital ratios of less than 3.0% or a risk-based capital ratio of less than 6.0% and is considered “significantly undercapitalized” will be made subject to one or more additional specified actions and operating restrictions which may cover all aspects of its operations and may include a forced merger or acquisition of the institution. An institution that becomes “critically undercapitalized” because it has a tangible capital ratio of 2.0% or less is subject to further mandatory restrictions on its activities in addition to those applicable to significantly undercapitalized institutions. In addition, the OTS must appoint a receiver, or conservator with the concurrence of the FDIC, for a savings institution, with certain limited exceptions, within 90 days after it becomes critically undercapitalized. Any undercapitalized institution is also subject to the general enforcement authority of the OTS and the FDIC, including the appointment of a conservator or a receiver.

The OTS is also generally authorized to reclassify an institution into a lower capital category and impose the restrictions applicable to such category if the institution is engaged in unsafe or unsound practices or is in an unsafe or unsound condition. The imposition by the OTS or the FDIC of any of these measures on the Bank may have a substantial adverse effect on its operations and profitability.

Standards for Safety and Soundness. The federal banking regulatory agencies have prescribed, by regulation, standards for all insured depository institutions relating to: (i) internal controls, information systems and internal audit systems; (ii) loan documentation; (iii) credit underwriting; (iv) interest rate risk exposure; (v) asset growth; (vi) asset quality; (vii) earnings; and (viii) compensation, fees and benefits (“Guidelines”). The Guidelines set forth the safety and soundness standards that the federal banking agencies use to identify and address problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. If the OTS determines that the Bank fails to meet any standard prescribed by the Guidelines, the OTS may require the Bank to submit an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard. OTS regulations establish deadlines for the submission and review of such safety and soundness compliance plans. Management of the Bank is not aware of any conditions relating to these safety and soundness standards which would require submission of a plan of compliance.

Qualified Thrift Lender Test. All savings institutions, including Alaska Pacific, are required to meet a qualified thrift lender (“QTL”) test to avoid certain restrictions on their operations. This test requires a savings institution to have at least 65% of its portfolio assets, as defined by regulation, in qualified thrift investments on a monthly average for nine out of every 12 month period on a rolling basis. As an alternative, the savings institution may maintain 60% of its assets in those assets specified in Section 7701(a)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code (“Code”). Under either test, such assets primarily consist of residential housing related loans and investments. At December 31, 2006, the Bank met the test, with a ratio of 80.53%.

Any savings institution that fails to meet the QTL test must convert to a national bank charter, unless it requalifies as a QTL within one year of failure and thereafter remains a QTL. If such an association has not yet requalified or

converted to a national bank, its new investments and activities are limited to those permissible for both a savings institution and a national bank, and it is limited to national bank branching rights in its home state. In addition, the association is immediately ineligible to receive any new FHLB borrowings and is subject to national bank limits for payment of dividends. If such an institution has not requalified or converted to a national bank within three years after the failure, it must divest of all investments and cease all activities not permissible for a national bank. If any association that fails the QTL test is controlled by a holding company, then within one year after the failure, the holding company must register as a bank holding company and become subject to all restrictions on bank holding companies. See “- Savings and Loan Holding Company Regulations.”

Limitations on Capital Distributions. OTS regulations impose various restrictions on savings institutions with respect to their ability to make distributions of capital, which include dividends, stock redemptions or repurchases, cash-out mergers and other transactions charged to the capital account. Generally, savings institutions, such as Alaska Pacific, that before and after the proposed distribution are well-capitalized, may make capital distributions during any calendar year equal to up to 100% of net income for the year-to-date plus retained net income for the two preceding years. However, an institution deemed to be in need of more than normal supervision by the OTS may have its dividend authority restricted by the OTS. The Bank may pay dividends to the Corporation in accordance with this general authority.

Savings institutions proposing to make any capital distribution need not submit written notice to the OTS prior to such distribution unless they are a subsidiary of a holding company or would not remain well-capitalized following the distribution. Savings institutions that do not, or would not meet their current minimum capital requirements following a proposed capital distribution or propose to exceed these net income limitations, must obtain OTS approval prior to making such distribution. The OTS may object to the distribution during that 30-day period based on safety and soundness concerns. See “- Capital Requirements.”

