
OKSB 10-K 12/31/2007

Section 1: 10-K (FORM 10-K)

FORM 10-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Commission File Number 0-23064

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Oklahoma

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

73-1136584

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

608 South Main Street, Stillwater, Oklahoma
(Address of principal executive office)

74074
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(405) 742-1800**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on which Registered

Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share

The NASDAQ Stock Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES NO*

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES NO

The registrant's Common Stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol OKSB. The aggregate market value of approximately 13,582,592 shares of Common Stock of the registrant issued and outstanding held by nonaffiliates on June 29, 2007, the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$326.5 million based on the closing sales price of \$24.04 per share of the registrant's Common Stock on that date. Solely for purposes of this calculation, it is assumed that directors, officers, and 5% stockholders of the registrant (other than institutional investors) are affiliates.

As of the close of business on March 7, 2008, 14,442,537 shares of the registrant's Common Stock were outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Part III: Portions of the definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 24, 2008 (the "Proxy

Statement”).

* The registrant is required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 of the Act.

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Southwest Bancorp, Inc. (“Southwest”) makes forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are subject to risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements include: statements of Southwest’s goals, intentions, and expectations; estimates of risks and of future costs and benefits; expectations regarding future financial performance of Southwest and its operating segments; assessments of loan quality, probable loan losses, and the amount and timing of loan payoffs; liquidity, contractual obligations, off-balance sheet risk, and market, or interest rate risk; and statements of Southwest’s ability to achieve financial and other goals. These forward-looking statements are subject to significant uncertainties because they are based upon: the amount and timing of future changes in interest rates, market behavior, and other economic conditions; future laws, regulations and accounting principles; and a variety of other matters. Because of these uncertainties, the actual future results may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements. In addition, Southwest’s past growth and performance do not necessarily indicate its future results. Please see the discussion of Risk Factors on page 88 and Critical Accounting Policies on page 26.

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.

FORM 10-K CROSS REFERENCE SHEET OF MATERIAL INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following table shows the location in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or the accompanying Proxy Statement of the information required to be disclosed by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Form 10-K. Where indicated below, information has been incorporated by reference in this Report from the Proxy Statement that accompanies it. Other portions of the Proxy Statement are not included in this Report. This Report is not part of the Proxy Statement. References are to pages in this report unless otherwise indicated.

	Item of Form 10-K	Location
Part I.		
Item 1.	Business.	“Forward-Looking Statements: on page ii, “Southwest Bancorp, Inc.”: on page iv, “About this Report”: on page v, and “Business” on pages 69 through 87.
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	“Risk Factors” on pages 88 through 92
Item 1B.	Unresolved Staff Comments	Not applicable. The registrant did not receive any comments from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding its periodic or current reports within the last 180 days of 2007.
Item 2.	Properties	“Properties” on pages 94 and 95.
Item 3.	Legal Proceedings	Note 19 “Commitments and Contingencies” on pages 61 and 62.
Item 4.	Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	Not applicable. No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2007.
PART II		
Item 5.	Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	“Securities Listing, Prices, and Dividends” on pages 2 through 4.
Item 6.	Selected Financial Data	“Five Year Summary of Selected Financial Data” on pages 1 and 2.
Item 7.	Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	“Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” on pages 5 through 27.
Item 7A.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	The section titled “Asset/Liability Management Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” on pages 22 thru 24.
Item 8.	Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	Pages 29 through 68.
Item 9.	Changes in and Disagreements with auditors on Accounting and	Not applicable. During the past two years or any subsequent period there has been no change in or reportable disagreement

	Item of Form 10-K	Location
	Financial Disclosures	with the independent registered public accounting firm for Southwest or any of its subsidiaries.
Item 9A.	Controls and Procedures	“Controls and Procedures” on page 28.
Item 9B.	Other Information	Not applicable. The registrant reported all items required to be reported in a Form 8-K during the fourth quarter of 2007.
Part III		
Item 10.	Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	The material labeled “Election of Directors” on pages 2 through 5, “Board Meetings and Committee” on pages 5 through 7, “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” on page 35, “Code of Ethics” on page 36, “Shareholder Proposals and Communications” on page 37, and “Report of the Audit Committee” on page 36 of the Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference in this Report.
Item 11.	Executive Compensation	The material labeled “Director Compensation” on page 10, “Executive Compensation” on pages 21 through 26, “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” on pages 13 through 19, and “Compensation Committee Report” on page 20 of the Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference in this Report.
Item 12.	Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	The material labeled “Common Stock Owned by Directors and Executive Officers” on pages 11 and 12 and “Owners of More than 5% of Southwest’s Common Stock” on page 12 of the Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference in this Report. Information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is included under “Equity Compensation Plan Information” on page 4 of this report.
Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence	The material labeled “Director Independence” on pages 8 and 9, and “Certain Transactions” on pages 34 and 35 of the Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference in this Report.
Item 14	Principal Accounting Fees and Services	The material labeled “Relationship with Independent Public Accountants” on pages 35 and 36 of the Proxy Statement is incorporated by reference in this Report.
Part IV		
Item 15.	Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.

Southwest Bancorp, Inc. (“Southwest”) is the financial holding company for the Stillwater National Bank and Trust Company (“Stillwater National”), SNB Bank of Wichita (“SNB Wichita”), Bank of Kansas (“SNB Kansas”), Business Consulting Group, Inc. (“BCG”), and Healthcare Strategic Support, Inc. (“HSSI”). Through its subsidiaries, Southwest offers commercial and consumer lending, deposit and investment services, and specialized cash management, consulting and other financial services from offices in Oklahoma City, Stillwater, Tulsa, and Chickasha, Oklahoma; Austin, Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, and Tilden, Texas; and Hutchinson, South Hutchinson, Kansas City and Wichita, Kansas, and on the internet, through *SNB DirectBanker*®.

Southwest focuses on converting its strategic vision into long-term shareholder value using its tested business models. This vision includes long-term goals for increasing earnings and banking assets from operations in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas that specialize in serving medical, professional, business, and commercial real estate customers and from more traditional banking operations, including community banking. Southwest’s strategic growth goals include growth from existing and additional offices in carefully selected markets in Texas and other states with concentrations of healthcare and health professionals, business, and their managers and owners, and commercial and commercial real estate borrowers, and careful expansion of community banking operations.

Southwest’s banking philosophy has led to the development of a line of deposit, lending, and other financial products that respond to professional and commercial customer needs for speed, efficiency, and information, and complement more traditional banking products. Southwest has developed a highly automated lockbox, imaging, and information service for commercial customers called “SNB Digital Lockbox” and deposit products that automatically sweep excess funds from commercial demand deposit accounts and invest them in interest bearing funds. Other specialized financial services include integrated document imaging and cash management services designed to help our customers in the healthcare industry and other record-intensive enterprises operate more efficiently.

Southwest maintains close relationships with businesses, professionals and their principals to fulfill their banking needs throughout their business development and professional lives.

Southwest was organized in 1981 as the holding company for Stillwater National, which was chartered in 1894. Southwest became a public company in late 1993 with assets of approximately \$434.0 million. At December 31, 2007, Southwest had total assets of \$2.6 billion, deposits of \$2.1 billion, and shareholders’ equity of \$217.6 million.

Southwest’s two management consulting subsidiaries complement its banking services and help differentiate Southwest from competitors. Healthcare Strategic Support, Inc. provides management consulting services for physicians, hospitals, and healthcare groups. Business Consulting Group, Inc. provides marketing, strategic, logistics, and operations consulting for both small and large commercial enterprises.

Southwest’s common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol OKSB.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report comprises the entire 2007 Form 10-K, other than exhibits, as filed with the SEC. The 2007 annual report to shareholders, including this report, and the annual proxy materials for the 2008 annual meeting are being distributed together to shareholders. Copies of exhibits and additional copies of the Form 10-K can be obtained free of charge by writing to Kerby E. Crowell, Chief Financial Officer, Southwest Bancorp, Inc., P.O. Box 1988, Stillwater, OK 74076. This report is provided along with the annual proxy statement for convenience of use and to decrease costs, but is not part of the proxy materials.

The SEC has not approved or disapproved this Report or passed upon its accuracy or adequacy.

FIVE YEAR SUMMARY OF SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents Southwest's selected consolidated financial data for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2007. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of Southwest, including the accompanying Notes, presented elsewhere in this report.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Operations Data					
Interest income	\$ 177,068	\$ 169,760	\$ 137,344	\$ 104,723	\$ 84,079
Interest expense	84,588	76,922	52,238	32,246	28,611
Net interest income	92,480	92,838	85,106	72,477	55,468
Provision for loan losses	8,581	11,565	15,785	12,868	8,408
Gain on sales of loans and securities, net (1)	4,923	3,689	4,915	3,185	4,139
Noninterest income	11,627	13,087	12,491	10,900	10,361
Noninterest expenses (2)	65,474	56,643	51,873	44,526	38,562
Income before taxes	34,975	41,406	34,854	29,168	22,998
Taxes on income	13,597	15,409	13,840	10,539	8,106
Net income	\$ 21,378	\$ 25,997	\$ 21,014	\$ 18,629	\$ 14,892
Dividends Declared					
Common stock	\$ 5,299	\$ 4,681	\$ 4,035	\$ 3,380	\$ 2,959
Ratio of total dividends declared to net income	24.79%	18.00%	19.20%	18.14%	19.87%
Per Share Data (3)					
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.26
Diluted earnings per common share	1.46	1.79	1.55	1.48	1.22
Common stock cash dividends	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.25
Book value per common share (4)	15.16	13.87	12.16	10.41	9.20
Weighted average common shares outstanding:					
Basic	14,313,239	14,166,634	13,165,642	12,060,842	11,798,810
Diluted	14,617,713	14,492,554	13,563,904	12,548,059	12,159,620
Financial Condition Data (4)					
Investment securities	\$ 256,312	\$ 269,849	\$ 268,093	\$ 220,051	\$ 204,266
Portfolio Loans (6)	2,145,557	1,602,726	1,352,433	1,269,318	1,090,414
Loans held for sale (6)	66,275	188,464	383,447	354,557	218,422
Total loans (5) (6)	2,211,832	1,791,190	1,735,880	1,623,875	1,308,836
Interest-earning assets	2,478,133	2,078,710	2,006,578	1,845,401	1,514,314
Total assets	2,564,298	2,170,628	2,099,639	1,913,787	1,581,564
Interest-bearing deposits	1,801,512	1,511,196	1,433,265	1,316,320	1,036,793
Total deposits	2,058,579	1,765,611	1,657,820	1,500,058	1,204,125
Other borrowings	218,356	138,094	204,508	200,065	183,850
Subordinated debentures	46,393	46,393	46,393	72,180	72,180
Total shareholders' equity (7)	217,609	197,510	170,444	125,984	109,935
Mortgage servicing portfolio	141,680	135,904	133,470	125,353	124,366
Selected Ratios					
Return on average assets	0.94%	1.18%	1.01%	1.03%	0.99%
Return on average equity	10.19	13.99	13.78	15.80	14.59
Net interest margin	4.19	4.41	4.29	4.16	3.80
Efficiency ratio (8)	60.05	51.67	50.60	51.44	55.11
Average assets per employee (9)	\$ 4,661	\$ 5,117	\$ 5,448	\$ 5,098	\$ 4,513

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA (CONTINUED)

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	At December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Asset Quality Ratios					
Allowance for loan losses to total loans (4)	1.34%	1.52%	1.37%	1.17%	1.15%
Nonperforming loans to total loans (4)(10)	1.34	1.64	1.36	1.43	1.22
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans (4)(10)	100.04	92.97	100.96	82.00	94.31
Nonperforming assets to total loans and other real estate					
owned (4)(11)	1.46	1.74	1.76	1.72	1.34
Net loan charge-offs to average total loans	0.33	0.44	0.63	0.58	0.36
Capital Ratios					
Average total shareholders' equity to average assets	9.21	8.47	7.34	6.51	6.75
Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets (4)	9.71	12.25	12.95	10.88	11.13
Total capital to risk-weighted assets (4)	10.97	13.50	14.21	13.92	14.90
Leverage ratio (4)	10.23	10.91	10.24	8.61	9.32

- (1) Gain on sales includes \$1.9 million gain on a partial disposition of an equity security. Please see Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (2) Noninterest expenses include \$3.3 million resulting from the write-off of a cash receivable and associated legal fees and \$713,000 in litigation and settlement costs related to VISA, USA. Please see Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (3) Except as otherwise noted, all share and per share information in this report has been restated to the two-for-one stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend paid August 29, 2003.
- (4) At period end.
- (5) Total loans include loans held for sale.
- (6) Net of unearned discounts but before deduction of allowance for loan losses.
- (7) Reflects the common stock offering and repurchases of common shares in 2005. Please see "Capital Resources" on page 19 and Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (8) The efficiency ratio = noninterest expenses/(net interest income + total noninterest income) as shown on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.
- (9) Ratio = year-to-date average assets divided by the number of full-time equivalent employees at year-end.
- (10) Nonperforming loans consist of nonaccrual loans, loans contractually past due 90 days or more and loans with restructured terms.
- (11) Nonperforming assets consist of nonperforming loans and other real estate owned.

SECURITIES LISTING, PRICES, AND DIVIDENDS**Stock Listing**

Common shares of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. are traded on the National Association of Security Dealers (NASDAQ) Global Select Market under the symbol OKSB.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Computershare Investor Services, LLC
2 North LaSalle St.
Chicago, IL 60602

Recent Stock Prices, Dividends, and Equity Compensation Plan Information

Shareholders received quarterly cash dividends totaling \$5.1 million in 2007 and \$4.6 million in 2006. Regular dividends have been declared and paid every year since Southwest was organized in 1981. Southwest has increased its dividends per share each year since going public in 1993.

The dividend amount is established by the Board of Directors each quarter. In making its decision on dividends, the Board considers operating results, financial condition, capital adequacy, regulatory requirements, shareholder returns, and other factors. The ability of Southwest to pay dividends depends upon dividend payments from its subsidiaries. For information regarding the ability of Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas to pay dividends to Southwest and the restrictions on bank dividends under federal banking laws, see "Note 12. Capital Requirements" to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 55 of this report.

In June 2005, Southwest completed an offering of 2.4 million shares of common stock resulting in net proceeds after underwriting discounts and offering expenses of approximately \$39.5 million. Stifel Nicolaus & Co., Edward Jones & Co., Friedman Billings Ramsey, Keefe Bruyette & Woods, Inc., and SunTrust Robinson Humphrey served as the underwriters in the offering.

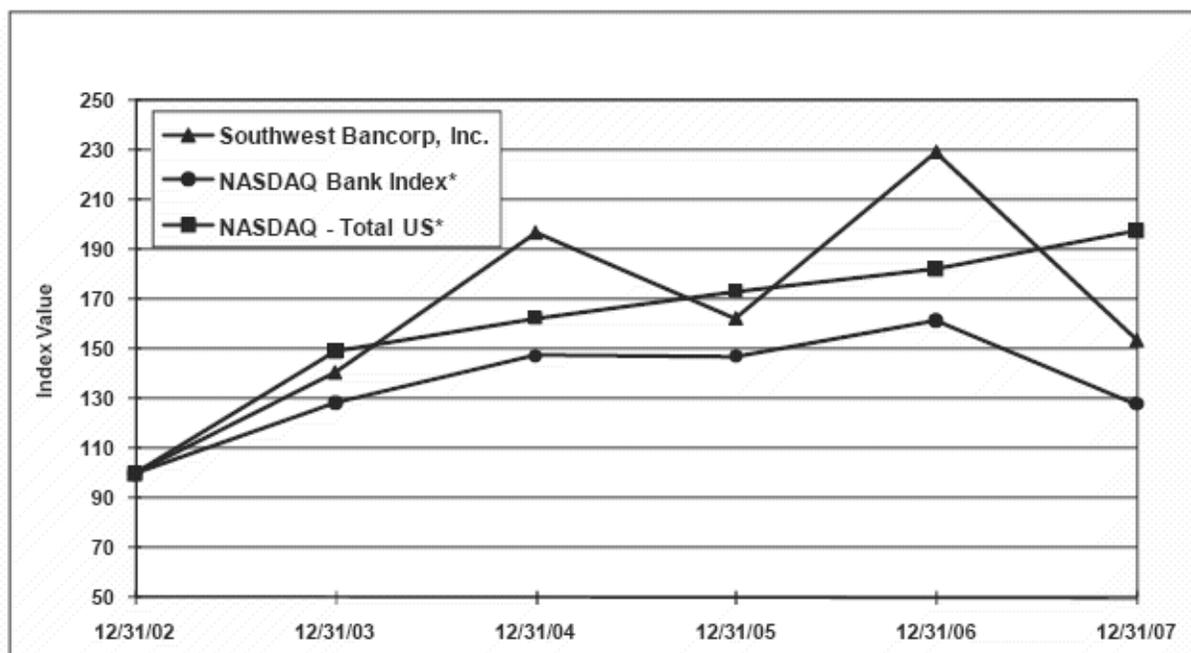
Shares issued under the employee stock purchase plan, which commenced on January 1, 1996, totaled 4,567 in 2007 and 3,248 in 2006, while issuances pursuant to the stock option plans were 95,338 and 201,236 in the respective years.

Southwest has a stock repurchase program that permits the repurchase of up to 5% (approximately 700,000 shares) of Southwest's outstanding common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, in connection with shares expected to be issued under Southwest's stock option and employee benefit plans, and for other corporate purposes. The share repurchases are expected to be made primarily on the open market from time to time until April 1, 2008, or earlier termination of the repurchase program by the Board. Repurchases under the program will be made at the discretion of management based upon market, business, legal, and other factors. This program, which has been publicly announced, replaced a publicly announced program that expired on March 31, 2005. During 2007, no shares were repurchased.

As of March 3, 2008, there were approximately 4,300 holders of record of Southwest's common stock. The following table sets forth the common stock dividends declared for each quarter during 2007 and 2006, and the range of high and low closing trade prices for the common stock for those periods.

	2007			2006		
	High	Low	Dividend Declared	High	Low	Dividend Declared
For the Quarter Ending:						
March 31	\$28.63	\$24.26	\$0.0925	\$22.96	\$19.81	\$0.0825
June 30	27.85	23.55	0.0925	25.76	21.27	0.0825
September 30	25.16	18.00	0.0925	27.01	24.16	0.0825
December 31	21.43	16.10	0.0925	28.67	24.76	0.0825

The following table compares the cumulative total return on a hypothetical investment of \$100 in Southwest's common stock at the closing price on December 31, 2002, through December 31, 2007, with the hypothetical cumulative total return on the NASDAQ Stock Market Index (U.S. Companies) and the NASDAQ Bank Index for the comparable period.



	12/31/02	12/31/03	12/31/04	12/31/05	12/31/06	12/31/07
Southwest	\$ 100	\$ 141	\$ 197	\$ 163	\$ 230	\$ 154
NASDAQ Bank Index	100	129	147	147	161	128
NASDAQ Stock Market Index (U.S.).	100	150	163	174	183	198

The following table presents disclosure regarding equity compensation plans in existence at December 31, 2007, consisting only of the 1994 stock option plan (expired but having outstanding options that may still be exercised) and the 1999 stock option plan, both of which were approved by the shareholders.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans excluding securities reflected in column(a) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	883,770	\$15.56	414,725
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	0	0	0
Total	883,770	\$15.56	414,725

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

In 2007, Southwest Bancorp, Inc.'s ("Southwest") loans, deposits, and assets reached their highest levels in our history. The earnings decline was the result of declining interest margin and increased net noninterest expense.

- Net income for 2007 was \$21.4 million, down from \$26.0 million in 2006 and up from \$21.0 million in 2005.
- Diluted earnings per common share decreased to \$1.46 in 2007, compared to \$1.79 in 2006, and \$1.55 in 2005.
- Total loans grew to \$2.21 billion at December 31, 2007, compared to \$1.79 billion at December 31, 2006, and \$1.74 billion at December 31, 2005.
- Total shareholders' equity at year-end 2007 increased 10% to \$217.6 million compared to \$197.5 million for 2006 and \$170.4 million for 2005.
- Total assets at year-end 2007 increased 18%, ending the year at \$2.56 billion compared to \$2.17 billion at year-end 2006, and \$2.10 billion at year-end 2005.
- Portfolio loans at year-end 2007 increased by \$542.8 million, or 34% to \$2.15 billion at December 31, 2007, compared to \$1.60 billion at December 31, 2006, and \$1.35 billion at December 31, 2005.

Results of Operations

For the year ended December 31, 2007, Southwest reported net income of \$21.4 million, a \$4.6 million, or 18%, decrease from the \$26.0 million earned in 2006. Basic earnings per common share decreased by 19% to \$1.49 per share for 2007 from \$1.84 per share for 2006. Diluted earnings per common share decreased by 18% to \$1.46 per share for 2007 from \$1.79 per share for 2006.

While Southwest increased portfolio loans by 34%, the reduction in market interest rates resulted in a decrease in yields on earning assets, but high demand for deposits increased our borrowing costs. There were also several unexpected expenses during 2007: the write-off of an ATM cash shortage of \$2.5 million and legal expenses related to this matter of \$785,000 and additional legal expenses related to Stillwater National's interest, as a VISA issuing bank, of VISA USA litigation and settlement costs of \$713,000.

For the year ended December 31, 2006, Southwest reported net income of \$26.0 million, a \$5.0 million, or 24%, increase over the \$21.0 million earned in 2005. Basic earnings per common share increased by 15% to \$1.84 per share for 2006, from \$1.60 per share for 2005. Diluted earnings per common share increased by 15% to \$1.79 per share for 2006 from \$1.55 per share for 2005.

These factors are discussed in more detail in the sections that follow.

Summary of Annual Changes in Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data for the years 2007, 2006, and 2005, and the annual changes between those years.

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	2007	<i>2007 Change From 2006</i>	2006	<i>2006 Change From 2005</i>	2005	<i>2005 Change From 2004</i>
Operations Data						
Interest income	\$ 177,068	\$ 7,308	\$ 169,760	\$ 32,416	\$ 137,344	\$ 32,621
Interest expense	84,588	7,666	76,922	24,684	52,238	19,992
Net interest income	92,480	(358)	92,838	7,732	85,106	12,629
Provision for loan losses	8,581	(2,984)	11,565	(4,220)	15,785	2,917
Gain on sales of loans and securities	4,923	1,234	3,689	(1,226)	4,915	1,730
Noninterest income	11,627	(1,460)	13,087	596	12,491	1,591
Noninterest expenses	65,474	8,831	56,643	4,770	51,873	7,347
Income before taxes	34,975	(6,431)	41,406	6,552	34,854	5,686
Taxes on income	13,597	(1,812)	15,409	1,569	13,840	3,301
Net income	\$ 21,378	\$ (4,619)	\$ 25,997	\$ 4,983	\$ 21,014	\$ 2,385
Per Share Data						
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.49	\$ (0.35)	\$ 1.84	\$ 0.24	\$ 1.60	\$ 0.06
Diluted earnings per common share	1.46	(0.33)	1.79	0.24	1.55	0.07
Financial Condition Data — Averages						
Investment securities	\$ 276,867	\$ 6,515	\$ 270,352	\$ 25,266	\$ 245,086	\$ 30,098
Total loans	1,922,867	91,871	1,830,996	96,495	1,734,501	206,566
Interest-earning assets	2,204,870	100,180	2,104,690	121,353	1,983,337	239,351
Total assets	2,279,425	84,330	2,195,095	119,314	2,075,781	265,857
Interest-bearing deposits	1,595,366	97,233	1,498,133	65,120	1,433,013	252,043
Total deposits	1,839,825	112,012	1,727,813	89,302	1,638,511	283,175
Other borrowings	161,684	(52,993)	214,677	5,574	209,103	(43,028)
Subordinated debentures	46,393	—	46,393	(12,293)	58,686	(13,494)
Total shareholders' equity	209,885	24,068	185,817	33,363	152,454	34,542
Selected Ratios						
Return on average assets	0.94%	(0.24)%	1.18%	0.17%	1.01%	(0.02)%
Return on average equity	10.19	(3.80)	13.99	0.21	13.78	(2.02)
Net interest margin	4.19	(0.22)	4.41	0.12	4.29	0.13
Asset Quality Ratios						
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.34%	(0.18)%	1.52%	0.15%	1.37%	0.20%
Nonperforming loans to total loans	1.34	(0.30)	1.64	0.28	1.36	(0.07)
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	100.04	7.07	92.97	(7.99)	100.96	18.96
Nonperforming assets to total loans and other real estate	1.46	(0.28)	1.74	(0.02)	1.76	0.04
Net loan charge-offs to average total loans	0.33	(0.11)	0.44	(0.19)	0.63	0.05

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the difference between interest income on earning assets, such as loans and investment securities, and interest expense on liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings, which are used to fund those assets. Net interest income is Southwest's largest source of revenue, representing 85% of total revenue in 2007. Net interest margin is net interest income as a percentage of average earning assets for the period. Net interest income and net interest margin increase or decrease as a result of changes in the levels of interest rates, the volume and the mix of earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and the percentage of interest-earning assets funded by noninterest-bearing funding sources.

Net interest income for 2007 was \$92.5 million, a decrease of \$358,000, or less than 1%, from the \$92.8 million earned in 2006. The net interest margin was 4.19% for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of twenty-two basis points from 2006.

The 2007 decrease in net interest income and net interest margin from 2006 is the result of the Company being asset sensitive combined with governmental actions to lower market interest rates in the wake of the subprime crisis. The resulting margin squeeze produced a slight drop in the net interest income. For further analysis of asset sensitivity please see the discussion of Asset/Liability Management and Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk on pages 22 through 24 and Effect of Volume and Rate Changes on Net Interest Income on page 9.

The table on the next page provides certain information relating to Southwest's average consolidated statements of financial condition and reflects the interest income on interest-earning assets, interest expense of interest-bearing liabilities, and the average yields earned and rates paid for the periods indicated. Yields and rates are derived by dividing income or expense reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations by the average daily balance of the related assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented. Nonaccrual loans have been included in the average balances of total loans.

The composition of average interest-bearing liabilities changed over the periods as Southwest increased noninterest-bearing deposits. The changes in the composition of interest-earning assets and their funding sources reflect market demand and management's efforts to maximize net interest margin while controlling interest rate, credit and other risks.

Consolidated Average Balances, Yields and Rates

For the Year Ended December 31,

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007			2006			2005		
	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest	Yield/ Rate ⁽¹⁾
Assets									
Total loans and leases	\$1,922,867	\$165,759	8.62%	\$1,830,996	\$158,873	8.68%	\$1,734,501	\$128,011	7.38%
Investment securities	276,867	11,055	3.99	270,352	10,722	3.97	245,086	9,211	3.76
Other interest-earning assets	5,136	254	4.95	3,342	165	4.94	3,750	122	3.25
Total interest-earning assets	2,204,870	177,068	8.03	2,104,690	169,760	8.07	1,983,337	137,344	6.92
Other assets	74,555			90,405			92,444		
Total assets	\$2,279,425			\$2,195,095			\$2,075,781		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity									
Interest-bearing demand									
deposits	\$ 62,038	\$ 355	0.57%	\$ 56,984	\$ 282	0.49%	\$ 58,243	\$ 267	0.46%
Money market accounts	449,266	19,664	4.38	384,470	16,020	4.17	392,554	10,727	2.73
Savings accounts	12,274	87	0.71	9,734	50	0.51	8,631	21	0.24
Time deposits	1,071,788	53,033	4.95	1,046,945	46,750	4.47	973,585	29,767	3.06
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,595,366	73,139	4.58	1,498,133	63,102	4.21	1,433,013	40,782	2.85
Other borrowings	161,684	7,555	4.67	214,677	10,023	4.67	209,103	7,343	3.51
Subordinated debentures	46,393	3,894	8.39	46,393	3,797	8.18	58,686	4,113	7.01
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,803,443	84,588	4.69	1,759,203	76,922	4.37	1,700,802	52,238	3.07
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	244,459			229,680			205,498		
Other liabilities	21,638			20,395			17,027		
Shareholders' equity	209,885			185,817			152,454		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,279,425			\$2,195,095			\$2,075,781		
Net interest income		\$ 92,480			\$ 92,838			\$ 85,106	
Interest rate spread			3.34%			3.70%			3.85%
Net interest margin (2)			4.19%			4.41%			4.29%
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			122.26%			119.64%			116.61%

(1) Yields, interest rate spreads, and net interest margins are calculated using income recorded in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"), and are not shown on the higher, non-GAAP tax-equivalent basis.

(2) Net interest margin = net interest income / total average interest-earning assets.

The following table analyzes changes in interest income and interest expense of Southwest for the periods indicated. Information is provided on changes attributable to changes in average volumes and changes in rates for each category of interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability.

Effect of Volume and Rate Changes on Net Interest Income

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007 vs. 2006			2006 vs. 2005		
	Increase Or (Decrease)	Due to Change In Average:		Increase Or (Decrease)	Due to Change In Average:	
		Volume	Rate		Volume	Rate
Interest earned on:						
Loans receivable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,886	\$ 7,926	\$ (1,040)	\$ 30,862	\$ 7,423	\$ 23,439
Investment securities	333	260	73	1,511	984	527
Other interest-earning assets	89	89	—	43	(14)	57
Total interest income	7,308	8,048	(740)	32,416	8,779	23,637
Interest paid on:						
Interest-bearing demand	73	26	47	15	(6)	21
Money market accounts	3,644	2,805	839	5,293	(225)	5,518
Savings accounts	37	15	22	29	3	26
Time deposits	6,283	1,088	5,195	16,983	2,494	14,489
Other borrowings	(2,468)	(2,476)	8	2,680	201	2,479
Subordinated debentures	97	—	97	(316)	(942)	626
Total interest expense	7,666	1,971	5,695	24,684	1,851	22,833
Net interest income	\$ (358)	\$ 6,077	\$ (6,435)	\$ 7,732	\$ 6,928	\$ 804

(1) Average balances include nonaccrual loans. Fees included in interest income on loans receivable are not considered material. Interest on tax-exempt loans and securities is not shown on a tax-equivalent basis because it is not considered material. Changes in rate-volume (changes in rate multiplied by changes in volume) are allocated between changes in rate and changes in volume in proportion to the relative contribution of each.