Liquidity. All savings institutions, including the Bank, are required to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure a safe and sound operation.

Activities of Associations and Their Subsidiaries. When a savings institution establishes or acquires a subsidiary or elects to conduct any new activity through a subsidiary that the association controls, the savings institution must notify the FDIC and the OTS 30 days in advance and provide the information each agency may, by regulation, require. Savings institutions also must conduct the activities of subsidiaries in accordance with existing regulations and orders.

The OTS may determine that the continuation by a savings institution of its ownership control of, or its relationship to, the subsidiary constitutes a serious risk to the safety, soundness or stability of the association or is inconsistent with sound banking practices or with the purposes of the FDIA. Based upon that determination, the FDIC or the OTS has the authority to order the savings institution to divest itself of control of the subsidiary. The FDIC also may determine by regulation or order that any specific activity poses a serious threat to the SAIF. If so, it may require that no SAIF member engage in that activity directly.

Transactions with Affiliates. The Bank's authority to engage in transactions with "affiliates" is limited by OTS regulations and by Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act as implemented by the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation W. The term "affiliates" for these purposes generally means any company that controls or is under common control with an institution. The Corporation and its non-savings institution subsidiaries are affiliates of the Bank. In general, transactions with affiliates must be on terms that are as favorable to the institution as comparable transactions with non-affiliates. In addition, certain types of transactions are restricted to an aggregate percentage of the institution's capital. Collateral in specified amounts must usually be provided by affiliates in order to receive loans from an institution. In addition, savings institutions are prohibited from lending to any affiliate that is engaged in activities that are not permissible for bank holding companies and no savings institution may purchase the securities of any affiliate other than a subsidiary.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 generally prohibits a company from making loans to its executive officers and directors. However, there is a specific exception for loans by a depository institution to its executive officers and directors in

compliance with federal banking laws. Under such laws, the Bank's authority to extend credit to executive officers, directors and 10% stockholders ("insiders"), as well as entities that such person's control is limited. The law restricts both the individual and aggregate amount of loans the Bank may make to insiders based, in part, on the Bank's capital position and requires certain Board approval procedures to be followed. Such loans must be made on terms substantially the same as those offered to unaffiliated individuals and not involve more than the normal risk of repayment. There is an exception for loans made pursuant to a benefit or compensation program that is widely available to all employees of the institution and does not give preference to insiders over other employees. There are additional restrictions applicable to loans to executive officers.

Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve Board requires that all depository institutions maintain reserves on transaction accounts or non-personal time deposits. These reserves may be in the form of cash or non-interest-bearing deposits with the regional Federal Reserve Bank. Negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts and other types of accounts that permit payments or transfers to third parties fall within the definition of transaction accounts and are subject to the reserve requirements, as are any non-personal time deposits at a savings bank. As of December 31, 2006, the Bank's deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and vault cash exceeded its reserve requirements.

Community Reinvestment Act. Under the Community Reinvestment Act, every FDIC-insured institution has a continuing and affirmative obligation consistent with safe and sound banking practices to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. The Community Reinvestment Act does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with the Community Reinvestment Act. The Community Reinvestment Act requires the OTS, in connection with the examination of the Bank, to assess the institution's record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take such record into account in its evaluation of certain applications, such as a merger or the establishment of a branch, by the Bank. An unsatisfactory rating may be used as the basis for the denial of an application by the OTS. Due to the heightened attention being given to the Community Reinvestment Act in the past few years, the Bank may be required to devote additional funds for investment and lending in its local community. The Bank was examined in 2004 for Community Reinvestment Act compliance and received a rating of satisfactory in its latest examination.

Environmental Issues Associated With Real Estate Lending. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), a federal statute, generally imposes strict liability on all prior and present "owners and operators" of sites containing hazardous waste. However, Congress asked to protect secured creditors by providing that the term "owner and operator" excludes a person whose ownership is limited to protecting its security interest in the site. Since the enactment of the CERCLA, this "secured creditor exemption" has been the subject of judicial interpretations which have left open the possibility that lenders could be liable for cleanup costs on contaminated property that they hold as collateral for a loan.

To the extent that legal uncertainty exists in this area, all creditors, including the Bank, that have made loans secured by properties with potential hazardous waste contamination (such as petroleum contamination) could be subject to liability for cleanup costs, which costs often substantially exceed the value of the collateral property.

Privacy Standards. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999 ("GLBA"), which was enacted in 1999, modernized the financial services industry by establishing a comprehensive framework to permit affiliations among commercial banks, insurance companies, securities firms and other financial service providers. The Bank is subject to OTS regulations implementing the privacy protection provisions of the GLBA. These regulations require the Bank to disclose its privacy policy, including identifying with whom it shares "non-public personal information," to customers at the time of establishing the customer relationship and annually thereafter.

Anti-Money Laundering and Customer Identification. Congress enacted the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the "USA Patriot Act") on October 26, 2001 in response to the terrorist events of September 11, 2001. The USA Patriot Act gives the federal government new powers to address terrorist threats through enhanced domestic security measures, expanded surveillance powers, increased information sharing, and broadened anti-money laundering requirements. In 2006, Congress re-enacted certain expiring provisions of the USA Patriot Act.

Regulation and Supervision of the Corporation

General. The Corporation is a unitary savings and loan holding company subject to regulatory oversight of the OTS. Accordingly, the Corporation is required to register and file reports with the OTS and is subject to regulation and examination by the OTS. In addition, the OTS has enforcement authority over the Corporation and its non-savings institution subsidiaries which also permits the OTS to restrict or prohibit activities that are determined to present a serious risk to the subsidiary savings institution.

Activities Restrictions. The Corporation and its non-savings institution subsidiaries are subject to statutory and regulatory restrictions on their business activities specified by federal regulations, which include performing services and holding properties used by a savings institution subsidiary, activities authorized for savings and loan holding companies as of March 5, 1987, and non-banking activities permissible for bank holding companies pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 or authorized for financial holding companies pursuant to the GLBA.

If the Bank fails the qualified thrift lender test, the Corporation must, within one year of that failure, register as, and will become subject to, the restrictions applicable to bank holding companies. See " - Regulation and Supervision of Savings Institutions - Qualified Thrift Lender Test."

Mergers and Acquisitions. The Corporation must obtain approval from the OTS before acquiring more than 5% of the voting stock of another savings institution or savings and loan holding company or acquiring such an institution or holding company by merger, consolidation or purchase of its assets. In evaluating an application for the Corporation to acquire control of a savings institution, the OTS would consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Corporation and the target institution, the effect of the acquisition on the risk to the insurance funds, the convenience and the needs of the community and competitive factors.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Sarbanes-Oxley Act") was signed into law on July 30, 2002 in response to public concerns regarding corporate accountability in connection with the recent accounting scandals. The stated goals of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are to increase corporate responsibility, to provide for enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies and to protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures pursuant to the securities laws. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act generally applies to all companies that file or are required to file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), including the Corporation.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act includes very specific additional disclosure requirements and new corporate governance rules. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act represents significant federal involvement in matters traditionally left to state regulatory systems, such as the regulation of the accounting profession, and to state corporate law, such as the relationship between a board of directors and management and between a board of directors and its committees.

TAXATION

Federal Taxation

General. The Corporation and the Bank report their income on a fiscal year basis using the accrual method of accounting and are subject to federal income taxation in the same manner as other corporations with some exceptions, including particularly the Bank's reserve for bad debts discussed below. The following discussion of tax matters is intended only as a summary and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the tax rules applicable to the Bank or the Corporation.

Bad Debt Reserve. Historically, savings institutions such as the Bank which met certain definitional tests primarily related to their assets and the nature of their business ("qualifying thrift") were permitted to establish a reserve for bad debts and to make annual additions thereto, which may have been deducted in arriving at their taxable income. The Bank's deductions with respect to "qualifying real property loans," which are generally loans secured by certain

interest in real property, were computed using an amount based on the Bank's actual loss experience, or a percentage equal to 8% of the Bank's taxable income, computed with certain modifications and reduced by the amount of any permitted additions to the non-qualifying reserve. Due to the Bank's loss experience, the Bank generally recognized a bad debt deduction equal to 8% of taxable income.