The following table presents annual changes in net interest income due to volume, due to rate, and in total for the years 2007, 2006 and 2005.

<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	At December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Change due to:			
Volume	\$ 6,077	\$6,928	\$10,806
Rate	(6,435)	804	1,823
Total	\$ (358)	\$7,732	\$12,629

Net interest income for 2007 was \$92.5 million, a decrease of \$358,000, or less than 1%, from the \$92.8 million earned in 2006. Net interest margin was 4.19% for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of twenty-two basis points from 2006.

Net interest income for 2006 was \$92.8 million, an increase of \$7.7 million, or 9%, from the \$85.1 million earned in 2005. Net interest margin was 4.41% for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of twelve basis points from 2005.

Interest rate spread, which represents the difference between the rate earned on interest-earning assets and the rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities, was 3.34% for 2007 compared to 3.70% for 2006 and 3.85% for 2005.

Southwest has seen growth in noninterest-bearing deposit accounts which are an alternative funding source to interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings. The average balance of noninterest-bearing deposit accounts increased to \$244.5 million in 2007 from \$229.7 million in 2006 and \$205.5 million in 2005.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

Southwest makes provisions for loan losses in amounts necessary to maintain the allowance for loan losses at the level Southwest determines is appropriate based on a systematic methodology. The amount of the allowance is based on careful, continuous review and evaluation of the loan portfolio and ongoing, quarterly assessments of the probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio. Southwest's systematic methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance includes determination of a formula allowance, specific allowances and an unallocated allowance. See "Allowance for Loan Losses" in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of Southwest's allowance for loan losses methodology.

Based upon this methodology, management established an allowance of \$29.6 million, or 1.34% of total loans, at December 31, 2007 compared to an allowance of \$27.3 million, or 1.52% of total loans, at December 31, 2006. This represents an increase in the allowance of \$2.3 million, or 8%, from year-end 2006.

At December 31, 2007, total nonperforming loans were \$29.6 million, or 1.34% of total loans, compared to \$29.4 million, or 1.64% of total loans, at December 31, 2006. The government guaranteed portions of year-end nonperforming loans were \$1.3 million for 2007 and \$1.6 million for 2006. The allowance for loan losses equaled 100.04% of nonperforming loans at December 31, 2007 compared to 92.97% at December 31, 2006. During 2007, 2006, and 2005, the provisions for loan losses were \$8.6 million, \$11.6 million, and \$15.8 million, respectively, while net charge-offs were \$6.3 million, \$8.1 million, and \$11.0 million, respectively.

Performing loans considered potential nonperforming loans, loans which are not included in the past due, nonaccrual, or restructured categories, but for which known information about possible credit problems cause management to be uncertain as to the ability of the borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms, amounted to approximately \$61.6 million at December 31, 2007, compared to \$50.6 million at December 31, 2006.

Loans may be monitored by management and reported in potential nonperforming loans for an extended period of time during which management continues to be uncertain as to the ability of certain borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms. These loans are subject to continuing management attention and are considered by management in determining the level of the allowance for loan losses.

The dollar amount of the allowance increased during 2007 while the percentage of the allowance to loans decreased. The allowance increase was primarily the result of increases in portfolio loans. The decrease in the percentage of the allowance to loans was the result of a decrease in allowance related to problem loans and a decrease in the general allowance offset by the increased loan volume, and potential nonperforming loans. At December 31, 2007, the unallocated allowance totaled \$1.9 million, a \$511,000 decrease from year-end 2006, and accounted for 6% of the total allowance in 2007 and 9% of the total allowance in 2006. The unallocated allowance related primarily to changes in general economic conditions, portfolio trends and concentrations and growth in the portfolio.

Both the dollar amount and the percentage of the allowance to loans increased during 2006. The increase was primarily the result of increases in the loss ratios used for non-risk rated commercial loans, increased allocations on impaired loans, and increases in portfolio loans partially offset by a decrease in allowance related to potential problem loans. At December 31, 2006, the unallocated allowance totaled \$2.4 million, a \$350,000 increase from year-end 2005, and accounted for 9% of the total allowance in both years. The unallocated allowance related primarily to changes in general economic conditions, portfolio trends and concentrations, and growth in the portfolio.

Management strives to carefully monitor credit quality and to identify loans that may become nonperforming. At any time, however, there are loans included in the portfolio that will result in losses to Southwest, but that have not been identified as nonperforming or potential problem loans. Because the loan portfolio contains a significant number of commercial and commercial real estate loans with relatively large balances, the unexpected deterioration of one or a few of such loans may cause a significant increase in nonperforming assets, the provision for loan losses, nonperforming assets, and charge-offs.

At December 31, 2007, the reserve for unfunded loan commitments was \$3.1 million, up from the \$1.9 million reserve as of December 31, 2006 due to an increase in commitments and the reserve on commitments related to potential problem loans. The reserve, which is included in other liabilities on Southwest's statement of financial condition, is computed using a methodology similar to that used to determine the allowance for loan losses, modified to take into account the probability of a drawdown on the commitment.

The following table presents a five-year history of the allocation of the allowance for loan losses along with the percentage of total loans in each category.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31,									
	2007		2006		2005		2004		2003	
Real estate mortgage —										
Commercial	\$10,126	34%	\$ 9,641	34%	\$ 8,186	32%	\$ 6,430	32%	\$ 5,297	31%
One to four family residential	693	5	492	5	584	5	724	5	319	6
Real estate construction	5,649	33	1,790	25	1,547	17	1,008	15	1,179	18
Commercial	10,369	23	12,321	24	10,922	22	6,898	24	6,451	27
Installment and consumer										
Guaranteed student loans	31	3	90	10	189	22	175	22	105	16
Other	804	2	536	2	311	2	648	2	362	2
Unallocated	1,912	—	2,423	—	2,073	—	3,108	—	1,296	—
Total	<u>\$29,584</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$27,293</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$23,812</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$18,991</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$15,009</u>	<u>100%</u>

The following table analyzes Southwest's allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated.

Analysis of Loans and Leases

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Balance at beginning of period	\$27,293	\$23,812	\$18,991	\$15,009	\$11,163
Loans charged-off:					
Real estate mortgage	1,877	708	2,872	812	717
Real estate construction	129	445	155	275	3
Commercial	4,579	7,393	8,587	8,382	3,915
Installment and consumer	414	379	406	565	442
Total charge-offs	6,999	8,925	12,020	10,034	5,077
Recoveries:					
Real estate mortgage	32	414	186	151	173
Real estate construction	—	—	1	—	—
Commercial	606	403	706	907	230
Installment and consumer	71	24	163	90	112
Total recoveries	709	841	1,056	1,148	515
Net loans charged-off	6,290	8,084	10,964	8,886	4,562
Provision for loan losses	8,581	11,565	15,785	12,868	8,408
Balance at end of period	\$29,584	\$27,293	\$23,812	\$18,991	\$15,009

Ratio of allowance for loan losses to total loans at end of period	1.34	1.52	1.37	1.17	1.15
Ratio of net charge-offs to average total loans during the period	0.33	0.44	0.63	0.58	0.36

The following table shows the amounts of nonperforming assets at the end of the periods indicated. Please see Note 1 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of Southwest's policy for placing loans on nonaccrual status.

Nonperforming Assets

	At December 31,				
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Total nonaccrual	\$19,534	\$26,735	\$22,099	\$22,230	\$14,530
Total past due 90 days or more	10,037	2,622	1,486	929	1,384
Total nonperforming loans	29,571	29,357	23,585	23,159	15,914
Other real estate owned	2,679	1,873	7,130	4,937	1,699
Total nonperforming assets	\$32,250	\$31,230	\$30,715	\$28,096	\$17,613
Nonperforming assets to loans and other real estate owned	1.46%	1.74%	1.76%	1.72%	1.34%
Nonperforming loans to total loans	1.34%	1.64%	1.36%	1.43%	1.22%
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	100.04%	92.97%	100.96%	82.00%	94.31%
Government-guaranteed portion of nonperforming loans	\$ 1,337	\$ 1,629	\$ 1,602	\$ 1,458	\$ 2,694

At December 31, 2007, a majority of nonperforming assets were commercial real estate and commercial loans. At December 31, 2007, four credit relationships represented 63% of nonperforming loans and 58% of nonperforming assets.

If interest on the nonaccrual loans had been accrued during 2007, the interest income reported in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations would have increased by approximately \$1.4 million. Interest income recognized on impaired loans totaled \$10,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income was \$16.6 million for 2007, a 1% decrease when compared with 2006. Noninterest income in 2006 decreased 4% when compared with 2005.

COMPARISON SUMMARY-NONINTEREST INCOME

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	<i>2007 Change From 2006</i>	2006	<i>2006 Change From 2005</i>	2005
Service charges and fees	\$ 9,920	<i>\$ (1,572)</i>	\$11,492	<i>\$ 547</i>	\$10,945
Other Noninterest income	1,707	<i>112</i>	1,595	<i>49</i>	1,546
Gain on sales of loans	3,339	<i>(99)</i>	3,438	<i>(1,477)</i>	4,915
Gain on sales of investment securities	1,584	<i>1,333</i>	251	<i>251</i>	—
Total noninterest income	\$16,550	<i>\$ (226)</i>	\$16,776	<i>\$ (630)</i>	\$17,406

Service charges and fees decreased \$1.6 million, or 14%, in 2007 due to decreased ATM fees as a result of decreasing the ATM business and selling several of Southwest's ATMs. Although Southwest's ATM fees decreased, the business did not provide a significant contribution to net income in any of the reported periods, and the reduction of its owned ATMs will not have a significant effect on future net income. Service charges and fees increased \$547,000, or 5%, in 2006 due to increased ATM, overdraft, and brokerage fees.

Gain on sales of investment securities increased \$1.3 million in 2007 from 2006 primarily as a result of a \$1.9 million gain on sale of shares received in a debt restructuring, offset by a securities loss of \$448,000 recorded due to the other than temporary impairment of certain equity securities of one issuer.

For 2006, a 30% decrease in gains on sales of loans was the major factor for the decrease in noninterest income. This decrease was due to a \$465,000 decrease in gains on sales of student loans, a \$257,000 decrease in gains on sales of mortgage loans due to higher mortgage interest rates, and a \$755,000 decrease in gains on sales of other loans.

Noninterest expense

Noninterest expense was \$65.5 million for 2007, an increase of \$8.8 million, or 16%, from 2006. Noninterest expense increased \$4.8 million, or 9%, in 2006 from 2005.

COMPARISON SUMMARY-NONINTEREST EXPENSE

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	<i>2007 Change From 2006</i>	2006	<i>2006 Change From 2005</i>	2005
Salaries and employee benefits	\$35,287	\$ 4,390	\$30,897	\$ 5,612	\$25,285
Occupancy	9,845	(345)	10,190	280	9,910
FDIC and other insurance	622	111	511	25	486
Other real estate, net	(58)	(344)	286	(685)	971
Provision for unfunded loan commitments	1,129	1,091	38	(899)	937
General and administrative	18,649	3,928	14,721	437	14,284
Total noninterest expense	\$65,474	\$ 8,831	\$56,643	\$ 4,770	\$51,873

Salaries and employee benefits increased \$4.4 million, or 14%, in 2007 and \$5.6 million, or 22% in 2006 primarily as a result of the cost of employees added as a result of the SNB Kansas and McMullen Bank acquisitions, as well as normal increases in salaries and benefits of existing staff and increased recruitment expenses in connection with the market expansions.

Occupancy expense decreased \$345,000, or 3%, in 2007 due to decreased data processing fees associated with the ATM system, as well as decreased data processing costs and guarantee fees related to guaranteed student loans. However, occupancy expense increased \$280,000, or 3%, in 2006 due to the expenses related to opening new offices in Texas and Kansas, and furniture and equipment costs related to those offices.

During 2007, Southwest received income from acquired properties thereby decreasing other real estate expenses. The decreased other real estate expenses in 2006 occurred as Southwest sold certain acquired properties.

Provision for unfunded loan commitments increased \$1.1 million in 2007 from 2006 due to an increase both in commitments and the reserve on commitments related to potential problem loans.

General and administrative expenses increased \$3.9 million, or 27%, in 2007 and \$437,000, or 3%, in 2006. The increased general and administrative expenses in 2007 are the result of the write-off of the \$2.5 million cash receivable and the associated legal fees of approximately \$785,000, and Stillwater National's interest as a VISA issuing bank, of VISA USA litigation and settlement costs of \$713,000.

Operating Segments

CONTRIBUTION OF OPERATING SEGMENTS

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Oklahoma banking	\$ 17,285	\$ 15,404	\$ 11,875
Other states banking	8,224	6,239	3,387
Secondary market	1,097	6,067	9,516
Other operations	(5,228)	(1,713)	(3,764)
Consolidated net income	\$ 21,378	\$ 25,997	\$ 21,014
Oklahoma banking	\$1,039,001	\$ 912,862	\$ 836,850
Other states banking	1,106,556	689,864	518,708
Secondary market	66,275	188,464	380,346
Other operations	—	—	(24)
Consolidated total loans	\$2,211,832	\$1,791,190	\$1,735,880
Oklahoma banking	\$1,048,633	\$ 918,815	\$ 843,584
Other states banking	1,119,396	694,346	516,212
Secondary market	71,843	201,131	397,940
Other operations	324,426	356,336	341,903
Consolidated total assets	\$2,564,298	\$2,170,628	\$2,099,639
Oklahoma banking	\$1,278,954	\$1,161,549	\$1,056,936
Other states banking	247,807	160,603	87,275
Secondary market	1,346	763	2,872
Other operations	530,472	442,696	510,737
Consolidated total deposits	\$2,058,579	\$1,765,611	\$1,657,820

Southwest has four reportable operating segments: Oklahoma Banking operations; Other States Banking operations; loans originated for sale in the secondary market ("Secondary Market"), and Other Operations. These business units were identified through the products and services that are offered within each unit and the geographic area they serve.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2007, capital is assigned and the credit allocated to each of the segments rather than remaining in the Other Operating Segment. The amounts for 2006 and 2005 have been restated using Southwest's risk based capital pricing methodology which assigns capital by asset, deposit, or revenue category based on Credit Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk and Liquidity Risk.

The contribution of the Oklahoma Banking segment increased \$1.9 million, or 12%, in 2007, primarily as a result of a decrease of \$4.5 million in the provision for loan loss and an increase of \$1.5 million in noninterest income offset in part by increased noninterest expenses of \$1.4 million and a \$2.0 million increase in taxes. Oklahoma Banking segment net income increased \$3.5 million, or 30%, in 2006, primarily as a result of increased net interest income of \$2.4 million and a decrease in the provision for loan loss of \$4.2 million offset by increased noninterest expense of \$1.8 million and a \$1.0 million increase in taxes.

The contribution of the Other States Banking segment increased by \$2.0 million, or 32%, in 2007, primarily as a result of a \$9.3 million increase in net interest income and an increase of \$1.0 million in noninterest income, offset by a \$5.9 million increase in noninterest expenses, a \$1.5 million increase in the provision for loan loss, and a \$905,000 increase in taxes. Other states banking net income increased by \$2.9 million, or 84%, in 2006, primarily as a result of an \$8.7 million increase in net interest income, partially offset by a \$3.9 million increase in noninterest expenses and a \$1.9 million increase in taxes. At December 31, 2007, Southwest's seven Texas and four Kansas offices accounted for \$1.1 billion in loans, or 52% of total portfolio loans.

The growth in total portfolio loans from the Oklahoma and Other States Banking segments more than offset the decline in Secondary Market loans described below.

The Secondary Market segment contributed \$1.1 million to net income in 2007, a reduction of \$5.0 million, or 82%, from 2006. The reduction occurred primarily in net interest income which decreased \$7.8 million due primarily to the lower volumes of guaranteed student loans. This reduction, and a \$276,000 decrease in other noninterest income, was partially offset by a \$781,000 decrease in noninterest expense. The Secondary Market segment contributed \$6.1 million to net income in 2006, a reduction of \$3.4 million, or 36%, from 2005. The reduction occurred primarily in net interest income which decreased \$7.8 million due mainly to the lower volumes of guaranteed student loans. See “Business — Secondary Market Segment” on page 70.

The Other Operations segment includes the write-off of the \$2.5 million cash receivable and the associated legal fees of approximately \$785,000, and Stillwater National’s interest as a VISA issuing bank, of VISA USA litigation and settlements costs of \$713,000. Also included in this segment are nonbank cash machine operations. Southwest reduced the number of operated machines to 6 as of December 31, 2007 from 90 as of December 31, 2006. .

The segment disclosures above and in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements show that the Oklahoma Banking and Other States Banking segments provide the majority of consolidated net interest income and net income, and by year-end 2007 accounted for approximately \$2.2 billion, or 85%, of total assets.

The segment disclosures are based upon a number of assumptions and allocations of expense. Southwest allocates resources and evaluates performance of its segments after allocation of funds, indirect expenses, taxes, and capital costs. The funds management unit is included in the Other Operations segment. The value of funds provided and cost of funds borrowed from the funds management unit by the operating segments are internally priced at rates that approximate market rates for funds with similar duration.

Taxes on Income

Southwest’s income tax expense for fiscal years 2007, 2006, and 2005 was \$13.6 million, \$15.4 million, and \$13.8 million, respectively. Southwest’s effective tax rates have been lower than statutory federal and state statutory rates primarily because of tax-exempt income on municipal obligations and loans and the organization in July 2001 of a real estate investment trust, as well as tax credits generated by certain lending and investment activities.

Financial Condition

Southwest’s total assets increased by \$393.7 million, or 18%, to \$2.6 billion at December 31, 2007, compared to \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2006 after increasing by \$71.0 million, or 3%, between December 31, 2006 and 2005. The growth in assets in 2007 was primarily attributable to the \$420.6 million, or 24%, increase in total loans. The growth in assets during 2007 also reflects the SNB Kansas acquisition which added \$75.8 million in assets.

Southwest’s investment securities decreased by \$13.5 million, or 5%, to \$256.3 million at December 31, 2007 from \$269.8 million at December 31, 2006. The decreases in 2007 came from federal agency securities, which decreased \$32.3 million, or 15%, and other securities, which decreased \$1.5 million, or 7%, offset by increases in mortgage-backed securities, which increased \$13.9 million, or 57% and tax-exempt municipal securities, which increased \$6.3 million.

Southwest’s investment securities increased by \$1.8 million, or 1%, to \$269.8 million at December 31, 2006, from \$268.1 million at December 31, 2005. The increases in 2006 came from FRB and FHLB stock, which increased \$2.5 million, or 26%, and mortgage-backed securities, which increased \$2.3 million, or 10%. Tax-

exempt municipal securities decreased to \$2.9 million at December 31, 2006, from \$3.5 million at December 31, 2005.

Analysis of Securities

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
U.S. Government obligations	\$ 1,000	\$ 993	\$ 1,990
Federal agency securities	189,127	221,391	225,120
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	9,171	2,854	3,457
Mortgage-backed securities	38,347	24,453	22,186
Other securities	18,667	20,158	15,339
Total investment securities	<u>\$256,312</u>	<u>\$269,849</u>	<u>\$268,093</u>
Available for sale (fair value)	\$237,358	\$255,904	\$256,751
Held to maturity (amortized cost)	5,838	1,630	1,538
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	13,116	12,315	9,804
Total investment securities	<u>\$256,312</u>	<u>\$269,849</u>	<u>\$268,093</u>

Southwest does not have any material amounts of investment securities or other interest-earning assets, other than loans, that would have been classified as nonperforming if such assets were loans, or which were recognized by management as potential problem assets based upon known information about possible credit problems of the borrower or issuer.

The following table shows the maturities, carrying value (amortized cost for investment securities being held to maturity or estimated fair value for investment securities available for sale), estimated fair market values, and average yields for Southwest's investment portfolio at December 31, 2007. Yields are not presented on a tax-equivalent basis. Maturities of mortgage-backed securities are based on expected maturities. Expected maturities differ from contractual maturities because borrowers on the underlying mortgages may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties. The securities of no single issuer (other than the United States or its agencies), or in the case of securities issued by state and political subdivisions, no source or group of sources of repayment, accounted for more than 10% of shareholders' equity of Southwest at December 31, 2007.

Maturity Table for Investment Securities

	One Year or Less		Two through Five Years		Six through Ten Years		More than Ten Years		Total Investment Securities		
	Cost	Yield	Cost	Yield	Cost	Yield	Cost	Yield	Cost	Market	Yield
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>											
Held to Maturity:											
U.S. government obligations	\$ 1,000	4.85%	\$ —	—%	\$ —	—%	\$ —	—%	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,009	4.85%
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	—	—	4,838	3.57%	—	—%	—	—%	4,838	4,829	3.57%
Total	\$ 1,000	4.85%	\$ 4,838	3.57%	\$ —	—%	\$ —	—%	\$ 5,838	\$ 5,838	3.79%
Note: Average yield for investments held for sale is based on amortized cost											
Available for Sale:											
Federal agency securities	\$157,744	3.63%	\$31,698	4.61%	\$ —	—%	\$ —	—%	\$189,442	\$189,127	3.79%
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	1,507	3.92%	2,812	3.54%	—	—%	—	—%	4,319	4,333	3.67%
Mortgage-backed securities	6,407	3.98%	29,409	5.26%	2,267	4.74%	17	2.98%	38,100	38,347	5.01%
Other securities	—	—%	17,962	—%	—	—%	—	—%	17,962	18,667	0.00%
Total	\$165,658	3.64%	\$81,881	3.79%	\$2,267	4.74%	\$ 17	2.98%	\$249,823	\$250,474	3.70%
Total	\$166,658		\$86,719		\$2,267		\$ 17		\$255,661	\$256,312	

Total loans were \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2007, an increase of \$420.6 million, or 23%, compared to December 31, 2006. All categories of loans increased, except student loans. The allowance for loan losses increased by \$2.3 million, or 8%, from December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007. At December 31, 2007, the allowance for loan losses was \$29.6 million, or 1.34% of total loans, compared to \$27.3 million, or 1.52% of total loans, at December 31, 2006.

Total loans were \$1.79 billion at December 31, 2006, an increase of \$55.3 million, or 3%, compared to December 31, 2005. All categories of loans increased except 1-4 family and student loans. The allowance for loan losses increased by \$3.5 million, or 15%, from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006, the allowance for loan losses was \$27.3 million, or 1.52% of total loans, compared to 23.8 million, or 1.37% of total loans, at December 31, 2005. (See "Provision for Loan Losses" on page 10.)

Southwest's loan portfolio is centered in Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas and these markets have not demonstrated any significant stress levels in relation to the changing economies.

This table presents the trends in the composition of the loan portfolio over the previous five years.

Trends in the Composition of the Loan Portfolio

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Real estate mortgage —					
Commercial	\$ 750,047	\$ 609,271	\$ 563,074	\$ 523,358	\$ 402,596
One to four family residential	111,085	91,441	93,478	87,858	83,250
Real estate construction	724,929	453,750	299,344	248,278	230,292
Commercial	521,501	424,189	374,101	390,272	355,965
Installment and consumer —					
Guaranteed student loans	61,555	181,458	377,110	348,970	211,546
Other	42,715	31,081	28,773	25,139	25,187
	<u>2,211,832</u>	<u>1,791,190</u>	<u>1,735,880</u>	<u>1,623,875</u>	<u>1,308,836</u>
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(29,584)	(27,293)	(23,812)	(18,991)	(15,009)
Total loans, net	<u>\$2,182,248</u>	<u>\$1,763,897</u>	<u>\$1,712,068</u>	<u>\$1,604,884</u>	<u>\$1,293,827</u>

Southwest has a continuing strategic focus on providing loans and other services to healthcare and health professionals, businesses and their managers and owners, and commercial and commercial real estate borrowers. At December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, loans to individuals and businesses in the healthcare industry totaled \$614.6 million, or 28% of total loans and \$518.8 million, or 29% of total loans, respectively.

Capital Resources

At December 31, 2007, total shareholders' equity was \$217.6 million compared to \$197.5 million at December 31, 2006. Earnings, net of common dividends, contributed \$16.1 million to shareholders' equity. Sales of common stock through the dividend reinvestment plan, the employee stock purchase plan, and the employee stock option plan contributed an additional \$2.3 million to shareholders' equity in 2007, including stock option and restricted stock grants and tax benefits realized by Southwest relating to option exercises. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, these tax benefits increase shareholders' equity, but do not affect net income. Net unrealized holding gains on investment securities available for sale (net of tax) increased to \$408,000 at December 31, 2007, compared to a loss of \$1.7 million at December 31, 2006. Repurchases of approximately 700,000 shares may be made under the repurchase plan adopted in January 2006. Repurchases may be made from time to time based on market conditions, projected capital needs, and other factors. No repurchases were made in 2007.

At December 31, 2006, total shareholders' equity was \$197.5 million compared to \$170.4 million at December 31, 2005. Earnings, net of common dividends, contributed \$21.3 million to shareholders' equity. Sales of common stock through the dividend reinvestment plan, the employee stock purchase plan, and the employee stock option plan contributed an additional \$3.9 million to shareholders' equity in 2006, including stock option and restricted stock grants and tax benefits realized by Southwest relating to option exercises. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, these tax benefits increase shareholders' equity, but do not affect net income. Net unrealized holding losses on investment securities available for sale (net of tax) decreased to \$1.7 million at December 31, 2006, compared to a loss of \$3.3 million at December 31, 2005. During 2005, repurchased shares were used to satisfy the requirements of the employee stock option plan, the employee stock purchase plan, and the dividend reinvestment plan. Repurchases of approximately 700,000 shares may be made under the repurchase plan adopted in January 2006. Repurchases may be made from time to time based on market conditions, projected capital needs, and other factors. No repurchases were made in 2006.

Bank holding companies are required to maintain capital ratios in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Federal Reserve Board. The guidelines are commonly known as Risk-Based Capital Guidelines. On December 31, 2007, Southwest exceeded all applicable capital requirements, having a total risk-based capital ratio of 10.97%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 9.71%, and a leverage ratio of 10.23%. As of December 31, 2007,

Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas also met the criteria for classification as a “well-capitalized” institution under the prompt corrective action rules promulgated under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Designation as a well-capitalized institution under these regulations does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita, or SNB Kansas by Federal bank or thrift regulators.

Liquidity

Liquidity is measured by a financial institution’s ability to raise funds through deposits, borrowed funds, capital, or the sale of highly marketable assets such as residential mortgage loans and available for sale investments in order to meet current and future cash flow needs as they become due. Southwest’s portfolio of guaranteed student loans is also readily salable. Additional sources of liquidity, including cash flow from the repayment of loans and maturities of investment securities, are also considered in determining whether liquidity is satisfactory. Liquidity is also achieved through growth of deposits and liquid assets, and accessibility to the capital and money markets. These funds are used to meet deposit withdrawals, maintain reserve requirements, fund loans, purchase securities, and operate the organization.

The following table indicates the amount of Southwest’s certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more by time remaining until maturity as of December 31, 2007:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount
Three months or less ⁽¹⁾	\$ 41,239
Over three through six months ⁽¹⁾	94,023
Over six through 12 months ⁽¹⁾	459,763
Over 12 months	95,960
Total	<u>\$ 690,985</u>

(1) The amount of certificates of deposit of \$100,000 and more that mature within 12 months is \$595.0 million.

Sources and uses of funds	Percentage of Total Average Assets		
	2007	2006	2005
Sources of Funds:			
Deposits:			
Noninterest-bearing demand	10.72%	10.46%	9.90%
Interest-bearing demand and money market accounts	22.43	20.11	21.72
Time and savings deposits	47.56	48.14	47.32
Other borrowings	7.09	9.78	10.07
Subordinated debentures	2.04	2.11	2.83
Other liabilities	0.95	0.93	0.82
Equity capital	9.21	8.47	7.34
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Uses of Funds:			
Loans	84.36%	83.41%	83.56%
Investment securities	12.15	12.32	11.81
Other interest-earning assets	0.22	0.15	0.18
Noninterest-earning assets	3.27	4.12	4.45
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Sources and uses of cash are presented in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Total cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$11.9 million, or 21%, to \$45.7 million in 2007 from \$57.6 million at year-end 2006.

This decrease was the result of a \$249.2 million increase in cash used in investing activities primarily for the origination of portfolio loans; a \$66.9 million decrease in cash provided from operating activities (primarily from the net \$75.7 million decline in guaranteed student loans originated for sale and proceeds from student loan sales); offset in part by a \$296.7 million increase in cash provided from financing activities (primarily from a \$152.2 million increase in deposits and a \$146.7 million increase in other borrowings).

Total cash and cash equivalents increased by \$7.3 million, or 15%, to \$57.6 million in 2006 from \$50.3 million at year-end 2005. Total cash provided in 2006 was \$7.3 million, down \$18.8 million from 2005, as a result of a \$221.7 million increase in cash provided from operating; offset by an \$86.2 million increase in cash used in investing activities primarily from the origination of portfolio loans; and a \$154.4 million reduction in cash provided from financing activities.

Asset/Liability Management and Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Southwest's net income is largely dependent on its net interest income. Southwest seeks to maximize its net interest margin within an acceptable level of interest rate risk. Interest rate risk can be defined as the amount of forecasted net interest income that may be gained or lost due to favorable or unfavorable movements in interest rates. Interest rate risk, or sensitivity, arises when the maturity or repricing characteristics of assets differ significantly from the maturity or repricing characteristics of liabilities. Net interest income is also affected by changes in the portion of interest-earning assets that are funded by interest-bearing liabilities rather than by other sources of funds such as noninterest-bearing deposits and shareholders' equity. Southwest uses derivative instruments to minimize the effects of interest rate volatility on net interest income and employs fair value hedging strategies to accomplish this goal.