The thrift bad debt rules were revised by Congress in 1996. The new rules eliminated the 8% of taxable income method for deducting additions to the tax bad debt reserves for all thrifts for tax years beginning after December 31, 1995. These rules also required that all institutions recapture all or a portion of their bad debt reserves added since the base year (last taxable year beginning before January 1, 1988). The Bank has no post-1987 reserves subject to recapture. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1995, the Bank's bad debt deduction will be determined under the experience method using a formula based on actual bad debt experience over a period of years. The unrecaptured base year reserves will not be subject to recapture as long as the institution continues to carry on the business of banking. In addition, the balance of the pre-1988 bad debt reserves continue to be subject to provisions of present law referred to below that require recapture in the case of certain excess distributions to shareholders.

Distributions. To the extent that the Bank makes "nondividend distributions" to the Corporation, such distributions will be considered to result in distributions from the balance of its bad debt reserve as of December 31, 1987 (or a lesser amount if the Bank's loan portfolio decreased since December 31, 1987) and then from the supplemental reserve for losses on loans ("Excess Distributions"), and an amount based on the Excess Distributions will be included in the Bank's taxable income. Nondividend distributions include distributions in excess of the Bank's current and accumulated earnings and profits, distributions in redemption of stock and distributions in partial or complete liquidation. However, dividends paid out of the Bank's current or accumulated earnings and profits, as calculated for federal income tax purposes, will not be considered to result in a distribution from the Bank's bad debt reserve. The amount of additional taxable income created from an Excess Distribution is an amount that, when reduced by the tax attributable to the income, is equal to the amount of the distribution. Thus, if, after the Conversion, the Bank makes a "nondividend distribution," then approximately one and one-half times the Excess Distribution would be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes, assuming a 34% corporate income tax rate (exclusive of state and local taxes). See "Regulation" for limits on the payment of dividends by the Bank. The Bank does not intend to pay dividends that would result in a recapture of any portion of its tax bad debt reserve.

Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax. The Code imposes a tax on alternative minimum taxable income ("AMTI") at a rate of 20%. The excess of the tax bad debt reserve deduction using the percentage of taxable income method over the deduction that would have been allowable under the experience method is treated as a preference item for purposes of computing the AMTI. In addition, only 90% of AMTI can be offset by net operating loss carryovers. AMTI is increased by an amount equal to 75% of the amount by which the Bank's adjusted current earnings exceeds its AMTI (determined without regard to this preference and prior to reduction for net operating losses). For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, and before January 1, 1996, an environmental tax of 0.12% of the excess of AMTI (with certain modification) over \$2.0 million is imposed on corporations, including the Bank, whether or not an Alternative Minimum Tax is paid.

Dividends-Received Deduction. The Corporation may exclude from its income 100% of dividends received from the Bank as a member of the same affiliated group of corporations. The corporate dividends-received deduction is generally 70% in the case of dividends received from unaffiliated corporations with which the Corporation and the Bank will not file a consolidated tax return, except that if the Corporation or the Bank owns more than 20% of the stock of a corporation distributing a dividend, then 80% of any dividends received may be deducted.

State Taxation

The Alaska state income tax rate applicable to the Bank is based on a graduated tax rate schedule, with a maximum rate of 9.4% on income over \$90,000. There have not been any audits of the Bank's state tax returns during the past five years.

Audits

The Corporation's income tax returns have not been audited by federal or state authorities within the last five years. For additional information regarding income taxes, see Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in the Annual Report.

Subsidiary Activities

As of December 31, 2006, Alaska Pacific did not own any active subsidiaries.

Executive Officers

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the executive officers of the Corporation and the Bank are as follows:

Name	Age at December 31, 2006	Position	
		Corporation	Bank
Craig E. Dahl	57	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
Roger K. White	56	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
John E. Robertson	59	--	Senior Vice President and Chief Credit Officer
Christopher P. Bourque	55	--	Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Leslie Dahl	47	--	Senior Vice President and Chief Lending Officer

The following is a description of the principal occupation and employment of the executive officers of the Corporation and the Bank during at least the past five years:

Craig E. Dahl joined the Bank in 1992 and has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank since 1996 and as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation since its formation in 1999. Prior to joining the Bank, he was President of the B.M. Behrends Bank in Juneau, Alaska. Mr. Dahl and Leslie Dahl, the Bank's Senior Vice President and Chief Lending Officer, are married to each other.

Roger K. White joined the Bank in 1995 and has served in his current position at the Bank since that time and as Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of the Corporation since its formation in 1999.

John E. Robertson joined the Bank in December 2002. Mr. Robertson previously held the position of Senior Relationship Manager at ABN Amro Bank from 1995 until 2002.

Christopher P. Bourque joined the Bank in June 2003 and has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since April 2006. Mr. Bourque previously held the position of Senior Vice President of Operations at Mount McKinley Bank in Fairbanks, Alaska from 1992 until 2003.

Leslie Dahl joined the Bank in February 2000 and has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Lending Officer since April 2006. Ms. Dahl and Craig E. Dahl, the Corporation's and the Bank's President and Chief Executive Officer, are married to each other.

Personnel

As of December 31, 2006, the Bank had 64 full-time and seven part-time employees, none of whom are represented by a collective bargaining unit. The Bank believes its relationship with its employees is good.

Competition

Alaska Pacific faces strong competition in its primary market area for the attraction of deposits (its primary source of lendable funds) and in the origination of loans. Its most direct competition for deposits has historically come from commercial banks and credit unions operating in its primary market area. The Bank competes with four commercial banks (including one Southeast Alaska based community bank, two giant super-regional banks and one statewide regional bank) and six credit unions in its primary market area. Particularly in times of high interest rates, Alaska Pacific has faced additional significant competition for investors' funds from short-term money market securities, other corporate and government securities and credit unions. The Bank's competition for loans also comes from mortgage bankers and Internet-based marketers. This competition for deposits and the origination of loans may limit Alaska Pacific's future growth.

Alaska Pacific's market share is approximately 13% of deposits in Southeast Alaska, but the total market in this calculation includes credit unions only for those based in Southeast Alaska. If one were to include state-wide credit unions as well as "non-bank" competitors such as brokerage firms and money market mutual funds, Alaska Pacific's share would be somewhat less. Alaska Pacific's largest competitor is Wells Fargo, with a market share of approximately 46%. Wells acquired the former National Bank of Alaska in 2000, and Alaska Pacific has achieved some success in drawing customers away from Wells, especially small businesses, through a targeted calling effort and a marketing emphasis on the advantages of banking locally.

Item 2. Description of Property

The following table sets forth certain information regarding Alaska Pacific's offices at December 31, 2006.

Location	Year Opened	Square Footage	Deposits (in thousands)
<i>Main Office:</i>			
Nugget Mall Office (1) 2094 Jordan Avenue Juneau, Alaska 99801	1984	16,000	\$57,229
<i>Branch Offices:</i>			
301 N. Franklin Street Juneau, Alaska 99801	1960	6,268	34,088
410 Mission Street (2) Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	1974	2,300	13,224
2442 Tongass Avenue (3) Ketchikan, Alaska 99901	1997	1,550	5,781
315 Lincoln Street (4) Sitka, Alaska 99835	1978	2,032	16,889

-
- (1) Lease expires in January 2019, with one 10-year option to renew.
 - (2) Lease expires in February 2008, with option to renew for two consecutive five-year terms.
 - (3) Lease expires in November 2007, with two six-month options to renew.
 - (4) Lease expires in December 2013, with option to renew for two consecutive five-year terms.

Alaska Pacific maintains 11 automated teller machines including six in the Juneau area, two in the Sitka area, two in the Ketchikan area, and one in Hoonah. At December 31, 2006, the net book value of Alaska Pacific's properties and its fixtures, furniture and equipment was \$3.5 million.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Periodically, there have been various claims and lawsuits involving the Bank, mainly as a defendant, such as claims to enforce liens, condemnation proceedings on properties in which the Bank holds security interests, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans and other issues incident to the Bank's business. The Bank is not a party to any pending legal proceedings that it believes would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or operations of the Bank.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2006.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

The information contained in the section captioned “Common Stock Information” in the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The equity compensation plan information presented under subparagraph (d) in Part III, Item 11. of this Form 10-KSB is incorporated herein by reference.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

During the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2006, the Corporation had no purchases of its Common Stock.