Southwest attempts to manage interest rate risk while enhancing net interest margin by adjusting its asset/liability position. At times, depending on the level of general interest rates, the relationship between long-term and other interest rates, market conditions and competitive factors, Southwest may determine to increase its interest rate risk position in order to increase its net interest margin. Southwest monitors interest rate risk and adjusts the composition of its rate-sensitive assets and liabilities in order to limit its exposure to changes in interest rates on net interest income over time. Southwest's asset/liability committee reviews its interest rate risk position and profitability, and recommends adjustments. The asset/liability committee also reviews the securities portfolio, formulates investment strategies, and oversees the timing and implementation of transactions. Notwithstanding Southwest's interest rate risk management activities, the actual magnitude, direction, and relationship of future interest rates are uncertain, and can have adverse effects on net income and liquidity.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis measures the cumulative differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities maturing or repricing within various time periods.

The following table shows Southwest's interest rate sensitivity gaps for selected maturity periods at December 31, 2007:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	0 to 3 Months	4 to 12 Months	Over 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Rate-sensitive assets:					
Total loans	\$1,437,177	\$ 177,298	\$427,539	\$169,818	\$2,211,832
Investment securities	60,698	119,930	40,678	35,006	256,312
Due from banks	9,989	—	—	—	9,989
Total	1,507,864	297,228	468,217	204,824	2,478,133
Rate-sensitive liabilities:					
Money market deposit accounts	541,950	—	—	—	541,950
Time deposits	438,673	624,703	99,813	20,018	1,183,207
Savings accounts	13,032	—	—	—	13,032
Interest-bearing demand	63,323	—	—	—	63,323
Other borrowings	164,356	2,500	26,500	25,000	218,356
Subordinated debentures	—	—	—	46,393	46,393
Total	1,221,334	627,203	126,313	91,411	2,066,261
Interest sensitivity gap	\$ 286,530	\$(329,975)	\$341,904	\$113,413	\$ 411,872
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	\$ 286,530	\$ (43,445)	\$298,459	\$411,872	\$ 411,872
Percentage of rate-sensitive assets to rate-sensitive liabilities	123.46%	47.39%	370.68%	224.07%	119.93%
Percentage of cumulative gap to total assets	11.17%	(1.69)%	11.64%	16.06%	16.06%

The percentage of rate-sensitive assets to rate-sensitive liabilities presents a static position as of a single day and is not necessarily indicative of Southwest's position at any other point in time and does not take into account the sensitivity of yields and costs of specific assets and liabilities to changes in market rates. The foregoing analysis assumes that Southwest's mortgage-backed securities mature during the period in which they are estimated to prepay. No other prepayment or repricing assumptions have been applied to Southwest's interest-earning assets for this analysis.

A principal objective of Southwest's asset/liability management effort is to balance the various factors that generate interest rate risk, thereby maintaining the interest rate sensitivity of Southwest within acceptable risk levels. To measure its interest rate sensitivity position, Southwest utilizes a simulation model that facilitates the forecasting of net interest income over the next twelve month period under a variety of interest rate and growth scenarios.

The earnings simulation model uses numerous assumptions regarding the effect of changes in interest rates on the timing and extent of repricing characteristics, future cash flows, and customer behavior. These assumptions are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the model cannot precisely estimate net income. Actual results differ from simulated results due to the timing, magnitude, and frequency of interest rate changes, and changes in cash flows, market conditions and management strategies, among other factors.

The balance sheet is subject to quarterly testing for six alternative interest rate shock possibilities to indicate the inherent interest rate risk. Average interest rates are shocked by +/- 100, 200, and 300 basis points ("bp"), although Southwest may elect not to use particular scenarios that it determines are impractical in a current rate environment. It is management's goal to structure the balance sheet so that net interest earnings at risk over a twelve-month period and the economic value of equity at risk do not exceed policy guidelines at various interest rate shock levels.

Measures of net interest income at risk produced by simulation analysis are indicators of an institution's short-term performance in alternative rate environments. These measures are typically based upon a relatively brief period, usually one year. They do not necessarily indicate the long-term prospects or economic value of the institution.

Estimated Changes in Net Interest Income

Changes in Interest Rates:	+300 bp	+200 bp	+100 bp	(100) bp	(200) bp	(300) bp
Policy Limit	(18.00)%	(10.00)%	(5.00)%	(5.00)%	(10.00)%	(18.00)%
December 31, 2007	+ 9.59%	+ 3.87%	+ 2.10%	(2.97)%	(5.68)%	(9.35)%
December 31, 2006	+ 12.02%	+ 6.15%	+ 1.96%	(2.80)%	(6.56)%	(11.14)%

The Net Interest Income at Risk position improved in two of the three decreasing interest rate scenarios when compared to the December 31, 2006 risk position. In a rising interest rate environment, Southwest's net interest income improves in all interest rate scenarios. When the rising interest rate scenarios are compared to December 31, 2006, the percentage of increase in net interest income increased in the up 100 bp scenario and declined in the up 200 and up 300 bp interest rate scenarios. All of the above measures of net interest income at risk remain well within prescribed policy limits. Although assumed unlikely by Southwest's Asset and Liability Management Committee, Southwest's largest exposure to changes in interest rate is in the -300 bp scenario with a measure of (9.35%) at December 31, 2007, an improvement of 1.79% from December 31, 2006 level of (11.14%). The reduction in net interest income risk is a result of Southwest's asset/liability committee's desire to improve the stability of net interest margin to changes in interest rates.

The measure of equity value at risk indicates the ongoing economic value of Southwest by considering the effects of changes in interest rates on all of Southwest's cash flows, and discounting the cash flows to estimate the present value of assets and liabilities. The difference between these discounted values of the assets and liabilities is the economic value of equity, which, in theory, approximates the fair value of Southwest's net assets.

Estimated Changes in Economic Value of Equity (EVE)

Changes in Interest Rates:	+300 bp	+200 bp	+ 100 bp	(100) bp	(200) bp	(300) bp
Policy Limit	(35.00)%	(20.00)%	(10.00)%	(10.00)%	(20.00)%	(35.00)%
December 31, 2007	(9.68)%	(4.31)%	(0.57)%	+ 0.04%	+ 0.91%	+ 2.30%
December 31, 2006	(7.68)%	(4.90)%	(1.52)%	+ 0.97%	+ 1.40%	+ 1.10%

As of December 31, 2007 the economic value of equity measure improved in one of the three decreasing interest rate scenarios when compared to the December 31, 2006 percentages. In an increasing interest rate environment the economic value of equity improved in two scenarios while declining modestly in the third scenario. Southwest's largest economic value of equity exposure is the +300 bp scenario which declined 2.00% to (9.68%) on December 31, 2007 from December 31, 2006 value of (7.68%). The economic value of equity ratio in all scenarios remains well within Southwest's Asset and Liability Management Policy limits.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, Southwest makes use of a number of different financial instruments to help meet the financial needs of its customers. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, the full notional amounts of these transactions are not recorded in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and are referred to as off-balance sheet instruments. These transactions and activities include commitments to extend lines of commercial and real estate mortgage credit and standby and commercial letters of credit and are discussed further in Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 61 of this report.

Off-balance sheet arrangements also include Trust Preferred Securities, which have been de-consolidated in this report as required by Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation 46R, “*Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*.” Further information regarding Trust Preferred Securities can be found in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 50 of this report.

Effects of Inflation

The consolidated financial statements and related consolidated financial data in this report have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and practices within the banking industry that require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering fluctuations in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on a financial institution’s performance than the effects of general levels of inflation.

Contractual Obligations

Southwest has various contractual obligations that require future cash payment. The following table presents, as of December 31, 2007, significant fixed and determinable contractual obligations to third parties by payment date.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Payments due by period				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years	
Deposits without stated maturity: ⁽¹⁾					
Noninterest bearing	\$ 257,067	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 257,067
Interest bearing	618,305	—	—	—	618,305
Time deposits ⁽²⁾	1,137,653	73,425	5,227	22	1,216,327
Other borrowings ⁽²⁾	169,013	8,862	24,134	29,449	231,458
Subordinated debentures ⁽²⁾	3,375	6,751	6,751	122,789	139,666
Operating leases	2,373	3,807	1,395	51	7,626
Total	\$2,187,786	\$92,845	\$37,507	\$152,311	\$2,470,449

(1) Excludes interest.

(2) Includes interest. Interest on variable rate obligations is shown at rates in effect at December 31, 2007. The contractual amounts to be paid on variable rate obligations are affected by changes in market interest rates. Future changes in market interest rates could materially affect the contractual amounts to be paid.

Southwest adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation of No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, on January 1, 2007. The obligation associated with uncertain tax positions is \$3.2 million. The payment period for this obligation is not estimable at this time.

At December 31, 2007, Southwest’s purchase obligations not reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Condition, and its other long-term liabilities are not considered material.

For additional information regarding contractual obligations, please also see “Asset/Liability Management and Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk” on page 22, “Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements” on page 24, and “Note 8 Other Borrowed Funds” on page 49, “Note 9 Subordinated Debentures” on page 50, “Note 16 Operating Leases” on page 59, “Note 18 Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk” on page 61, and “Note 19 Commitments and Contingencies” on page 61, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Southwest's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and follow general practices within the banking industry. Application of these principles requires management to make estimates, assumptions, and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates, assumptions, and judgments are based on information that is subject to change. Certain policies inherently rely more on the use of estimates, assumptions, and judgments, and as such have a greater possibility of producing results that could be materially different than originally reported. Management is required to use estimates, assumptions, and judgments when assets and liabilities are required to be recorded at fair value, when a decline in the value of an asset not carried on the financial statements at fair value warrants an impairment write-down or valuation allowance to be established, or when an asset or liability must be recorded contingent upon a future event. Carrying assets and liabilities at fair value inherently results in more financial statement volatility. The fair values and the information used to record valuation adjustments for certain assets and liabilities are based either on quoted market prices or are provided by other third-party sources, when readily available.

Allowance for Loan Losses — The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the losses that may be sustained in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on two basic principles of accounting: (1) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies", which requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and estimable, and (2) SFAS No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan", which requires that losses be accrued when it is probable that Southwest will not collect all principal and interest payments according to the loan's contractual terms.

Management believes that the allowance is appropriate. However, its determination requires significant judgment, and estimates of probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio can vary significantly from the amounts that actually occur. While management uses available information to recognize probable losses, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in the loans comprising the portfolio and changes in the financial condition of borrowers, such as may result from changes in economic conditions. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, and independent consultants engaged by Southwest, periodically review the loan portfolio and the allowance. These reviews may result in additional provisions based on the agencies judgments based upon information available at the time of each examination. Because the loan portfolio contains a significant number of commercial and commercial real estate loans with relatively large balances, the unexpected deterioration of one or a few of such loans may cause a significant increase in the provision for loan losses, nonperforming assets, and charge-offs.

Southwest's systematic methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance includes determination of a formula allowance, specific allowances, and an unallocated allowance, as described in "Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses" on page 10 and in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 36. The formula and specific allowances comprised 93.54% of the total allowance at December 31, 2007. At that date, a 10% decrease or increase in all categories of risk rated assets for which specific allowances had not been recorded would have resulted in a corresponding decrease or increase of approximately \$1.1 million in the recommended allowance, assuming no change in other elements considered in the methodology.

Reserve for Unfunded Loan Commitments — The reserve for unfunded loan commitments is a liability on Southwest's statement of financial condition. The reserve is computed using a methodology similar to that used to determine the allowance for loan losses, modified to take into account the probability of a drawdown on the commitment.

Stock Compensation — Effective January 1, 2006 Southwest adopted the fair value method of accounting for share-based compensation arrangements in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement No. 123(R), Share Based Payment ("SFAS No. 123(R)"), using the modified prospective method of transition. Southwest estimated the fair value of share-based awards granted under the Stock Plans and recognized share based compensation expense over the vesting period.

Investment Securities — Investments in debt and equity securities are identified as held to maturity and available for sale based on management considerations of asset/liability strategy, changes in interest rates and prepayment risk, the need to increase liquidity, and other factors. Southwest periodically reviews all individual securities for which the fair values are below the book values. If it is determined that Southwest does not have the ability and intent to hold these securities for a period of time sufficient for a forecasted market price recovery up to (or beyond) the cost of the investment, or to maturity when the full cost will be recovered, then an other than temporary loss will be recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

Derivative Instruments — Derivative instruments are accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (“SFAS”) No. 149, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities and SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. The consideration of the asset/liability position, the desired asset/liability sensitivity and interest levels are formally documented prior to entering into a hedging transaction. After entering into a derivative instrument, the Company designates the hedging relationship of all derivatives to either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and subsequently measures the instrument at fair value through adjustments to other comprehensive income, current earnings, or both, as appropriate.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

None of the financial measures used in this report are defined as non-GAAP financial measures under federal securities regulations. Other banking organizations, however, may present such non-GAAP financial measures, which differ from measures based upon accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. For example, such non-GAAP measures may exclude certain income or expense items in calculating operating income or efficiency ratios, or may increase yields and margins to reflect the benefits of tax-exempt earning assets. Readers of this report should be aware that non-GAAP ratios and other measures presented by some banking organizations or financial analysts may not be directly comparable to similarly named ratios or other measures used by Southwest or other banking organizations.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by SEC rules, Southwest's management evaluated the effectiveness of Southwest's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2007. Southwest's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer participated in the evaluation. Based on this evaluation, Southwest's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Southwest's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2007.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Southwest's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. As required by SEC rules, Southwest's management evaluated the effectiveness of Southwest's internal control over financial reporting as defined in SEC Rule 13a-15 as of December 31, 2007. Southwest's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer participated in the evaluation, which was based upon the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting included in the "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, Southwest's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Southwest's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2007.

The report by Southwest's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, on Southwest's internal control over financial reporting is included on page 29.

Fourth Quarter 2007 Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No change occurred during the fourth quarter of 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Southwest's internal control over financial reporting.

Report on Effectiveness of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.

We have audited Southwest Bancorp, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Southwest Bancorp, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Southwest Bancorp, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the 2007 consolidated financial statements of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and our report dated March 7, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP
Tulsa, Oklahoma
March 7, 2008

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report on Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. at December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, Southwest Bancorp, Inc. adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, effective January 1, 2006. Also discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, Southwest Bancorp, Inc. adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, effective January 1, 2007.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Southwest Bancorp, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 7, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP
Tulsa, Oklahoma
March 7, 2008

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

	AT DECEMBER 31,	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 45,678	\$ 46,618
Federal funds sold	—	11,000
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,678	\$ 57,618
Investment securities:		
Held to maturity, fair value \$5,838 (2007) and \$1,621 (2006)	5,838	1,630
Available for sale, amortized cost \$236,707 (2007) and \$258,742 (2006)	237,358	255,904
Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank Stock, at cost	13,116	12,315
Loans held for sale	66,275	188,464
Loans receivable	2,145,557	1,602,726
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(29,584)	(27,293)
Net loans receivable	2,115,973	1,575,433
Accrued interest receivable	23,117	24,269
Premises and equipment, net	24,323	21,818
Other real estate	2,679	1,873
Goodwill	7,064	1,213
Other intangible assets, net	4,580	3,069
Other assets	18,297	27,022
Total assets	\$2,564,298	\$2,170,628
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand	\$ 257,067	\$ 254,415
Interest-bearing demand	63,323	55,396
Money market accounts	541,950	371,912
Savings accounts	13,032	11,273
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	690,985	648,664
Other time deposits	492,222	423,951
Total deposits	2,058,579	1,765,611
Accrued interest payable	11,441	13,260
Income tax payable	1,766	1,136
Other liabilities	10,154	8,624
Other borrowings	218,356	138,094
Subordinated debentures	46,393	46,393
Total liabilities	2,346,689	1,973,118
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock — \$1 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 14,658,042 shares issued and outstanding	14,658	14,658
Paid in capital	46,478	45,901
Retained earnings	161,482	146,197
Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss)	408	(1,738)
Treasury stock, at cost; 300,833 (2007) and 417,535 (2006)	(5,417)	(7,508)
Total shareholders' equity	217,609	197,510
Total liabilities & shareholders' equity	\$2,564,298	\$2,170,628

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Interest income:			
Interest and fees on loans	\$165,759	\$158,873	\$128,011
Investment securities:			
U.S. Government and agency obligations	8,506	8,709	7,643
Mortgage-backed securities	1,444	1,051	625
State and political subdivisions	260	115	171
Other securities	845	847	772
Federal funds sold	254	165	122
Total interest income	177,068	169,760	137,344
Interest expense:			
Interest-bearing demand	355	282	267
Money market accounts	19,664	16,020	10,727
Savings accounts	87	50	21
Time deposits of \$100,000 or more	31,231	29,887	19,977
Other time deposits	21,802	16,863	9,790
Other borrowings	7,555	10,023	7,343
Subordinated debentures	3,894	3,797	4,113
Total interest expense	84,588	76,922	52,238
Net interest income	92,480	92,838	85,106
Provision for loan losses	8,581	11,565	15,785
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	83,899	81,273	69,321
Noninterest income:			
Service charges and fees	9,920	11,492	10,945
Other noninterest income	1,707	1,595	1,546
Gain on sales of loans	3,339	3,438	4,915
Gain on sales of investment securities	1,584	251	—
Total noninterest income	16,550	16,776	17,406
Noninterest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	35,287	30,897	25,285
Occupancy	9,845	10,190	9,910
FDIC and other insurance	622	511	486
Other real estate, net	(58)	286	971
General and administrative	19,778	14,759	15,221
Total noninterest expense	65,474	56,643	51,873
Income before taxes	34,975	41,406	34,854
Taxes on income	13,597	15,409	13,840
Net income	\$ 21,378	\$ 25,997	\$ 21,014
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.60
Diluted earnings per common share	1.46	1.79	1.55
Cash dividends declared per share	0.37	0.33	0.30

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Net income	\$21,378	\$25,997	\$21,014
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on available for sale securities	5,073	2,842	(4,128)
Reclassification adjustment for gains arising during the period	(1,584)	(251)	—
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	3,489	2,591	(4,128)
Tax (expense) benefit related to items of other comprehensive income	(1,343)	(1,004)	1,600
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	2,146	1,587	(2,528)
Comprehensive income	\$23,524	\$27,584	\$18,486

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	Common Stock		Paid in	Retained	Accumulated Other	Treasury	Total
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Earnings	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Stock	Share- holders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2004	12,243,042	\$ 12,243	\$ 7,993	\$ 107,905	\$ (797)	\$ (1,360)	\$ 125,984
Cash dividends:							
Common, \$0.30 per share, and other dividends	—	—	—	(4,037)	—	—	(4,037)
Common stock issued:							
Employee Stock Option Plan	—	—	(422)	—	—	2,157	1,735
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	36	—	—	34	70
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	—	—	49	—	—	43	92
Restricted Stock	—	—	97	—	—	99	196
Public Offering	2,415,000	2,415	37,085	—	—	—	39,500
Tax benefit related to exercise of stock options	—	—	834	—	—	—	834
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(2,528)	—	(2,528)
Treasury shares purchased	—	—	—	—	—	(12,416)	(12,416)
Net income	—	—	—	21,014	—	—	21,014
Balance, December 31, 2005	14,658,042	14,658	45,672	124,882	(3,325)	(11,443)	170,444
Cash dividends:							
Common, \$0.33 per share, and other dividends	—	—	—	(4,682)	—	—	(4,682)
Common stock issued:							
Employee Stock Option Plan	—	—	(1,690)	—	—	3,622	1,932
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	20	—	—	55	75
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	—	—	22	—	—	80	102
Restricted Stock	—	—	37	—	—	178	215
Tax benefit related to exercise of stock options	—	—	1,018	—	—	—	1,018
Stock option grants	—	—	822	—	—	—	822
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	1,587	—	1,587
Net income	—	—	—	25,997	—	—	25,997
Balance, December 31, 2006	14,658,042	14,658	45,901	146,197	(1,738)	(7,508)	197,510
Cash dividends:							
Common, \$0.37 per share, and other dividends	—	—	—	(5,290)	—	—	(5,290)
Common stock issued:							
Employee Stock Option Plan	—	—	(782)	—	—	1,707	925
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	20	—	—	76	96
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	—	—	23	—	—	71	94
Restricted Stock	—	—	108	—	—	237	345
Adjustment related to adoption of FIN 48	—	—	—	(803)	—	—	(803)
Tax benefit related to exercise of stock options	—	—	474	—	—	—	474
Stock option grants	—	—	734	—	—	—	734
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	2,146	—	2,146
Net income	—	—	—	21,378	—	—	21,378
Balance, December 31, 2007	14,658,042	\$14,658	\$46,478	\$161,482	\$ 408	\$ (5,417)	\$217,609

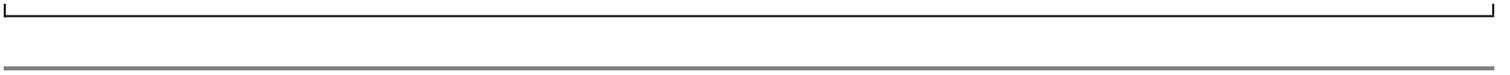
The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 21,378	\$ 25,997	\$ 21,014
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for loan losses	8,581	11,565	15,785
Deferred taxes	(839)	(2,279)	(1,252)
Fixed asset depreciation and amortization	2,812	2,940	2,610
Securities premium amortization (discount accretion), net	(205)	43	135
Amortization of intangibles	646	493	379
Stock based compensation	959	973	—
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	—	—	834
Net gain on sale/call of investment securities	(1,584)	(251)	—
Net gain on sales of loans	(3,339)	(3,438)	(4,915)
Net loss on sales of premises/equipment	11	210	20
Net (gain) loss on other real estate owned	(11)	(220)	27
Proceeds from sales of residential mortgage loans	55,274	74,424	89,238
Residential mortgage loans originated for resale	(54,276)	(76,079)	(87,808)
Proceeds from sales of student loans	271,798	779,728	778,196
Student loans originated for resale	(149,629)	(581,880)	(817,477)
Net changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accrued interest receivable	1,396	(9,716)	709
Other assets	5,884	(614)	233
Income taxes payable	1,104	1,866	(1,978)
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	(474)	(1,018)	—
Accrued interest payable	(2,159)	4,263	4,042
Other liabilities	51	(2,770)	2,706
Net cash provided by operating activities	157,378	224,237	2,498
Investing activities:			
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities	10,204	20,216	—
Proceeds from principal repayments, calls and maturities:			
Held to maturity securities	—	1,000	1,995
Available for sale securities	55,212	8,989	9,009
Proceeds from redemptions of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	—	—	4,629
Purchases of Federal Home Loan Bank stock and Federal Reserve Bank stock	(801)	(2,511)	(969)
Purchases of held to maturity securities	(4,202)	(1,095)	(528)
Purchases of available for sale securities	(22,096)	(10,490)	(66,439)
Loans originated and principal repayments, net	(504,969)	(243,716)	(87,456)
Net acquisition Bank of Kansas (2007), McMullen Bank (2006)	(4,057)	(182)	—
Purchases of premises and equipment	(3,287)	(2,915)	(3,424)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	63	337	90
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	469	6,072	5,013
Net cash used in investing activities	(473,464)	(224,295)	(138,080)
Financing activities:			
Net increase in deposits	227,431	75,245	157,762
Net increase (decrease) in other borrowings	80,262	(66,414)	4,443
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,115	2,109	41,593
Redemption of subordinated debentures	—	—	(25,787)
Purchases of treasury stock	—	—	(12,416)
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	474	1,018	—
Common stock dividends paid	(5,136)	(4,559)	(3,833)
Net cash provided from financing activities	304,146	7,399	161,762
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(11,940)	7,341	26,180
Cash and cash equivalents,			
Beginning of period	57,618	50,277	24,097
End of period	\$ 45,678	\$ 57,618	\$ 50,277

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.



SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007, 2006, AND 2005

1. Summary of Significant Accounting and Reporting Policies

Organization and Nature of Operations — Southwest, incorporated in 1981, is a financial holding company headquartered in Stillwater, Oklahoma engaged primarily in commercial and consumer banking services in the state of Oklahoma, the Dallas, Austin, San Antonio, and Tilden, Texas, the Hutchinson, Wichita and Kansas City, Kansas areas and in student lending nationally. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Stillwater National, a national bank established in 1894, SNB Kansas, a commercial bank established in 1907, BCG, a business consulting company established in 2002, HSSI, a healthcare consulting company established in 2003, SNB Wichita, a federal savings bank established in 2003 and consolidated subsidiaries of Stillwater National, including SNB Real Estate Holdings, Inc. Stillwater National, BCG, HSSI, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas are wholly owned, direct subsidiaries of Southwest. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Management Estimates — In preparing Southwest's financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the dates shown on the consolidated statements of financial condition and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Changes in economic conditions could affect the determination of material estimates such as the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of real estate acquired in connection with foreclosures or in satisfaction of loans, income taxes, and the fair value of financial instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents — For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from depository institutions, and federal funds sold. Interest-bearing balances held at depository institutions were \$10.0 million at December 31, 2007 and \$6.7 million at December 31, 2006. Federal funds sold are sold for one-to-four day periods.

Investment Securities — Investments in debt and equity securities are identified as held to maturity and available for sale based on management considerations of asset/liability strategy, changes in interest rates and prepayment risk, the need to increase liquidity, and other factors, including management's intent and ability to hold securities to maturity. Southwest has the ability and intent to hold to maturity its investment securities classified as held to maturity. Southwest had no investments held for trading purposes for any period presented. Under certain circumstances (including the deterioration of the issuer's creditworthiness, a change in tax law, or statutory or regulatory requirements), Southwest may change the investment security classification. The classifications Southwest utilizes determine the related accounting treatment for each category of investments. Available for sale securities are accounted for at fair value with unrealized gains or losses, net of taxes, excluded from operations and reported as accumulated other comprehensive income or loss. Held to maturity securities are accounted for at amortized cost.

All investment securities are adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts are recorded to operations over the contractual maturity or estimated life of the individual investment on the level yield method. Gain or loss on sale of investments is based upon the specific identification method. Income earned on Southwest's investments in state and political subdivisions generally is not subject to ordinary Federal income tax.

Southwest periodically reviews all individual securities for which the fair values are below the book values. If it is determined that Southwest does not have the ability and intent to hold these securities for a period of time

sufficient for a forecasted market price recovery up to (or beyond) the cost of the investment, or to maturity when the full cost will be recovered, then an other than temporary loss will be recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. For 2007 and 2006, Southwest recognized impairment charges of \$448,000 and \$334,000, respectively, upon determining that declines in the value of securities were other than temporary. Southwest had no other-than-temporary losses for 2005.

Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”) and Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) stock are not readily marketable, therefore these investments are carried at cost.

Loans — Interest on loans is accrued and credited to operations based upon the principal amount outstanding. Loan origination fees and certain costs of originated loans are amortized as an adjustment to the yield over the term of the loan. Net unamortized deferred loan fees were \$5.5 million and \$4.4 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Southwest generally places loans, except for consumer loans, on nonaccrual when any portion of the principal or interest is ninety days past due and collateral is insufficient to discharge the debt in full. Interest accrual may also be discontinued earlier if, in management’s opinion, collection is unlikely. Generally, consumer installment loans are not placed on nonaccrual, but are charged-off when they are five months past due. Accrued interest is written off when a loan is placed on nonaccrual status. Loans are returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured. In general, accrued interest income on impaired loans is written off after the loan is 90 days past due; subsequent interest income is recorded when cash receipts are received from the borrower. Southwest identifies past due loans based on contractual terms on a loan by loan basis. Southwest originates real estate mortgage loans and guaranteed student loans for portfolio investment or sale in the secondary market. During the period of origination, real estate mortgage loans are designated as held either for investment purposes or sale. Mortgage loans held for sale are generally sold within a one-month period from loan closing at amounts determined by the investor commitment based upon the pricing of the loan. Guaranteed student loans have typically been sold at the time the student graduates or withdraws from school. Real estate mortgage loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or market, which is determined on an individual loan basis. Guaranteed student loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or market, which is determined on an aggregate basis. Gains or losses recognized upon the sale of loans are determined on a specific identification basis.

The American Institute of Public Accountants Statement of Position 03-3, “Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer” (“SOP 03-3”) addresses accounting for differences between contractual cash flows of certain loans and debt securities and the cash flows expected to be collected when loans or debt securities are acquired in a transfer and those cash flow differences are attributable, at least in part, to credit quality. As such, SOP 03-3 applies to loans and debt securities acquired individually, in pools, or as a part of a business combination. It is not applicable to loans originated by the lender. The application of SOP 03-3 limits the interest income, including accretion of purchase price discounts that may be recognized for certain loans and debt securities. Additionally, SOP 03-3 does not allow the excess of contractual cash flows over cash flows expected to be collected to be recognized as an adjustment of yield, loss accrual or valuation allowance, such as the allowance for possible loan losses. SOP 03-3 requires that increases in expected cash flows subsequent to the initial investment be recognized prospectively through adjustment of the yield on the loan or debt security over its remaining life. Decreases in expected cash flows should be recognized as impairment. In the case of loans acquired in a business combination where the loans show signs of credit deterioration, SOP 03-3 represents a significant change from prior purchase accounting practice whereby the acquiree’s allowance for loan loss was typically added to the acquirer’s allowance for loan losses.

Allowance for Loan Losses — The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to operations. Loan amounts which are determined to be uncollectible are charged against this allowance, and recoveries, if any, are added to the allowance. The appropriate amount of the allowance is based on continuous review and evaluation of the loan portfolio and ongoing, quarterly assessments of the probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio using a systematic methodology. Southwest’s methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance includes determination of a formula allowance, specific allowances and an unallocated allowance. The formula allowance is calculated by applying loss factors to corresponding categories

of outstanding loans and leases. Loss factors generally are based on Southwest's historical loss experience in the various portfolio categories over the prior eighteen months or twelve months, but may be adjusted for categories where eighteen and twelve month loss experience is historically unusual. The use of these loss factors is intended to reduce the differences between estimated losses inherent in the portfolio and observed losses. Formula allowances also are established for loans that do not have specific allowances according to the application of credit risk factors. These factors are set by management to reflect its assessment of the relative level of risk inherent in each credit grade. Specific allowances are established in cases where management has identified significant conditions or circumstances related to individual loans that management believes indicate the probability that losses may be incurred in an amount different from the amounts determined by application of the formula allowance. Specific allowances include amounts related to loans that are identified for evaluation of impairment. A loan is considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that Southwest will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The allowance for loan losses related to loans that are evaluated for impairment is based either on the discounted cash flows using the loan's initial effective interest rate or on the fair value of the collateral for certain collateral dependent loans. Smaller balance, homogeneous loans, including mortgage, student, and consumer, are collectively evaluated for impairment. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change. All of Southwest's nonaccrual loans are considered to be impaired loans. The unallocated allowance is based upon management's evaluation of various factors that are not directly measured in the determination of the formula and specific allowances. These factors may include general economic and business conditions affecting lending areas, credit quality trends (including trends in delinquencies and nonperforming loans expected to result from existing conditions), loan volumes and concentrations, specific industry conditions within portfolio categories, recent loss experience in particular loan categories, duration of the current business cycle, bank regulatory examination results, findings of internal credit examiners, and management's judgment with respect to various and other conditions including credit administration and management and the quality of risk identification systems. Management reviews these conditions quarterly.

Reserve for Unfunded Loan Commitments — The reserve for unfunded loan commitments is a liability on Southwest's statement of financial condition. The reserve is computed using a methodology similar to that used to determine the allowance for loan losses, modified to take into account the probability of a drawdown on the commitment.

Premises and Equipment — Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each asset. Useful lives range from 10 years to 20 years for buildings and improvements, and 3 years to 10 years for furniture, fixtures, and equipment. Southwest reviews the carrying value of long-lived assets used in operations when changes in events or circumstances indicate that the assets might have become impaired. This review initially includes a comparison of carrying value to the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets. If this review indicates that an asset is impaired, Southwest records a charge to operations to reduce the asset's carrying value to fair value, which is based on estimated discounted cash flows. Long-lived assets that are held for disposal are valued at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Other Real Estate Owned — Other real estate owned is initially recorded at the lesser of the carrying value or fair value less the estimated costs to sell the asset. Write-downs of carrying value required at the time of foreclosure are recorded as a charge to the allowance for loan losses. Costs related to the development of such real estate are capitalized, and costs related to holding the property are expensed. Foreclosed property is subject to periodic revaluation based upon estimates of fair value. In determining the valuation of other real estate owned, management obtains independent appraisals for significant properties. Valuation adjustments are provided, as necessary, by charges to operations. Profits and losses from sales of foreclosed property by Southwest are recognized as incurred. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the balances of other real estate owned were \$2.7 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets — Intangible assets consist of goodwill, core deposit intangibles, and loan servicing rights. Goodwill and core deposit intangibles, which generally result from business combination, are accounted for under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (“SFAS”) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and SFAS No. 147, *Acquisition of Certain Financial Institutions*. Loan servicing rights are accounted for under the provisions of SFAS No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of businesses acquired over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Prior to 2002, goodwill was amortized over its estimated life using the straight-line method or an accelerated basis (as appropriate) over periods generally not exceeding 25 years. On January 1, 2002, in accordance with SFAS No. 142, Southwest stopped amortizing goodwill and adopted a new policy for measuring goodwill for impairment. Under the new policy, goodwill is assigned to reporting units and is then tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if conditions indicate impairment. The evaluation of possible impairment involves significant judgment based upon short-term and long-term projections of future performance.

Core deposit intangibles are amortized using an economic life method based on deposit attrition. As a result, amortization will decline over time with most of the amortization occurring during the initial years. The net book value of core deposit intangibles is evaluated for impairment when economic conditions indicate impairment may exist.

Loan servicing rights are capitalized based on estimated fair market value at the point of origination. The servicing rights are amortized on an individual loan by loan basis over the period of estimated net servicing income. Impairment of loan servicing rights is assessed based on the fair value of those rights. Southwest reviews the carrying value of loan servicing rights quarterly for impairment. Assets are considered impaired when the balances are not recoverable from estimated future cash flows. At December 31, 2007, the fair value of loan servicing rights was \$1.5 million, which exceeded book value.

There is no active trading market for loan servicing rights. The fair value of loan servicing rights is estimated by calculating the present value of net servicing revenue over the anticipated life of each loan. A cash flow model is used to determine fair value. Key assumptions and estimates, including projected prepayments speeds and assumed servicing costs, earnings on escrow deposits, ancillary income and discount rates, used by this model are based on current market sources. A separate third party model is used to estimate prepayment speeds based on interest rates, housing turnover rates, estimated loan curtailment, anticipated defaults and other relevant factors. The prepayment model is updated for changes in market conditions. At least annually, we obtain estimates of fair value from outside sources to corroborate the results of the valuation model.

Deposits — The total amount of time deposits with a minimum denomination of \$100,000 was approximately \$691.0 million and \$648.7 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The total amount of overdrawn deposit accounts that were reclassified as loans at December 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$1.6 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. Time deposit maturities are as follows: \$1.1 billion in 2008, \$62.3 million in 2009, \$6.9 million in 2010, \$23.2 million in 2011, and \$2.7 million in 2012, and \$25.0 million thereafter.

Loan Servicing Income — Southwest earns fees for servicing real estate mortgages and other loans owned by others. These fees are generally calculated on the outstanding principal balance of the loans serviced and are recorded as income when earned.

Taxes on Income — Southwest and its subsidiaries file consolidated income tax returns. Income tax expense is based on the results of operations, adjusted for permanent differences between items of income or expense reported in the financial statements and those reported for tax purposes. Under the liability method, deferred income taxes are determined based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the income tax bases of assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance will be established if it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Effective January 1, 2007, Southwest adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, see Note 10 — Income Taxes for additional information.

Earnings per Common Share — Basic earnings per common share is computed based upon net income divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per common share is computed based upon net income divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period adjusted for the effect of dilutive potential common shares calculated using the treasury stock method. For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, Southwest had 403,950, 5,000, and 27,500 antidilutive options to purchase common shares, respectively. The following is a reconciliation of the common shares used in the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per common share:

	2007	2006	2005
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic earnings per share	14,313,239	14,166,634	13,165,642
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	304,474	325,920	398,262
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Diluted earnings per share	14,617,713	14,492,554	13,563,904

Share-Based Compensation — The Southwest Bancorp, Inc. 1994 Stock Option Plan and 1999 Stock Option Plan (the “Stock Plans”) provide selected key employees with the opportunity to acquire common stock. The exercise price of all options granted under the Stock Plans is the fair market value on the grant date. Depending upon terms of the stock option agreements, stock options generally become exercisable on an annual basis and expire from five to ten years after the date of grant.

Effective January 1, 2006, Southwest adopted the fair value method of accounting for share-based compensation arrangements in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, using the modified prospective method of transition. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), the estimated fair value of share-based awards granted under the Stock Plans is recognized as compensation expense over the vesting period. Using the modified prospective method, compensation expense is recognized beginning with the effective date of adoption of SFAS No. 123 (R) for all share-based payments (i) granted after the effective date of adoption and (ii) options granted prior to the effective date of adoption that remain nonvested on the date of adoption.

Prior to January 1, 2006, Southwest accounted for share-based employee compensation plans using the intrinsic value method of accounting in accordance with SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure*, and Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (“APB 25”), and its related interpretations. Under the provisions of APB 25, no compensation expense was recognized when stock options were granted with exercise prices equal to or greater than market value on the date of grant. Prior to January 1, 2006, Southwest was appropriately including the pro-forma disclosures in accordance with SFAS No. 123 and SFAS No. 148. Therefore, the results as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 are not directly comparable to the same period in 2005. See Note 14 — Employee Benefits.

Derivatives — Southwest accounts for derivatives under SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* and SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. Upon entering into a derivative instrument, Southwest designates the hedging relationship of all derivatives to either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and subsequently measures those instruments at fair value through adjustments to other comprehensive income, current earnings, or both, as appropriate.

Southwest also utilizes interest rate lock and forward commitments in its mortgage banking operations. As of December 31, 2007, the related fair market value of these instruments is not material.

Comprehensive Income — Southwest’s comprehensive income (net income plus all other changes in shareholders’ equity from non-equity sources) consists of its net income and unrealized holding gains (losses) in its available for sale securities.

Trust — Southwest offers trust services to customers through its relationship with the Heritage Trust Company, a trust services company. Property (other than cash on deposit) held by Southwest in a fiduciary or agency capacity for its customers is not included in the consolidated statements of financial condition as it is not an asset or liability of Southwest.

Liquidity — Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas are required by the FRB to maintain average reserve balances. Cash and due from banks in the consolidated statements of financial condition include restricted amounts of \$829,000 and \$910,000 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

2. Acquisitions

On July 27, 2007, Southwest acquired all of the assets and liabilities of SNB Kansas in a stock acquisition for cash consideration of \$15.6 million. SNB Kansas was a privately held bank which operated two banking offices in the Hutchinson, Kansas area. The acquisition of SNB Kansas is part of Southwest’s announced community banking strategy.

The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and accordingly, the purchase price has been allocated to the tangible and identified intangible assets purchased and liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair value at the date of acquisition. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill, none of which is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill will not be amortized, but will be reviewed for impairment.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,560
Loans	41,838
Securities	19,266
Premises and equipment	2,084
Core deposit intangibles	1,716
Other assets	(626)
Total assets acquired	\$ 75,838
Deposits	65,877
Other liabilities	195
Net assets acquired	\$ 9,766
Less: purchase price	15,617
Goodwill	\$ 5,851

On July 28, 2006, Stillwater National acquired all of the assets and liabilities of McMullen Bank (“McMullen”) in a cash merger for cash consideration of \$5.0 million. The transaction was accounted for by the purchase method of accounting. This transaction produced a core deposit intangible of \$1.7 million and goodwill of \$1.0 million. Upon completion of this acquisition McMullen was fully integrated into Stillwater National.

The core deposit intangibles acquired in these transactions will be amortized using an accelerated method over a period of 10 years. Additional information related to intangible assets and goodwill can be found in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 48 of this report.

The results of operations of these acquired companies are included with Southwest's results of operations since their respective dates of acquisition. The results of operations of these acquisitions were not significant to Southwest's consolidated results of operations during the pre-acquisition periods of 2007 and 2006.

Southwest applied the guidance required under SOP 03-3, and it did not have a material impact on Southwest's financial statements.

3. Investment Securities

A summary of the amortized cost and fair values of investment securities follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31, 2007			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	
Held to Maturity:				
U.S. Government obligations	\$ 1,000	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 1,009
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	4,838	2	(11)	4,829
Total	\$ 5,838	\$ 11	\$ (11)	\$ 5,838

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31, 2007			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	
Available for Sale:				
Federal agency securities	\$189,442	\$ 175	\$(490)	\$189,127
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	4,319	25	(11)	4,333
Mortgage-backed securities	38,100	277	(30)	38,347
Equity securities	4,846	733	(28)	5,551
Total	\$236,707	\$1,210	\$(559)	\$237,358

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31, 2006			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	
Held to Maturity:				
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	\$ 1,630	\$ —	\$ (9)	\$ 1,621
Total	\$ 1,630	\$ —	\$ (9)	\$ 1,621

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31, 2006			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	
Available for Sale:				
U.S. Government obligations	\$ 1,001	\$ —	\$ (8)	\$ 993
Federal agency securities	225,301	—	(3,910)	221,391
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	1,250	—	(26)	1,224
Mortgage-backed securities	24,594	29	(170)	24,453
Equity securities	6,596	1,248	(1)	7,843
Total	\$258,742	\$1,277	\$(4,115)	\$255,904

Gross unrealized losses and fair value by length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Number of Securities	Continuous Unrealized Losses Existing for:			Fair value of securities with unrealized losses
		Amortized cost of securities with unrealized losses	Less Than 12 Months	More Than 12 Months	
At December 31, 2007:					
Held to Maturity:					
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	5	\$ 3,202	\$(11)	\$ —	\$ 3,191
Total	5	\$ 3,202	\$(11)	\$ —	\$ 3,191
Available for Sale:					
Federal agency securities	63	\$153,991	\$ —	\$ (490)	\$153,501
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	1	1,250	—	(11)	1,239
Mortgage-backed securities	25	10,478	(4)	(26)	10,448
Equity securities	1	1,010	(28)	—	982
Total	90	\$166,729	\$(32)	\$ (527)	\$166,170

At December 31, 2006:

Held to Maturity:

Obligations of state and political subdivisions	3	\$ 1,630	\$ (7)	\$ (2)	\$ 1,621
Total	3	\$ 1,630	\$ (7)	\$ (2)	\$ 1,621

Available for Sale:

U.S. Government obligations	1	\$ 1,001	\$ —	\$ (8)	\$ 993
Federal agency securities	87	225,511	—	(4,120)	221,391
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	1	1,250	—	(26)	1,224
Mortgage-backed securities	41	20,126	(38)	(132)	19,956
Equity securities	4	252	(1)	—	251
Total	134	\$248,140	\$(39)	\$(4,286)	\$243,815

Southwest has reviewed all these securities on an individual basis and has determined that the unrealized losses are not related to a decline in the credit quality of the issuers. Additionally, Southwest has the ability and intent to hold these securities for a period of time sufficient for a forecasted market price recovery up to (or beyond) the cost of the investment, or to maturity when the full cost will be recovered. As a result, management has determined that none of the unrealized losses are other than temporary.

As required by law, investment securities are pledged to secure public and trust deposits, as well as the Sweep Agreement product and borrowings from the FHLB. Securities with an amortized cost of \$225.7 million and \$224.4 million were pledged to meet such requirements of \$102.2 million and \$83.3 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Any amount overpledged can be released at any time.

A comparison of the amortized cost and approximate fair value of Southwest's debt securities by maturity date at December 31, 2007 follows in the next table.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Available for Sale		Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
One year or less	\$165,658	\$165,164	\$1,000	\$1,009
More than one year through five years	68,765	69,901	4,838	4,829
More than five years through ten years	2,267	2,277	—	—
More than ten years	17	16	—	—
Total	\$236,707	\$237,358	\$5,838	\$5,838

The foregoing analysis assumes that Southwest's mortgage-backed securities mature during the period in which they are estimated to prepay. No other prepayment or repricing assumptions have been applied to Southwest's debt securities for this analysis.

Gross realized gains on sales of investment securities were \$2.0 million during 2007, \$582,000 during 2006, and \$0 during 2005. Gross realized losses on sales and write-down of investment securities were \$(448,000) during 2007, \$(331,000) during 2006, and \$0 during 2005. The gross proceeds from such sales of investment securities totaled approximately \$10.2 million, \$19.4 million, and \$0 during 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

4. Loans

Major classifications of loans are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31,	
	2007	2006
Real estate mortgage:		
Commercial	\$ 750,047	\$ 609,271
One-to-four family residential	111,085	91,441
Real estate construction	724,929	453,750
Commercial	521,501	424,189
Installment and consumer:		
Guaranteed student loans	61,555	181,458
Other	42,715	31,081
	2,211,832	1,791,190
Allowance for loan losses	(29,584)	(27,293)
Total loans, net	\$2,182,248	\$1,763,897

Southwest extends commercial and consumer credit primarily to customers in the states of Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas which subjects the loan portfolio to the general economic conditions within these areas. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, substantially all of Southwest's loans were collateralized with real estate, inventory, accounts receivable, and/or other assets, or are guaranteed by agencies of the United States Government or, in the case of private student loans, insured by a private insurer.

Loans to individuals and businesses in the healthcare industry totaled \$614.6 million, or 28% of total loans at December 31, 2007. Southwest does not have any other concentrations of loans to individuals or businesses involved in a single industry of more than 5% of total loans other than referred to in the table above. In the event of total nonperformance by the borrowers or guarantors, Southwest's accounting loss would be limited to the recorded investment in the loans reduced by proceeds received from disposition of the related collateral.

Southwest had loans which were held for sale of \$66.3 million and \$188.5 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These loans are carried at the lower of cost or market. Guaranteed student loans are generally

sold to a single servicer. A substantial portion of the one-to-four family residential loans and loan servicing rights are sold to five investors.

The principal balance of loans for which accrual of interest has been discontinued totaled approximately \$19.5 million and \$26.7 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. If interest on those loans had been accrued, the interest income as reported in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations would have increased by approximately \$1.4 million, \$1.5 million, and \$889,000, for 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

The principal balance of loans past due ninety days or more for which Southwest was still accruing interest totaled \$10.0 million and \$2.6 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The unpaid principal balance of real estate mortgage loans serviced for others totaled \$141.7 million and \$135.9 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Southwest maintained escrow accounts totaling \$625,000 and \$619,000 for real estate mortgage loans serviced for others at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The following table sets forth the remaining maturities for certain loan categories at December 31, 2007. Student loans that do not have stated maturities are treated as due in one year or less. Real estate construction includes certain loans which will convert to permanent financing at the point when construction is completed; these loans are reported according to their final maturity.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	One year or less	Two to five years	Over five years	Total
Real estate mortgage:				
Commercial	\$125,152	\$ 464,515	\$160,380	\$ 750,047
One-to-four family residential	14,305	36,583	60,197	111,085
Real estate construction	248,600	420,282	56,047	724,929
Commercial	199,571	194,654	127,276	521,501
Installment and consumer:				
Guaranteed student loans	61,555	—	—	61,555
Other	19,114	22,407	1,194	42,715
Total	\$668,297	\$1,138,441	\$405,094	\$2,211,832

The following table sets forth at December 31, 2007 the dollar amount of all loans due more than one year after December 31, 2007.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Fixed	Variable	Total
Real estate mortgage:			
Commercial	\$233,618	\$ 391,277	\$ 624,895
One-to-four family residential	49,881	46,899	96,780
Real estate construction	92,610	383,719	476,329
Commercial	112,695	209,235	321,930
Installment and consumer	10,821	12,780	23,601
Total	\$499,625	\$1,043,910	\$1,543,535

The allowance for loan losses is summarized as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Beginning balance	\$27,293	\$23,812	\$ 18,991
Provision for loan losses	8,581	11,565	15,785
Loans charged off	(6,999)	(8,925)	(12,020)
Recoveries	709	841	1,056
Total	\$29,584	\$27,293	\$ 23,812

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, impaired loans totaled \$19.5 million and \$26.7 million and had a related allowance for loan loss of \$3.5 million and \$7.7 million, respectively. The average balance of impaired loans totaled \$19.8 million, \$16.0 million, and \$12.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. Interest income recognized on impaired loans totaled \$10,000, \$89,000, and \$195,000, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005.

5. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

All derivative instruments are carried at fair value. Assets are recorded for any unrealized gains and liabilities are recorded for any unrealized losses on such instruments. Southwest uses derivative instruments to minimize the effects of interest rate volatility on net interest income and employs fair value hedging strategies to accomplish this goal. Southwest closely matches derivative instruments with on-balance sheet risks. Southwest utilizes interest rate swap derivatives as one method to manage a portion of its interest rate risk from recorded financial assets and liabilities. These derivatives are utilized when they can be demonstrated to effectively hedge a designated asset or liability and such asset or liability exposes Southwest to interest rate risk.

Southwest accounts for derivatives under SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* and SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. Upon entering into a derivative instrument, Southwest designates the hedging relationship of all derivatives to either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and subsequently measures those instruments at fair value through adjustments to other comprehensive income, current earnings, or both, as appropriate.

The decision to enter into an interest rate swap is made after considering the asset/liability position, the desired asset/liability sensitivity and interest rate levels. Prior to entering into a hedge transaction, Southwest formally documents the relationship between hedging instruments and the hedged items, as well as the risk management objective for undertaking the various hedge transactions.

The following is a summary of Southwest's accounting policies for derivative instruments and its activities under SFAS No. 149 and SFAS No. 133.

Southwest uses interest rate swaps in order to offset changes in fair value of fixed rate deposits that occur during periods of interest rate volatility. Southwest enters into interest rate swap agreements with the objective of converting the fixed interest rate on retail brokered CDs to a variable interest rate. The swap agreements require Southwest to pay a variable rate of interest based on a spread to the one-month London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") and to receive a fixed rate of interest equal to that of the retail brokered CD (hedged item). Under the swap agreements, Southwest is to pay variable interest payments on a monthly basis; fixed interest payments are to be received on the maturity date of the swap agreement, except for two agreements that pay semi-annually. Amounts to be paid or received under these swap agreements are accounted for on an accrual basis and recorded as an adjustment of interest expense of the hedged item. The net cash flows related to fair value hedges increased interest expense on certificates of deposit by \$3,000 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2007. All of the interest rate swaps outstanding at December 31, 2007 will expire during 2008.

Fair value hedges are accounted for at fair value. The swaps qualify for the "shortcut method" under SFAS No. 133. Based on this shortcut method, no ineffectiveness is assumed. As a result, changes in the fair value of the swaps directly offset changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item (i.e., retail brokered CDs). All changes in fair value are measured on a quarterly basis.

The following table provides information on Southwest's derivative portfolio as of December 31, 2007 and 2006. Gross unrealized losses on derivatives are included in other liabilities.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
December 31, 2007				
	Notional Amt	Gross Unrealized		Estimated Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
Fair-value hedges				
Interest-rate swaps				
Receive fixed, pay floating	\$149,975	\$64	\$—	\$64
	<u>\$149,975</u>	<u>\$64</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$64</u>
Weighted average floating pay rate	5.04%			
Weighted average fixed receive rate	5.32%			
Weighted average maturity in months	2			

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
December 31, 2006				
	Notional Amt	Gross Unrealized		Estimated Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
Fair-value hedges				
Interest-rate swaps				
Receive fixed, pay floating	\$239,261	\$—	\$(166)	\$(166)
Pay fixed, receive floating	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$239,261</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$(166)</u>	<u>\$(166)</u>
Weighted average floating pay rate	5.17%			
Weighted average fixed receive rate	5.13%			
Weighted average maturity in months	5			

Southwest is exposed to credit risk on derivative instruments if the counterparty should fail to perform under the terms of the contract. Southwest manages credit risk through the use of comprehensive credit approval processes, the selection of only creditworthy counterparties, and effective collateral administration. The amount of credit exposures is limited to the net interest receivable and the fair market value of the derivative contracts in gain positions reduced by the value of any collateral pledged by the counterparty. As of December 31, 2007, the net credit exposure associated with derivative instruments totaled \$6.4 million. The maximum net exposure to any one counterparty is \$4.1 million. The notional amount of the swap position at December 31, 2007 is with two counterparties.

6. Premises and Equipment

These consist of the following:

	At December 31,	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006
Land	\$ 5,382	\$ 4,937
Buildings and improvements	14,517	12,525
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	29,092	27,453
Construction/Remodeling in progress	1,330	642
	50,321	45,557
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(25,998)	(23,739)
Premises and equipment, net	\$ 24,323	\$ 21,818

7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill totaled \$7.1 million at December 31, 2007 and \$1.2 million at December 31, 2006. During 2007, Southwest recorded goodwill totaling \$5.9 million in connection with the acquisition of SNB Kansas. During 2006, Stillwater National recorded goodwill totaling \$1.0 million in connection with the acquisition of McMullen. Further information regarding these acquisitions can be found in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 41 of this report.

As of year-end, approximately \$200,000 of goodwill is reported in the Oklahoma Banking segment and \$6.9 million is reported in the Other States Banking segment. Further information regarding operating segments can be found in Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 62 of this report.

The following tables present the original cost and accumulated amortization of other intangible assets:

	At December 31,	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006
Core deposit premiums	\$ 4,370	\$ 2,654
Less accumulated amortization	1,317	1,059
Core deposit premiums, net	\$ 3,053	\$ 1,595
Loan servicing rights	\$ 4,365	\$ 3,924
Less accumulated amortization	2,838	2,450
Loan servicing rights, net	\$ 1,527	\$ 1,474
Other intangible assets, net	\$ 4,580	\$ 3,069

During 2007, Southwest recorded core deposit intangibles totaling \$1.7 million in connection with the acquisition of SNB Kansas. During 2006, Stillwater National recorded a core deposit intangible totaling \$1.7 million in connection with the acquisition of McMullen. Further information regarding these acquisitions can be found in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 41 of this report.

Core deposit intangibles are amortized using an economic life method based on deposit attrition. As a result, amortization will decline over time with most of the amortization occurring during the initial years. The weighted average amortization period for core deposit intangibles is approximately 10 years. Amortization expense related to core deposit intangibles totaled \$258,000 and \$107,000, in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, Southwest had recorded loan servicing right amortization expense of \$388,000 and \$386,000, respectively.

The estimated aggregate future amortization expense for other intangible assets remaining as of December 31, 2007 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Core Deposit Premiums	Loan Servicing Rights	Total
2008	\$397	\$374	\$771
2009	389	313	702
2010	386	254	640
2011	366	196	562
2012	327	140	467

8. Other Borrowed Funds

During 2007, the only category of other borrowings whose average exceeded 30% of ending shareholders' equity was federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Amounts outstanding at end of period:			
Treasury, tax and loan note option	\$ 1,361	\$ 1,196	\$ 2,216
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	162,962	50,398	65,342
Borrowed from the Federal Home Loan Bank	51,500	86,500	136,850
Other	2,533	—	100
Total other borrowings	\$218,356	\$138,094	\$204,508
Weighted average rate outstanding at end of period:			
Treasury, tax and loan note option	3.59%	5.04%	3.95%
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	4.15	4.20	2.88
Borrowed from the Federal Home Loan Bank	4.10	4.89	4.33
Other	6.25	—	5.25
Maximum amounts of borrowings outstanding at any month-end:			
Treasury, tax and loan note option	\$ 2,416	\$ 2,362	\$ 2,216
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	172,641	150,954	130,342
Borrowed from the Federal Home Loan Bank	101,500	185,040	146,500
Other	7,500	—	100
Approximate average short-term borrowings outstanding for the year:			
Treasury, tax and loan note option	\$ 551	\$ 617	\$ 672
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	105,023	95,090	78,641
Borrowed from the Federal Home Loan Bank	52,853	118,970	129,763
Other	3,055	—	1
Approximate weighted average rate for the year:			
Treasury, tax and loan note option	3.81%	4.73%	3.00%
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	4.59	4.55	2.86
Borrowed from the Federal Home Loan Bank	4.74	4.76	3.91
Other	6.93	—	5.25

Southwest has entered into an agreement with the FHLB to obtain advances from the FHLB from time to time. The terms of the agreement are set forth in the Advance, Pledge and Security Agreement (the "Agreement"). The FHLB requires that Southwest pledge collateral on such advances. Under the terms of the Agreement, the discounted value of the collateral, as defined by the FHLB, should at all times be at least equal to the amount borrowed by Southwest. Such advances outstanding are subject to a blanket collateral arrangement, which requires the pledging of eligible collateral to secure such advances. Such collateral principally includes certain loans and securities. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, loans pledged under the Agreement were \$696.6 million and \$576.2 million and investment securities pledged (at carrying value) were \$63.3 million and \$93.2 million, respectively.

Southwest has available various forms of other borrowings for cash management and liquidity purposes. These forms of borrowings include federal funds purchases, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and borrowings from the FRB, Sallie Mae, the FHLB and LaSalle Bank ("LaSalle"). Southwest has a \$7.5 million loan from LaSalle, with \$2.5 million outstanding at December 31, 2007. Southwest also carries interest-bearing demand notes issued by the U.S. Treasury in connection with the Treasury Tax and Loan note program; the outstanding balance of those notes was \$1.4 million at December 31, 2007. Southwest has approved federal funds purchase lines totaling \$375.0 million with twelve financial entities; the outstanding balance on these lines totaled \$116.5 million at December 31, 2007. In addition, Southwest has available two lines of credit with Sallie Mae, one for \$200 million and one for \$75 million, plus a \$439.5 million line of credit from the FHLB. Borrowings under the \$200 million Sallie Mae line would be secured by student loans, and the borrowings under the \$75 million line are used exclusively to fund disbursements under the consolidation loan program which Sallie Mae began in 2007. Borrowings under the FHLB line are secured by all unpledged securities and other loans. Southwest had \$0 outstanding on the \$200 million Sallie Mae line and had \$33,000 outstanding on the \$75 million line at December 31, 2007. The FHLB line of credit had an outstanding balance of \$51.5 million at December 31, 2007 and maturities as follows: \$0 in 2008, \$5 million in 2009, \$21.5 million 2010, \$0 in 2011 and \$25 million after 2011. Southwest also has substantial unused borrowing availability in the form of unsecured brokered certificate of deposits program from Merrill Lynch & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., Citigroup Global Markets, Inc., Wachovia Securities LLC, UBS Financial Services, Inc., RBC Dain Rauscher, and CountryWide Securities. In conjunction with these lines of credit, \$335.0 million in retail certificates of deposit were included in total deposits at December 31, 2007.

Southwest sells securities under agreements to repurchase with Southwest retaining custody of the collateral. Collateral consists of direct obligations of U.S. Government and Federal Agency issues, which are designated as pledged with Southwest's safekeeping agent. The type of collateral required, the retention of the collateral, and the security sold, minimize Southwest's risk of exposure to loss. These transactions are for one-to-four day periods. The outstanding balance of repurchase agreements at December 31, 2007, was \$46.4 million, with no repurchase agreement exceeding 10% of equity capital.

9. Subordinated Debentures

On June 4, 1997, SBI Capital Trust, a newly-formed subsidiary of Southwest, issued its 9.30% Cumulative Trust Preferred Securities (the "SBI Capital Trust Preferred") in an underwritten public offering. Proceeds of the SBI Capital Trust Preferred totaling \$25,786,500 were invested in the 9.30% Subordinated Debentures (the "SBI Capital Subordinated Debentures") of Southwest. The SBI Capital Trust Preferred and the SBI Capital Subordinated Debentures were redeemed in June 2005. At that time, \$970,000 in unamortized issuance costs related to the SBI Capital Trust Preferred were written off to general and administrative expense.

On June 26, 2003, OKSB Statutory Trust I, a newly-formed subsidiary of Southwest, issued its Floating Rate Capital Securities (the "OKSB Trust Preferred") in a private placement. Proceeds of the OKSB Trust Preferred totaling \$20,619,000 were invested in the Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures (the "OKSB Subordinated Debentures") of Southwest. After deducting underwriter's compensation and noninterest expenses of the offering, the net proceeds were available to Southwest to increase capital and for general

corporate purposes. Interest payments on the OKSB Subordinated Debentures are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

The OKSB Trust Preferred and the OKSB Subordinated Debentures each mature on June 26, 2033. If certain conditions are met, the maturity dates of the OKSB Trust Preferred and the OKSB Subordinated Debentures may be shortened at Southwest's discretion to a date not earlier than June 26, 2008. The OKSB Trust Preferred and the OKSB Subordinated Debentures also may be redeemed prior to maturity if certain events occur. The OKSB Trust Preferred is subject to mandatory redemption, in whole or in part, upon repayment of the OKSB Subordinated Debentures at maturity or their earlier redemption. Southwest also has the right, if certain conditions are met, to defer payment of interest on the OKSB Subordinated Debentures, which would result in a deferral of dividend payments on the OKSB Trust Preferred, at any time or from time to time for a period not to exceed 20 consecutive quarters in a deferral period.

On October 14, 2003, SBI Capital Trust II, a newly-formed subsidiary of Southwest, issued its Floating Rate Trust Preferred Securities (the "SBI II Trust Preferred") in a private placement. Proceeds of the SBI II Trust Preferred totaling \$25,774,000 were invested in the Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures (the "SBI II Subordinated Debentures") of Southwest. The proceeds were available to Southwest to increase capital and for general corporate purposes. Interest payments on the SBI II Subordinated Debentures are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

The SBI II Trust Preferred and the SBI II Subordinated Debentures each mature on October 7, 2033. If certain conditions are met, the maturity dates of the SBI II Trust Preferred and the SBI II Subordinated Debentures may be shortened at Southwest's discretion to a date not earlier than October 7, 2008. The SBI II Trust Preferred and the SBI II Subordinated Debentures also may be redeemed prior to maturity if certain events occur. The SBI II Trust Preferred is subject to mandatory redemption, in whole or in part, upon repayment of the SBI II Subordinated Debentures at maturity or their earlier redemption. Southwest also has the right, if certain conditions are met, to defer payment of interest on the SBI II Subordinated Debentures, which would result in a deferral of dividend payments on the OKSB Trust Preferred, at any time or from time to time for a period not to exceed 20 consecutive quarters in a deferral period.

Proceeds from the SBI II trust preferred issuance were used to retire the \$25.0 million in SBI Capital Trust Preferred securities issued in 1997, which became subject to redemption by Southwest in the third quarter of 2002.

Southwest, SBI Capital Trust, OKSB Statutory Trust I and SBI Capital Trust II believe that, taken together, the obligations of Southwest under the Trust Preferred Guarantee Agreements, the Amended and Restated Trust Agreements, the Subordinated Debentures, the Indentures and the Agreements as to Expenses and Liabilities, entered into in connection with the offering of the Trust Preferred and the Subordinated Debentures, in the aggregate constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by Southwest of the obligations of SBI Capital Trust, OKSB Statutory Trust I and SBI Capital Trust II under the Trust Preferred.

SBI Capital Trust was a Delaware business trust created for the purpose of issuing the SBI Trust Preferred and purchasing the SBI Subordinated Debentures, which were its sole assets. This entity is now inactive.

OKSB Statutory Trust I is a Connecticut statutory trust created for the purpose of issuing the OKSB Trust Preferred and purchasing the OKSB Subordinated Debentures, which are its sole assets. Southwest owns all of the 619 outstanding common securities of OKSB Statutory Trust I; the liquidation value is \$1,000 per share.

SBI Capital Trust II is a Delaware statutory trust created for the purpose of issuing the SBI II Trust Preferred and purchasing the SBI II Subordinated Debentures, which are its sole assets. Southwest owns all of the 774 outstanding common securities of SBI Capital Trust II; the liquidation value is \$1,000 per share.

Each of the Trust Preferred issuances meets the regulatory criteria for Tier I capital, subject to Federal Reserve guidelines that limit the amount of the Trust Preferred and cumulative perpetual preferred stock to an aggregate of 25% of Tier I capital. At December 31, 2007, \$45.0 million of the Trust Preferred was included in Tier I capital.

In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FIN 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities." The objective of this interpretation was to provide guidance on how to identify a variable interest entity ("VIE") and determine when the assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests, and results of operations of a VIE need to be included in a company's consolidated financial statements. FIN 46R has required Southwest to de-consolidate its investments in OKSB Statutory Trust I and SBI Capital Trust II (the "Trusts") in this Annual Report and all future reports. Due to this required de-consolidation, the Trust Preferred Securities are not presented on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition and the Subordinated Debentures are presented on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition as a separate liability category.

10. Income Taxes

The components of taxes on income follow:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Current tax expense:			
Federal	\$13,311	\$15,948	\$13,657
State	1,925	1,740	1,435
Deferred tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	(1,371)	(1,896)	(1,127)
State	(268)	(383)	(125)
Taxes on income	\$13,597	\$15,409	\$13,840

The amounts of taxes on income in the consolidated statements of operations in this report are different from the expected outcomes using U.S. Federal income tax rates for the following reasons:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Computed tax expense at statutory rates	\$12,293	\$14,492	\$12,199
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:			
Low income housing credit	—	(500)	(500)
Benefit of income not subject to U.S. Federal income tax	(137)	(86)	(111)
Expenses not deductible for U.S. Federal income tax	475	417	172
State income taxes, net of Federal income tax benefit	396	626	852
New markets tax credit	(151)	(172)	—
Expiration of capital loss carryforward	—	34	—
Other	721	598	1,228
Taxes on income	\$13,597	\$15,409	\$13,840

Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to temporary differences includes the following components:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Provision for loan losses	\$(1,506)	\$(1,368)	\$(2,241)
Accumulated depreciation	114	(157)	(267)
Prepaid maintenance	84	(58)	39
Nonaccrual loan interest	(316)	(823)	—
Deferred compensation accrual	(26)	(12)	(9)
Mark-to-market adjustments	61	36	540
FHLB stock dividends	196	205	580
Write-downs on other real estate	(8)	(68)	(171)
Amortizable assets	(15)	10	(41)
Stock-based compensation	(75)	(96)	—
Litigation and settlement	(238)	—	—
New markets tax credit	95	68	68
Other	(5)	(16)	250
Total	\$(1,639)	\$(2,279)	\$(1,252)

Net deferred tax assets of \$10.1 million and \$10.6 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, are reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition in other assets. There were no valuation allowances at December 31, 2007 or 2006.

Temporary differences that give rise to the deferred tax assets (liabilities) include the following:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31,	
	2007	2006
Provision for loan losses	\$12,697	\$11,367
Accumulated depreciation	(2,705)	(2,415)
Prepaid maintenance	(343)	(259)
Nonaccrual loan interest	1,139	823
Deferred compensation accrual	205	180
Mark-to-market adjustments	113	174
FHLB stock dividends	(792)	(596)
Write-downs on other real estate	247	239
Amortizable assets	(494)	(62)
Stock-based compensation	171	96
Litigation and settlement	238	—
New markets tax credit	(298)	(203)
Other	115	111
	10,293	9,455
Deferred taxes (payable) receivable on investment securities available for sale	(242)	1,101
Net deferred tax asset	\$10,051	\$10,556

Southwest adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, on January 1, 2007. As a result of the implementation of Interpretation No. 48, Southwest recognized an approximate \$803,000 increase in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, which was accounted for as a reduction to the January 1, 2007, balance of retained earnings. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Balance at January 1, 2007	\$2,093
Increases in unrecognized tax benefits as a result of tax positions taken during current period	992
Increases in unrecognized tax benefits as a result of tax positions taken during prior period	131
Amount of decreases in unrecognized tax benefits relating to settlements with taxing authorities	—
Reductions to unrecognized tax benefits — lapse of the applicable statute of limitations	—
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$3,216

At the beginning and end of 2007, Southwest had approximately \$2.1 million and \$3.2 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits, respectively. Of these totals, \$1.4 million and \$2.1 million (net of the federal benefit on state issues) represents the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized would affect the effective income tax rate in any future periods. Southwest recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in operating expenses. During the year ended December 31, 2007, Southwest recognized approximately \$740,000 in interest and penalties. Southwest had approximately \$1.3 million accrued for interest and penalties at December 31, 2007.

Southwest or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. With few exceptions, Southwest is no longer subject to U.S. federal or state tax examinations for years before 2002.

Southwest is currently under audit by the State of Oklahoma for the 2002 tax year. It is likely that the examination phase of the audit will conclude in the next twelve months, and it is possible that a reduction in the unrecognized tax benefits may occur; however, quantification of an estimated range cannot be made at this time.

11. Shareholders' Equity

In April 2004, Southwest's Board of Directors (the "Board") authorized the repurchase of up to 5%, or 500,000 shares, of its outstanding common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, in connection with shares expected to be issued under Southwest's dividend reinvestment, stock option, and employee benefit plans and for other corporate purposes. In January 2006, the Board authorized a two year program to repurchase up to another 5%, or approximately 700,000 shares. The additional repurchases were also to be made in connection with shares expected to be issued under Southwest's stock option and employee benefit plans, and for other corporate purposes. The share repurchases are expected to be made primarily on the open market from time to time until April 1, 2008, or earlier termination of the repurchase program by the Board. Repurchases under the program will be made at the discretion of management based upon market, business, legal, and other factors.

On April 22, 1999, Southwest adopted a Rights Plan designed to protect its shareholders against acquisitions that the Board believes are unfair or otherwise not in the best interests of Southwest and its shareholders. Under the Rights Plan, each holder of record of Southwest's common stock, as of the close of business on April 22, 1999, received one right per common share. The rights generally become exercisable if an acquiring party accumulates, or announces an offer to acquire, 10% or more of Southwest's voting stock. The rights will expire on April 22, 2009. Each right will entitle the holder (other than the acquiring party) to buy, at the right's then current exercise price, Southwest's common stock or equivalent securities having a value of twice the right's exercise price. The exercise price of each right was initially set at \$36.67. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain events, holders of the rights would be entitled to purchase, at the then current exercise price, common stock or equivalent securities of an acquiring entity worth twice the exercise price. Under the Rights Plan, Southwest also may exchange each right, other than rights owned by an acquiring party, for a share of its common stock or equivalent securities.

Southwest has reserved for issuance 600,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the terms of the Dividend Reinvestment and Employee Stock Purchase Plans. The Dividend Reinvestment Plan allows shareholders of record a convenient and economical method of increasing their equity ownership of Southwest. The Employee Stock Purchase Plan allows Southwest's employees to acquire additional common shares through payroll

deductions. Since July 1999, shares issued out of these plans have come from treasury shares. At December 31, 2007, 80,486 new shares had been issued and 87,614 treasury shares had been issued under these plans.

Southwest has reserved 1,960,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the terms of the 1999 Stock Option Plan. The 1999 Stock Option Plan provides selected key employees with the opportunity to acquire common stock. At December 31, 2007, 90,000 new shares and 1,379,612 treasury shares had been reissued by this plan. See "*Share-Based Compensation*" in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page 40 for additional information on Southwest's stock option plans.

12. Capital Requirements

Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on Southwest's, Stillwater National's, SNB Wichita's, and SNB Kansas' financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of Southwest's, Stillwater National's, SNB Wichita's and SNB Kansas' assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. Southwest's, Stillwater National's, SNB Wichita's, and SNB Kansas' capital amounts and classifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors. Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas to maintain minimum amounts and of Total and Tier I Capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I Capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, that Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the most recent notification from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") categorized Stillwater National as well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the most recent notification from the Office of Thrift Supervision ("OTS") categorized SNB Wichita as well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. As of December 31, 2007, the most recent notification from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") categorized SNB Kansas as well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well-capitalized, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas must maintain minimum Total risk-based, Tier I risk-based, and Tier I leverage ratios as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since these notifications that management believes have changed Stillwater National's, SNB Wichita's or SNB Kansas' categories.

Southwest's, Stillwater National's, SNB Wichita's, and SNB Kansas' actual capital amounts and ratios are presented below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Actual		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions		For Capital Adequacy Purposes	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of December 31, 2007:						
Total Capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Southwest	\$284,730	10.97%	N/A	N/A	\$207,607	8.00%
Stillwater National	256,752	10.30	\$249,385	10.00%	199,508	8.00
SNB Wichita	6,199	12.13	5,111	10.00	4,088	8.00
SNB Kansas	8,103	16.79	4,826	10.00	3,861	8.00
Tier I Capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Southwest	251,980	9.71	N/A	N/A	103,804	4.00
Stillwater National	225,243	9.03	149,631	6.00	99,754	4.00
SNB Wichita	5,638	11.03	3,066	6.00	2,044	4.00
SNB Kansas	7,763	16.08	2,896	6.00	1,931	4.00
Tier I Leverage (to average assets)						
Southwest	251,980	10.23	N/A	N/A	98,543	4.00
Stillwater National	225,243	9.68	116,351	5.00	93,081	4.00
SNB Wichita	5,638	9.10	3,099	5.00	2,479	4.00
SNB Kansas	7,763	10.32	3,762	5.00	3,010	4.00

As of December 31, 2006:

Total Capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Southwest	\$266,097	13.50%	N/A	N/A	\$157,450	8.00%
Stillwater National	232,311	12.11	\$191,867	10.00%	153,494	8.00
SNB Wichita	6,096	15.65	3,895	10.00	3,116	8.00
Tier I Capital (to risk-weighted assets)						
Southwest	241,399	12.25	N/A	N/A	78,725	4.00
Stillwater National	207,756	10.84	115,120	6.00	76,747	4.00
SNB Wichita	5,625	14.44	2,337	6.00	1,558	4.00
Tier I Leverage (to average assets)						
Southwest	241,399	10.91	N/A	N/A	88,526	4.00
Stillwater National	207,756	9.74	106,659	5.00	85,327	4.00
SNB Wichita	5,625	10.43	2,696	5.00	2,157	4.00

The approval of the OCC is required if the total of all dividends declared by Stillwater National in any calendar year exceeds the total of its net profits of that year combined with its retained net profits of the preceding two years. In addition, Stillwater National may not pay a dividend if, after paying the dividend, Stillwater National would be under capitalized. Stillwater National's maximum amount of dividends available for payment totaled approximately \$7.4 million at December 31, 2007. Dividends declared by Stillwater National for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 did not exceed the threshold requiring regulatory approval.

The same dividend restrictions apply to SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas with approval required from the OTS and the FDIC, respectively. SNB Wichita had zero available for payment at December 31, 2007 and 2006. SNB Kansas had zero dividends available for payment at December 31, 2007.

13. Partial Disposition of Equity Security

During the second quarter of 2007, Stillwater National sold 1,500,000 of shares of common stock of a public corporation. This transaction was in response to an unsolicited offer to purchase such shares received in late April 2007. Stillwater National obtained these shares in connection with the restructuring of a problem credit in October 2005. The sale of these shares resulted in a realization of a pre-tax gain of \$1.9 million. Stillwater National continues to hold 868,000 shares of the public corporation's common stock.

14. Employee Benefits

Southwest sponsors a noncontributory, defined contribution profit sharing plan intended to provide retirement benefits for employees of Southwest. The plan covers all employees who have completed one year of service and have attained the age of 21. The plan is subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. Southwest's contributions are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors; however, the annual contribution may not exceed 15% of the total annual compensation of all participants. Southwest made contributions of \$2.1 million, in 2007 and 2006 and \$1.9 million, in 2005.

Stock Options — As required by the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), Southwest recorded \$734,000 and \$822,000 of total share-based compensation expense for the periods ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The company's net income before taxes and net income for the year ended December 31, 2007, are approximately \$734,000 and \$449,000 lower, respectively, than if it had continued to account for share-based compensation under Opinion 25. Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ending December 31, 2007 are \$.03 lower than if the company had continued to account share-based compensation under Opinion 25.

The share-based compensation is calculated using the accrual method, which treats each vesting tranche as a separate award and amortizes expense evenly from grant date to vest date for each tranche. The deferred tax asset that was recorded related to this compensation expense was approximately \$171,000 and \$246,000 for 2007 and 2006, respectively.

As required by SFAS No. 123(R), Southwest has presented pro forma disclosures of its net income and net income per share for the prior period, assuming the estimated fair value of the options granted prior to January 1, 2006, was amortized to expense over the option-vesting period as illustrated below.

<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>		2005
Net income, as reported		\$21,014
Less: Proforma compensation expense related to options net of tax effects		386
Net income, proforma		\$20,628
Earnings per common share		
Basic, as presented		\$ 1.60
Basic, proforma		\$ 1.57
Diluted, as presented		\$ 1.55
Diluted, proforma		\$ 1.52
Weighted average fair value at grant date		\$ 3.04

For purposes of the disclosure in the foregoing table and for purposes of determining estimated fair value under SFAS No. 123(R), Southwest has computed the estimated fair values of all share-based compensation using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and has applied the assumptions set forth in the following table. In the first quarter 2006, Southwest changed its assumption of the expected life of stock options grants from 5 years to 2.5 years based on a study of options granted in the years 2000 and 2001, all of which expired at the end of 5 years for which the average life was 2.5 years. In 2007, Southwest evaluated the options granted in 2002 and the average life was also 2.5 years. Southwest will continue to monitor the actual expected term of stock options and will adjust the expected term used in the valuation process when the difference is determined to be significant.

	2007	2006	2005
Expected dividend yield	1.45%	1.43%	1.90%
Expected volatility	29.70%	26.83%	28.09%
Risk-free interest rate	4.48%	4.81%	4.94%
Expected option term (in years)	2.50	2.50	7.93

The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions. Management will continue to assess the assumptions and methodologies used to calculate estimated fair value of share-based compensation. Circumstances may change and additional data may become available over time, which result in changes to these assumptions and methodologies, which could materially impact Southwest's fair value determination.

The amortization of stock-based compensation reflects estimated forfeitures and will be adjusted for actual forfeiture experience as it occurs in future periods.

A summary of option activity under the Stock Plans as of December 31, 2007, and changes during the 36 month period then ended, is presented below.

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Aggregate	
			Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Intrinsic Value (dollars in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	989,712	\$ 9.56		
Granted	148,236	20.22		
Exercised	(174,262)	9.96		
Canceled/expired	(41,813)	11.66		
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	921,873	\$ 11.21		
Granted	147,372	23.26		
Exercised	(201,236)	9.60		
Canceled/expired	(7,999)	16.91		
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	860,010	\$ 13.50		
Granted	124,431	25.78		
Exercised	(96,338)	9.88		
Canceled/expired	(4,333)	26.58		
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	883,770	\$15.56	2.34	\$4,426
Total exercisable at December 31, 2005	636,124	\$ 10.50		
Total exercisable at December 31, 2006	621,710	\$ 12.60		
Total exercisable at December 31, 2007	705,670	\$ 14.56	2.05	\$ 3,800

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the twelve month period ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$5.42 and \$5.53, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the twelve month period ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$1.4 million and \$2.8 million, respectively. The amount of cash received from exercises in 2007 was \$924,000. All shares issued upon exercise of options during the twelve month period ended December 31, 2007, were issued out of treasury shares. The fair value of options that became vested during the year was \$871,000.

A summary of the status of Southwest's nonvested shares as of December 31, 2007, and changes during the twelve month period then ended is presented below.

	Shares Issuable Upon Exercise of Options	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested Balance at December 31, 2006	238,300	\$4.34
Granted	124,431	5.42
Vested	(180,298)	4.83
Forfeited	(4,333)	5.81
Nonvested Balance at December 31, 2007	178,100	\$4.56

As of December 31, 2007, there was approximately \$255,000 of total unrecognized compensation expense related to stock option arrangements granted under the Stock Plans. This expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of two years.

Restricted Stock — In March 2005, January 2006, and January 2007, nonemployee directors were awarded shares in restricted common shares (28,110 total shares) at grant date fair values of \$19.75, \$21.725 and \$26.985, respectively. In March 2007, an employee was awarded 4,868 shares in restricted stock at grant date fair value of \$26.395. During 2007, \$138,000 in compensation expense, net of tax, was recorded related to all restricted shares outstanding and is included in compensation expense amounts for 2007; \$92,000 in compensation expense, net of tax, was recorded in 2006.

The restricted stock grants vest one-third on the first, second, and third annual anniversaries of the date of grant provided the director or employee remains a director or employee of Southwest or a subsidiary on those dates. The restrictions on the shares expire three years after the award date. Southwest will continue to recognize compensation expense over the restricted periods.

15. Related Party Transactions

Directors and officers of Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas were customers of, and had transactions with, Southwest in the ordinary course of business, and similar transactions are expected in the future. All loans included in such transactions were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons and did not involve more than normal risk of loss or present other unfavorable features. Certain directors, and companies in which they have ownership interests, had indebtedness to Southwest totaling \$3.2 million, and \$600,000 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. During 2007, \$5.4 million of new loans and advances on existing loans were made to these persons and repayments totaled \$2.8 million.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, directors, officers and other related interest parties had demand, non-interest bearing deposits of \$1.5 million and \$937,000, respectively, savings and interest-bearing transaction accounts of \$4.8 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, and time certificates of deposit of \$820,000 and \$471,000, respectively.

16. Operating Leases

Southwest leases certain equipment and facilities for its operations. Future minimum annual rental payments required under operating leases, net of sublease agreements, that have initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2007 follow:

2008	\$2,373,000
2009	2,176,000
2010	1,631,000
2011	1,145,000
2012	250,000
Thereafter	51,000

The total rental expense was \$2.4 million, \$1.9 million, and \$1.7 million, in 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively.

17. Fair Value Disclosures of Financial Instruments

The following disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments is made in accordance with the requirements of SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments*. The estimated fair value amounts have been determined by Southwest using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required to interpret market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts Southwest could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

Cash and cash equivalents — For cash and cash equivalents, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Investment securities — The fair value of U.S. Government and federal agency obligations, other securities, and mortgage-backed securities is estimated based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. The fair value for other investments such as obligations of state and political subdivisions is estimated based on quoted market prices.

Loans — Fair values are estimated for certain homogeneous categories of loans adjusted for differences in loan characteristics. Southwest's loans have been aggregated by categories consisting of commercial, real estate, student, and other consumer. The fair value of loans is estimated by discounting the cash flows using credit and interest rate risks inherent in the loan category and interest rates currently offered for loans with similar terms and credit risks.

Accrued interest receivable — The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value for accrued interest receivable.

Deposits — The fair value of demand deposits, savings accounts, and certain money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the statement of financial condition date. The fair value of fixed maturity certificates of deposits is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Other borrowings — The fair values of other borrowings are the amounts payable at the statement of financial condition date, as the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the short-term maturity rates. Included in other borrowings are federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and treasury tax and loan demand notes.

Subordinated debentures — The fair value of the Subordinated debentures is based on current book value. The Subordinated debentures have floating rates that reset quarterly.

Other liabilities and accrued interest payable — The estimated fair value of other liabilities, which primarily includes trade accounts payable, and accrued interest payable approximates their carrying value.

Commitments — Commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, and financial guarantees written or other items have short maturities and therefore have no significant fair values.

The carrying values and estimated fair values of Southwest's financial instruments follow:

	At December 31, 2007		At December 31, 2006	
	Carrying Values	Fair Values	Carrying Values	Fair Values
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,678	\$ 45,678	\$ 46,618	\$ 46,618
Investment securities:				
Held to maturity	5,838	5,838	1,630	1,621
Available for sale	237,358	237,358	255,904	255,904
FRB and FHLB stock	13,116	13,116	12,315	12,315
Total loans	2,182,248	2,215,161	1,763,897	1,769,464
Accrued interest receivable	23,117	23,117	24,269	24,269
Derivative instruments	64	64	166	166
Deposits	2,058,579	2,060,931	1,765,611	1,711,210
Accrued interest payable	11,441	11,441	13,260	13,260
Other liabilities	10,154	10,154	8,624	8,624
Other borrowings	218,356	218,356	138,094	138,094
Subordinated debentures	46,393	46,393	46,393	46,393

18. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In the normal course of business, Southwest makes use of a number of different financial instruments to help meet the financial needs of its customers. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, these transactions are not presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and are referred to as off-balance sheet instruments. These transactions and activities include commitments to extend lines of commercial and real estate mortgage credit, and standby and commercial letters of credit.

The following table provides a summary of Southwest's off-balance sheet financial instruments:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	At December 31,	
	2007	2006
Commitments to extend commercial and real estate mortgage credit	\$861,851	\$572,182
Standby and commercial letters of credit	18,580	12,215
Total	\$880,431	\$584,397

A loan commitment is a binding contract to lend up to a maximum amount for a specified period of time provided there is no violation of any financial, economic, or other terms of the contract. A standby letter of credit obligates Southwest to honor a financial commitment to a third party should Southwest's customer fail to perform. Many loan commitments and most standby letters of credit expire unfunded, and, therefore, total commitments do not represent future funding obligations of Southwest. Loan commitments and letters of credit are made under normal credit terms, including interest rates and collateral prevailing at the time, and usually require the payment of a fee by the customer. Commercial letters of credit are commitments generally issued to finance the movement of goods between buyers and sellers. Southwest's exposure to credit loss, assuming commitments are funded, in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. Southwest does not anticipate any material losses as a result of the commitments.

19. Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, Southwest is at all times subject to various pending and threatened legal actions. The relief or damages sought in some of these actions may be substantial. After reviewing pending and threatened actions with counsel, management considers that the outcome of such actions will not have a material adverse effect on Southwest's financial position; however, Southwest is not able to predict whether the outcome of such actions may or may not have a material adverse effect on results of operations in a particular future period.

as the timing and amount of any resolution of such actions and relationship to the future results of operations are not known.

At periodic intervals, the FRB, the OCC, the FDIC, the State of Kansas, and the OTS routinely examine Southwest's, Stillwater National's, SNB Wichita's, and SNB Kansas' financial statements as part of their legally prescribed oversight of the banking industry. Based on these examinations, the regulators can direct that Southwest's, Stillwater National's, SNB Wichita's, and SNB Kansas' financial statements be adjusted in accordance with their findings.

Southwest has adopted a Severance Compensation Plan (the "Plan") for the benefit of certain officers and key members of management. The Plan's purpose is to protect and retain certain qualified employees in the event of a change in control (as defined) and to reward those qualified employees for loyal service to Southwest by providing severance compensation to them upon their involuntary termination of employment after a change in control of Southwest. At December 31, 2007, Southwest has not recorded any amounts in the consolidated financial statements relating to the Plan. If a change of control were to occur, the maximum amount payable to certain officers and key members of management would approximate \$3.8 million.

In December 2006, an armored transportation company failed to deliver to Stillwater National approximately \$1.3 million in cash then due to it from certain ATMs owned by Cash Source, Inc. ("CSI"), a subsidiary of Stillwater National. CSI discovered other cash shortages arising from the same armored transportation company and Stillwater National removed all cash from the other CSI ATMs for which that company provided cash transportation. During 2007, Southwest determined that the maximum total potential cash receivable was \$2.5 million.

Stillwater National and CSI have filed legal action against the armored transportation company, its owners and others for the recovery of their funds and damages, have notified law enforcement and bank regulatory authorities and their insurers, and continue to pursue means of recovery. Southwest has estimated the amount of the loss to be the total amount of the receivable and has recorded a complete write-off of that amount as reflected in the financial statements. This amount does not reflect any potential recoveries or insurance proceeds. The financial statements also reflect related legal expenses incurred by Southwest of approximately \$785,000 during 2007. Southwest continues to pursue its efforts to recover the missing cash or otherwise mitigate its damages. Southwest filed its proof of loss with the insurer on August 6, 2007.

Stillwater National and other Visa USA member banks are obligated to share in costs resulting from litigation against Visa USA, including the costs of the November 9, 2007, settlement of an antitrust lawsuit brought by American Express and potential costs of certain other, pending litigation. In the fourth quarter of 2007, Southwest recorded approximately \$713,000 as its estimated share of the settlement and other pending litigation expenses relating to these obligations. This amount is an estimate and further accruals may be required.

20. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Cash paid for interest	\$86,407	\$72,615	\$48,196
Cash paid for taxes on income	14,808	15,321	15,544
Loans transferred to other real estate owned	1,284	615	7,303

21. Operating Segments

Southwest operates four principal segments: Oklahoma Banking, Other States Banking, Secondary Market, and Other Operations. The Oklahoma Banking segment consists of three operating units that provide lending and

deposit services to customers in the state of Oklahoma. The Other States Banking segment consists of several operating units that provide lending and deposit services to customers in the states of Texas and Kansas and other markets outside Southwest's primary territory. The Secondary Market segment consists of two operating units: one that provides student lending services to post-secondary students in Oklahoma and several other states and the other that provides residential mortgage lending services to customers in Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas. Southwest's fund management unit is included in Other Operations. The primary purpose of this unit is to manage Southwest's overall liquidity needs and interest rate risk. Each segment borrows funds from and provides funds to the funds management unit as needed to support their operations. The value of funds provided and cost of funds borrowed from the funds management unit by each segment are internally priced at rates that approximate market rates for funds with similar duration. The Other Operations segment also includes SNB Investor Services and nonbank cash machine operations.

Southwest identifies reportable segments by type of service provided and geographic location. Operating results are adjusted for intercompany loan participations and borrowings, allocated service costs, and management fees.

The accounting policies of each reportable segment are the same as those of Southwest as described in Note 1. Expenses for consolidated back-office operations are allocated to operating segments based on estimated uses of those services. General overhead expenses such as executive administration, accounting, and internal audit are allocated based on the direct expense and/or deposit and loan volumes of the operating segment. Income tax expense for the operating segments is calculated essentially at the statutory rate. The Other Operations segment records the tax expense or benefit necessary to reconcile to the consolidated financial statements.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2007, capital is assigned and the credit allocated to each of the segments rather than remaining in the Other Operating segment. Capital is assigned to each of the segments using a risk-based capital pricing methodology that assigns capital ratios by asset, deposit, or revenue category based on Credit Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk and Liquidity Risk. Prior year amounts have been reallocated to conform to the current year's presentation.

By including capital as a funding component, each operating segment's performance is more accurately reported leaving fewer unallocated dollars in the fund management unit.

The following table summarizes financial results by operating segment:

For the Year Ended December 31, 2007

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Oklahoma Banking	Other States Banking	Secondary Market	Other Operations	Total Company
Net interest income	\$ 52,659	\$ 39,214	\$ 1,738	\$ (1,131)	\$ 92,480
Provision for loan losses	2,665	5,916	—	—	8,581
Noninterest income	9,565	1,856	3,403	1,726	16,550
Noninterest expenses	31,478	21,871	3,360	8,765	65,474
Income before taxes	28,081	13,283	1,781	(8,170)	34,975
Taxes on income	10,796	5,059	684	(2,942)	13,597
Net income	\$ 17,285	\$ 8,224	\$ 1,097	\$ (5,228)	\$ 21,378
Fixed asset expenditures	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,273	\$ 57	\$ 788	\$ 3,287
Total loans at period end	1,039,001	1,106,556	66,275	—	2,211,832
Total assets at period end	1,048,633	1,119,396	71,843	324,426	2,564,298
Total deposits at period end (1)	1,278,954	247,807	1,346	530,472	2,058,579

(1) Brokered Deposits are included in the Oklahoma Banking Segment.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2006

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Oklahoma Banking	Other States Banking	Secondary Market	Other Operations	Total Company
Net interest income	\$ 53,307	\$ 29,885	\$ 9,555	\$ 91	\$ 92,838
Provision for loan losses	7,182	4,383	—	—	11,565
Noninterest income	8,098	857	3,679	4,142	16,776
Noninterest expenses	30,082	15,966	4,141	6,454	56,643
Income before taxes	24,141	10,393	9,093	(2,221)	41,406
Taxes on income	8,737	4,154	3,026	(508)	15,409
Net income	\$ 15,404	\$ 6,239	\$ 6,067	-\$ 1,713	\$ 25,997
Fixed asset expenditures	\$ 455	\$ 508	\$ —	\$ 1,952	\$ 2,915
Total loans at period end	912,862	689,864	188,464	—	1,791,190
Total assets at period end	918,815	694,346	201,131	356,336	2,170,628
Total deposits at period end (1)	1,161,549	160,603	763	442,696	1,765,611

(1) Brokered Deposits are included in the Oklahoma Banking Segment.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Oklahoma Banking	Other States Banking	Secondary Market	Other Operations	Total Company
Net interest income	\$ 50,942	\$ 21,153	\$ 17,348	-\$ 4,337	\$ 85,106
Provision for loan losses	11,371	4,414	—	—	15,785
Noninterest income	8,284	990	4,221	3,911	17,406
Noninterest expenses	28,262	12,082	5,780	5,749	51,873
Income before taxes	19,593	5,647	15,789	(6,175)	34,854
Taxes on income	7,718	2,260	6,273	(2,411)	13,840
Net income	\$ 11,875	\$ 3,387	\$ 9,516	-\$ 3,764	\$ 21,014
Fixed asset expenditures	\$ 485	\$ 1,412	\$ —	\$ 1,527	\$ 3,424
Total loans at period end	836,850	518,708	380,346	(24)	1,735,880
Total assets at period end	843,584	516,212	397,940	341,903	2,099,639
Total deposits at period end (1)	1,056,936	87,275	2,872	510,737	1,657,820

(1) Brokered Deposits are included in the Oklahoma Banking Segment.

22. Parent Company Condensed Financial Information

Following are the condensed financial statements of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. ("Parent Company only") for the periods indicated:

	At December 31,	
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006
Statements of Financial Condition		
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 3,384	\$ 2,041
Investment in subsidiary banks	243,693	208,920
Investments in other subsidiaries	7,564	7,269
Investment securities, available for sale	12,971	25,840
Other assets	1,490	2,561
Total	\$269,102	\$246,631
Liabilities:		
Subordinated debentures	\$ 46,393	\$ 46,393
Notes payable	2,500	—
Other liabilities	2,600	2,728
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common stock and related accounts	217,609	197,510
Total	\$269,102	\$246,631

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Statements of Operations Income:			
Cash dividends from subsidiaries	\$ 7,117	\$ 5,614	\$13,624
Noninterest income	—	—	144
Investment income	389	834	717
Interest and fees on loans	—	—	9
Total income	7,506	6,448	14,494
Expense:			
Interest on subordinated debentures	3,894	3,797	4,113
Noninterest expense	2,492	1,930	1,827
Total expense	6,386	5,727	5,940
Total income (loss) before taxes and equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	1,120	721	8,554
Taxes on income	(2,036)	(1,268)	(1,891)
Income before equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	3,156	1,989	10,445
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	18,222	24,008	10,569
Net income	\$21,378	\$25,997	\$21,014

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2007	2006	2005
Statements of Cash Flows			
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 21,378	\$ 25,997	\$ 21,014
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	(18,222)	(24,008)	(10,569)
Other, net	1,343	203	1,736
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,499	2,192	12,181
Investing activities:			
Available for sale securities:			
Purchases	(35)	(1,039)	(26,998)
Sales / Maturities	13,124	5,005	—
Loans originated and principal repayments, net	—	—	151
Capital contribution to Banks	(15,510)	(5,000)	(12,500)
Capital contribution/advances to other subsidiaries	—	(100)	—
Return of capital/advances from other subsidiaries	450	—	774
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,971)	(1,134)	(38,573)
Financing activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	2,500	—	—
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,460	2,323	41,593
Redemption of subordinated debentures	—	—	(25,787)
Purchases of treasury stock	—	—	(12,416)
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(5,145)	(4,559)	(3,831)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,185)	(2,236)	(441)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,343	(1,178)	(26,833)
Cash and cash equivalents,			
Beginning of year	2,041	3,219	30,052
End of year	\$ 3,384	\$ 2,041	\$ 3,219

23. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

	For the Quarter Ended			
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	12-31-07	09-30-07	06-30-07	03-31-07
Operations Data				
Interest income	\$ 46,297	\$ 45,201	\$ 42,540	\$ 43,030
Interest expense	22,790	21,525	19,957	20,316
Net interest income	23,507	23,676	22,583	22,714
Provision for loan losses	2,464	2,149	2,107	1,861
Gain on sales of securities and loans	788	656	2,719	760
Noninterest income	3,312	3,000	2,735	2,580
Noninterest expenses	17,673	16,162	14,808	16,831
Income before taxes	7,470	9,021	11,122	7,362
Taxes on income	2,949	3,505	4,281	2,862
Net income	\$ 4,521	\$ 5,516	\$ 6,841	\$ 4,500

Per Share Data				
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.32
Diluted earnings per common share	0.31	0.38	0.47	0.31
Dividends declared per common share	0.0925	0.0925	0.0925	0.0925

Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	14,353,910	14,335,008	14,299,111	14,263,698
Diluted	14,584,878	14,612,732	14,644,863	14,642,913

	For the Quarter Ended			
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>	12-31-06	09-30-06	06-30-06	03-31-06
Operations Data				
Interest income	\$ 44,723	\$ 43,817	\$ 41,812	\$ 39,408
Interest expense	20,684	20,121	18,951	17,166
Net interest income	24,039	23,696	22,861	22,242
Provision for loan losses	2,567	3,006	3,316	2,676
Gain on sales of securities and loans	1,402	676	969	642
Noninterest income	2,942	3,283	3,536	3,326
Noninterest expenses	15,691	13,910	13,852	13,190
Income before taxes	10,125	10,739	10,198	10,344
Taxes on income	3,672	4,100	3,572	4,065
Net income	\$ 6,453	\$ 6,639	\$ 6,626	\$ 6,279

Per Share Data				
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.45
Diluted earnings per common share	0.44	0.46	0.45	0.44
Dividends declared per common share	0.0825	0.0825	0.0825	0.0825

Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	14,230,015	14,206,947	14,151,442	14,075,998
Diluted	14,562,343	14,533,573	14,470,954	14,406,911

24. Accounting Standard Issued But Not Yet Adopted

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (“SFAS No. 157”). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement applies only to fair value measurements that are already required or permitted by other generally accepted accounting principles. SFAS 157 also nullifies EITF guidance that prohibited recognition of gains or losses at inception of derivative transactions whose fair value is estimated by modeling. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market participants are assumed to be independent, knowledgeable buyers and sellers transacting business in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. SFAS No. 157 is effective for Southwest on January 1, 2008 and is not expected to significantly affect future financial statements.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (“SFAS No. 159”). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option (i) may be applied instrument by instrument, with certain exceptions, (ii) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs) and (iii) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. SFAS No. 159 is effective for Southwest on January 1, 2008 and is not expected to significantly affect future financial statements as management has elected not to adopt the Fair Value Option available under SFAS No. 159.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board revised Statement No. 141, *Business Combinations (Revised 2007)* (“SFAS No. 141(R)”). SFAS No. 141(R) replaces SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*, and applies to all transaction and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses. SFAS No. 141(R) requires an acquirer, upon initially obtaining control of another entity, to recognize the assets, liabilities and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value as of the acquisition date. Contingent consideration is required to be recognized and measured at fair value on the date of acquisition rather than at a later date when the amount of that consideration may be determinable beyond a reasonable doubt. The fair value approach replaces the cost-allocation process required under SFAS No. 141 whereby the cost of an acquisition was allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value. SFAS No. 141(R) requires acquirers to expense acquisition-related costs as incurred rather than allocating such costs to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as was previously the case under SFAS No. 141. Pre-acquisition contingencies are to be recognized at fair value, unless it is a non-contractual contingency that is not likely to materialize, in which case, nothing should be recognized in purchase accounting and, instead, that contingency would be subject to the probable and estimable recognition criteria of SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. SFAS No. 141(R) is expected to have an impact on Southwest’s accounting for future business combinations closing on or after January 1, 2009, if any.

In November 2007, the Securities and Exchange Commission published Staff Accounting Bulletin N. 109, *Written Loan Commitments Recorded at Fair Value Through Earnings* (“SAB No. 109”). SAB No. 109 supersedes SAB 105, *Application of Accounting Principles to Loan Commitments*, and indicates that the expected net future cash flows related to the associated servicing of the loan should be included in the measurement of all written loan commitments that are accounted for at fair value through earnings. The guidance in SAB 109 is applied on a prospective basis to derivative loan commitments issued or modified in fiscal quarters beginning after December 15, 2007. SAB 109 is not expected to have a material impact on Southwest’s financial statements.

OTHER MATERIAL REQUIRED BY FORM 10-K

BUSINESS

General

Southwest is a financial holding company headquartered in Stillwater, Oklahoma. Southwest provides commercial and consumer banking services through its banking subsidiaries, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita, and SNB Kansas and management consulting services through BCG and HSSI. Southwest was organized in 1981 as the holding company for Stillwater National, which was chartered in 1894. Southwest is registered as a bank holding company pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "Holding Company Act"). As such, Southwest is subject to supervision and regulation by the Federal Reserve. Southwest became a financial holding company during 2000 pursuant to the Holding Company Act. Stillwater National is a national bank subject to supervision and regulation by the OCC. SNB Wichita, headquartered in Wichita, Kansas, is a federal savings bank chartered in November 2003 and is subject to supervision and regulation by OTS. SNB Kansas, headquartered in Hutchinson, Kansas market, is a state chartered commercial bank and is subject to supervision and regulation by the FDIC and Kansas banking authorities. The deposit accounts of Southwest's banking subsidiaries are insured by the FDIC to the maximum permitted by law.

Products and Services

Southwest offers a wide variety of commercial and consumer lending and deposit services. Southwest has developed internet banking services, called *SNB DirectBanker*[®], for consumer and commercial customers, a highly automated lockbox, imaging, and information service for commercial customers called "SNB Digital Lockbox," and deposit products that automatically sweep excess funds from commercial demand deposit accounts and invest them in interest bearing funds ("Sweep Agreements"). The commercial loans offered by Southwest include (i) commercial real estate loans, (ii) working capital and other commercial loans, (iii) construction loans, and (iv) Small Business Administration ("SBA") guaranteed loans. Consumer lending services include (i) student loans, (ii) residential real estate loans and mortgage banking services, and (iii) personal lines of credit and other installment loans. Southwest also offers deposit and personal banking services, including (i) commercial deposit services such as SNB Digital Lockbox, commercial checking, money market, and other deposit accounts, and (ii) retail deposit services such as certificates of deposit, money market accounts, checking accounts, NOW accounts, savings accounts, and automatic teller machine ("ATM") access. Insurance, benefit, and annuity products are offered through SNB Insurance Agency, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Stillwater National. Trust services, personal brokerage, and credit cards are offered through relationships with independent institutions and SNB Kansas.

Strategic Focus

Southwest's banking philosophy is to provide a high level of customer service, a wide range of financial services, and products responsive to customer needs. This philosophy has led to the development of a line of deposit, lending, and other financial products that respond to professional and commercial customer needs for speed, efficiency, and information. These include Southwest's Sweep Agreements, SNB Digital Lockbox, and *SNB DirectBanker*[®] and other internet banking products, which complement Southwest's more traditional banking products. Southwest also emphasizes marketing personal banking, investment, and other financial services to highly educated, professional and business persons in its markets. Southwest seeks to build close relationships with businesses, professionals and their principals and to service their banking needs throughout their business development and professional lives. Southwest's strategic focus includes expansion in carefully selected geographic markets based upon a tested business model developed in connection with its expansion into Oklahoma City in 1982. This geographic expansion is based on identification of markets with concentrations of customers in Southwest's traditional areas of expertise: healthcare and health professionals, businesses and their managers and owners, and commercial and commercial real estate lending, and makes uses of traditional and specialized financial services. Specialized services include integrated document imaging and cash management services designed to help our customers in the healthcare industry and other record-intensive enterprises operate more efficiently, and management consulting services

through Southwest's management consulting subsidiaries: HSSI, serving physicians, hospitals, and healthcare groups, and BCG, serving small and large commercial enterprises.

Organization

Southwest's business operations are conducted through four operating segments that include regional divisions, a Secondary Market segment consisting of student lending and residential mortgage lending services, and an "other" segment that includes funds management (investment portfolio and funding), SNB Investor Services, and nonbank cash machine operations. The organizational structure is designed to facilitate high customer service, prompt response, efficiency, and appropriate, uniform credit standards and other controls.

Banking Segments. The banking segments include Oklahoma Banking, which includes the Stillwater division, the Central Oklahoma division, based in Oklahoma City, and the Tulsa division; and Other States Banking, which includes the Texas divisions, based in metropolitan Dallas, Austin, and San Antonio, and the Kansas Divisions, based in Hutchinson, Wichita and Kansas City. The Stillwater division serves the Stillwater market as a full-service community bank emphasizing both commercial and consumer lending. The other four divisions pursue a more focused marketing strategy, targeting managers, professionals, and businesses for lending, and offering more specialized services. All of the regional divisions focus on commercial and consumer financial services to local businesses and their senior employees and to other managers and professionals living and working in Southwest's market areas. Southwest has a high-service level philosophy. Loan officers often meet at the customer's home or place of business to close loans.

Oklahoma Banking Segment. The Oklahoma Banking segment accounted for \$17.3 million, or 81% of consolidated net income. Net income from this segment increased \$1.9 million, or 12%, primarily as a result of decreased provision for loan loss and increased noninterest income offset in part by increased noninterest expenses and increased income taxes. During 2007, total assets increased \$129.8 million, or 14%. The increase in banking assets, which are primarily loans, can be attributed to growth in portfolio loans.

Other States Banking Segment. Southwest's expansion outside Oklahoma began in 2002. At December 31, 2007, Southwest had eleven offices (including loan production offices and branches) in Kansas and Texas. During 2007, these offices produced \$8.2 million in net income (38% of the consolidated total), and \$425.1 million in additional banking assets. (See "Banking Offices and Geographic Markets" on page 71).

Secondary Market Segment. Southwest has a long history of student and residential mortgage lending. These operations comprise the Secondary Market business segment. During 2007, this segment produced \$1.1 million in net income, a reduction of \$5.0 million, or 82%, from 2006, and \$129.3 million fewer year-end assets, primarily loans held for sale. This decline was the result of less student lending and the effects of the residential mortgage slowdown. Southwest manages its mortgage and student lending operations through its home office. Southwest markets its student lending program directly to financial aid directors at colleges and universities. Southwest also originates first mortgage loans for sale to the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") or private investors. Servicing on these loans may be released in connection with the sale.

Operation of the student lending portion of this segment is substantially dependent on Sallie Mae, which provides substantially all of the servicing for government guaranteed and private student loans and provides liquidity through its purchases of student loans and lines of credit. Southwest makes government guaranteed student loans and private student loans. At December 31, 2007, approximately 99% of private student loans were self-insured by Sallie Mae. The remaining \$38,000 in private student loans at year-end 2007 were secured by substantial cash balances held in Stillwater National, but were not government guaranteed or self-insured by Sallie Mae.

In recent years, the majority of private student loans made by this segment were to students who attend schools owned by Career Education Corporation ("CEC"). However, at December 31, 2007, less than 1% of total student loans were private CEC-related loans. The profitability of these CEC-related loans began to decrease beginning in 2005, due to an increase in servicing fees.

In October 2005, Sallie Mae received approval to establish Sallie Mae Bank, an FDIC-insured Utah industrial bank. The establishment of Sallie Mae Bank was intended to reduce Sallie Mae's reliance on independent financial institutions, such as Stillwater National, in origination of student loans. This and other changes made by Sallie Mae have resulted in decreased originations of student loans by Stillwater National and a decline in the net income contribution of the Secondary Market segment. Stillwater National has a long history in student lending, and plans to continue its participation in student lending.

Support and Control Functions. Support and control functions are centralized, although each segment has support and control personnel. Costs of centrally managed support and control functions other than funds management (which is included in the Other Operations segment) are allocated to the Banking and Secondary Market segments. Southwest's philosophy of customer service extends to its support and control functions. Southwest manages and offers products that are technology based, or that otherwise are more efficiently offered centrally, through its home office. These include products that are marketed through the regional offices, such as Southwest's internet banking product for commercial and retail customers (*SNB DirectBanker*®), commercial information, and item processing services (*SNB Digital Lockbox*), and products marketed and managed directly by central staff, such as cash dispensing machines. Southwest's technology products are marketed both to existing customers and to help develop new customer relationships. Use of these products by customers enables Southwest to serve its customers more effectively, use its resources more efficiently, and increase fee income.

For additional information regarding Southwest's operating segments, please see "Note 21. Operating Segments" to the Consolidated Financial Statements on page 62 of this report. The total of net income of the segments discussed above is less than consolidated net income for 2007 due to income allocated to the Other Operations segment, which provides funding and liquidity services to the rest of the organization.

Banking Offices and Geographic Markets

Southwest intends to focus its efforts on markets with characteristics that will allow it to capitalize on its strengths, and to continue establishing new offices in those markets. Southwest considers acquisitions of other financial institutions and other companies, from time to time. Southwest also extends loans to borrowers in Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and other states through participations with correspondent banks.

Southwest has seventeen full-service banking offices, three located in Stillwater, Oklahoma, two each located in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Oklahoma metropolitan areas, two each located in the Dallas and San Antonio, Texas metropolitan areas, two each located in the Hutchinson, Kansas area, one each in Chickasha, Oklahoma, Austin and Tilden, Texas, and Wichita, Kansas. It also operates loan production offices in the Kansas City, Kansas area, on the campus of the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, and in Houston, Texas; and on the Internet, through *SNB DirectBanker*®. See "Item 2. Properties." Before 1999, laws of the State of Oklahoma limited the number and location of de novo branches that a financial institution could establish. Southwest has developed and continues to pursue a business strategy that does not rely on an extensive branch network. National banks headquartered in Oklahoma now have broad powers to establish de novo branches anywhere in Oklahoma or Texas, and Kansas chartered banks have broad powers to establish branches in Kansas. Federal savings banks, such as *SNB Wichita*, are not subject to state branching restrictions.

Competition

Southwest encounters competition in seeking deposits and in obtaining loan, cash management, investment, and other customers. The level of competition for deposits is high. Southwest's principal competitors for deposits are other financial institutions, including other national banks, federal savings banks, and credit unions. Competition among these institutions is based primarily on interest rates and other terms offered, service charges imposed on deposit accounts, the quality of services rendered, and the convenience of banking facilities. Additional competition for depositors' funds comes from U.S. Government securities, private issuers of debt obligations, and suppliers of other investment alternatives for depositors, such as securities firms. Competition from credit unions has intensified in recent years as historic federal limits on membership have been relaxed. Because federal law subsidizes credit

unions by giving them a general exemption from federal income taxes, credit unions have a significant cost advantage over national banks, federal savings banks, and state banks, which are fully subject to federal income taxes. Credit unions may use this advantage to offer rates that are highly competitive with those offered by national banks, federal savings banks, and state banks.

Southwest also competes in its lending activities with other financial institutions such as securities firms, insurance companies, credit unions, small loan companies, finance companies, mortgage companies, real estate investment trusts, and other sources of funds. Many of Southwest's nonbank competitors are not subject to the same extensive federal regulations that govern bank holding companies and federally-insured banks. As a result, such nonbank competitors have advantages over Southwest in providing certain services. A number of the financial institutions with which Southwest competes in lending, deposit, investment, cash management, and other activities are larger than Southwest or have a significantly larger market share. The Texas and Kansas offices compete for loans, deposits, and other services against local and nationally based financial institutions, many of which have much larger market shares and widespread office networks. In recent periods, competition has increased in Southwest's Oklahoma market areas as new entrants and existing competitors have sought to more aggressively expand their loan and deposit market share.

The business of mortgage banking is highly competitive. Southwest competes for loan originations with other financial institutions, such as mortgage bankers, state and national banks, federal savings banks, credit unions, and insurance companies. Many of Southwest's competitors have financial resources that are substantially greater than those available to Southwest. Southwest competes principally by providing competitive pricing, by motivating its sales force through the payment of commissions on loans originated, and by providing high quality service to builders, borrowers, and realtors.

The Holding Company Act permits the Federal Reserve to approve an application of an adequately capitalized and adequately managed bank holding company to acquire control of, or acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, a commercial bank located in a state other than that holding company's home state. The Federal Reserve may not approve the acquisition of a commercial bank that has not been in existence for the minimum time period (not exceeding five years) specified by the statutory law of the host state. The Holding Company Act also prohibits the Federal Reserve from approving an application if the applicant (and its depository institution affiliates) controls or would control more than 10% of the insured deposits in the United States or 30% or more of the deposits in the target commercial bank's home state or in any state in which the target commercial bank maintains a branch. The Holding Company Act does not affect the authority of states to limit the percentage of total insured deposits in the state which may be held or controlled by a commercial bank or bank holding company to the extent such limitation does not discriminate against out-of-state commercial banks or bank holding companies. The States of Oklahoma and Texas allow out-of-state financial institutions to establish branches in their borders, subject to certain limitations. Kansas imposes more significant branching limitations on out of state banks. Federal savings banks generally may establish branches in any state, and bank holding companies may acquire federal savings banks in any state, without regard to state law.

Financial holding companies such as Southwest may engage in banking as well as types of securities, insurance, consulting, and other financial activities. Financial institutions with or without holding companies also are authorized to establish and operate financial subsidiaries that may engage in most financial activities in which financial holding companies may engage.

Regulation, Supervision, and Governmental Policy

Following is a brief summary of certain statutes and regulations that significantly affect Southwest and its banking subsidiaries. A number of other statutes and regulations affect Southwest and its subsidiaries but are not summarized below. Although Stillwater National, SNB Wichita, and SNB Kansas have different primary federal banking regulators, many of the rules that govern them are substantially the same. Where practical, the rules for all banks are discussed together below. For ease of reference the term "banks" is used below to include national and

federal savings banks, unless otherwise indicated. The term “commercial banks” includes nationally and state chartered banks, but not federal savings associations or federal savings banks.

Bank Holding Company Regulation. Southwest is registered as a bank holding company under the Holding Company Act and, as such, is subject to supervision and regulation by the Federal Reserve. As a bank holding company, Southwest is required to furnish to the Federal Reserve annual and quarterly reports of its operations and additional information and reports. Southwest is also subject to regular examination by the Federal Reserve.

Under the Holding Company Act, a bank holding company must obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before (1) acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of any class of voting securities of any national bank or bank holding company if, after the acquisition, the bank holding company would directly or indirectly own or control more than 5% of the class; (2) acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of another national bank or bank holding company; or (3) merging or consolidating with another bank holding company.

Under the Holding Company Act, any company must obtain approval of the Federal Reserve prior to acquiring control of Southwest or its banking subsidiaries. For purposes of the Holding Company Act, “control” is defined as ownership of more than 25% of any class of voting securities, the ability to control the election of a majority of the directors, or the exercise of a controlling influence over management or policies.

The federal Change in Bank Control Act and the related regulations of the Federal Reserve require any person or persons acting in concert (except for companies required to make application under the Holding Company Act), to file a written notice with the Federal Reserve before the person or persons acquire control of Southwest or its banking subsidiaries. The Change in Bank Control Act defines “control” as the direct or indirect power to vote 25% or more of any class of voting securities or to direct the management or policies of a bank holding company or an insured bank.

The Holding Company Act also limits the investments and activities of bank holding companies. In general, a bank holding company is prohibited from acquiring direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares of a company that is not a commercial bank or a bank holding company or from engaging directly or indirectly in activities other than those of banking, managing or controlling commercial banks, providing services for its subsidiaries, non-bank activities that are closely related to banking (including ownership and control of a federal savings bank), and other financially related activities. However, bank holding companies, such as Southwest, that qualify as financial holding companies under the Holding Company Act also may engage in a broad range of additional non-bank activities. Southwest qualified as a financial holding company in 2000.

The activities of Southwest are subject to these legal and regulatory limitations under the Holding Company Act and Federal Reserve regulations. Non-bank and financially related activities of bank holding companies, including companies that become financial holding companies, also may be subject to regulation and oversight by regulators other than the Federal Reserve.

The Federal Reserve also has the power to order a holding company or its subsidiaries to terminate any activity, or to terminate its ownership or control of any subsidiary, when it has reasonable cause to believe that the continuation of such activity or such ownership or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness, or stability of any banking subsidiary of that holding company.

The Federal Reserve has adopted guidelines regarding the capital adequacy of bank holding companies, which require bank holding companies to maintain specified minimum ratios of capital to total assets and capital to risk-weighted assets. See “Regulatory Capital Requirements.”

The Federal Reserve has the power to prohibit dividends by bank holding companies if their actions constitute unsafe or unsound practices. The Federal Reserve has issued a policy statement on the payment of cash dividends by bank holding companies, which expresses the Federal Reserve’s view that a bank holding company should pay cash dividends only to the extent that the company’s net income for the past year is sufficient to cover both the cash

dividends and a rate of earnings retention that is consistent with the company's capital needs, asset quality, and overall financial condition.

National Bank Regulation. As a national bank, Stillwater National is subject to the primary supervision of the OCC under the National Bank Act. The prior approval of the OCC is required for a national bank to establish or relocate an additional branch office or to engage in any merger, consolidation, or significant purchase or sale of assets. Before 1999, laws of the State of Oklahoma severely limited the number and location of de novo branches that a national bank could establish. National banks in Oklahoma now have broad ability to establish de novo branches anywhere in the state as a result of changes in state laws enacted in 1999, and interpretations of those laws by the OCC.

The OCC regularly examines the operations and condition of Stillwater National, including but not limited to its capital adequacy, loans, allowance for loan losses, investments, liquidity, interest rate risk, and management practices. These examinations are for the protection of Stillwater National's depositors and the deposit insurance funds administered by the FDIC. In addition, Stillwater National is required to furnish quarterly and annual reports to the OCC. The OCC's enforcement authority includes the power to remove officers and directors and the authority to issue cease-and-desist orders to prevent a national bank from engaging in unsafe or unsound practices or violating laws or regulations governing its business.

No national bank may pay dividends from its paid-in capital. All dividends must be paid out of current or retained net profits. The National Bank Act further restricts the payment of dividends out of net profits by prohibiting a national bank from declaring a dividend on its shares of common stock until the surplus fund equals the amount of capital stock or, if the surplus fund does not equal the amount of capital stock, until one-tenth of a national bank's net profits for the preceding half year in the case of quarterly or semi-annual dividends, or the preceding two half-year periods in the case of annual dividends, are transferred to the surplus fund.

The approval of the OCC is required prior to the payment of a dividend if the total of all dividends declared by a national bank in any calendar year would exceed the total of its net profits for that year combined with its retained net profits for the two preceding years, less any required transfers to surplus or a fund for the retirement of any preferred stock. In addition, Stillwater National is prohibited by federal statute from paying dividends or making any other capital distribution that would cause Stillwater National to fail to meet its regulatory capital requirements. Further, the OCC also has authority to prohibit the payment of dividends by a national bank when it determines that their payment would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice.

State Non-Member Bank Regulation. As a Kansas-chartered bank that is not a member of the Federal Reserve System, SNB Kansas is subject to the primary supervision of the FDIC and Kansas state banking authorities. Prior regulatory approval is required for SNB Kansas to establish or relocate an additional branch office or to engage in any merger, consolidation, or significant purchase or sale of assets.

The FDIC and Kansas banking authorities regularly examine the operations and condition of SNB Kansas, including but not limited to its capital adequacy, loans, allowance for loan losses, investments, liquidity, interest rate risk, and management practices. These examinations are for the protection of SNB Kansas' depositors and the deposit insurance funds administered by the FDIC. In addition, SNB Kansas is required to furnish quarterly and annual reports to the FDIC. FDIC and Kansas enforcement authority includes the power to remove officers and directors and the authority to issue cease-and-desist orders to prevent a state non-member bank from engaging in unsafe or unsound practices or violating laws or regulations governing its business.

Kansas state non-member banks are subject to limitations on dividends and are prohibited by federal statute from paying dividends or making any other capital distribution that would cause the banks to fail to meet its regulatory capital requirements or when dividend payment would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice.

Federal Savings Bank Regulation. As a federal savings bank, SNB Wichita is subject to the primary supervision of the OTS. The prior approval of the OTS is required for SNB Wichita to establish or relocate a

branch office or to engage in any merger, consolidation, or significant purchase or sale of assets. The OTS examines the operations and condition of SNB Wichita, including, but not limited to, its capital adequacy, reserves, loans, investments, and management practices. These examinations are for the protection of SNB Wichita's depositors and the deposit insurance funds administered by the FDIC. In addition, SNB Wichita is required to furnish quarterly and annual reports to the OTS. The OTS enforcement authority includes the power to remove officers and directors and the authority to issue cease-and-desist orders to prevent a federal savings bank from engaging in unsafe or unsound practices or violating laws or regulations governing its business.

In general, OTS regulations permit federal savings banks to branch in any state or states of the United States and its territories.

A federal savings bank that does not meet the Qualified Thrift Lender ("QTL") test must either convert to a national bank charter or comply with the following restrictions on its operations: (i) the institution may not engage in any new activity or make any new investment, directly or indirectly, unless such activity or investment is permissible for a national bank; (ii) the branching powers of the institution shall be restricted to those of a national bank; and (iii) payment of dividends by the institution shall be subject to the rules regarding payment of dividends by a national bank. Upon the expiration of three years from the date the institution ceases to be a QTL, it must cease any activity and must not retain any investment not permissible for a national bank and a federal savings bank. To qualify as a QTL, a federal savings bank must either qualify as a "domestic building and loan association" under the Internal Revenue Code or maintain at least 65% of its "portfolio assets" in Qualified Thrift Investments. Portfolio assets are defined as total assets less intangibles, the value of property used by a federal savings bank in its business and liquidity investments in an amount not exceeding 20% of assets. Qualified Thrift Investments consist of (i) loans, equity positions, or securities related to domestic, residential real estate, or manufactured housing, and educational, small business, and credit card loans; and (ii) subject to an aggregate 20% of portfolio assets limit, shares of stock in the FHLMC and the FNMA, loans for personal, family, household purposes, 50% of the dollar amount of residential mortgage loans originated and sold within 90 days of origination, and 200% of a federal savings bank's investments in loans to finance "starter homes" and loans for construction, development or improvement of housing and community service facilities or for financing small businesses in "credit-needy" areas. In order to maintain QTL status, the federal savings bank must maintain a weekly average percentage of Qualified Thrift Investments to portfolio assets equal to 65% on a monthly average basis in nine out of twelve months. A federal savings bank that fails to maintain QTL status will be permitted to requalify once, and if it fails the QTL test a second time, it will become immediately subject to all penalties as if all time limits on such penalties had expired. At December 31, 2007, approximately 79.07% of SNB Wichita's assets were invested in Qualified Thrift Investments, which exceeded the percentage required to qualify it under the QTL test.

Under regulations of the OTS, federal savings banks must submit notice to the OTS prior to making a capital distribution (which includes dividends, stock repurchases, and amounts paid to stockholders in another institution in a cash merger) if (a) they would not be well capitalized after the distribution, (b) the distribution would result in the retirement of any of the federal savings bank's common or preferred stock or debt counted as its regulatory capital, or (c) the federal savings bank is a subsidiary of a holding company. A federal savings bank must make application to the OTS to pay a capital distribution if (x) the federal savings bank would not be adequately capitalized following the distribution, (y) the federal savings bank's total distributions for the calendar year exceed the federal savings bank's net income for the calendar year to date plus its net income (less distributions) for the preceding two years, or (z) the distribution would otherwise violate applicable law or regulation or an agreement with or condition imposed by the OTS. Under the OTS' prompt corrective action regulations, SNB Wichita also is prohibited from making any capital distributions if after making the distribution, SNB Wichita would have: (i) a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8.0%; (ii) a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4.0%; or (iii) a leverage ratio of less than 4.0%.

Limits on Loans to One Borrower. National banks and federal savings banks generally are subject to the same loan to one borrower limits. With certain limited exceptions, loans and extensions of credit outstanding to any borrower (including certain related entities of the borrower) at any one time may not exceed 15% of the unimpaired

capital and surplus of the institution. A national bank or federal savings bank may lend an additional amount, equal to 10% of unimpaired capital and surplus, if the loan is fully secured by readily marketable collateral. Federal savings banks are additionally authorized to make loans to one borrower, for any purpose, in an amount not to exceed \$500,000 or, by order of the Director of OTS, in an amount not to exceed the lesser of \$30,000,000 or 30% of unimpaired capital and surplus to develop residential housing, provided: (i) the purchase price of each single-family dwelling in the development does not exceed \$500,000; (ii) the federal savings bank is in compliance with its regulatory capital requirements; (iii) the loans comply with applicable loan-to-value requirements, and; (iv) the aggregate amount of loans made under this authority does not exceed 150% of unimpaired capital and surplus. The lending limits generally do not apply to purchase money mortgage notes taken from the purchaser of real property acquired by federal savings banks in satisfaction of debts previously contracted if no new funds are advanced to the borrower and the federal savings bank is not placed in a more detrimental position as a result of the sale. Certain types of loans are exempted from the lending limits, including loans secured by in-bank deposits. Kansas chartered banks are generally not allowed to make loans to one borrower (including certain related entities of the borrower) at any one time in excess of 25% of bank capital, with exceptions for certain cash and real estate collateralized extensions of credit.

Transactions with Affiliates. Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas are subject to restrictions imposed by federal law on extensions of credit to, and certain other transactions with, Southwest and other affiliates, and on investments in their stock or other securities. These restrictions prevent Southwest and its nonbanking subsidiaries from borrowing from Stillwater National, SNB Wichita or SNB Kansas unless the loans are secured by specified collateral, and requires those transactions to have terms comparable to terms of arms-length transactions with third persons. In addition, secured loans and other transactions and investments by Stillwater National, SNB Wichita, or SNB Kansas are generally limited in amount as to Southwest and as to any other affiliate to 10% of Stillwater National's, SNB Wichita's, or SNB Kansas' capital and surplus and as to Southwest and all other affiliates together to an aggregate of 20% of Stillwater National's, SNB Wichita's, or SNB Kansas' capital and surplus. Certain exemptions to these limitations apply to extensions of credit by, and other transactions between, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita, or SNB Kansas and Southwest's other subsidiaries. These regulations and restrictions may limit Southwest's ability to obtain funds from Stillwater National, SNB Wichita, and SNB Kansas for its cash needs, including funds for acquisitions and for payment of dividends, interest, and operating expenses.

Real Estate Lending Guidelines. Under federal banking regulations, banks must adopt and maintain written policies that establish appropriate limits and standards for extensions of credit secured by liens or interests in real estate or are made for the purpose of financing permanent improvements to real estate. These policies must establish loan portfolio diversification standards; prudent underwriting standards, including loan-to-value limits, that are clear and measurable; loan administration procedures; and documentation, approval, and reporting requirements. A bank's real estate lending policy must reflect consideration of the Guidelines for Real Estate Lending Policies (the "Guidelines") adopted by the federal banking regulators. The Guidelines, among other things, call for internal loan-to-value limits for real estate loans that are not in excess of the limits specified in the Guidelines. The Guidelines state, however, that it may be appropriate in individual cases to originate or purchase loans with loan-to-value ratios in excess of the supervisory loan-to-value limits.

Federal Deposit Insurance. Southwest's bank subsidiaries pay deposit insurance premiums to the FDIC based on risk-based assessment rates. In 2006, the FDIC merged the Bank Insurance Fund with the Savings Association Insurance Fund to create a newly named Deposit Insurance Fund (the "DIF") that covers both banks and savings associations. Effective January 1, 2007, the FDIC revised its risk based assessment system. Under the new system, an institution's assessment rates are based primarily on financial ratios and component examination ratings established by the institution's primary federal banking regulator

Regulatory Capital Requirements. The Federal Reserve, the OCC, the FDIC, and the OTS have established guidelines for maintenance of appropriate levels of capital by bank holding companies, national banks, state chartered banks, and federal savings banks, respectively. The regulations impose two sets of capital adequacy requirements: minimum leverage rules, which require bank holding companies and banks to maintain a specified minimum ratio of capital to total assets, and risk-based capital rules, which require the maintenance of specified minimum ratios of capital to "risk-weighted" assets.

Federal regulations require bank holding companies and banks to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of Tier 1 capital (as defined in the risk-based capital guidelines discussed in the following paragraphs) to total assets of 3.0%. The capital regulations state, however, that only the strongest bank holding companies and banks with composite examination ratings of 1 under the rating system used by the federal banking regulators, would be permitted to operate at or near this minimum level of capital. All other bank holding companies and banks are expected to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 1% to 2% above the minimum ratio, depending on the assessment of an individual organization's capital adequacy by its primary regulator. A bank, or bank holding company experiencing or anticipating significant growth is expected to maintain capital well above the minimum levels. In addition, the Federal Reserve has indicated that it also may consider the level of an organization's ratio of tangible Tier 1 capital (after deducting all intangibles) to total assets in making an overall assessment of capital. Under OTS capital regulations, federal savings banks also must maintain tangible capital equal to 1.5% of adjusted total assets. Tangible capital for OTS purposes is Tier 1 capital reduced by the amount of all the federal savings bank's intangible assets except for limited amounts of mortgage servicing rights.

The risk-based capital rules require bank holding companies and banks to maintain minimum regulatory capital levels based upon a weighting of their assets and off-balance sheet obligations according to risk. The risk-based capital rules have two basic components: a core capital (Tier 1) requirement and a supplementary capital (Tier 2) requirement. Core capital consists primarily of common stockholders' equity, certain perpetual preferred stock (noncumulative perpetual preferred stock with respect to national banks), and minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries; less all intangible assets, except for certain mortgage servicing rights and purchased credit card relationships. Supplementary capital elements include, subject to certain limitations, the allowance for losses on loans and leases; perpetual preferred stock that does not qualify as Tier 1 capital; long-term preferred stock with an original maturity of at least 20 years from issuance; hybrid capital instruments, including perpetual debt and mandatory convertible securities; subordinated debt, intermediate-term preferred stock, and up to 45% of pre-tax net unrealized gains on available for sale equity securities.

The risk-based capital regulations assign balance sheet assets and credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet obligations to one of four broad risk categories based principally on the degree of credit risk associated with the obligor. The assets and off-balance sheet items in the four risk categories are weighted at 0%, 20%, 50%, and 100%. These computations result in the total risk-weighted assets. The risk-based capital regulations require all banks and bank holding companies to maintain a minimum ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets of 8%, with at least 4% as core capital. For the purpose of calculating these ratios: (i) supplementary capital is limited to no more than 100% of core capital; and (ii) the aggregate amount of certain types of supplementary capital is limited. In addition, the risk-based capital regulations limit the allowance for loan losses that may be included in capital to 1.25% of total risk-weighted assets.

The federal banking regulatory agencies have established a joint policy regarding the evaluation of banks' capital adequacy for interest rate risk. Under the policy, the assessment of a bank's capital adequacy includes an assessment of exposure to adverse changes in interest rates.

A federal savings bank's interest rate risk is measured in terms of the sensitivity of its "net portfolio value" to changes in interest rates. A federal savings bank with more than normal interest rate risk is required to deduct an interest rate risk component equal to one-half of the excess of its measured interest rate risk over the normal level from its total capital for purposes of determining its compliance with the OTS risk-based capital guidelines. The federal banking regulators may require federal savings banks that are found to have a high level of interest rate risk exposure or weak interest rate risk management systems to take corrective actions. Management believes its interest rate risk management systems and its capital relative to its interest rate risk are adequate.

Federal banking regulations also require banks with significant trading assets or liabilities to maintain supplemental risk-based capital based upon their levels of market risk. Stillwater National, SNB Wichita, and SNB Kansas did not have any trading assets or liabilities during 2007, 2006, and 2005, and were not required to maintain such supplemental capital.

The federal banking regulators have established regulations that classify banks by capital levels and provide for various “prompt corrective actions” to resolve the problems of any bank that fails to satisfy the capital standards. Under these regulations, a well-capitalized bank is one that is not subject to any regulatory order or directive to meet any specific capital level and that has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or more, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or more, and a leverage ratio of 5% or more. An adequately capitalized bank is one that does not qualify as well-capitalized but meets or exceeds the following capital requirements: a total risk-based capital ratio of 8%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4%, and a leverage ratio of either (i) 4% or (ii) 3% if the bank has the highest composite examination rating. A bank that does not meet these standards is categorized as undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, or critically undercapitalized, depending on its capital levels. A bank that falls within any of the three undercapitalized categories established by the prompt corrective action regulation is subject to severe regulatory sanctions. As of December 31, 2007, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita, and SNB Kansas were well-capitalized as defined in applicable banking regulations. For information regarding Southwest’s, Stillwater National’s, SNB Wichita’s, and SNB Kansas’ compliance with their respective regulatory capital requirements, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis — Capital Resources” on page 19 of this report, and, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this report “Note 9-Subordinated Debentures” on page 50 and “Note 12- Capital Requirements” on pages 55 through 56.

Brokered Deposits. Well-capitalized institutions are not subject to limitations on brokered deposits, while an adequately capitalized institution is able to accept, renew, or rollover brokered deposits only with a waiver from the FDIC and subject to certain restrictions on the yield paid on such deposits. Undercapitalized institutions are not permitted to accept brokered deposits. Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas are each eligible to accept brokered deposits as a result of their capital levels. Stillwater National regularly makes use of brokered deposits. SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas have not used brokered deposits but may do so in the future when management deems it appropriate from an asset/liability management perspective.

Supervision and Regulation of Mortgage Banking Operations. Southwest’s mortgage banking business is subject to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”), the Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”), the Veterans’ Administration (“VA”), and FNMA with respect to originating, processing, selling, and servicing mortgage loans. Those rules and regulations, among other things, prohibit discrimination and establish underwriting guidelines, which include provisions for inspections, and appraisals, require credit reports on prospective borrowers, and fix maximum loan amounts. Lenders such as Southwest are required annually to submit financial statements to FNMA, FHA, and VA, and each regulatory entity has its own financial requirements. Southwest’s affairs are also subject to examination by the Federal Reserve, FNMA, FHA, and VA at all times to assure compliance with the applicable regulations, policies, and procedures. Mortgage origination activities are subject to, among others, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, Federal Truth-in-Lending Act, Fair Housing Act, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act, the National Flood Insurance Act, and the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, and related regulations that prohibit discrimination and require the disclosure of certain basic information to mortgagors concerning credit terms and settlement costs. Southwest’s mortgage banking operations also are affected by various state and local laws and regulations and the requirements of various private mortgage investors.

Community Reinvestment. Under the Community Reinvestment Act (“CRA”), a financial institution has a continuing and affirmative obligation to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. The CRA does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions, or limit an institution’s discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community. However, institutions are rated on their performance in meeting the needs of their communities. Performance is tested in three areas: (a) lending, to evaluate the institution’s record of making loans in its assessment areas; (b) investment, to evaluate the institution’s record of investing in community development projects, affordable housing, and programs benefiting low- or moderate-income individuals and businesses; and (c) service, to evaluate the institution’s delivery of services through its branches, ATMs and other offices. The CRA requires each federal banking agency, in connection with its examination of a financial institution, to assess and assign one of four ratings to 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 by the institution, including applications for charters, branches, and other deposit facilities, relocations, mergers, consolidations, acquisitions of assets or assumptions of liabilities, and savings and loan holding company acquisitions. The CRA also requires that all institutions make public disclosure of their CRA ratings. Stillwater National was assigned a “satisfactory” rating as a result of its last CRA examination. SNB Wichita has received a CRA rating of “needs improvement” at its last CRA examination. SNB Kansas was assigned a “satisfactory” rating as a result of its latest CRA examination.

Bank Secrecy Act. Under the Bank Secrecy Act (“BSA”), a financial institution is required to have systems in place to detect certain transactions, based on the size and nature of the transaction. Financial institutions are generally required to report cash transactions involving more than \$10,000 to the United States Treasury. In addition, financial institutions are required to file suspicious activity reports for transactions that involve more than \$5,000 and which the financial institution knows, suspects, or has reason to suspect involves illegal funds, is designed to evade the requirements of the BSA, or has no lawful purpose. The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act, commonly referred to as the “USA PATRIOT Act” or the “Patriot Act,” enacted in response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, enacted prohibitions against specified financial transactions and account relationships, as well as enhanced due diligence standards intended to prevent the use of the United States financial system for money laundering and terrorist financing activities. The Patriot Act requires banks and other depository institutions, brokers, dealers and certain other businesses involved in the transfer of money to establish anti-money laundering programs, including employee training and independent audit requirements meeting minimum standards specified by the act, to follow standards for customer identification and maintenance of customer identification records, and to compare customer lists against lists of suspected terrorists, terrorist organizations and money launderers. The Patriot Act also requires federal bank regulators to evaluate the effectiveness of an applicant in combating money laundering in determining whether to approve a proposed bank acquisition.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sarbanes-Oxley”) established a broad range of corporate governance and accounting measures intended to increase corporate responsibility and protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of disclosures under federal securities laws. Southwest is subject to Sarbanes-Oxley because it is required to file periodic reports with the SEC under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Among other things, Sarbanes-Oxley, its implementing regulations, and related NASDAQ Stock Market rules, have established new membership requirements and additional responsibilities for Southwest’s audit committee, imposed restrictions on the relationship between Southwest and its outside auditors (including restrictions on the types of non-audit services auditors may provide to their clients), imposed additional financial statement certification responsibilities for Southwest’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, expanded the disclosure requirements for corporate insiders, required management to evaluate Southwest’s disclosure controls and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting, and required Southwest’s auditors to issue a report on Southwest’s internal control over financial reporting.

Other Laws and Regulations. Some of the aspects of the lending and deposit business of Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas that are subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC include reserve requirements and disclosure requirements in connection with personal and mortgage loans and deposit accounts. Stillwater National’s federal student lending activities are subject to regulation and examination by the United States Department of Education. In addition, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas are subject to numerous federal and state laws and regulations that include specific restrictions and procedural requirements with respect to the establishment of branches, investments, interest rates on loans, credit practices, the disclosure of credit terms, and discrimination in credit transactions.

Enforcement Actions. Federal statutes and regulations provide financial institution regulatory agencies with great flexibility to undertake an enforcement action against an institution that fails to comply with regulatory requirements. Possible enforcement actions range from the imposition of a capital plan and capital directive to civil money penalties, cease-and-desist orders, receivership, conservatorship, or the termination of deposit insurance.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2007, Southwest employed 489 persons on a full-time equivalent basis, including executive officers, loan, and other banking officers, branch personnel, and others. No employees of Southwest or any of its consolidated subsidiaries are represented by a union or covered under a collective bargaining agreement. Management of Southwest considers their employee relations to be excellent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC. AND STILLWATER NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY

Robert B. Rodgers, Chairman of the Board	President, Bob Rodgers Motor Company
Rick Green, Vice Chairman of the Board	President and Chief Executive Officer Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas
James E. Berry II	Owner, Shading Concepts
Tom D. Berry	Auctioneer, Real Estate Broker, Oil & Gas Exploration
Joe Berry Cannon	Assistant Professor of Management, Oral Roberts University School of Business
John Cohlma	Real Estate Broker, Grubb & Ellis/Levy Beffort
David S. Crockett Jr., CPA	Owner, David S. Crockett & Co., CPA's
J. Berry Harrison	Oklahoma State Senator (retired) and Rancher
James M. Johnson	Self-employed Small Business Owner
David P. Lambert	Chairman of the Board, Lambert Construction Company
Linford R. Pitts	President, Stillwater Transfer & Storage, Inc.
Russell W. Teubner	Founder and Chief Executive Officer, HostBridge Technology

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SNB BANK OF WICHITA

Robert B. Rodgers, Chairman of the Board	President, Bob Rodgers Motor Company
Rick Green, Vice Chairman of the Board	President and Chief Executive Officer Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas
Kerby E. Crowell, CPA	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Southwest, Stillwater National, and SNB Wichita
Steven N. Hadley	President, SNB Wichita
Anthony W. Martin	Dentist/Owner, Martin & Frankenberry D.D.S.P.A.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BANK OF KANSAS

Robert B. Rodgers, Chairman of the Board

President, Bob Rodgers Motor Company

Rick Green, Vice Chairman of the Board

President and Chief Executive Officer
Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas

Joseph Ernie Beaudet

President, SNB Kansas

Anthony W. Martin

Dentist/Owner, Martin & Frankenberg D.D.S.P.A.

D. Densmore Hart

Chairman, Hart Capital, LLC

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets forth information regarding the executive officers of Southwest, Stillwater National, SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas who are not directors of Southwest.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Joseph Ernie Beaudet	55	President, SNB Kansas
Robert H. Beuttas	52	President, SNB Bank of Dallas-Preston Center Division of Stillwater National
*Priscilla Barnes	51	Senior Vice President, Regulatory Risk Management of Stillwater National
Kerby E. Crowell	58	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Secretary of Southwest and Stillwater National; Director, Chief Financial Officer, and Secretary of SNB Wichita; Secretary of SNB Kansas
John T. Danielson	49	President, SNB Bank of San Antonio Division of Stillwater National
David Dietz	52	Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Stillwater National
Hal E. Fudge	48	President, Healthcare Lending Division of Stillwater National
Allen Glenn	38	President, Business Consulting Group, Inc. and Executive Vice President of Stillwater National
Steven M. Gobel	56	Executive Vice President, Chief Accounting and Controls Officer and Associate Chief Financial Officer of Southwest and Stillwater National
Steven N. Hadley	50	President, SNB Wichita
Rex E. Horning	56	President, Stillwater Division of Stillwater National
Jerry L. Lanier	59	Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer of Stillwater National
Len McLaughlin	55	President, SNB Bank of Dallas-Frisco Division of Stillwater National
J. Randall Mills	53	President, Healthcare Strategic Support, Inc.
Jason D. Osborn	37	President, Oklahoma City Division of Stillwater National
Steven M. Peterson	43	President, SNB Bank of Austin Division of Stillwater National
*Jerry Rackley	46	Executive Director, Corporate Marketing of Stillwater National

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Kimberly G. Sinclair	52	Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of Stillwater National
Douglas J. Watts	58	President, Kansas City Division of Stillwater National
Charles H. Westerheide	59	Executive Vice President and Treasurer of Stillwater National
David L. York	61	President, Tulsa Division of Stillwater National

* Advisor to the Executive Officers

The principal occupations and business experience of each executive officer of Southwest are shown below.

Joseph Ernie Beaudet has over 36 years of banking experience. He joined Bank of Kansas in June 1975, where most recently he served as President and Chief Operating Officer of that institution. In July 2007, Mr. Beaudet was named President of SNB Kansas when Southwest purchased the bank. From 1971-1975, Mr. Beaudet was employed with Kansas State Bank in Manhattan, Kansas. He is a graduate of Kansas State University, with a B.S. in Business Administration. Mr. Beaudet serves as a Board member of Hospice of Reno County and the K-96 Corridor Development Association, Inc. In addition, he serves on the Red Ribbon Oversight Committee for Unified School District 308.

Robert H. Beuttas joined Stillwater National in October 2005 as President, SNB Bank of Dallas-Preston Center Division of Stillwater National. Prior to joining Stillwater National, Mr. Beuttas was Senior Vice President and Texas State Manager for Commercial Real Estate of SouthTrust Bank and its successor, Wachovia Bank, from December 1995 to October 2005. He previously served as an Oversight Manager with the Resolution Trust Company from 1990 to 1995. From 1977 to 1990, he served as an officer of Lomas & Nettleton Co., a national mortgage banking company.

Kerby E. Crowell joined Stillwater in 1969; has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Southwest and Stillwater National since 1986; became Secretary of Southwest and Stillwater National in 2000; and was named Director, Chief Financial Officer, and Secretary of SNB Wichita in 2003. In 2007, Mr. Crowell was named Secretary of SNB Kansas. He is a past Board member of MetaFund Corporation (an Oklahoma Community Development Financial Institution) and a past member of Independent Community Bankers of America's ("ICBA") Large Bank Advisory Committee and the Oklahoma City Chapter of the Financial Executives Institute. He is a past Board member of ICBA's Credit Card Subsidiary. Mr. Crowell is also past President and Board member of the Oklahoma City Chapter of the Financial Executives Institute, and has served on the Federal Reserve's Industry Advisory Group on Electronic Check Presentment. In 1996, Mr. Crowell was recognized by the Oklahoma Society of Certified Public Accountants as the Outstanding Certified Public Accountant in Business and Industry.

John T. Danielson was named President of SNB Bank of San Antonio in August 2006. Mr. Danielson has over 23 years of banking experience. He was previously a senior officer at Compass Bank where he was responsible for business banking officers in the San Antonio and Austin markets. Mr. Danielson earned his Bachelors of Science and Master's of Business Administration degrees from the University of Florida. He is active in St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church and the San Antonio chapter of the University of Florida Alumni Association.

David Dietz was appointed Executive Vice President of Stillwater National in February 2007. Mr. Dietz has 27 years of banking experience. He has been with Stillwater National since 1997 and serves as the company's Chief Information Officer. Prior to joining Stillwater National, Mr. Dietz served as S.V.P. and Cashier of First National Bank & Trust Company of Ponca City, Oklahoma. He is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma. Mr. Dietz is active in the First United Methodist Church of Pawnee, Oklahoma, and is on the alumni board of the Oklahoma State University chapter of the Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Hal E. Fudge was appointed President of the Healthcare Lending Division of Stillwater National Bank in April 2006. He has 27 years of banking and commercial lending experience. Prior to joining Stillwater National, Mr. Fudge served as First Vice President and Team Leader in Dallas, Texas while at JP Morgan Chase Bank, NA. Mr. Fudge also served as Vice President, Commercial Lending, with the former Bank One in Oklahoma City. Mr. Fudge earned his Bachelor's of Business Administration in Finance from the University of Oklahoma.

Allen Glenn serves as President of the Business Consulting Group, Inc. ("BCG"), a management consulting subsidiary of Southwest Bancorp, Inc., and as an Executive Vice President of Stillwater National. Mr. Glenn previously served as Vice President of BCG, beginning in January 2002 and was named an Executive of Stillwater National in February 2007. From 2000 until joining BCG, Mr. Glenn was President of Glenn Solutions, Inc., a management consulting firm that specialized in developing strategic and operational solutions for national retailers to improve their profitability and service levels. From 1995 to 2000, Mr. Glenn was a manager with Kurt Salmon Associates, an international management consulting firm to the retail consumer products and healthcare industries.

Steven M. Gobel serves as Executive Vice President, Chief Accounting and Controls Officer, and Associate Chief Financial Officer of Southwest and Stillwater National. From 1990 until joining Stillwater National in September 2000, Mr. Gobel served as Senior Vice President of Finance and in other positions with Bank of America and predecessor institutions in Oklahoma and Kansas (previous institutions included NationsBank, Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis, Bank IV of Wichita, Kansas, and Fourth National Bank of Tulsa). Mr. Gobel is a past member of the Board of Directors of the YMCA of Greater Tulsa and a past member and Chairman of the Board of Managers for the Downtown Branch of the YMCA of Greater Tulsa. From 1987 to 1990, Mr. Gobel served as a Vice President and Manager of Financial Reporting and Financial Planning for Sooner Federal Savings and Loan of Oklahoma. He is a Certified Public Accountant and prior to 1987 spent twelve years working for International Public Accounting Firms (previously Touche Ross and Coopers & Lybrand) in Tulsa, Oklahoma, New York City, New York, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Steven N. Hadley was appointed President and CEO of SNB Bank of Wichita in October 2004. Mr. Hadley has over 26 years of banking experience. Prior to joining SNB Bank of Wichita, Mr. Hadley spent four years with Commerce Bank in their Wichita and Garden City, Kansas markets. Before that, Mr. Hadley was with Bank of America in Garden City, Kansas. Mr. Hadley holds a bachelors degree in Agricultural Economics from Kansas State University. Mr. Hadley is a member of the Kapaun Mt. Carmel High School Booster Club. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of The Real Center for Real Estate at Wichita State University and is a Board member for the Museum of World Treasures. He is also a member of St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church.

Rex E. Horning was appointed President of the Stillwater Division of Stillwater National in May 2001. Mr. Horning has 33 years of banking experience. Prior to joining Stillwater National, Mr. Horning held Sr. Management, President, and CEO positions with Banks in Kansas, Alabama, and Oklahoma. Mr. Horning is the Chairman Elect of the Oklahoma State University Alumni Association, is a Trustee for the Oklahoma State University Foundation, and is a Board member of the OSU Center for Innovation and Economic Development and is past President of the OSU Spears College of Business Associates. He is a member of the current class of Leadership Oklahoma. Mr. Horning serves as an Executive Committee member of the State Chamber of Oklahoma and is a past chairman of the Stillwater Chamber of Commerce.

Jerry L. Lanier was appointed Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer of Stillwater National in 2001. Mr. Lanier previously served as Executive Vice President-Credit Administration beginning in December 1999, supervising this area company-wide, and from January 1998 to December 1999, served as Senior Vice President in Credit Administration. From 1992 until joining Stillwater National in 1998, Mr. Lanier was a consultant specializing in loan review. During this same period he also served as court-appointed receiver for a number of Oklahoma-based insurance companies. From 1982-1992, Mr. Lanier served as President of American National Bank and Trust Co. of Shawnee, Oklahoma including service as Chief Executive Officer from 1987-92. From 1970-1981, he was a National Bank Examiner for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and Dallas, Texas, and, while an examiner, served as Regional Director of Special Surveillance from 1979 to 1981. Mr. Lanier has served as United Way Drive Chairman and President; Chairman of the Shawnee Advisory Board of Oklahoma Baptist University; Director of the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce; Director and

Chairman of the Youth and Family Resource Center; and President and Trustee of the Shawnee Educational Foundation.

Len McLaughlin was appointed President of SNB Bank of Dallas in May 2002. Mr. McLaughlin previously served as President and CEO of First Independent National Bank in Plano, Texas, and as President/CEO of Preston National Bank in Dallas, Texas. From 1989 to 1998, Mr. McLaughlin was with Compass Bancshares, serving as President of a subsidiary bank, Central Bank N.A. in Anniston, Alabama; and later as Chief Retail Executive for Compass Bank in Dallas, Texas. Mr. McLaughlin began his banking career with First National Bank of Boston's Dallas, Texas office. He currently serves as a Board member of Dallas Teen/Life Challenge, and on the board of Dallas Metro Ministries. He also has served as Chairman of the March of Dimes Fund Drive, United Way Fund Drive Chairman, and President of the local chapter of the American Cancer Society.

J. Randall Mills was appointed President of Healthcare Strategic Support, Inc. ("HSSI") in 2003. Mr. Mills holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from Southwest Missouri State University; a Master of Health Administration from the University of Colorado; and a PhD in Sociology from Oklahoma State University. Prior to his employment with HSSI, he was a Partner and Healthcare Consultant for Madole & Wagner, PLLC, responsible for marketing, administration, and client services for individual physicians, medical groups, and hospital clients on medical group practice, managed care, marketing, networking, strategic planning, and development issues. Before that, he was a senior executive with Saint Francis Health System for 10 years, responsible for development of a 160 physician medical group, development of a start-up HMO, management of two affiliated small or rural hospitals, physician joint venture development, and managed care strategic planning and network development. He is a fellow of the American College of Healthcare Executives, and a member of the Medical Group Management Association, American Society of Certified Public Accountants, and Oklahoma Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Jason D. Osborn was appointed President of the Oklahoma City Division in September 2005. Prior to that, he was Senior Vice President in Healthcare/Commercial Lending in the Oklahoma City Division and Leader of the Healthcare Business Development Group. Mr. Osborn holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from Oklahoma State University and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Oklahoma. Mr. Osborn joined Stillwater National in 1996, coming from Bank of Oklahoma where he had spent three years in the Retail Banking department in the Oklahoma City metro area. Mr. Osborn is currently President of the Board of Directors at Infant Crisis Services, a non-profit organization in Oklahoma City.

Steven M. Peterson was appointed President of SNB Bank of Austin in September 2004. Mr. Peterson previously served as City President for Compass Bank in Williamson County, Texas, and Commerce Bank in Wichita, Kansas from 1998 to August of 2004. Mr. Peterson began his banking career with Fourth Financial Holding Company in Wichita, Kansas. Mr. Peterson served as a Board Member of the Georgetown Symphony and Director of the Chamber of Commerce. He also served as the Chairman of The 100,000 Economic Committee. Mr. Peterson is currently a Board member of the Austin Area Practice Managers Association.

Kimberly G. Sinclair was appointed Chief Administrative Officer in 1995 and has been Executive Vice President of Stillwater National since 1991. Prior to 1991, she had been Senior Vice President and Chief Operations Officer of Stillwater National since 1985. Ms. Sinclair joined Stillwater National in 1975. She is a member of the Stillwater Junior Service Sustainers, and serves on the Executive Board of Directors for the Stillwater United Way, and chaired the 2005 and 2006 Day of Caring. She is past Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Stillwater Public Education Foundation, and a graduate of the Leadership Stillwater Class IX. She has been an Ambassador with the Stillwater Chamber of Commerce and active with various organizations throughout Stillwater.

Douglas J. Watts was appointed President of the Kansas City Division in November 2006. Previously, he was President of the Real Estate Market with First National Bank of Olathe in Kansas. Prior to that, Mr. Watts served 12 years with Bank of America in the Kansas City area. He is a graduate of Oklahoma State University and has worked in banking in the Tulsa area prior to moving to Kansas.

Charles H. Westerheide was appointed Executive Vice President and Treasurer of Stillwater National in 2000. Prior to that, he served as Senior Vice President and Treasury Manager. He joined Stillwater National in 1997,

coming from Bank of America (previously Bank IV and NationsBank), Wichita, Kansas, where he served as Treasury/Funding Manager. Prior to joining BankIV, Mr. Westerheide served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Security Bank and Trust Co., Ponca City, Oklahoma. Mr. Westerheide has held a number of community leadership positions including Chairman of the Ponca City Chamber of Commerce, President of the Ponca City Foundation for Progress, Inc., and a director and officer of numerous community foundations and clubs. Mr. Westerheide is a graduate of Leadership Oklahoma, Class II.

David L. York was appointed President of the Tulsa Division in March 2004. Mr. York came to Stillwater National with over 31 years in the Tulsa banking market, most recently serving as Senior Vice President and Manager of the Professional Banking Group of The F&M Bank & Trust Company in Tulsa from 1989 to 2004. From 1983 to 1989, Mr. York previously served in various management and senior lending positions with Utica National Bank & Trust Company, which was acquired by F&M Bank. Mr. York began his banking career with the First National Bank and Trust Company of Tulsa in 1973 and served there until 1983 in various commercial lending and management capacities. Currently, Mr. York serves on the Board of Trustees of St. Simeon's Episcopal Home, Inc., where he was President of the Board for four years and is currently Treasurer of its Foundation. Additionally, Mr. York has served on the Board of Trustees of Holland Hall School as its Treasurer. Mr. York is also an Advisory Director of the Tulsa Metro Chamber of Commerce.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves risks. You should carefully consider the following risk factors before you decide to make an investment decision regarding our stock. The risk factors may cause our future earnings to be lower or our financial condition to be less favorable than we expect. In addition, other risks of which we are not aware, or which we do not believe are material, may cause earnings to be lower, or may hurt our financial condition. You should also consider the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as in the documents incorporated by reference into it.

We may be unable to execute our growth strategy.

We have pursued, and intend to continue to pursue, an internal growth strategy, the success of which will depend primarily on generating an increasing level of loans and funding at acceptable risk and expense. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in continuing our growth strategy, however, since it depends upon economic conditions, our ability to identify appropriate markets for expansion, our ability to recruit and retain qualified personnel, our ability to fund growth at reasonable cost, sufficient capital, competitive factors, banking laws, and other factors described in this prospectus.

We intend to increase the level of our assets and deposits and the number of our offices, including offices in new markets that may be considerable distances from our current markets and executive headquarters. We cannot be certain as to our ability to manage increased levels of assets and liabilities, or offices in these new markets, without increased expenses and higher levels of non performing assets. We may be required to make additional investments in equipment and personnel to manage higher asset levels and loan balances, which may adversely affect earnings, shareholder returns, and our efficiency ratio. Increases in operating expenses or non-performing assets may decrease the value of our common stock.

In addition, in the future we may acquire banks, branches of other financial institutions, or other businesses. We cannot assure you that we will be able to adequately or profitably manage any such acquisitions. The acquisition of banks, bank branches, and other businesses involves risks, including exposure to unknown or contingent liabilities, the uncertainties of asset quality assessment, the difficulty and expense of integrating the operations and personnel of the acquired companies with ours, the potential negative effects on our other operations of the diversion of management's time and attention, and the possible loss of key employees and customers of the banks, businesses, or branches we acquire. Our failure to execute our internal growth strategy or our acquisition strategy could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and future prospects.

Changes in interest rates and other factors beyond our control may adversely affect our earnings and financial condition.

Our net income depends to a great extent upon the level of our net interest income. Changes in interest rates can increase or decrease net interest income and net income. Net interest income is the difference between the interest income we earn on loans, investments and other interest-earning assets, and the interest we pay on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings. Net interest income is affected by changes in market interest rates, because different types of assets and liabilities may react differently, and at different times, to market interest rate changes. When interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice more quickly than interest-earning assets in a period, an increase in market rates of interest could reduce net interest income. Similarly, when interest-earning assets mature or reprice more quickly than interest-bearing liabilities, falling interest rates could reduce net interest income.

Changes in market interest rates are affected by many factors beyond our control, including inflation, unemployment, money supply, international events, and events in world financial markets. We attempt to manage our risk from changes in market interest rates by adjusting the rates, maturity, repricing, and balances of the different types of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, but interest rate risk management techniques are not exact. As a result, a rapid increase or decrease in interest rates could have an adverse effect on

our net interest margin and results of operations. Changes in the market interest rates for types of products and services in our various markets also may vary significantly from location to location and over time based upon competition and local or regional economic factors. The results of our interest rate sensitivity simulation model depend upon a number of assumptions which may not prove to be accurate. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully manage our interest rate risk.

Changes in local economic conditions could adversely affect our business.

Our commercial and commercial real estate lending operations are concentrated in the metropolitan areas of Stillwater, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Dallas, Austin, San Antonio and Houston, Texas; and Hutchinson, Wichita and Kansas City, Kansas. Our success depends in part upon economic conditions in these markets. Adverse changes in economic conditions in these markets could reduce our growth in loans and deposits, impair our ability to collect our loans, increase our problem loans and charge-offs and otherwise negatively affect our performance and financial condition.

Adverse changes in healthcare-related businesses could lead to slower loan growth and higher levels of problem loans and charge-offs.

We have a substantial amount of loans to individuals and businesses involved in the healthcare industry, including business and personal loans to physicians, dentists, and other healthcare professionals, and loans to for-profit hospitals, nursing homes, suppliers and other healthcare-related businesses. Our strategy calls for continued growth in healthcare lending. This concentration exposes us to the risk that adverse developments in the healthcare industry could hurt our profitability and financial condition as a result of increased levels of nonperforming loans and charge-offs, and reduced loan demand and deposit growth.

Our allowance for loan losses may not be adequate to cover our actual loan losses, which could adversely affect our earnings.

We maintain an allowance for loan losses in an amount which we believe is adequate to provide for losses inherent in the portfolio. While we strive to carefully monitor credit quality and to identify loans that may become nonperforming, at any time there are loans included in the portfolio that will result in losses, but that have not been identified as nonperforming or potential problem loans. We cannot be sure that we will be able to identify deteriorating loans before they become nonperforming assets, or that we will be able to limit losses on those loans that are identified. As a result, future additions to the allowance may be necessary. Additionally, future additions may be required based on changes in the loans comprising the portfolio and changes in the financial condition of borrowers, such as may result from changes in economic conditions, or as a result of incorrect assumptions by management in determining the allowance. Additionally, federal banking regulators, as an integral part of their supervisory function, periodically review our allowance for loan losses. These regulatory agencies may require us to increase our provision for loan losses or to recognize further loan charge-offs based upon their judgments, which may be different from ours. Any increase in the allowance for loan losses could have a negative effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our loan portfolio contains a high percentage of commercial and commercial real estate loans in relation to our total loans and total assets. Commercial and commercial real estate loans generally are viewed as having more risk of default than residential real estate loans or other loans or investments. These types of loans also typically are larger than residential real estate loans and other consumer loans. Because the loan portfolio contains a significant number of commercial and commercial real estate loans with relatively large balances, the deterioration of one or a few of these loans may cause a significant increase in nonperforming assets. An increase in nonperforming loans could result in: a loss of earnings from these loans, an increase in the provision for loan losses, or an increase in loan charge-offs, which could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

Unseasoned loans may increase the risk of credit defaults in the future.

Due to our rapid growth over the past several years, a large portion of the loans in our loan portfolio and of our lending relationships is of relatively recent origin. In general, loans do not begin to show signs of credit deterioration or default until they have been outstanding for some period of time, a process referred to as “seasoning.” As a result, a portfolio of older loans may behave more predictably than a newer portfolio. Because a significant portion of our loan portfolio is relatively new, the current level of delinquencies and defaults may not be representative of the level that will prevail when the portfolio becomes more seasoned, which may be higher than current levels. If delinquencies and defaults increase, we may be required to increase our provision for loan losses, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We use wholesale funding sources to supplement our core deposits, which exposes us to liquidity risk and potential earnings volatility or other adverse effects if we are unable to secure adequate funding.

We rely on wholesale funding, including FHLB borrowings and brokered deposits, to supplement core deposits to fund our business. At December 31, 2007, these wholesale funding sources constituted approximately 17% of our total deposits and other borrowings. Wholesale funding sources are affected by general market conditions and the condition and performance of the borrower, and the availability of funding from wholesale lenders may be dependent on the confidence these investors have in our operations. The continued availability to us of these funding sources cannot be assured, and we may find it difficult to retain or replace them at attractive rates as they mature. Our liquidity will be constrained if we are unable to renew our wholesale funding sources or if adequate financing is not available to us in the future at acceptable rates of interest or at all. We may not have sufficient liquidity to continue to fund new loans, and we may need to liquidate loans or other assets unexpectedly in order to repay obligations as they mature. If we do not have adequate sources of liquidity at attractive rates, we may have to restrain the growth of assets or reduce our asset size, which may adversely affect shareholder value.

We rely on our management and other key personnel, and the loss of any of them may adversely affect our operations.

We are and will continue to be dependent upon the services of our executive management team. In addition, we will continue to depend on our ability to retain and recruit key commercial loan officers. The unexpected loss of services of any key management personnel, or the inability to recruit and retain qualified personnel in the future, could have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

The market price for our common stock may be highly volatile.

The overall market and the price of our common stock may continue to be volatile. There may be a significant impact on the market price for our common stock due to, among other things:

- Variations in our anticipated or actual operating results or the results of our competitors;
- Changes in investors’ or analysts’ perceptions of the risks and conditions of our business;
- The size of the public float of our common stock;
- Regulatory developments;
- The announcement of acquisitions or new branch locations by us or our competitors;
- Market conditions; and
- General economic conditions.

Competition may decrease our growth or profits.

We compete for loans, deposits, and investment dollars with other banks and other financial institutions and enterprises, such as securities firms, insurance companies, savings associations, credit unions, mortgage brokers, and private lenders, many of which have substantially greater resources than ours. Credit unions have federal tax exemptions, which may allow them to offer lower rates on loans and higher rates on deposits than taxing

financial institutions such as commercial banks. In addition, non-depository institution competitors are generally not subject to the extensive regulation applicable to institutions that offer federally insured deposits. Other institutions may have other competitive advantages in particular markets or may be willing to accept lower profit margins on certain products. These differences in resources, regulation, competitive advantages, and business strategy may decrease our net interest margin, may increase our operating costs, and may make it harder for us to compete profitably.

Government regulation significantly affects our business.

The banking industry is heavily regulated. Banking regulations are primarily intended to protect the federal deposit insurance funds and depositors, not shareholders. Stillwater National is subject to regulation and supervision by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. SNB Wichita is subject to regulation and supervision by the Office of Thrift Supervision. SNB Kansas is subject to regulation and supervision by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Kansas banking authorities. Southwest is subject to regulation and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The burden imposed by federal and state regulations puts banks at a competitive disadvantage compared to less regulated competitors such as finance companies, mortgage banking companies and leasing companies. Changes in the laws, regulations, and regulatory practices affecting the banking industry may increase our costs of doing business or otherwise adversely affect us and create competitive advantages for others. Regulations affecting banks and financial services companies undergo continuous change, and we cannot predict the ultimate effect of these changes, which could have a material adverse effect on our profitability or financial condition. Federal economic and monetary policy may also affect our ability to attract deposits and other funding sources, make loans and investments, and achieve satisfactory interest spreads.

Our ability to pay dividends is limited by law and contract.

Our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders largely depends on Southwest's receipt of dividends from Stillwater National. SNB Wichita and SNB Kansas do not currently pay dividends. The amount of dividends that Stillwater National may pay to Southwest is limited by federal laws and regulations. We also may decide to limit the payment of dividends even when we have the legal ability to pay them in order to retain earnings for use in our business. We also are prohibited from paying dividends on our common stock if the required payments on our subordinated debentures have not been made.

Restrictions on unfriendly acquisitions could prevent a takeover.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could discourage takeover attempts that are not approved by the board of directors. The Oklahoma General Corporation Act includes provisions that make an acquisition of Southwest more difficult. These provisions may prevent a future takeover attempt in which our shareholders otherwise might receive a substantial premium for their shares over then-current market prices.

These provisions include supermajority provisions for the approval of certain business combinations and certain provisions relating to meetings of shareholders. Our certificate of incorporation also authorizes the issuance of additional shares without shareholder approval on terms or in circumstances that could deter a future takeover attempt.

In addition, we have adopted a shareholder rights plan designed to protect our shareholders against acquisitions that our board of directors believes are unfair or otherwise not in the best interests of Southwest and its shareholders. Under the rights plan, adopted in 1999 and expiring in 2009, each holder of record of our common stock, subject to the limits of the rights plan, has received, or will receive, one right per common share. The rights generally become exercisable if an acquiring party accumulates, or announces an offer to acquire, 10% or more of our voting stock. Each right entitles the holder (other than the acquiring party) to buy, under specified circumstances, shares of our common stock or equivalent securities, or shares of the acquirer's securities, having a

value of twice the right's exercise price. Under the rights plan, we also may exchange each right, other than rights owned by an acquiring party, for a share of our common stock or equivalent securities.

Future sales of our common stock or other securities may dilute the value of our common stock.

In many situations, our board of directors has the authority, without any vote of our shareholders, to issue shares of our authorized but unissued stock, including shares authorized and unissued under our stock option plans. In the future, we may issue additional securities, through public or private offerings, in order to raise additional capital. Any such issuance would dilute the percentage of ownership interest of existing shareholders and may dilute the per share book value of the common stock. In addition, option holders may exercise their options at a time when we would otherwise be able to obtain additional equity capital on more favorable terms.

The sale, or availability for sale, of a substantial number of shares of common stock in the public market could adversely affect the price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities.

Availability of Filings

Southwest provides internet access to Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, through its Investor Relations website, at www.oksb.com (This site also is accessible through Stillwater National's website at www.banksnb.com, the metropolitan Dallas division's website at www.snbDallas.com, SNB Wichita's website at www.snbwichita.com, and SNB Kansas' website at www.bankofkansas.com). Access to these reports is provided by means of a link to a third party vendor that maintains a database of such filings. In general, Southwest intends that these reports be available as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with or furnished to the SEC. However, technical and other operational obstacles or delays caused by the vendor may delay their availability. The SEC maintains a website (www.sec.gov) where these filings also are available through the SEC's EDGAR system. There is no charge for access to these filings through either Southwest's site or the SEC's site, although users should understand that there may be costs associated with electronic access, such as usage charges from Internet access providers and telephone companies, that they may bear. The public also may read and copy materials filed by Southwest with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

PROPERTIES

The locations of Southwest and its subsidiaries are shown below:

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
608 S. Main Street
P.O. Box 1988
www.oksb.com

Stillwater, Oklahoma 74076

405-742-1800

BUSINESS CONSULTING GROUP, INC.

1624 Cimarron Plaza*
P.O. Box 1988

Stillwater, Oklahoma 74076

405-372-2234

HEALTHCARE STRATEGIC SUPPORT, INC.

2431 E. 61st, Suite 170*
P.O. Box 521500

Tulsa, Oklahoma 74152

918-523-3690

SNB BANK OF WICHITA

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
8415 E. 21st Street North, Suite 150*
www.snbwichita.com

Wichita, Kansas 67206

316-315-1660

BANK OF KANSAS LOCATIONS

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
524 N. Main Street
www.bankofkansas.com

South Hutchinson, Kansas 67505

620-728-3000

NORTH HUTCHINSON
100 East 30th Avenue

Hutchinson, Kansas 67502

620-728-3000

STILLWATER NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY LOCATIONS

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
608 S. Main Street
P.O. Box 1988
www.banksnb.com

Stillwater, Oklahoma 74076

405-372-2234

DRIVE-IN FACILITY
308 S. Main Street
P.O. Box 1988

Stillwater, Oklahoma 74076

405-372-2234

OPERATIONS CENTER
1624 Cimarron Plaza*
P.O. Box 1988

Stillwater, Oklahoma 74076

405-372-2234

WATERFORD BRANCH
6301 Waterford Blvd., Suite 101*

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118

405-427-3100

SOUTH OKC BRANCH
8101 S. Walker Ave., Suite B

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73139

405-427-3100

CHICKASHA BRANCH 500 W. Grand Avenue	Chickasha, Oklahoma 73018	405-427-3100
TULSA UTICA BRANCH 1500 S. Utica Avenue P.O. Box 521500	Tulsa, Oklahoma 74152	918-523-3750
TULSA 61 ST BRANCH 2431 E. 61 st , Suite 170* P.O. Box 521500	Tulsa, Oklahoma 74152	918-523-3750
SNB MCMULLEN BANK-TILDEN BRANCH 205 Elm Street	Tilden, Texas 78072	361-274-3391
SNB BANK OF DALLAS 5300 Town and Country Blvd., Suite 100*	Frisco, Texas 75034	972-624-2960
SNB BANK OF DALLAS-PRESTON CENTER 5950 Berkshire Lane, Suite 350*	Dallas, Texas 75225	972-624-2960
SNB BANK OF AUSTIN 3600 Bee Cave Road, Suite 100*	Austin, Texas 78746	512-314-6741
SNB BANK OF SAN ANTONIO-STONE OAK BRANCH 777 E. Sonterra Blvd, Suite 190*	San Antonio, Texas 78258	210-442-6141
SNB BANK OF SAN ANTONIO-MEDICAL HILL BRANCH 9324 Huebner Road	San Antonio, Texas 78240	210-442-6141
STILLWATER NATIONAL BANK LOAN PRODUCTION OFFICE 11350 Tomahawk Creek Parkway* Suite 100	Leawood, Kansas 66211	913-906-4400
STILLWATER NATIONAL BANK LOAN PRODUCTION OFFICE 9990 Richmond, Suite 140*	Houston, Texas 77042	713-782-3154
OSU CAMPUS BRANCH BANK 1102 W. Hall of Fame Avenue* P.O. Box 1988	Stillwater, Oklahoma 74076	405-372-2234
OUHSC LOAN OFFICE 1106 N. Stonewall*	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73117	405-427-3100
OSU-STILLWATER MARKETING OFFICE Student Union, Room 150* P.O. Box 1988	Stillwater, Oklahoma 74076	405-372-2234

* Leased from third parties. Other properties are owned.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents Filed as Part of this Report

(1) Financial Statements. The following financial statements are filed as a part of this report:

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's Report for the Years Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006

Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition at December 31, 2007 and 2006

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005

(2) Financial Statement Schedules. All schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the SEC are omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto.

(3) Exhibits. The following is a list of exhibits filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

No.	Exhibit
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1996)
3.2	Bylaws of Southwest Bancorp, Inc., as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 19, 2007)
4.1	Rights Agreement, dated as of April 22, 1999, between Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and Harris Trust & Savings Bank, as rights agent and Form of Certificate of Designations setting forth terms of Class B, Series 1 Preferred Stock of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. referred to in the rights agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 1 and 2 to Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 22, 1999)
* 10.1	Southwest Bancorp, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 4.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 33-97850))
* 10.2	Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and Affiliates Amended and Restated Severance Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.6 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 2, 2008)
* 10.3	Southwest Bancorp, Inc. 1994 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993)
* 10.4	Southwest Bancorp, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan as Amended and Restated (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007)
* 10.5	Stillwater National Bank and Trust Company 2002 and 2003 Deferred Compensation Plans (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.5 to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002)
* 10.6	Stillwater National Bank and Trust Company Amended and Restated Supplemental Profit Sharing Plan for Rick Green (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 2, 2008)

No.	Exhibit
* 10.7	Stillwater National Bank and Trust Company Amended and Restated Supplemental Profit Sharing Plan for Kerby E. Crowell (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 2, 2008)
* 10.8	Stillwater National Bank and Trust Company Amended and Restated Supplemental Profit Sharing Plan for Jerry L. Lanier (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.5 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 2, 2008)
10.9	Indemnification Agreements by and between Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and James E. Berry II, Thomas D. Berry, Joe Berry Cannon, J. Berry Harrison, Erd M. Johnson, David P. Lambert, Linford R. Pitts, Robert B. Rodgers, Russell W. Teubner, John Cohlma, and Anthony W. Martin (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.9 to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005)
10.10	Indemnification Agreements by and between Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and Rick Green, Kerby E. Crowell, David Dietz, Allen Glenn, Steve Gobel, Steven N. Hadley, Jerry L. Lanier, Randy Mills, Kimberly Sinclair, Kay Smith, and Charles H. Westerheide (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.10 to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005)
10.11	Indemnification Agreements by and between Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and David S. Crockett, Jr. (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10(a) to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006)
10.12	Indemnification Agreements by and between Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and James M. Johnson (incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10(b) to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006)
* 10.13	2007 Director's Deferred Compensation Plan by and between Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and James M. Johnson (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 28, 2006)
* 10.14	Amendment to 2007 Director's Deferred Compensation Plan by and between Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and James M. Johnson (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 2, 2008)
10.15	Audit Committee Financial Expert Agreement by and between Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and David S. Crockett, Jr. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006)
* 10.16	2008 Director's Deferred Compensation Plan by and between Southwest Bancorp, Inc. and James M. Johnson (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K filed January 2, 2008)
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23	Consent of Registered Public Accounting Firm
24	Power of Attorney
31(a), (b)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications
32(a), (b)	18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Certifications

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed pursuant to Item 14(c) of Form 10-K.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SOUTHWEST BANCORP, INC.

March 7, 2008

by: /s/ Rick Green
Rick Green
Chief Executive Officer

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

/s/ Rick Green
Rick Green
Director and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

March 7, 2008

/s/ Kerby E. Crowell
Kerby E. Crowell
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

March 7, 2008

A majority of the directors of Southwest executed a power of attorney appointing Rick Green as their attorney-in-fact, empowering him to sign this report on their behalf. This power of attorney has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Part IV, Exhibit 24 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. This report has been signed below by such attorney-in-fact as of March 7, 2008.

By: /s/ Rick Green
Rick Green
Attorney-in-Fact for Majority of the
Directors of Southwest

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Section 2: EX-21 (EX-21: SUBSIDIARIES)

Exhibit 21

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

The following is a list of all subsidiaries of the Registrant.

Name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
OKSB Statutory Trust I	Connecticut
SBI Capital Trust II	Delaware
Business Consulting Group, Inc.	Oklahoma
Healthcare Strategic Support, Inc.	Oklahoma
SNB Bank of Wichita	United States
Bank of Kansas	Kansas
Stillwater National Bank & Trust Company	United States
Cash Source, Inc.*	Oklahoma
CRK Properties, Inc.*	Oklahoma
SWB, Inc.*	Oklahoma
SNB Insurance Agency, Inc. *	Oklahoma
SNB Real Estate Holdings, Inc. *	Delaware
Stillwater National Building Corporation*	Oklahoma
BNS, Inc.**	Oklahoma
CRK Technologies, LLC **	Oklahoma
SNB REIT, Inc.***	Delaware
Stillwater Properties, Inc.****	Oklahoma
Grand Hill Investments, LLC*****	Oklahoma

* Direct subsidiary of Stillwater National Bank & Trust Company.

** Direct subsidiary of CRK Properties, Inc.

*** Direct subsidiary of SNB Real Estate Holdings, Inc.

**** Direct subsidiary of Stillwater National Building Corporation

***** Direct subsidiary of Stillwater Properties, Inc.

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Section 3: EX-23 (EX-23: CONSENT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM)

Exhibit 23

CONSENT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- (1) Registration Statement (Form S-8, No. 33-81276) pertaining to the 1994 Stock Option Plan of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.
- (2) Registration Statement (Form S-8, No. 333-92143) pertaining to the 1999 Stock Option Plan of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.
- (3) Registration Statement (Form S-8, No. 333-120685) pertaining to the 1999 Stock Option Plan of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.
- (4) Registration Statement (Form S-8, No. 33-97850) pertaining to the Employee Stock Purchase Plan of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.
- (5) Registration Statement (Form S-3, No. 33-94378) pertaining to the Dividend Reinvestment Plan of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.
- (6) Registration Statement (Form S-8, No. 333-147249) pertaining to the 1999 Stock Option Plan of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.

of our reports dated March 7, 2008, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Southwest Bancorp, Inc., and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Southwest Bancorp, Inc., included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Ernst & Young LLP
Tulsa, Oklahoma
March 7, 2008

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Section 4: EX-24 (EX-24: POWER OF ATTORNEY)

Exhibit 24
POWER OF ATTORNEY

We, the undersigned directors of the Registrant, hereby severally constitute and appoint Rick Green our true and lawful attorney and agent, to do any and all things in our names in the capacities indicated below which said person may deem necessary or advisable to enable the Registrant to comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and any rules, regulations and requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in connection with the annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, including specifically, but not limited to, power and authority to sign for us in our names in the capacities indicated below the annual report and any amendments thereto; and we hereby approve, ratify, and confirm all that said person shall do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

<u>/s/ Jim Berry</u> Jim Berry, Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ Tom D. Berry</u> Tom D. Berry, Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ Joe Berry Cannon</u> Joe Berry Cannon, Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ John Cohlma</u> John Cohlma, Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ David S. Crockett Jr.</u> David S. Crockett Jr., Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ J. Berry Harrison</u> J. Berry Harrison, Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ James M. Johnson</u> James M. Johnson, Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ David P. Lambert</u> David P. Lambert, Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ Linford R. Pitts</u> Linford R. Pitts, Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ Robert B. Rodgers</u> Robert B. Rodgers, Director	January 24, 2008
<u>/s/ Russell W. Teubner</u> Russell W. Teubner, Director	January 24, 2008

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Section 5: EX-31.A (EX-31.A: CERTIFICATION)

Exhibit 31(a)
Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications

I, Rick Green, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this 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 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)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) 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) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) 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 upon such evaluation; and
 - d) 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 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 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 function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls 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 7, 2008

/s/ Rick Green
Rick Green
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

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Section 6: EX-31.B (EX-31.B: CERTIFICATION)

Exhibit 31(b)
Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications

I, Kerby E. Crowell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Southwest Bancorp, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this 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 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)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) 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) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) 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 upon such evaluation; and
 - d) 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 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 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 function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls 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 7, 2008

/s/ Kerby E. Crowell

Kerby E. Crowell
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
(Principal Financial Officer)

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Section 7: EX-32.A (EX-32.A: CERTIFICATION)

Exhibit 32(a)
18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Certifications

I hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the accompanying Form 10-K of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. ("Southwest") for the annual period ended December 31, 2007, fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and that the information contained in this Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Southwest.

By: /s/ Rick Green
Rick Green
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

March 7, 2008
Date

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Section 8: EX-32.B (EX-32.B: CERTIFICATION)

Exhibit 32(b)
18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Certifications

I hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the accompanying Form 10-K of Southwest Bancorp, Inc. ("Southwest") for the annual period ended December 31, 2007, fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and that the information contained in this Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Southwest.

By: /s/ Kerby E. Crowell
Kerby E. Crowell
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
(Principal Financial Officer)

March 7, 2008
Date

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