Item 6. Management’s Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

The information contained in the section captioned “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in the Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7. Financial Statements

Independent Auditors Report on Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005*

- (a) Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as of December 31, 2006 and 2005*
- (b) Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005*
- (c) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders’ Equity For the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005*
- (d) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005*
- (e) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*

* Contained in the Annual Report included as Exhibit 13 hereto and incorporated herein by reference. All schedules have been omitted as the required information is either inapplicable or contained in the Consolidated Financial Statements or related Notes contained in the Annual Report.

Item 8. Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

No disagreement with the Corporation’s independent accountants on accounting and financial disclosure has occurred during the two most recent fiscal years.

Item 8A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures: An evaluation of the Corporation’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Section 13(a)-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”)) was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation’s Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and several other members of the Corporation’s senior management within the 90-day period preceding the filing date of this annual report. The Corporation’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Corporation’s disclosure controls and procedures as currently in effect are effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) accumulated and communicated to the Corporation’s management (including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) in a timely manner, and (ii) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls: In the year ended December 31, 2006, the Corporation did not make any significant changes in, nor take any corrective actions regarding, its internal controls or other factors that could significantly affect these controls.

Item 8B. Other Information

There was no information to be disclosed by the Corporation in a report on Form 8-K during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 that was not so disclosed.

PART III

Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters, Control Persons and Corporate Governance; Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

The information contained under the section captioned "Proposal I -- Election of Directors" in the Corporation's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Shareholders ("Proxy Statement") is incorporated herein by reference. For information regarding the executive officers of the Corporation, see "Item 1. Business - Executive Officers."

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Audit Committee consisting of Directors Milner (Chairman), Grant, Grummett and McDowell is responsible for reviewing the internal auditors' report and results of their examination prior to review by and with the entire Board of Directors and retains and establishes the scope of the engagement of the Corporation's independent auditors. The Board of Directors has designated Director Milner as the Audit Committee financial expert, as defined in the SEC's Regulation S-B, by the Bank's Board of Directors. Although the Corporation is not listed on Nasdaq, its Board of Directors has chosen to apply the definition of "independent" under the Nasdaq rules, as permitted by the SEC's Regulation S-B. Using this definition, the Board has determined that Director Milner is independent.

Compliance with Section 16(a)

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires Corporation directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of its equity securities, to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of common stock and other equity securities of the Corporation. Officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

Reference is made to the cover page of this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, and the information under the section captioned "Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference, with regard to compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

Code of Ethics

The Board of Directors adopted a Code of Ethics for the Corporation's officers (including its senior financial officers), directors, and employees, which is included as Exhibit 14 hereto. The Code of Ethics requires the Corporation's officers, directors, and employees to maintain the highest standards of professional conduct. The Corporation has elected to provide a copy of its Code of Ethics without charge to anyone who requests it.

Shareholder Recommendations for Board Nominations

No material changes have been made to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to the Corporation's Board of Directors. See the sections captioned "Meetings and Committees of the

Board of Directors and Corporate Governance Matters -- Committees and Committee Charters" and "Stockholder Proposals" in the Proxy Statement, which are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 10. Executive Compensation

The information contained under the sections captioned "Executive Compensation" and "Directors Compensation" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

(a) Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" of the Proxy Statement.

(b) Security Ownership of Management

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the sections captioned "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and "Proposal I - Election of Directors" of the Proxy Statement.

(c) Changes in Control

The Corporation is not aware of any arrangements, including any pledge by any person of securities of the Corporation, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Corporation.

(d) Equity Compensation Plan Information. The following table summarizes share and exercise price information about the Corporation's equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2006.

<i>Plan category</i>	<i>(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</i>	<i>(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights</i>	<i>(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))</i>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders			
Option plan	46,905	\$10.14	-
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-		-
Total	46,905		-

Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the section captioned "Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors and Corporate Governance Matters – Corporate Governance – Related Party Transactions" and "Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors and Corporate Governance Matters – Corporate Governance – Director Independence" in the Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. (1)
- 3.2 Bylaws of Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. (2)
- 10.1 Employment Agreement with Craig E. Dahl (3)
- 10.2 Severance Agreement with Roger K. White (3)
- 10.3 Severance Agreement with Thomas C. Sullivan (3)
- 10.4 Severance Agreement with Cheryl A. Crawford (3)
- 10.5 Severance Agreement with Tammi L. Knight (3)
- 10.6 Severance Agreement with John E. Robertson (5)
- 10.7 Severance Agreement with Leslie D. Dahl (5)
- 10.8 Severance Agreement with Christopher P. Bourque (5)
- 10.9 Alaska Federal Savings Bank 401(k) Plan (1)
- 10.10 Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. Employee Stock Ownership Plan (3)
- 10.11 Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. Employee Severance Compensation Plan (3)
- 10.12 Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. 2000 Stock Option Plan (4)
- 10.13 Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. 2003 Stock Option Plan (6)
- 13 Annual Report to Stockholders
- 14 Code of Ethics (7)
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- 23 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

-
- (1) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (333-74827).
 - (2) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (333-74827), except for amended Article III, Section 2, which was incorporated by reference to the registrant's quarterly report on Form 10-QSB for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2004.
 - (3) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1999.
 - (4) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's annual meeting proxy statement dated May 5, 2000.
 - (5) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's quarterly report on Form 10-QSB for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2004.
 - (6) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's annual meeting proxy statement dated April 10, 2004.
 - (7) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2005

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information set forth under the section captioned "Proposal II -- Approval of Appointment of Independent Auditors" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

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 March 28, 2007, on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ALASKA PACIFIC BANCSHARES, INC.

/s/ Craig E. Dahl

Craig E. Dahl
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Duly Authorized Representative)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below on March 28, 2007 by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Craig E. Dahl

Craig E. Dahl
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Roger K. White

Roger K. White
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

/s/ Roger Grummett

Roger Grummett
Chairman of the Board and Director

/s/ BethAnn Chapman

BethAnn Chapman
Director

/s/ Hugh N. Grant

Hugh N. Grant
Director

/s/ Deborah R. Marshall

Deborah R. Marshall
Director

/s/ Eric McDowell

Eric McDowell
Director

/s/ Scott C. Milner

Scott C. Milner
Director

/s/ Marta Ryman

Marta Ryman
Director

/s/ William J. Schmitz

William J. Schmitz
Director

Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
13	Annual Report to Stockholders
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 13

Annual Report to Stockholders

Exhibit 21

Subsidiaries of the Registrant

Parent

Alaska Bancshares, Inc.

<u>Subsidiaries (a)</u>	<u>Percentage of Ownership</u>	<u>Jurisdiction or State of Incorporation</u>
Alaska Pacific Bank	100%	United States

- (a) The operation of the Corporation's wholly owned subsidiary is included in the Corporation's Consolidated Financial Statements contained in the Annual Report attached hereto as Exhibit 13.

Exhibit 23

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors
Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc.

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-58798 on Form S-8 of Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. of our report dated March 27, 2007, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and comprehensive income and cash flows for the years then ended, which appear in the December 31, 2006, annual report on Form 10-KSB of Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc.

/s/ Moss Adams LLP

Spokane, Washington
March 27, 2007

Exhibit 31.1

**Certification Required
By Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

I, Craig E. Dahl, President and Chief Executive Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB of Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this 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 report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this 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 report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, 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 report is being prepared;
 - (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 28, 2007

/s/Craig E. Dahl
Craig E. Dahl
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

**Certification Required
By Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

I, Roger K. White, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB of Alaska Pacific Bancshares, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this 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 report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this 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 report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, 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 report is being prepared;
 - (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 28, 2007

/s/Roger K. White
Roger K. White
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
OF ALASKA PACIFIC BANCSHARES, INC.
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and in connection with the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, I hereby certify that:

- The report fully complies with the requirements of Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and
- The information contained in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations.

March 28, 2007

Date

/s/Craig E. Dahl

Craig E. Dahl

President and

Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32.2

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
OF ALASKA PACIFIC BANCSHARES, INC.
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and in connection with the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, I hereby certify that:

- The report fully complies with the requirements of Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and
- The information contained in the report fairly presents, in all material respects, the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations.

March 28, 2007

Date

/s/ Roger K. White

Roger K. White

Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer